

Official Organ of the Canadian Kennel Club.

CANADIAN

KENNEL



GAZETTE.

Published by

H. B. Donovan.

VOL. VII.

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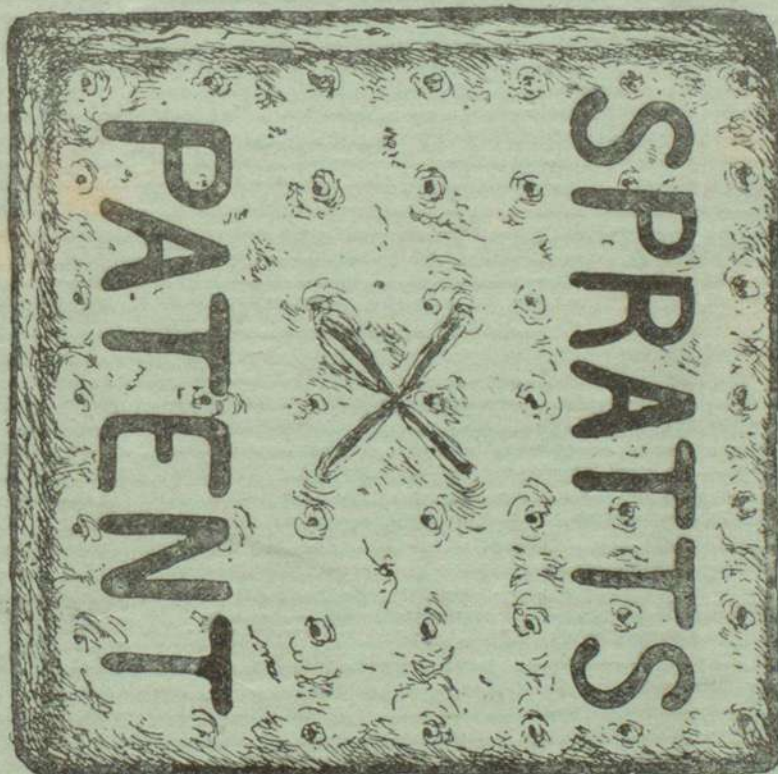
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"You have not only taught us how to treat dogs in health and disease, but you have given those who may ever aspire to writing a book on such a subject an excellent example of how to do it."—*Williamson Bryden, D.V.S., Boston, Examiner in Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, McGill University*.

"Your book proves a real treat on perusal and it must find a place in the library of every man who loves the dog. It has only to be known to be appreciated. I have shown it to several friends, who agree with me that it is the only work of the kind up to the times."—*P. G. Keyes, Esq., Judge of Spaniels at the Montreal Bench Show of 1891*.

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Extracts from Letters to the Author.

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CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.

H. B. DONOVAN, Sec'y, Toronto.

TORONTO DATES.

H. B. Donovan, Esq.,

Sec'y Canadian Kennel Club, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I hereby beg to claim the following dates from the Canadian Kennel Club for the holding of the Industrial Exhibition Association Bench Show, viz., 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Sept. next. Enclosed find the usual fee.

Yours, etc.,

C. A. STONE,

Sec'y and Supt. I. Ex. Ass. B. S.

Toronto, Can., April 11th, 1895.

PREFIXES, AFFIXES, ETC.

The following have been registered with the Canadian Kennel Club. The fee for each prefix or affix is \$1 to be forwarded with application. Duplication is not permissible.

PREFIXES.

Albion.....Albion Beagle Kennels, Toronto.
Aldon.....A A Macdonald, Toronto.
Arklan.....W. H. A. Fraser, Westmeath, Ont.
Arden.....G. W. Prescott, Toronto.
Belvoir.....R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
Belvidere.....W. S. Smith, London.
Braehead.....Arthur F. Gault, Montreal.
British.....Bruff Garrett, Toronto.
Brighton.....T. G. Davey, London.
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Carleton.....Alfred Geddes, Ottawa.
Catarqui.....Charles E. Levey, Catarqui, Quebec.
Compton.....F. S. Wetherall, Compton, Que.
Corktown.....C. E. Living, Ottawa.
Claremont.....C. Dempster, Nanaimo, B. C.
Cornwall.....C. A. MacHaffie, Cornwall.
Deer Park.....L. Farewell, Toronto.
Diamond.....J. C. Stockwell, Danville.
Forest.....C. A. Stone, Toronto.
Elora.....Hiram Card, Elora, Ont.
Hazelton.....A. T. Little, London, Ont.
Hone.....A. C. Dorland, Wellington, Ont.

Imperial.....Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal.
Kinkora.....W. H. Drummond, M. D., Montreal.
London.....J. J. Biggs, London.
Maple Leaf.....Saunders & Mighton, Harriston, Ont.
Markham.....P. J. Keating, Toronto.
Mount Royal.....Wesley Mills, M. D., Montreal.
Osborne.....Mrs. J. A. Pitt, Montreal.
Pensarn.....J. B. Carmichael, Victoria, B. C.
Queen City.....A. J. Groves, Toronto.
Raglan.....J. G. Mitchener, Toronto.
Rideau.....P. G. Keyes, Ottawa.
Royal.....J. C. Guillott, Windsor.
Rugby.....A. Murdoch, Hamilton.
Shamrock.....Lindsay & Wetherall, Montreal and Compton, Que.
Silver.....A. D. Stewart, Hamilton.
Stardale.....John O. Bennett, Toronto.
Stilton.....F. Habart, Toronto.
Toronto.....Jas. Douglas, Toronto.
Wentworth.....Dr. H. S. Griffin, Hamilton.
Westmount.....W. T. Virtue, Montreal.

KENNEL NAMES REGISTERED.

The Ontario Kennels.....G. M. Gibbs, Sarnia, Ont.
Venlo Farm Kennels.....L. A. Klein, Black Lake, P. Q.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MONTREAL KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

THE Montreal Kennel Association held its regular monthly meeting on April 1st in the Natural History building. The meeting was very largely attended, among those present being several ladies, who seemed to take great interest in all that was done. The volunteer exhibition of puppies brought forth several among them being a wire-haired Fox Terrier and Collie. These dogs were criticised by competent judges who were present in the audience, and their poor and strong points commented upon, some good suggestions being made as to the best way to take care of them. A most interesting and instructive paper on the "Setter" was then read by Mr. J. K. Kennedy, jun., in which he traced the origin of the breed from the time they were first known to the present day. He also explained the different requirements it was necessary the

breeds should fill to be good field dogs, and how these were met by the present style of dogs. Dr. Wesley Mills then criticized several fine dogs of the three different breeds of Setters, namely, the English, Irish and Gordon, which were present "on chain," and answered any questions which were asked by those present regarding them. Among the dogs present were several famous prize winners. During the meeting it was decided by the members of the Society to make an application to the Legislature for incorporation as an association. A letter was read from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, expressing their appreciation of the step recently taken by the Association in regard to the cropping of dog's ears and promising them their assistance in their work. A letter from Chief Hughes was also read, in which he offered the co-operation of the city police force in regard to the prevention of dog stealing. The membership of the Club is rapidly on the increase, sixteen new members being announced at this meeting.

MEETING OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS KENNEL CLUB.

This new and thriving Association held a very successful meeting on Feb. 14th, an account of which owing to a misunderstanding has been delayed to the present. Dr. Wesley Mills of Montreal, after repeated invitations, at last consented though very busy to visit Sherbrooke and gave a lecture to the public and the members on the general management, interests and improvement of dogs. Most of the members live in Sherbrooke, though by no means all. The Secretary, Mr. F. S. Wetherall of Compton, was present and brought several of his dogs. Mr. L. A. Klein, the President, displayed unbounded energy, and is evidently the right man in the right place. He seems to have the respect and confidence of the entire community; and will spare no pains to make whatever he undertakes prosper. The notice of the meeting was of necessity very short. The Club had the wisdom to see the importance of interesting the general public as until this is done the cause of the dog as a dog will not advance greatly. There being no daily newspaper published in Sherbrooke, small hand bills were quickly circulated, and when the hour of eight in the evening arrived the hall was well filled with both the ladies and gentlemen of the place. A considerable number of dogs of different breeds were brought on chain for exhibition. The lecture by Dr. Wesley Mills was listened to with the best attention for over an hour, after which Mr. Klein explained the purpose and points of Dachshunds and criticised the specimens of this breed present in a very candid manner though the dogs were all his own. Mr. Wetherall performed a like service for the Terriers, leaving Dr. Mills to deal with the

other breeds. Much enthusiasm was aroused and there can be no doubt that pure bred dogs will be better known and appreciated in future in and about Sherbrooke. It was a surprise to all to find that so many good specimens could be got together. It was also a satisfaction to learn that some of the best men in this beautifully situated little city were members of the Club, which is in itself a guarantee that the dog sharper will not get a foothold in that community. An Executive meeting was held in the afternoon, at which several new members were proposed and some nominees withdrawn because they were not deemed fit and proper persons. Other business was done, the most important of which was the decision to recommend to the Club to hold a local show early in June and an open show in September if a Canadian circuit can be arranged. At the close of the public meeting a business meeting of the Club was held and several ordinary and honorary members were elected. This the first great field day so to speak of the new Club was on all hands declared a great success.

THE AMERICAN SCOTTISH TERRIER CLUB

offer their challenge cup to be competed for at Boston by members only as follows:—One cup for best American bred dog, one cup for best American bred bitch, to be won five times before becoming the property of the winner, not necessarily to be won with same dog or bitch. The same club offers a cup for the best American bred dog and a cup for the best American bred bitch puppy, open to all exhibitors of this breed.

THIS CLUB

has issued an exceedingly neat little pamphlet containing a list of officers, constitution and by-laws and the Standard for the breed, which is the same as that adopted by the English Club of like name. Mr. Henry Brooks is the Secretary.

Stock-Keeper says:—

One of the rules in the Dublin Show schedule is to the effect that "no one shall act as a steward in a ring who is an exhibitor in any one of the classes under adjudication in that ring." Another is: "The stewards shall not allow any person to wear a badge of the society while leading a dog in the ring for adjudication."

A good example for us to follow.

THE MONTREAL KENNEL ASSOCIATION

will hold a local show on May 17th and 18th. At this writing no further information has reached us, but we are sure a pleasant little fixture will result.

THE CLASS LIST

issued by the Toronto Kennel Club has been greatly admired by all who have seen it for its neatness and general arrangement. Although a second edition was printed the demand was so great that some hundred enquirers at the last moment had to be content with a glimpse of the fyle copy at the GAZETTE office, where entries were received.

AN IRISH SETTER AND IRISH WATER SPANIEL JUDGE.

A correspondent, to whom we are indebted for many little newsy pars., in a letter received some days ago gives us an item too good to let go, and we are sure he will forgive us for not first asking his consent before publication. In writing he suggests the name of Mr. L. F. Perrin as a judge for Irish Setters and Irish Water Spaniels, and further adds: "Mr. Perrin, of Closter, New Jersey, U.S.A., late of Kingstown, Ireland, is probably the only person in America who thoroughly understands the Standard in all its particulars, as he was a member of the Committee of the Irish Setter Club of Ireland when the Standard was framed; out of a committee of six chosen to prepare this Standard his, and one other gentleman's report, were those that the present Standard was based upon. As well as being a good judge of the breed he has been a very successful breeder, having owned and bred Ch. Hector, Ch. Kate, Ch. Wee Kate, and numerous other prize winners. Hector, as you are no doubt aware, was probably the best Irish Setter ever bred, having won the White House Cup against 132 entries of all Setter classes and breeds, which beats all previous records of Irish Setters. Mr. Perrin was one of the chief organizers of the Irish Red Setter field trials, and shot over and won at said trials with his dogs."

THE MENTION OF CHAMPION HECTOR

reminds us that Mr. W. D. Bruce, of Calgary, N.W.T., owns a very typical daughter of this dog, who recently paid a visit all the way to Victoria, B.C., to Ireland Yet, a grandson of Champion Garryowens, and who has done a good deal of winning there.

"HAZELDEN."

Mr. A. T. Little, of London, has chosen the exceedingly pretty prefix of "Hazelden" for his kennel of dogs.

B. ROSS MCCONKEY.

We much regret to learn of the decease of Mr. B. Ross McConkey, of Guelph, who died on the 13th inst. Mr. McConkey was a keen sportsman and a lover of all things animate, dogs being his especial favorites.

IS THIS RIGHT?

The American *Kennel Gazette*, in its March issue, gives the following ruling in reply to a question:—

O. P. H., Boston, Mass.—If I purchase a dog from a man who has been disqualified, and the pedigree is a straight one, can I have the dog registered? I have heard that registrations as above have been refused, and would like to know positively, as I have an opportunity to get a great bargain.

Answer.—A dog transferred by gift or sale, by a disqualified person, subsequent to his or her disqualification, cannot be registered. Rule XVII., Rules governing clubs; and rule XXIII., Rules governing Dog Shows, both provide that: "The disqualifications of an owner, shall apply to all dogs owned by him." At a meeting of the Club held February 23, 1893, it was "Resolved, that the Secretary be directed to refuse the privileges of the Stud Book to all persons under the penalties of suspension or disqualification."

Surely this cannot be the proper interpretation of the rule. "All dogs owned by him" certainly means dogs his property at the time of disqualification, and not prior or subsequent to this event. This is punishing the innocent with a vengeance.

ISN'T THIS PECULIAR?

Mr. James Taylor, over his own name, in the English *Stock-Keeper*, writes in his New York Show report:

Collies were judged and placed in order as appears in our prize list. The executive afterwards altered the awards in certain classes; a copy of the alterations is at the foot of the prize list.

The prize list in any form, as far as we have seen, has not appeared yet in the *Stock Keeper*, at any rate it does not follow the report. If the "judge's decision is final," the A.K.C. should have a say in this, if not final we might as well shuffle along without any judges.

OUR COCKERS.

Mr. Taylor writes in the warmest terms regarding the Cocker classes as follows:—

If English lovers of Cocker Spaniels wish to see the finest specimens, and in numbers, let them go to a New York show. Two challenge classes had three in each; open dogs, black, twelve; bitches, black, fourteen; red or liver dogs six, bitches eleven; any other color, mixed eight; puppies, thirteen; novices, ten. There was not one with a wrong type of head. In this breed the Fanciers in America can walk away from us; they were the grandest I ever saw.

Let them come to a Toronto show, Mr. Taylor.

BLACK DUKE,

he eulogizes as the best he had ever seen.

MR. H. W. LACY.

We are glad to have the opportunity of re-echoing the English *Stock-Keeper's* wish that Mr. Lacy may soon be

heard from in some of our U.S. contemporaries. His many newsy paragraphs every week under the heading of "Dog Chat" in *Forest and Stream* were eagerly looked for and read, and now as diligently looked for, but no substitute appears. *Stock-Keeper* writes:—

We are informed that Mr. H. W. Lacy will be succeeded as kennel editor of *Forest and Stream* by Mr. B. Waters. The *Kennel News* we see states that "Mr. Lacy will be much missed around the shows." We hope not. The American Kennel Press can hardly afford to let such a smart journalist stand idle. During his time of office he has made the columns of our contemporary sparkle with crisp news, and appears to have possessed a special ability to discern what would interest his readers. He was equally successful whether reporting shows under cover, field trial in the open, or picking up gossip between the benches. We hope to hear of his speedy appointment to another kennel post. It is whispered he may make a trip home before settling down again. English exhibitors would be pleased to see and welcome him.

MR. GORMAN'S

good St. Bernard bitch Sola has, we note, been on a visit to Mr. Stableford's new dog, Scottish Leader Jr.

UNDERCLIFFE CORNET,

the well-known smooth dog imported by Mr. A. D. Stewart, and now owned by the Thorncliffe Kennels, is offered at stud. For a list of his numerous winnings refer to the announcement in our business columns.

IT USED TO BE "WIX,"

or C. S. Wixom, now, according to *Forest and Stream*, it is Mr. Cleremont S. Wixom. Do yez moind thot, now?

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION DOG SHOW.

Some friction is unfortunately at present existing between the Industrial Exhibition Board and the Dog Show Committee. Briefly it may be stated that at a recent meeting, the Committee on a ballot vote elected Mr. W. P. Fraser, as Secretary and Superintendent of the Show. The Board claims that the Committee exceeded its powers and refused to accept Mr. Fraser's appointment, reinstating Mr. Stone, who has acted in this capacity for some years. A meeting of the Committee was then held at which the following motion, which explains itself, was put and carried. "That this Committee, having been informed by Mr. Joseph Dilworth that the action of the Committee in the appointment of Mr. W. P. Fraser to the position of Secretary and Superintendent has been rejected by the Industrial Exhibition Board, be it resolved that this motion be a resignation of the Committee as a whole without further action." The following members of the Committee were present: Colin W. Postlethwaite, chairman; John Maughan, vice-chairman; J. F. Kirk, J. S. Williams, John Wilson, Joseph Dilworth, A. A. Macdonald, R. Junor, R. G. Wilkie, J. G. Mitchener, H. B. Donovan and W. P. Fraser.

TORONTO KENNEL CLUB'S DOG SHOW.

The entries have come in very freely and will reach four hundred or over, an unprecedented number for a show of this nature. Several entries have been received from as far east as Montreal and Quebec and as far west as Windsor.

A COMPLICATED QUESTION.

Editor Gazette:

I HAVE often seen a copy of your spicy little paper in the hands of a friend. Now I wish to ask through your journal two questions which I would like you to answer through the GAZETTE.

1. If *A* sells *B* a brood bitch, in whelp, guarantees the same to be a good mother, and the same bitch by lying down on her puppies, kills them all, is the bitch as represented?

2. If after a fair trial the above bitch lies down and kills her second litter, should not the seller be made to take the bitch back and either refund the price first paid or give a brood bitch as represented to be in the first case?

By answering these questions you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 8th, '95.

C. D. SUTPHENS.

[You have given us two very difficult questions to answer.

1. You do not state under what conditions or at what season the bitch whelped. From your question we infer the bitch had previously successfully raised pups, or that you were informed such was the case. Could they not have been born dead or too weak to survive? What proof have you that she smothered them? Did she have space enough in whelping and not *too much bedding*? 1. and 2. If the bitch had pups prior to your purchasing her, and it can be proved that she successfully raised them, then we do not see that *B* is under any obligation to do as you suggest, and would imagine that the mishap (if such it was), was the result of your mismanagement either prior to or at the time of whelping.—Ed.]

MAN AND DOG COMPARED.

MR. CARLILE ON ALD. SHEPHERD, OLIVER, ROWE AND DUNN, THAT INTRODUCED THE TORONTO CITY DOG BY LAW.

IT is a poor sort of dog that hasn't more soul than some men, and what is going to become of all that excess of soul? Is it going to lose itself in oblivion while the tricky, sensual, unfaithful man goes on forever.

Take the best man you can pick from average life; deprive him of speech, blight him with popular prejudice, let him go on without food and water, hound him with a dog-catcher, armed with a "Shepherd's" crook; screw his mouth up with one of "Oliver's" patent "Rowe"-hide muzzles; instruct the police to shoot him at sight; give every evil-hearted boy the right to stone and torment him; visit your wrath upon him every time he opens his mouth or frolics. Tie tins and fire-works to his coat tails, and club him if he manifests a proper resentment, and if you will show me as much nobility, long-suffering, patience, forbearance and forgiveness left in that man's soul after twenty-four hours of such a life as is manifested by the poor dog that trots the streets, then I will present each of our City

Fathers with a "Shepherd's" bobtail pup or a "Dun" mule. Yes, if there is going to be a heaven for some men, there will be an immortality for all dogs.

Toronto.

J. B. CARLILE.

THE SETTERS.

BY J. K. KENNEDY, ESQ., AND WESLEY MILLS, M.D.*

I.

AMONG those dogs which man has admitted to his friendship there are none that can outrival the Setter in grace, beauty, or intelligence. The Setter, whether beating about his native fields—the beau ideal of motion—or standing motionless with straightened tail, is one of nature's most beautiful pictures to any onlooker—to the sportsman it is unsurpassed. He is as beautiful as intelligent, and as intelligent as faithful, and devoted to his master. As a bird dog he is now more popular than his rival, the Pointer. Formerly the order was reversed. Perhaps he owes his greater popularity to two characteristics which the Pointer lacks—he is hardy and he is untiring. That the Pointer is delicate in the field cannot be disputed while the Setter is capable of enduring heat and cold, fog and rain and wet. The Setter, too, is swifter than his rival. His detractors say he is too swift, that he overruns his nose, as it is termed, meaning that he is unable to stop himself immediately he scents the game.

His origin—The origin of the Setter is unknown. He certainly belongs to the Spaniel family, but whether the modern Spaniel is a diminished type of himself or whether he has by mixture with foreign blood become the largest member of his family, is uncertain. It would seem that at one time all Spaniels were considered as one class of dogs, the name Setter being given to those only which were trained, or as the English say, broken to game.

We read in a book by Markham, published in London in 1655, with the title of "Hunger's Prevention, or the Whole Art of Fowling by Land and Water":—"A Setting dog is a certain lusty land Spaniel taught by nature to hunt the partridges before and more than any other chase whatsoever, and that with all eagerness and fierceness running the fields over so busily and lustily as if there were no limit in his desire or fury, yet so qualified and tempered with tact

*Mr. Kennedy's part of the above paper was read in its present form before the Montreal Kennel Association at its meeting on April 1st. Dr. Wesley Mills then gave an extempore address on the physical and mental characteristics of the Setters, and illustrated his remarks by pictorial representations and specimens of the breed present. The address, with some modifications and additions, is that now in print.

and obedience, that when he is in the greatest and eagerest pursuit and seems to be the most wild and frantic, that even thus one hem or sound from his master's voice makes him presently stand, gaze about him, and looke in his master's face, taking all directions from it whether to proceed, stand still, or retire. Nay, even when he has come to the very place where his prey is, and hath, as it were, his nose over it, so that it seems he may take it up at his own pleasure, yet is his temperance and obedience so made and formed by arte that presently, even on a sudden, he either stands still or falls flat upon his belly, without daring once to open his mouth or make any noise or motion at all till that his master come unto him and thus proceed in all things according to his directions and commandments."

H. D. Richardson affirms that Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, as far back as 1335, trained a Spaniel to set feathered game. Other writers again say that Robert, Duke of Northumberland, trained a Setter to set about the year 1555, but neither of these dates gives us the time when Setters were first trained. Idstone, in his valuable little book on the dog, says that he doubts not that they came with or followed the Romans.

The first mention of the Setter in England we have from Johannes Caius, a Doctor of Physic in Cambridge, 1570. He says: "The common sort of people call them by one general word, namely "Spaniell," as though these kind of dogs came originally and first out of Spain. The most part of their skin is white, and if they be marked with any spots they are commonly red and somewhat great, the hairs not growing with such thickness but that the mixture may be perceived."

Now, it may be asked: Of what use was the Setter before the advent of the gun? Caius answers this question: "When he approacheth near to the place where the bird is, he layeth him downe and with a marke of his pawes betrayeth the place of the bird's last abode, whereby it is supposed this kind of a dogge is called "Index" Setter, being indeed a word most consonant and agreeable to his quality. The place being known by the means of the dogge, the fowler immediately opens and spreadeth his net intending to take them, which being done the dogge at the accustomed beck or usual sign of his master ryseth up bye and bye and draweth nearer to the fowles that by his presence they might be the means of their own ensnaring and be readily entangled in the prepared net." In other words, when the dog scented game, instead of pointing as he does nowadays, he instantly fell to the ground and crawled noiselessly along until sufficiently near the bird for his master to throw the prepared net over the birds, dog included. In those days the quail

must have been comparatively tame. It would be a difficult undertaking nowadays. This dropping of the dog was called setting, hence the name Setter.

Caius does not give us any drawings of these Setters, but Mr. Rawdon Lee, in his excellent book on the Dog (hunting division) gives us a description of a painting exhibited in London, by Albrecht Dürer, the great artist who died in 1528, a date prior to Caius. Mr. Lee says: "In one corner of the picture was a black tan and white Setter, extraordinary in his resemblance to many of the modern stamp. Indeed so great was the likeness that one was tempted to look and re-look at the picture until the wonder was aroused where the painter obtained his model from which he made the sketch, or whether this modern Setter on an ancient canvas was an emanation of his own brain."

Now up to 1697 there was no distinction made between the Setter and the Spaniel. Nicolas Cox at that date gives us the qualities necessary for a Setting dog. The dog which you elect for setting must have a perfect and good scent and be naturally addicted to the hunting of feathers. This dog may be either land Spaniel or water Spaniel or mongrel of them both; either the shallow-flewed hound, tumbler-lurcher or small mastiff. But there is none better than the land Spaniel, being of good and nimble size, rather small than gross and of a courageous metal. So that as late as the latter part of the seventeenth century, Spaniels and even mongrels were indiscriminately used as Setters. By 1803, however, the Setter seems to have been distinct from the so-called Spaniel, although belonging to the same family.

The Sportsman's Cabinet, in 1803, says emphatically that the Setter then used was a cross between the Pointer and a larger type of Spaniel. By this statement, Mr. Taplin, the author, puts himself on one side of a controversy—not closed yet—whether the Setter is a production of the Spaniel and Pointer or whether it is a descendant from the Spaniel direct, its larger size being an outcome of judicious breeding from large dogs. Of course it is a mere matter of theory on both sides, yet it seems very probable that the Setter has Pointer blood in his veins, the more so as the Pointer was used so extensively with the gun, while the Spaniel was employed chiefly for setting, as the Sportsman's Cabinet has it: "Although the setting dog is in general use merely for the purpose of taking partridge with the draw-net yet they are sometimes brought into occasional use with the gun."

Breeders in those days, before the institution of the bench show, it is natural to suppose, would care far more about obtaining a dog of the best qualities for field work, than that

the original Spaniel blood should remain uncontaminated. Mr. Blain writing on the subject of Setter origin hints that as the times began to demand faster dogs for the changing methods in shooting, the blood of one of the *celeres* was resorted to, to increase the speed of the Spaniel, and that the particular dog chosen was a Greyhound, peculiar to Yorkshire and Cumberland; but, in our humble opinion, this would seriously affect the nature of the Spaniel, making him extremely difficult in training to point birds, and above all, would destroy to a great extent, that keen sense of smell peculiar to the Spaniel family. The Greyhound is deficient in this particular, trusting almost entirely to its wonderful eyesight to discover the game, which in the case of the hound is *never* feathered.

Without spending more time on the origin of the Setter, which at best is hypothetical, we will proceed to the consideration of the three divisions into which Setters fall, namely: the English, the Scotch or Gordon and the Irish Setters. A fourth class, the Russian Setter is sometimes mentioned; but it was always rare and does not exist at all to-day. We will pass it with this mention.

English Setters.—Undoubtedly the eldest member of the family is the English Setter, whose history we have been tracing. It is doubtless the most popular bird dog alive. Many of its excellencies are due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Edward Laverack and later to Mr. Ilewelin.

The complexion of the English Setter is varied, in fact the only color common to all is white. They may be white and black, white and yellow, white and tan, white and blue or an English Setter may combine three of these shades, for instance, black, white and tan.

The Setters which Mr. Laverack bred during some fifty years, attained the name of Laverack Setters, and to-day Laverack blood is eagerly sought after by the Setter enthusiast. It is, however, doubtful whether pure Laverack blood now exists. In the beginning of Mr. Laverack's career, he obtained two Setters, Old Moll and Ponto, from the Rev. A. Harrison, in 1825, and according to Mr. Laverack's statement, all his Setters were direct descendants of this brace, nor would he ever acknowledge the intervention of outside blood. His dogs were acknowledged to excel in stamina and all-round field work. Mr. Laverack states that he often worked his dog ten, twelve and even fourteen hours a day. The following is his description of the qualities peculiar to his own dogs: "Head long and light, not snake headed or deep flewed, but a sufficiency of lip, remarkable for being very strong in the fore-quarters, chest deep, wide and ribs well sprung behind the shoulders to where the hind-quarters meet; legs remarkably stout, and very short

from hock to foot, feet close and compact, thighs particularly well bent or crooked, well placed and close under the animal, not wide or straggling; color, black or blue and white ticked; coat, long soft and silky in texture; eyes, soft, mild and intelligent, of a dark hazel color; ears, low set on and close to the head, giving a round development to the skull. There is another variety of the same strain, called the lemon and white Beltons, exactly the same in breed and blood."

Mr. Laverack also had some liver and white Setters, but he does not seem to have been very proud of these, passing them over entirely when giving the characteristic colors of his dogs, but they existed, nevertheless, so the fact that a dog is liver and white is not proof positive that it cannot claim relationship with one of Mr. Laverack's famous dogs.

Towards the end of his life Mr. Laverack was very unfortunate with his dogs. He writes a pathetic letter to his friend Mr. Rotherell, in March 1875. . . "I am quite disheartened with the loss I have sustained—nine. Six were such as I never saw for beauty, and the three which came from you had greatly improved. I have only two old dogs left, viz.: Prince and a lemon bitch, Cora. I have been here three years and only reared one dog out of thirty. As I took this place I apparently had everything I could wish, and built an excellent kennel and had a free range of hills and fields. My dogs being cut off seems a fatality, as no expense was spared."

At his death, this father of the English Setter had only five dogs in his possession. These were sold by his house-keeper at low figures.

Another name figuring prominently in the Setter world is Llewellyn. Mr. Llewellyn also has a strain of Setters bearing his name. These dogs were very successful both in the field and on the bench. His dogs combined beauty and usefulness, qualities not always found together.

Gordon Setter.—The Gordon Setter is probably the youngest member of the family. His origin is obscure, but the Duke of Gordon, whose name it bears, was certainly first in bringing it prominently before the public. At what time it first came into his possession is not exactly known, probably about 1820. The black and tan Setter existed long before this, for Markham in the book already referred to, writes "The dunne and bredred (Setters) are for poachers, but the black and fallow is the hardest to endure labor." But this dog was evidently differently marked for long after Sydenham Edwards gave us a painting (a copy of which I have seen), representing three Setters, one of them which it may be supposed represented the black and tan of that time (1805), is a differently marked animal from the modern Gordon Setter. The question then arises, how has

the Gordon Setter obtained the peculiarly rich amber and black shades which characterize him. It is also thicker, not to say coarser in body and head than his English and Irish cousins, which was not always the case, for Mr. Dixon, who wrote the *Field and Fen*, mentions the Gordon Setter as being "Light of frame and a merry worker."

There has been much discussion upon this subject. Some writers say that he has been crossed with the Collie, others that he possesses Blood Hound blood, some say he has both in his veins, but nearly all agree that at some period in his history the Gordon Setter's blood has been tampered with.

There is a story to the effect that the Duke of Gordon heard of a Collie belonging to a poor shepherd, a most wonderful dog, setting and pointing his game with the greatest staunchness, and possessing a nose superior to any. The nobleman at once sent for this dog, mating it with a black and white Setter of his own. The result was the Gordon Setter. But as it is extremely doubtful whether the Duke of Gordon would stain his whole kennel with Collie blood, too much dependence should not be placed on this tale.

Mr. Lee, in his book, "The Modern Dog" is of the opinion that the Gordon Setter to give it more courage and perseverance, was crossed with the Blood Hound, which at that time was numerous in Scotland, hence the heavy head and overhanging upper lip, also the propensity to hunt with nose close to the ground. But it is impossible to decide which of these theories is true, nor does it matter greatly, for by judicious breeding the Gordon of to-day has the general characteristics of its Irish or English cousin, differing from them chiefly in thickness of body and head, and of course color.

As a bird dog the Gordon has both admirers and detractors. It has been said that this Setter is an old man's dog, merely pottering about, doing very little galloping while hunting, and is completely tuckered out by dinner time. This no doubt is true in the case of some Gordons, their comparatively heavy bodies telling on their strength. But it is by no means true of all, nor can it be put down as a characteristic of the breed. Most Gordons are as enduring as either of the other Setters and superior to the English in that it does not require water at frequent intervals. This failing of the English Setter has been of great annoyance to sportsmen when hunting on hill or elsewhere, where water is scarce. Its incessant thirst is certainly a failing in an otherwise almost perfect bird dog.

The Gordon is certainly an impulsive animal and at times so self-willed as to require the most rigid discipline and the greatest patience, but when once trained he does not easily forget his teaching. The intelligence of the Gordon Setter

is great. This may be in part due to his Collie or Blood Hound ancestry, both of which possess this virtue to an extraordinary degree. Having touched on the history of the Gordon Setter and a few of his characteristics, we now come to a question of unended controversy—whether white is permissible to any extent in this dog. The Duke of Gordon's Setters possessed it, and he encouraged it in the breed, for, he said, it was more easy to distinguish on the hillside. Mr. Laverack in writing to a friend about the Duke of Gordon's dogs says, "Then and now all the Gordon Castle Setters were black, white and tans." But although the Gordon Castle Setters possessed white, it must be remembered that the Duke of Gordon cared little or nothing for bench qualities, so if black and tan is the established color of Gordon Setters we should adhere to it, but it must be understood that a Gordon Setter with the very bluest blood may possess a patch of white upon his chest or face.

Irish Setter.—The Irish Setter, as his name implies, is a native of the Emerald Isle, and like the Irish Terrier and the Irish Water Spaniel, its coat is red. The origin of this Setter is as obscure as that of the other two divisions, opinions differing greatly on this point. Mr. Richardson writing a hundred years ago says, "There is no doubt that the Irish Setter is the purest of them all," and writing some time after, he says, "They are genuine unmixed descendants of the Land Spaniel, and so valued are they that a hundred pounds is by no means an unusual price for a single dog." But he gives no authority whatever for this sweeping statement, which must have been a mere theory of his own, whether true or not. By the end of the eighteenth century we hear of a Setter peculiar to Ireland, a dog red and white, albeit differing from the English Setter in marking and form. The fact that Irish Setters were formerly red and white is often resented by devotees of this dog, but it is a fact nevertheless, for the evidence is insurmountable. Mr. Bennett, of Dublin, who wrote upon the history of the Setter for Mr. Lee's book, states: "My inquiries relative to the above breed (Irish Setters) have tended to convince me that so far at least as the Midland and Western Counties of Ireland, Dublin and its vicinity are concerned, the red Setter was but seldom encountered, and that the red and white Setters were well known and highly esteemed." Mr. Bennett goes on to say that in conversation with Mr. Mahon, whose father the Rev. H. Mahon, was an ardent sportsman, owned many Setters, all of which were white and red. He often expressed the opinion to his son that the original color of the Irish Setter was red and white. This gentleman's recol-

lection carries him back to the end of last century. Mr. Mahon, Jr., states that in his early days dogs wholly red were very rare, though such he admits existed and were considered more difficult to break than the red and white, and were smaller. Mr. Bennett made many inquiries of old sportsmen, and their early recollections of dogs went to prove that the Irish Setter was red and white, but that some entirely red animals existed, but were few and far between. But fashion, whose decrees concerning man's best friend have so often been cruel, albeit, carried out to the letter by man himself, has willed it that Irish Setters shall be entirely red, hence to-day the parti-colored dog is seldom seen on the street and almost never on the bench.

The Irish Setter is the lightest in frame of the trio, and is practically untireable in the field, and hence is greatly in demand where hard ground and long days are expected. His one fault is his headstrong nature. He is often difficult to train, and even when broken is sometimes apt to hunt according to his own sweet will unless sternly checked. A gentleman told me a certain well bred and otherwise well trained Irish Setter of his to his last day chased every rabbit he chanced to disturb during a day's hunt, coming back after each wild run to his master's side to receive well merited punishment. This was, of course, an extreme case. With the exception of his headstrong nature, the pure bred Irish Setter is the equal in every respect to his English and Scottish cousins, surpassing them in speed and endurance.

It will be perceived that each of the Setters has his individual faults and virtues. The Englishman is too dependent on frequent baths and refreshing drinks, the Scotsman or Gordon is a wee bit too slow, and the Irishman is impulsive and pigheaded. How well the little failing of the three united nations is reflected in their canine companions. The virtues of the three Setters are legion, prominently: the English Setter's courage, staunchness and pliability, the Gordon Setter's intelligence and delicate scent, the Irish Setter's strength and endurance.

J. K. K.

II.

Mr. Kennedy has gone so fully into the history of the breeds and strains of the dogs under consideration this evening that I shall attempt to add little to that part of the subject.

If we could trace the history of any breed of dogs to its source, with all the numerous stages in the formation of the

animal as we see it at the present time, no doubt much of interest and profit would be brought to light, but as a matter of fact so much is obscure or doubtful that less is to be learned than we could desire. But the history of dogs, like that of all other of our domestic animals, teaches this one lesson: that the best results have in the long run been obtained by judicious crossing. He who would attain to the highest ideals in breeding must have no iron rules or invincible prejudices; and, if I mistake not, it is owing to prejudices against crossing on the part of the great mass of breeders that has led the more successful ones to conceal sometimes their procedure and thus cause a break in the historical chain. It is not the question of crossing in the abstract, but which crosses and with what results, with which we are most concerned. However, before leaving this part of the subject, I would like to suggest to clubs, especially those that are engaged in establishing a new breed, as the Boston Terrier, to record every scrap of history for the use of future breeders. So far as I am aware, no club has ever devoted much energy to such a task, though, of course, stud books are, to a certain extent, histories in themselves. Time will not permit of a full discussion of the relative merits and defects of the different breeds of Setters, or of Setters as compared with the Pointer. There have been numberless controversies over such subjects, and with very little profit considering the energy spent and the time consumed, largely owing to the fact that the experience of most of those espousing the cause of any one of the breeds in question has been wholly or chiefly confined to that breed and possibly to some particular strain. This is not the way to reach broad and safe conclusions on any subject. I have myself endeavored to form unbiassed conclusions on this subject by breeding and using all the different kinds of Setters and the Pointer.

Upon the whole, it seems to me judging from actual experience that it must be admitted, as might perhaps have been expected, that each breed has qualities that have been determined by the peculiar characteristics of the race or people under which it has found its development.

The Gordon is the slow, strongly made but hardy animal that can do with less food or at all events less water than the English Setter.

The Irish dog is impulsive and head-strong, but fearless, dashing and affectionate.

The English Setter is the one capable of becoming the most accomplished, perhaps the best balanced animal on

the whole. I say nothing of the Pointer now beyond this—that in suitable weather and cover he is often the most agreeable animal of them all with which to have to do as a sportsman. Of course these are only general characteristics to which there are many individual perhaps even strain exceptions. A man who has to do with only one strain of Setters may say of the Gordon that he is as fast as the Llewellyn Setter; of the latter, that he is as well-balanced an animal as the best Pointers; that the Irishman is as docile and stylish as can be desired, etc., but all such views are based on narrow experience. There is no man more dangerous as a teacher than your specialist, if his detailed knowledge is not modified by wider experience. He knows certain things clearly, because of reiterated experience, but he knows not other things which would modify his ways of looking at those facts, hence his general conclusions are apt to be narrow.

The fact that the Setters have always been used in the field, has more successfully than in the case of most breeds, prevented the modification of the form of the dog by breeding to suit some special whim as to conformation, such as are engendered often within those hot-beds of the "fancy," specialty clubs, formed to encourage only the show dog, and the chief real (whether avowed or not) object of whose members is often only to win their own prizes. Between the worst results of the specialty club and bench show, and the total neglect or disregard of beauty of form as professed by some sportsmen, is their not an intermediate ground? I am with those who believe that shows should not only establish classes for field trial winners, but if it were possible to arrange it in some way, permit only dogs actually trained for field work to compete in the Setter and Pointer classes, and this view I know to be shared by some of the oldest, most experienced and most successful breeders of both bench show and field trial winners.

It is true that brains and nose must ever remain of most importance in a shooting dog, but it is also true that correctness and therefore beauty of form may by judicious mating be combined with these essential qualities, and it is for this ideal I think we should strive.

Instead of calling your attention at once to the "Standards" for the various breeds of Setters, it will perhaps be more profitable as it certainly will be easier to remember the facts, to consider what form on general principles would likely best suit in a dog that must cover considerable ground at a rapid pace, keep it up for many hours with only brief stops, all with the object of finding game for the sportsman,

Such an animal must plainly have not only strong hunting instincts, and a keen sense of smell, but a good intelligence that profits by experience, and a teachable disposition that will make it a delight for him to please his master.

He should have plenty of brains and room for them within his skull case, and a large muzzle within which the olfactory nerves can find an extensive distribution. But this does not of itself decide the shape of the muzzle much less that of the skull, the character of his eye or his ear. These must all be determined by the additional factors in the work of the dog. To be speedy he must have legs of fair length, and in addition have the vital machinery for the maintenance of the supplies of good blood and oxygen to the muscles that are to work these legs under the guidance of his intelligence and his instincts, hence he must have a capacious but not wide chest. The dog should have a fairly lengthy body—and if so any other than a head of corresponding length will not suit the animal without violating the principles that underlie beauty of form. As the dog is not for fierce attack he must not have the fiery eye or the erectly carried tail. A Setter should, of all dogs, be "beauty in motion," and probably on the ground of pure grace of form in movement the Setter is the most beautiful of all dogs, though certainly as a Pointer shows his muscle and his real structural form more than the Setter, he would appeal strongly to many, though in a somewhat different way. As the Setter is not required to be as fast as a Greyhound, nor to run over rough and smooth quite as the sturdy Foxhound, but to do work somewhat intermediate in its requirements, I think it will be found that the form which experience has proved suits best is really intermediate between that of the Greyhound and the Foxhound—not so cobby as the latter's nor so stilty as the former's. In details, we find that national and individual tastes have caused variations, which have been somewhat fluctuating with each period, and may perhaps be expected to continue to be so, though we are always inclined to think that perfection has been reached in our own time, even if we do not go so far as those who believe that "wisdom will die with us."

To make a few comparisons, the truth of which are readily recognized from the illustrations of famous specimens I have put on the wall and from the dogs before you on the platform, you will notice that the Irish is the dog that is most "raking" in appearance and the highest on the leg—the most "tucked up" in flank, etc., most like the Greyhound in fact. His head is the longest and leanest in proportion to its total mass; while the Gordon is the heaviest, the most

massive in head which, however, should be "well chiselled out," and not coarse or lacking in nicely balanced details of form. The English Setter is certainly in the main intermediate between these two dogs.

The English Setter's coat is the finest—it is even silky—while the Gordon's is relatively coarse in texture as we should expect in a Scotch dog. In all, the tail should be carried low and should not be too long, as it is apt to be. The eye in all Setters should be bright and mild, suggesting the docile disposition, and should be dark, though not black, which would produce too great a resemblance to the Terrier's. It should not be too prominent nor above all should it be deeply set and small, as a "pig-eyed" Setter cannot have a good expression. If the dog is to run well and long he must have well-knuckled up toes and thick pads, perfectly straight strong front legs, sound joints and abundant muscle in all parts of his body, though one does not require the general muscular development of the Greyhound or kindred dogs that are called upon to make supreme efforts lasting for a very short time.

The sloping shoulders, the clean marking off to the eye, of head, neck and shoulders are very strong points in a dog, and proclaim him high-class as a rule, for such I have rarely seen except in unusually well-bred specimens. All must show that refinement in details of form (quality etc.), which appeals to the cultured man or woman. But more important still is that combination we call character, without which the dog may be a good specimen as an animal, but not of the breed he is supposed to represent. It would be very unfortunate to have these three breeds so mixed up in all except color at any time, that the work of many generations of the breeders of the past would be nullified. And herein lies a great responsibility for clubs and judges. The judge must first, last and always look for type and character. It will not do to give the leading position at the great shows to black and tan dogs called Gordon Setters but with Irish type of head, etc. And yet I think I have seen this done even at a New York Show. I have also seen prizes given at large shows to Irish Setters without the slightest dome of skull, to my mind an essential feature in the Irish Setter's head.

When is a Setter in bench show form? I have always held that a specimen of any breed of dogs is in perfect show condition when he looks in perfect health, and is attired in his best coat and has that development and tone of his muscles which is favorable to his doing a reasonable amount of the work for which he is fitted. It would follow that the condition of undue emaciation sometimes seen and

which is termed "field form" by some is contrary to nature. Neither man, dog, horse, nor any other animal can be in the best form for work that is utterly devoid of that covering of fatty tissue which nature has declared to be essential to a healthy animal. It is found in all wild animals, and I fancy the reason field dogs so often succumb to disease is owing to their being overworked, and to this condition of extreme emaciation induced. A dog that is in good field form should also, excepting perhaps in coat, be in good bench form, for the dog should appear fit for the work he is supposed to exist to perform. I may be in the minority in these views, but I am willing that they shall be tested by the laws of nature and by experience.

The Setter is not a dog well adapted as a rule for life in a large city, and unless special care is taken to exercise him and give him an occasional taste of the suburbs or the country he must degenerate. His qualities and his beauty are best seen when at work in the fields.

Among the more prominent breeders and exhibitors of Setters in Canada either now or formerly may be mentioned: J. Lorne Campbell, of Toronto, successful with Gordons; W. B. Wells, Dr. J. Kime, and Forest Kennels, Chatham; T. G. Davey, London; C. H. Corbett, Kingston; Mr. Smith, of Montreal, and Mr. Smith, of Forest, English Setters; Douglas & Chambers, Toronto; C. H. Corbett, Kingston; Sam. Coulson, Montreal, Irish Setters, and others whose names do not occur to me now.

In connection especially with Gordon Setters in the earlier times one name deserves special mention, that of Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Ont.

Vero Shaw, in his large work on the dog, says: "The specimen of the Gordon Setter selected for illustration in our colored plate is Blossom, late the property of Mr. Howard Mapplebeck, of Knowle, near Birmingham, but sold by him to Mr. J. S. Niven, M.B., London, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Niven has written us with reference to the dog: 'I have not had much luck with him here, as the Americans are all going in just now for big heavy Gordons. I got first in Montreal with him and also special for best Setter in the show.'"

This was in 1880 only, and yet it will be ancient history and mostly unknown history to the majority of the present generation of breeders and exhibitors. And it gives me pleasure to note this fact, and to remind those who are in the thick of doggy affairs now, of how much the London physician has done in the past to advance the breeding of good dogs in Canada.

W. M.

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