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A Monthly Journal published by the Kennel Club.

"LET HERCULES HIMSELF DO WHAT HE MAY,
"THE CAT WILL MEOW, AND DOG WILL HAVE HIS DAY."
—Hamlet, Act v., Scene 1.

No. 128.—VOL. XI.]

NOVEMBER, 1890.

[PRICE 6D.]

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The Kennel Gazette.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

DOG SHOWS TO BE HELD UNDER KENNEL CLUB RULES.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 23, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4. Geo. Beech, Sec.
 BECKTON, Dec. 5, 6.
 OLYMPIA (St. Bernard Club's), Dec. 9, 10, 11, 1890.
 NEWPORT (Mon.), Jan. 8, 9, 1891.
 DERBY (Canine Society), Jan. 22, 23, 1891.
 GRANTHAM, Jan. 14, 15, 1891.
 LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27, 28, 29, 1891.
 OXFORD (Fox Terrier Club's), Feb. 11, 12, 1891.
 BATH, March 4, 5.
 MANCHESTER, March 17, 18, 19.

THE INFLUENCE OF A FIRST OR A PREVIOUS SIRE.

HYPOTHESES AND OBSERVATIONS.

It is hardly necessary to say how very important is this question, both from a breeder's and a moral and social point of view. The belief that an impress, more or less potent, is made upon future offspring by the male, which firstly fertilizes the ova of a female, has existed from time unrecorded. Curiously enough, this has been unhesitatingly accepted to be a general law in the Dog more than in any other species, although in Man, the Horse, and other animals, cases are recorded with such authenticity as to be absolutely beyond disbelief: but these appear to be looked upon by many rather as exceptions to, than as examples of, a general law. "Il faut avoir soin, surtout pour la première fois, de faire couvrir la lée par un bel et bon chien; car tous les auteurs son d'accord sur ce point, que pendant tout le cours de sa vie, elle donnera des chiens qui tiendront du premier chien qui la couvra." (Le Chien, J. Rothschild, Paris).

In no domestic animal is there so much variation of type and character as in the dog; and we should therefore expect to find the impress of a first sire as much or more marked in this than in other species. Fowls and pigeons also vary greatly, and as they breed so early in life and so often, it ought to be comparatively easy to trace in them the influence of a first cross. The factors with which any experiments are made should be of strains kept pure for many generations, so that the tendency to produce a uniform progeny may be prepotent, otherwise variations of character or atavism may invalidate our conclusions. The enquiry should not be limited to the influence of a first sire only, as that influence becomes weakened or ceases altogether with time; but it should comprise an examination of the effect of any previous sire upon future progeny. This complicates the enquiry very much, and if we concede that any sire can influence the progeny produced in a subsequent generation, we to a certain extent weaken the argument which asserts the influence of the first sire; but we have to deal with facts first and theories after. To restate the problem I would say—What is the influence of a first or any succeeding fertilization by a male parent upon the progeny of the female subsequent to that of which it was the immediate progenitor? The answers to this will be based upon physiological or psychological grounds. Physiologists will seek some explanation from the processes of

ovulation and embryo-formation by fertilization; whilst those who take the psychological standpoint will fall back upon the doctrine of maternal impressions and the influence of mental suggestion. It is not difficult to show that no ideation of the mother's central nervous system can affect the impregnated ovum, for the all-efficient reason that there is no known means by which such an impression can be conveyed from mother to offspring. Immediately embryonic life is started the impregnated ovum becomes a disintegral and not an integral part of the maternal economy, simply deriving supplies of heat, moisture, and nourishment from its maternal hostess: development takes place by its own innate force. Whether the egg with nutrient yolk, as in birds and reptiles, is laid outside the body, and receives warmth and moisture to develop the embryo, or whether it receives all these requisites inside the body, as in all mammals except marsupials—and even in these partially—it matters nothing. (I have not mentioned monotremes with marsupials because, according to Caldwell's discovery, they are oviparous, and their ova meroblastic. British Assoc. at Montreal, 1884). As the hen's egg cannot receive any further mental impression after it has left the ovarium, neither can the impregnated mammal ovum after it has left the ovary of the mother.

Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson (Archives of Surgery, page 294, April, 1890) says:—"I shall not refer further to the supposed possibility that maternal influence may be brought to bear upon the foetus through the nervous system than just to remark that the evidence is most untrustworthy. In the search for the causes of congenital deformities it will be well to defer as long as possible any recourse to a suggestion so much in opposition to physiological probability. . . . Deformities are equally common in the case of birds whose eggs during the whole period of embryonic development are certainly beyond all possible reach of maternal influence other than that of physical warmth. In animals which bring forth many young at birth congenital deformities occasionally occur, but are usually limited to one only of the litter. If due to maternal impressions, we should have expected them in the whole. . . . This argument is, however, to be distinctly limited to defects supposed to be produced through the mother's nervous system, and does not apply to others in which the influence may have been sufficient to definitely disturb the blood supply."

Professor Weismann (Biological Memoirs, p. 102) also says: "From the moment when the phenomena which precede segmentation commence in the egg the exact kind of organism which will be developed is already determined—whether it will be larger or smaller, more like its father or its mother, which of its parts will resemble the one and which the other, even to the minutest detail. . . . Abundant nourishment can make the body large and strong, but can never make a giant out of the germ-cell destined to be a dwarf."

Now comes the question: Can an ovum receive any impression (other than the immediate act of impregnation) before molecular activity and segmentation have started the oosperm upon its path of development? Can the male sperm influence remain dormant, and is the fertilisation a *fait accompli*, though the after development may be the result of secondary causes, such being produced by another subsequent act of an altogether different male parent?

Can we support any theory upon the principle of cell-memory such as that possessed by leucocytes (phagocytes of Metschnikoff and Ruffer)? If the maternal impression theory fail us, will the cell impression theory bear criticism? Cells are individual beings, and maybe are possessed of the faculty of memory; but I fail to see how the memory of a sperm-cell can cause the reproduction of the likeness, qualities and habits of the mature organism from which it sprang. I dismiss altogether those cases mentioned by Blaine

and others of bitches producing progeny resembling males, not carnally known by them, as absolute fables.

We have here to try to account for those cases where progeny has been borne to a sire, and subsequent progeny has resembled that sire, though another was the putative if not the absolute sire.

It is clearly established that in every female germ-cell there exists nuclear or germ-plasm and ovogenetic or cell-plasm; the germ-plasm is that to which only for the present we need confine our attention. This germ-plasm in many ova is capable of development parthenogenetically without union with sperms (as in some rotifers, crustaceans, and insects), in which case one polar body only is extruded, but in ova which require fertilization by sperms the extrusion of a second polar body takes place. This extrusion of a second polar body appears to possess very great importance, and is supposed by Professor Weissmann and others to be one of the chief causes of variation and origin of species. The germ-plasm contains traces of all ancestors (in the tenth generation 1024), and with the second polar body a moiety of the germ-plasm is extruded to be supplied by the male or sperm-plasm, which, uniting with the remaining moiety of the germ-plasm left in the ovum, produces segmentation of the nucleus and commencement of the development of the ovum. Minot's and Balfour's theory is that all ova are originally bisexual or hermaphrodite, and that in those over which develop parthenogenetically and extrude only one polar body, enough male element remains to ensure development, whilst those over which extrude the second polar body, thereby lose the male element, which must be replaced by some other equivalent male element before development can commence.

The question arises whether it is possible for a male sperm-cell to penetrate the zona or to approach the female pronucleus and not produce segmentation at the time, but to remain dormant and be subsequently roused into activity by a succeeding act of impregnation, such act being caused by the same or even some different male? It is quite evident that this theory must fall to the ground, if ovarian conception be not possible. We have, however, the authority of Professor Leishmann of Glasgow, Professor Spiegelberg of Breslau, Dr. John S. Parry of Philadelphia, Dr. Tyler-Smith and many others, that ovarian conception does occur, whilst Mr. Lawson Tait, Mayor, Velpau, and others have absolutely denied the fact. Doubtless impregnation very frequently takes place in the Fallopian tube, but it has been proved to have occurred in several instances on the surface of the ovary, and what is more important for my argument, before the Graafian vesicle has even burst. Professor Leishmann says "Since Bischoff actually demonstrated the presence of spermatozoa on the ovaries of bitches and rabbits, in whom congress has been permitted at the proper period, few physiologists question the possibility of impregnation occurring while the ovum is yet in the ovary. . . . It has been generally assumed, however, that a rupture of the walls of the Graafian vesicle could alone permit of such impregnation; but if we may judge from analogy, what has recently been divulged in reference to the penetration of the walls of blood-vessels by the white corpuscles of the blood (leucocytes) and their subsequent appearance as pus cells, we must at least admit the possibility, that particles endowed with such mobility, may penetrate the attenuated walls of a Graafian vesicle, even before rupture." Further on he says:—"The ovum is, as has been shown, developed within the ovary in the Graafian vesicle; and what has been observed in the lower animals leads us to conclude that, while yet it occupies that situation, impregnation may take place." Prof. Spiegelberg says, "It is by no means rare for fertilization to take place in the ovary itself." . . . "Until recently, the ovarian

pregnancy was entirely denied; but its presence has now been proved in at least thirteen autopsies, while, on the other hand, no *a priori* objection to such an event can be raised." (*loc. cit.*) He says "The ovule is, as a rule, fecundated at the ovary itself or in the Fallopian tube near it." Prof. Gegenbaur speaking of the generative organs of vertebrates (in *Elements of Comparative Anatomy*) says:—"The mesenteric folds (ligamenta uteri lata), which support the ovaries and oviducts, not unfrequently unite with the pouch that encloses the ovary to form the mouth of the oviduct (as in the Carnivora)." We, therefore, get rid of one difficulty to substantiate the theory advanced at the head of this paragraph. This theory I put forward in *The Kennel Gazette* of November, 1888, when, after quoting the well-known case of Lord Morton's mare-producing mule-like progeny with a thoroughbred horse after a former service by a Quagga, I wrote—"In the early stages of their development, the ova move from the circumference towards the attachment of the ovary. When conception takes place one or more of the mature ova are impregnated by the male sperm-cells upon the surface of the ovary, descend the Fallopian tube and develop in the uterus; but there may be an ovum, not quite mature, yet sufficiently so to receive the fertilising influence of the male sperm-cell, which does not pass from the ovarian surface, but recedes and lies dormant in its substance, until a further act of conception produces the requisite molecular disturbance of its elements; for it must be remembered that several sperm-cells can enter each ovum, though probably one is sufficient to cause impregnation if the ovum be mature." &c., &c. This appears to suggest that an animal may have two male parents, and although this may be difficult to realise, the fact remains that, directly or indirectly, a first sire may influence the progeny begot by a second. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson (*loc. cit.* page 295) under the heading—"Influence of the First Impregnation"—says: "There is, however, another way in which the mother may appear to take, and a father may most certainly lose, part of the rightful share in the procreation of offspring. I refer to those cases, now very numerous and well established, in which the offspring presents a definite resemblance, not so much to a present husband as to a former one. This has been repeatedly noticed in the human species, but, as might be expected, the most conclusive instances have been witnessed in the lower animals." He then quotes the case of Lord Morton's mare, mentioned above, and says:—"Lord Morton's narrative has become classic, and it is now well known to illustrate the rule and not the exception. In the breeding of mules it has been noticed over and over again that the subsequent progeny of the mare, so used, always for a certain time have some mule characters, although fathered by well-bred horses. In dogs, cats, sheep—in fact, in all animals where crosses have been obtained between individuals of marked features—the same law has been observed. The father of the first born is the progenitor also, in part, of several of those which may be begot by other males. . . . So constant indeed appears to be law, that it may even perchance be utilised in the future in the breeding of animals. Thus, it may be suggested that if all she-asses were in the first instance coupled with stallion-ponies and allowed to bear mules, their subsequent progeny by asses might possibly be improved." Such is then the opinion of the President of the College of Surgeons, who is not only one of the highest authorities in the land upon all physiological questions, but is also a breeder of pedigree animals. Further on he says:—"I do not know whether Professor Agassiz or our own great teacher Darwin is to be credited with the first suggestion of what is probably the truth. This suggestion is that it is possible for the semen to influence other ova than the one which undergoes develop-

ment, and that such ova may remain without further tendency to growth, until first roused by the presence of new spermatozoa" (italics mine). If this sentence be compared with what I wrote in *Kennel Gazette* of November, 1888, it will be seen that the sense conveyed is very closely identical. At the time I was unaware that either Darwin or Agassiz had made a similar suggestion, and I still fail to find any mention of it in any of Darwin's or Agassiz's works with which I am acquainted. I quoted the instance of turkeys, but Mr. Hutchinson illustrates the case more fully, for he continues—"The facts upon which this hypothesis chiefly rests are that in birds, the turkey for instance, a single impregnation is sufficient for a long series of eggs, and that in some turtles repeated acts of intercourse at long intervals (twice a year for four years), are needed to cause the germ to develop. Various other facts, some not unimportant ones quoted by Darwin, respecting the action of the pollen upon the ovary in plants, might be adduced, but these are the most striking. They are supported very strongly, I think, by the circumstance that the theory in question does seem to explain the facts, and that none other does so. In further corroboration may be mentioned that this kind of influence of a former impregnation upon subsequent ones appears to be terminable. We do not know its precise limits, but it seems probable that not more than two or three of the subsequent births are (in mammalia, at least), so influenced. It is probable also that the shortness of the interval, between the first and the second conceptions may be of some importance."

Tyler-Smith, in mentioning parthenogenesis, says—"We may see traces of this power of the spermatogenic element, to fertilise or modify more than one generation of ova or germ-cells in other animals than those in which parthenogenesis occurs. For instance, a single coitus of the cock fertilises not only the eggs which are mature in the ovary, but those which are immature, so that the eggs which reach maturity a long time after the coitus are found to be fertilised." Then quoting Lord Morton's case of the quagga, he continues:—"In the human female it is found that a woman having married and borne children by her husband, becomes a widow, marries a second time, and bears children to her second husband which have the lineaments of the first husband. The same occurs in the lower animals, and it is difficult to explain the matter in any other way than by supposing that one coitus may have influenced several generations of ova."—(*Manual of Obstetrics*, chap. Generation, page 15).

When the first husband of a white woman had been of the negro race, and she had afterwards married a white man, the impress of the first husband would be very marked, and I am informed that several such instances have been noticed in the States.

It is not only the first sire who can leave an impress, as the following instance, narrated to me by Capt. Keene, will show. A Belgian hare rabbit was bred to a buck of similar strain, with the result that all the progeny were of the usual brown colour. She was afterwards bred to a buck, with a good deal of white in his fur, and had particoloured offspring. Being again bred to a Belgian buck, as at first, the offspring still were particoloured, brown and white. If the first sire alone had impregnated the ova, the second litter should have been brown; here, however, from prepotency or some other cause, the second sire was able to influence future progeny more than the first had been.

"In the majority of animals, e.g., insects and higher vertebrates, copulation occurs, and the sperms pass from the male directly to the female. They may pass into special receptacles, as in insects, to be used as occasion demands; or in higher animals they may, with persistent locomotive energy, work their way up the female ducts. These they may soon meet and

fertilise ova which have been liberated from the ovary; or may persist, as we noticed, for a prolonged period; or may eventually perish."—(Geddes and Thompson—*Evolution of Sex*, p. 143.)

"Furthermore, the sperm has very considerable power of persistent vitality. Not only does it often remain long unexpelled in the male animal without losing its functions, but it may retain its fertilizing power after remaining for weeks, or even months in the female organism. In the earthworm, the spermatozoa pass from one worm to another, not directly to the ova nor to female ducts, but to be stored up in special reservoirs or spermathecae. So it is in many animals. The spermatozoa received by the queen bee during her single impregnation are for a considerable period—even for three years—used in fertilizing successive sets of worker and queen ova. Quite unique, however, is the case of one of Sir J. Lubbock's queen ants, which laid fertile eggs thirteen years after the last sexual union with a male. . . . Hensen cites the fact that in bats spermatozoa may remain alive a whole winter in the uterus of the females."—(*Ibid.*, page 112).

"The long persistence of vitality seems at first sight a difficulty, if the sperms are highly katabolic cells. It must be noticed, however, that there is often retention only, not continuance of activity. That the secretions of the female ducts probably afford some nutriment to the sperms, and that to a certain extent we may think of them as protoplasmic explosives, which may remain long inert, but on the presence of the required stimulus are able to start again into extraordinary activity." (Geddes and Thompson, page 125.)

"According to Agassiz, the North American marsh tortoises lay eggs only once in a year, while they copulated twice (in the spring and autumn). The first copulation, according to this investigator, takes place in *Emys picta* in the seventh year, the first deposition of eggs in the eleventh year of the animal's life." (Claus and Sedgwick, *Zoology*, p. 223.)

I think we have now cleared the ground of a second difficulty in being able to show the very long time that the male sperm-cells are capable of lying dormant, and being subsequently roused into activity; but the greatest difficulty still remains—to account for this revival of activity after a prolonged period by another act of impregnation. In the case of the tortoises it appears only reasonable to suppose that repeated fertilization is necessary to ensure generation, and that more than one spermatozoon is required to produce full development and perfect impregnation of the ovum. This leads to the question of "polyspermy." Hertwig and Fol have shown that when one sperm has entered the micropyle or gained admittance to an ovum, the path is usually blocked against others, so as to be no longer penetrable; and that in most cases the entrance of more than one sperm is impossible. Whilst admitting, therefore, that "polyspermy" is possible, they maintain that pathological or monstrous development is generally the result.

It would therefore seem possible for an immature ovule, even before the Graafian vesicle had burst, to be impregnated by a sperm-cell which shall be unable at the time to produce segmentation of the oospere. Under certain conditions, such as might be produced by a subsequent impregnation, molecular activity may take place; or, owing to the non-receptivity or want of attraction of the female nucleus before the extrusion of the second polar body has taken place, the sperm-cell may remain dormant until roused to activity by the extrusion of germ-plasm and the increasing receptivity of the female pro-nucleus thereby resulting. Well-authenticated cases (Dr. Cupar-Fife, *Edin. Med. Journal*, Jan., 1865), of super-fecundation where a second twin has been born months after the first (182, 174, and 127 days), and where the uterus has not been double or bi-corned tend very strongly to establish the validity of the

*See Darwin's Animals & Plants
vol. II. p. 361 (Edit 1888)
Chapter on Transmutation*

theory that both ova were impregnated at the same time, but that the development of one was delayed. Professor Eisenmann, of Strasbourg, delivered a woman of a second child 140 days after the birth of the first, both having been mature. She subsequently bore many other children, and after her death the uterus proved to be single.

I have attempted to throw some light upon these most complex and difficult problems which may well baffle more acute observers; but, as Professor Weismann has said, "We come at last—as in all provinces of human research—upon problems which appear well nigh insoluble. In fact, it is the quest after truth, not its possession, that falls to our lot, that gladdens us, fills up the measure of our life, nay! hallows it."

November 10, 1890.

J. Sidney Turner

KENNEL CLUB COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

An adjourned meeting was held on October 14, 1890. Present: Mr. W. Arkwright (in the chair), Rev. E. O'Callaghan, Rev. G. F. Lovell, Messrs. M. Wootton, H. Richards, and J. S. Turner.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Strabane Show, reporting the conduct of Mr. W. Barry, of Belfast, for insulting Mr. Shirley, one of their judges, and enclosing the following: "To the Committee of Strabane Show.—Gentlemen: I regret having to report that Mr. W. Barry, the owner of the second-prize greyhound, Model, was extremely insulting to me after the judging, and I request that you take notice of it, as such conduct should be stopped at once.—Signed, S. E. Shirley." A further letter was also read from Mr. Shirley, giving a copy of a letter he had received from Mr. W. Barry, apologising for his conduct. Decided, that as Mr. W. Barry has apologised to Mr. Shirley, and such has been accepted, that the Committee of the Kennel Club will overlook the matter this time, but they must caution him as to his future conduct, as a repetition of such disgraceful behaviour would render him liable to be debarred from showing under Kennel Club Rule 12.

Mr. Herbert appealed against the decision of the Birkenhead Show Committee, who disqualified his Welsh terrier, Cardiff Taffy, under Kennel Club Rule 5, because the late name of the dog was not also given.

Decided to uphold the decision of the Birkenhead Committee.

The claim of Mr. G. H. Baxter to the prefix Hutton was not allowed on the objection of Mr. J. A. Pense, who said that both he and his father had used Hutton as a prefix when naming their dogs for some time past.

The following claims for prefixes which have been duly advertised in the *Kennel Gazette* were allowed and ordered to be registered:

Mrs. F. Littlewood..... Westwood.
Mr. Thomas Miller..... Springville.
Mr. W. Shaw Adamson..... Nethro.

A committee meeting was held on November 4, 1890. Present—Rev. G. F. Lovell (in the chair), Rev. R. O'Callaghan, Messrs. H. Richards, A. C. Jackson, J. M. Drew, J. H. Salter, J. S. Turner, and C. C. Ellis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. R. H. Temple appealed against the decision of the Brighton Show Committee, who overruled his objection to Mrs. Thomas's dog Schatzl.

The dog, which took first prize in the Foreign Dog Class, was objected to on the grounds that it is a black Pomeranian, and is registered as such at the Kennel Club, and was therefore under K.C. rule 19 not eligible for the class in which it competed.

Decided that the decision of the Brighton Committee be overruled.

The case of Mr. Bairstow was considered, he having been asked for a full explanation of his conduct in regard to the age of his Airedale Rustic Triumph, especially on the point of his producing a receipt for the purchase of this dog, dated February 10, 1890, on which the date of birth is given, and yet ten days later, namely, on the 20th of February, registering this dog as age unascertained, as the matter would be investigated under K.C. rule 12.

A long statement from Mr. Bairstow was read, in which he states he cannot think it is seriously considered he is to blame for not registering the date of birth as 17th August, 1889, because either that is the date of birth or it is not; that the Committee of the Kennel Club have decided that it is not, and therefore asks if it was either fraudulent or discreditable of him not to register it. His reason for not giving the date of birth is because he, together with scores of other exhibitors, was under the impression that it was entirely at the owner's option whether he gave the particulars or not; and this impression he gathered from Kennel Club rule 1, and acted on it in the case of every dog he has registered for the past two years.

Mr. Bairstow in his statement referred to other matters, such as age of the dog being correct, reliability of witnesses, &c., &c.; he also forwarded other affidavits, and there were some further affidavits handed in by Mr. A. Walker.

It was decided that the committee consider the charges of fraud brought against Mr. Bairstow have not been sufficiently proved, but that his conduct in withholding on his registration forms information in his possession is most reprehensible. They require Mr. Bairstow to amend his registration forms within a month of all dogs registered by him during the last two years.

Letters were read from Mrs. Clare, in which she states that her Prince Charlie bitch, Gladys, was awarded a special at the Birkenhead Show, and that since then she has been informed that the champion dog, King of the Fancy, took the special although he was never taken into the ring, and asks the opinion of the committee whether, under the circumstances, he can take the prize.

A letter was also read from Mr. Dimond, saying there was a cup offered at Birkenhead for best Toy Spaniel, Foreigners excepted. That the schedule stated for best Toy Spaniel, Challenge and Foreigners excepted, but this was altered under the head of "corrections in schedule" in the *Stock-keeper*. That through some misunderstanding his dog was not allowed to compete, as when his man took the dog to the ring he was told it was not eligible.

A letter from Mr. Edwardson was read, in which he confirms the statement of the mistake as to the condition of the special prize which appeared in the schedule, and was afterwards rectified in the fanciers' journals. That after the show he wrote Mr. Astley, the judge, on the matter, and afterwards saw him in Mr. Dimond's presence, when he stated he laboured under a misapprehension when making the awards and that if King of the Fancy was eligible he would be the winner.

It was decided that as the mistake was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the officials of the show the Committee are of opinion that Mrs. Clare's dog is entitled to the prize.

A letter was read from Mr. R. C. Hughes asking that the objection lodged by the Kennel Club against his exhibit Corunna at the Birkenhead Show be withdrawn. When registering the dog he gave the name of the dam as Judy, but before entering her for the show he found this was not correct, so that he left the name of dam out. Decided the objection cannot be withdrawn.

The following claim for prefixes which had

been duly advertised in the *Kennel Gazette* were allowed and ordered to be registered:—

Mr. H. Warne Flint..... Blarney O.
Mr. E. H. Adcock..... Epsom.
Mr. J. H. Whittle..... Hayes.

Mr. G. H. Baxter, Hutton Park, near Brentwood, Essex;

Mr. Douglas Cooper, Sunny Hill, near Derby;

Mr. J. H. McKenna, Prospect House, Harpurhay, Manchester.

Mr. T. Millar, Springville, Temple-road, Rathmines, Dublin; and

Mr. T. Whitnell, Pomona Villa, Pemberton-road, East Molesey, Surrey.

Were elected Associates of the Kennel Club.

BRIGHTON DOG SHOW.

Judges:—Messrs W. K. Taunton, H. G. Sweet, W. F. Bagnall, R. S. Bryan, W. Arkwright, W. G. Weager, F. Farrow, R. Groom, M. Wootton, F. Gresham, F. Redmond, A. C. Jackson, H. Cox, F. H. Field, A. Weaver, R. H. Wright, J. W. Berrie, L. P. C. Astley.

BLOODHOUNDS.

These hounds were more remarkable for quality than quantity. The well-nigh perfect Bono, in the best possible condition, was unopposed in the Challenge Class, Koodoo being absent.

In Open Dogs Mr. Brough again scored with Beckford, a very fine hound indeed, nice quality and character, wrinkle and leather; a very active dog and fine mover, on capital legs and feet. Second, Robert the Devil, another good one; but Sambo has a bad eye, and loses to the two above him in wrinkle and leather.

In Open Bitches Mr. Brough's Barbara Allen had to give way to Tantrums, a lovely-headed hound, brimful of quality and character, good wrinkle, peak, and leather. The second loses to the winner in quality decidedly, is thicker in skull and short of wrinkle, and is not of a taking colour, still a useful, workman-like bitch. Chesterton Duchess II. (third) was in her proper place, the company being a little too select for her. She is a bit undersized, and short of leather. It was a very near thing indeed between Beckford and Tantrums for the special, and although the dog got it it might have gone to either without any injustice being done.

MASTIFFS.

There was no entry in the Challenge Class.

In Open Dogs Sir Stafford won. He was not in good condition of coat and requires deeper flows to give the necessary square outline of profile. Ayrshire (second) was exceedingly thin, which handicapped him greatly, as he appeared narrow in loin in consequence. He is a fine dog and a good mover, but pulls so hard that he does not show himself well in the ring. His worst faults are a light eye and a curly tail. Chrysolite (third) has improved in head, but his eyes are too close together and even too small, and his hocks, especially the near one, are very straight; he may improve a little. Conrad (r) is very poor in head, too long in face, and weak in under jaw; his eyes are dark, but his ears large; in bone, body, and limbs he is good. This ended the competition, as Duke Rollo was absent, and Bendigo II. was withdrawn, having suddenly gone lame in one fore foot.

In Open Bitches a very grand one in Isolde, the Manchester winner, easily scored; her bad points are very few and her good ones many; she has a capital body and limbs, with a good head, but although her eyes are still a little staring and light, they are unquestionably improving in the latter respect; with age her brows should become more developed, which would reduce the staring appearance; she might be bigger with advantage. Lady Florida shows herself well, and although her

head is small and her eyes too large and full, she is in other respects a nice little bitch, and very lengthy for her height and the shortness of her face. Princess Alexandra Victoria is plain-faced, bad in expression, and shallow in muzzle, but she is a very big one, and magnificent in her body, legs, feet, and hind quarters. Fair Rosamond (r) was quite out of condition. Ilford Coral and Fredigonda were absent.

Isolde rightly won the special from Sir Stafford.

BULL TERRIERS.

Little Baron was alone in the Challenge Class.

In Open Dogs (30lbs. and over) Streatham Monarch (first) would be improved with a darker eye and more powerful jaw; he is capital in body and limbs. Sir Reginald (second) is dark, but a little full in eye; and Greenhill General (third) is lippy, rather light in eye, and has a butterfly nose. Royal Gem (r) is also lippy and weak in jaw, but good in body; while Lord Randow is short and thick in head, cheeky, bad in eye, and lippy.

In Open Bitches (30lbs. and over) Greenhill Maggie won; she is good in eye, bone, and limbs; she might be shorter in the back and tighter in the lips with advantage. Moss Rose (second) has a good stern, body, and limbs, although she should not be so wide in front; she has a capital head, but her eyes might be darker.

In Small Class Oak Hill Rose, who won, is a terrier all over, and a very good one indeed, and although she is a trifle wide in front very little fault can be found with her otherwise; she has a lovely head, and is altogether one of the best ever seen.

Streatham Monarch won the special from Greenhill Maggie, but he was a little lucky to beat her. There is not much between them, however.

DALMATIANS.

These were few, Acrobat being alone in the Challenge Class. It is a pity he carries his tail over his back.

In Open Dogs Prince IV. was far and away the best, better in size and head than anything else in the show, to say nothing of his being the only one that carries a decent stern. In addition, he is better in spots than Ponto, who won; but Mr. Berrie considered his head coarse, and put him at the bottom of the class. Spot (second) has an awful head, much too large and full in eye, and the dreadful manner in which he is undershot, in addition to a bad mouth generally, should have led to his being passed over entirely; his only good point is the evenness and clearness of his spots.

FOREIGN DOGS.

These formed another small class. Schaal, a capital Spitz, won easily, and was followed by Mr. Woodiwiss's hairless dog, Zulu Chief, who is surely a Chinese-crested dog minus the tuft on his tail; in type he follows the bull terrier, but is much out at elbows. Pluto, a Chinese edible dog (third), has a bad tail, is too soft and wavy in coat and wrong in type, but he has a black tongue. Another Spitz was r, and Miouk, the Esquimaux, was absent.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Although fifteen in number, only four were for competition, of which Voorka, a very shelly one even for his age, was first dismissed. After Pagoba was awarded third prize the interest displayed by the onlookers was intense when the judge began comparing Krilutt and Zloem. Undoubtedly the former is better in loins and depth of chest, bone and feet, in hindquarters and in front, and although Mrs. Wellesley's dog is a trifle out at elbows, it is forgotten in comparison to Zloem. Krilutt is wanting in bloom and muscular development just now, and neither of them is so good as he might be in thighs. Still, the English dog won easily, and although some thought Pagoba might also have beaten Mr. Hagke's dog, it must not

be forgotten that some little allowance should be made for the dog, as he was very badly shown in the ring. COMMUNICATED.

ST. BERNARDS.

The St. Bernard Classes, with the exception of most of those in the prize list, were of very poor quality. The silly desire to beat the record in a puppy's weight is, in my opinion, the cause of so many otherwise good dogs being wrong in their legs, and I think judges should more severely handicap cripples than they have hitherto done, to teach exhibitors that it is of greater importance to show a dog that can walk than one whose newspaper notoriety disappears when brought into the judging ring. In Challenge Dogs Pout was alone. In Challenge Bitches Bellegarde was sound in her legs, with good bone, symmetry, and size of head. Peggotty, who, though superior in head, walks badly, seemed weak in loin.

The Open Dog Class had only two good animals in it. Claudius (first) is a fine up-standing dog, capital in his legs, but not very strong in head. Donnybrook Fair (second) is a splendid puppy on the bench, with the best head in the Rough Dog Classes, but his front legs are, I am afraid, incurable. The rest in this class are below mediocrity. The first and second in the Bitch Class show a very great advance on former quality. Andromeda is grand in head, bone, colour, and size, and better in condition than the second; her ears are a trifle too large, and her muzzle and skull not equal to Alta Bella (second), who in good form should make one of the best bitches we have seen; perfectly straight on her legs, and of greater size, she is superior to her dam, Bellegarde, though with the same not very conspicuous faults—a failing in expression, and ears too highly set on. Tamora (third) is a very large well-grown puppy, with a badly-shaped head and light eye. Lady Sneerwell was out of condition. Mr. Dutton's Nydia is too young for the Open Class, though of very good quality, but likely to remain small.

The Open Smooth Dog Class had not a bad dog in it. Barreigh wins easily in quality, only failing in size; he was, without doubt, the best dog in the show. Duke of Norfolk (second), a large and sound dog, with great bone, is of the sort that is needed to improve the substance of smooth variety. Heroic (third) is a small dog, with good head and legs. Patrol fails in expression, and carries his tail badly. Argonaut is a well-grown puppy that should make a very good dog. Belinda III., being alone, took the prize in the Smooth Bitch Class. Mr. Marsden's affectionately-named entry being absent.

The Novice and Puppy Classes were mostly a repetition of previous entries. Barreigh beat Claudius in the cup for Best Dog in Open Classes, winning easily in type. Andromeda won the corresponding cup for Bitches; and Mr. Norris-Elye's Bellegarde and Alta Bella had a close fight with Mr. Marsden's smooths and Mr. Dutton's Claudius and Peggotty for the cup for a Brace. HERBERT G. SWEET.

DEERHOUNDS.

Challenge.—Ben Bolt, 115, being absent, the contest lay between Champion Athole, 113, and Donavoured Ossian, 114. The latter was never shown in as good form; he is bitchy in head, and not as good on his fore feet, but he beats Champion Athole in neck and shoulders. Champion Athole is grander altogether, and is certainly the best deerhound we have. I unhesitatingly decided in his favour.

Dogs.—Open Class: 116, Ross II., not a show dog; 117, Bas, absent; 118, Glowlyn (second) is a very improving youngster of great size and substance, on wonderfully good feet, but is very puppyish. His worst fault is a level back and lack of the arched loin. 119, Armissa (he), is down in his pasterns. 120, Oscar VI. (c), was shown in bad form,

the coat being soft and silky, and the animal being short of height at shoulder and not having a particularly nice head put him out of the running. 121, Clebrich (r), is a very good youngster of thirteen months. If the Birmingham plan had been used of putting the date of birth in the judge's book he would have scored a notch higher. He has a good head, plenty of bone, nice colour, stands well on his feet, and has great improvement in him, but, of course, badly handicapped by age. 122, Strathmore (first), just finished his career in the Open Class, as I heard afterwards that this win gave him eleven points. He is a good all-round workman-looking dog; his want of coat tells rather against him. I should think he would give a good account of himself coyote hunting in the Rockies, for which sport deerhounds are specially wanted. 123, Shakespeare III. (third), is a trial; he is as well bred a deerhound as there is sired by my own old dog, Bescar II.; his dam is a small bitch on the weedy side sired by Ch. Fingall, but he himself stands over 32 inches, grand in bone, legs, and feet, great length of head, good coat, and just what Irish wolfhound men declare to be the proper type, but a pure bred deerhound. He is big in ear, but that is a minor fault, and, as an old Highland gillie said at a Glasgow show of one of mine, he does "nae gallop wi' his lugs." After careful thought I put him in the money, for, after all, his fault is that there is too much of him, and a good big one is better than a good little one. At least, a fellow feeling and my own vanity make me hope so. A very good class.

Bitches.—Open Class: 124, Lady Gary (third) is light throughout, but shows quality. She ought to be a valuable brood bitch. 125, Freda (r) is poor throughout, and no credit to her pedigree. 127, Cheerful (second), a fine up-standing bitch, ran a very near thing with the winner, but is short and square in head. 128, Lucy, was absent, and I was sorry to hear she had been lost in transit from the Glasgow Show. 129, Audrey II. (first), is a fine big bitch, with nice head and specially good legs and feet. 130, Lees Beatrice, absent.

GREYHOUNDS.

No entries in Challenge Class.

Open Class: 131, Comedian, is weedy. 132, Falmer Jack (second), is a good all-round dog, though perhaps a little short of muscle behind. 133, Henmore King (first), is a fair all-round dog, capital feet, neck, and shoulders. 134, Pions Pembroke (third), is another fair dog, in fact, there is little to choose between the ones in the money, although they are not quite as good in general outline as the other two.

Bitches.—Open Class: 136, Falmer Winnie (r) is small and does not cover enough ground. 137, Heath Moss (second), was not much behind the winner. 138, Chips (first), is a nice bitch and just scores off Heath Moss in point of feet, though neither of them is good. 139, Pretty Fawn (third), is a nice fair bitch, but out at elbows.

R. HOOD-WRIGHT.

POINTERS.

In the Challenge Classes there was one entry in each. In that for Dogs Saddleback absent, Champion Ima, shown in perfect condition, had the money in the Bitch Class.

Open Class, for Dogs over 55lb.: Four good ones put in an appearance. Horncliff Don was, however, outclassed. Tan, shown in bad form, had to take a back seat. The fight lay between Totnes Parody and Sandford Graphic. Parody had it in head and stifle, and perhaps in bone, but Sandford Graphic, with perfect shoulders, neck, loin, and feet, won with something in hand.

Bitches, 50lb. and upwards: Totnes Onyx, a large lemon and white, with plenty of quality and bone, won; she is, however, a trifle faulty in head and stern. Devonshire Luna, a very smart bitch, shown dirty (as, indeed, were all Messrs. Bullied and Turner's pointers), ran the winner very close. Milton Stella

(third) is thick in shoulder and a trifle coarse in head.

Class 34—Dogs under 55lb: Rex had no difficulty in beating his half brother Rene R; the latter is weak in pasterns, not quite straight in leg, and a trifle open in feet, but has a better shoulder than the older dog. Devonshire Bobby (third) has a sour head, an open foot, and not the best of middle-pieces, but has a good shoulder and plenty of bone, with straight legs.

Bitches, under 50lb: A very good class indeed. Devonshire Venus (first) is all over a workman, quite quality enough, with but one absolute fault, viz., weak and pinched in muzzle. Sandford Dagmar (second) is full of quality, but wanting in bone and substance. Milton Ringlet (third) was soft in condition, and did not carry her stern to my liking, and there is a peculiarity about her head I do not care for.

In the Novice Class I had a difficulty in separating Dagmar and Lund; the perfect condition of the former, however, placed her first. Cliquot, a useful sort, got third.

R. STAWELL BRYAN.

IRISH SETTERS.

These call for but little comment, as there were only about half-a-dozen entries. In Challenge Dogs Ponto, a well-made dog but for his short quarters and slight lack of type, was alone. In Open Bitches Drenagh (first) has beautiful colour, correct type, and is fairly well made. Gweedore (second) is a fine young bitch, well made, of fair type. Nenagh (third) also a nice bitch, but at present rather pinched looking.

Novice Bitches: Killendaragh (second) appears promising, but is too young for certainty at present.

SHEEP DOGS.

I thought these were wretchedly bad. I had not looked at these dogs for about eighteen months, and I was shocked at their deterioration in type, in character, and in structural formation. I fear the unfortunate sheep dog has fallen into bad hands, and very soon the true animal will be a thing of the past. I have often said this before, both in print and by word of mouth, and have from my lamentations been compared to Cassandra; but my critics forget that Cassandra was found—though too late—to be right after all.

Challenge Dogs: Johnnie Norman (prize), a dog of much character but wanting in length and liberty, easily won from Great Alne Douglas, who has good shoulders and legs, but has a lippy, characteristic head, poor coat, and the wrong style of tail.

Bitches: Grace III. was alone; a good head, fairly made, but soft in coat.

Open.—Dogs: Lionel II., first, has got liberty, and more resembles the genuine article than his rivals; he has a good coat and a good head, and is fair all round. Snow II., second, has a bad head and poor action; his colour, too, is against him; he is a well-made dog, with capital limbs and shoulders, and his coat is right in quantity and quality. Maney Victor is too short in body, with the prevalent crocodile jaw; he has a good coat and straight legs. Conrad II., reserve, is another short dog, a good head, but very badly-carried tail. Alaric, who, is a pretty little dog, but too bitchy and toy-like. Silurian, he, is not straight. Cestrian Wonder, he, lacks coat and has a hollow back.

Bitches: Barbara, first, is very well made, with excellent head, ears, and type, but she has a bad coat. Piesance, second, reminds one of old times by her excellent type; unfortunately her coat is wavy and her legs not quite beyond reproach. Keepsake, third, wants coat, and her ears are ugly, otherwise she is very fair. Lady Stanford, reserve, is too short and stuffy, good in fancy points.

Smooths: Bilberry, first, is quite a nice type of dog, with capital legs and feet and a pure-bred appearance; he is too short, how-

ever. Lady Morgan, second, wants type and more bone in her legs; her head too much resembles a greyhound.

The Novice Dog Class does not call for remark, the winners appearing above.

Novice Bitches: Holly, first, is a fair bitch but for her coat and low-set ears. Heatherfield Flora, second, is curly in coat and short in shape.

Dog Puppies: Archie, first, has got fair head and coat and nice shape, but he wants quality, and is of an extraordinary lilac colour. Grove Chief, second, another fair dog, pressed the winner closely, and Grove Shamrock is also tolerable; but none of these will make a champion.

WILLIAM ARKWRIGHT.

SHEEPDOGS (ENGLISH BOBTAILS).

There were no entries in the Challenge Class.

In Open Dogs Sir Cavendish, winner, looked but fairly well, I thought, but still he was a long way in front of anything in the class. Davona's Sage (second) has plenty of coat; this is the best point about him, for he is very low in condition and flat-sided. There was nothing left in the class I could give the third prize to.

The Bitches were, on the whole, a much better class. In Rachel we have a very handsome well-grown daughter of Wall-eyed Bob and Nil Desperandum. Both the breeder and owner are to be congratulated; she is very little smaller than the winning dog, and, of the two, a prettier colour; a beautiful light blue and white well-shaped bitch is this, that requires but time to place her in the front rank. Dame Leah (second) is another high-class bitch, good in coat and head, but smaller than the winner. Catherine (third) has very good hindquarters, is nice in colour and fair in bone, but out of coat; she found two masters at Brighton, having been purchased by the exhibitor at the Dogs' Home. Busy Bee (r) is a small bitch; she is good in colour and markings, but inclined to be soft and curly in coat.

WILLIAM G. WEAGERS.

SETTERS.

I have not had the pleasure of attending a dog show at Brighton since 1876, and I remember the show then was thought a big thing with its 871 entries. In English Setters I well remember the winner, Rock (4,230), decidedly a better specimen than any one of the exhibits in the Setter Dog Class at the late show, and really I question very much if the English setters of to-day are so good as years ago. Nothing of special merit turned up in the Dog Class, and I thought Lohman, although a little wide in front and plain in head, a useful dog, good in quality, nice in colour and coat, and a workman-looking setter. Westmorland King is too feminine in appearance throughout, though of nice quality. Ripple Shot has a beautiful head and ear, neck leaves the shoulders and joins the head as a setter's should do; coat is silky and flat; he has a fault, and that is his hind-quarters, which are short of muscle and bone, and his stifles are really too much bent (a good fault exaggerated). This gives him an awkward walk behind, but that he can gallop was easily seen when the gentleman who was showing him kindly agreed to my seeing him slipped on the grass in the grounds. I was obliged to smile to myself when I placed second prize against this dog's number, because I knew immediately the information appeared on the notice board that the cry would go round the ring, "Given the second prize to a cripple!" I experienced the same thing at Tunbridge Wells Show a few months since, and Ripple Shot's friends were in the ring and behind him, as was the case at Tunbridge. However, I have the very awkward habit of doing exactly what I like when in a judging ring. Jack o' Lantern

is, in my opinion, short of quality, coat breaks or twists about and might be better in texture, and in stifles he is a little short of what Ripple Shot has too much of—"crook." Roy of Coleshill is a useful stamp, nice quality, with not the best of heads.

The best setter of all the classes I judged was Bashful Di. She is good in head, eye, ears, neck, shoulders, chest, and formation of same, back and hindquarters, with good legs and feet. I thought her just a little short of quality, caused perhaps owing to her being short of feather, and she was dull and listless in the ring, but a wonderfully easy win. I am sorry to say it, but I am afraid Pietye's best day will prove to be Chelmsford Show in June last, where she won first and special. I did not care for her then, and I like her less now. She is not big enough, is almost weedy, and her fore legs below the knees might be better. I am sorry, because her owner loves a good dog and is a gentleman and a sportsman. The exhibits in setters (black and tan) were a very second-rate lot, not a really good second-class specimen in the class. The Novice Class winner I have previously mentioned.

RETRIEVERS.

Some nice quality turned up in the Wavy-Coated Classes, but the reverse was the case with the Curly-Coated Classes. Darenth had rather an easy win, and is certainly a nice dog, but I should like his eye a bit darker in colour. His loins and back I should like better (wider and deeper, his back ribs might be better, more developed, and although his ears are very good in size, when in the ring they were often to be seen in anything but a low position; his head is of the best stamp, coat good, with sound legs and feet and nice bone. Horton Don, from the same kennel, is not such a nice specimen, not so good in colour, has nice bone, and a fair head. Blackburn has a Blackthorn tail, which would show itself in the ring notwithstanding his owner's attention. I don't care for his expression. Standford Nap was absent. Aldon Sam has not the best of coats, and is short of bone.

In the Bitch Class, for body, bone, and coat, Mavis III. was as good as anything, but her head lacks quality and is very plain. Black Skirt had a very easy win, and is a very nice workman-like stamp of retriever, nice head and expression, not overdone with bone, and has a nice coat. Mab of Hemyock wants bone; nice coat, and a useful specimen. The Squire beats Windham in coat, and although not a startling specimen is a useful dog. Windham I thought a little coarse. A nice young bitch turned up in the Novice Class—Bonnie Black, and as the Novice Class was for both wavy and curly I divided the first and second prizes between this bitch and the winning dog in the Curly Class. Bonnie Black has a beautiful eye, expression kind and correct, head nice in shape, with a grand coat and any amount of bone; her ears are too big, and she is perhaps a little too much of the Labrador outline for some breeders, but seeing she is only a youngster—12 months—she may improve in her gait. However, allowing for her age and a bitch, I thought she just beat Darenth for the cup. This decision I think surprised Darenth's owner, but if I have a weakness when in a judging ring it is to put a young one in front. In this instance I felt, after a careful examination of the two specimens, and making the allowance referred to, I could fairly give the youngster the cup. I do not think this is the first time I have surprised Mr. Shuter. I remember in November, 1886, placing his Raskin—then 9 months old—first in a class of fifteen exhibits, nearly all of which were old specimens. I must say, however, I never liked this dog so well as at the show in question in Maidstone, although he worked his way into and won in Challenge Classes.

SPANIELS.

In the Challenge Class Champion Cloisoune beat, and somewhat easily, Beverley Comet and Champion Miss Obo; Cloisoune's coat is not



quite so good as when she was younger. However, it is not necessary for one to go over this spaniel again, having before this year given my opinion in *The Kennel Gazette* of this spaniel. Age alone caused Miss Obo to be placed behind Comet, who was shown in beautiful form; his head and tail action, however, will always stop him when in best company, or, in my opinion, should do so. The Irish Water Spaniels were a very fair class of eight specimens, and Erin won very easily. Her head throughout in shape and make was far the best in the class, and in colour of eye and formation of muzzle is much better than many of her kennel companions: colour and outline nice, and not much fault with legs and feet, and tail good. She was whelped, I notice, in August last year, and is still short of one of the most characteristic points of this variety of spaniel in top-knot. Again, her feather is short, and in these two important points it is getting time they were seen more of, and should these two qualities always be short it will be a pity, and certainly, I should say, not the fault of the sire, Young Patsy (10,397). Derry Peggy was outclassed: Coulon O'Donoghue is quite a nice specimen, although eyes might be better in colour. Brian O'Toole is a very useful strong dog, but his head is much too thick, and Hayes Kitty too small and weedy. Misery was absent, and the remainder of the class just fair specimens. Now that I am referring to the Irish water spaniels I may mention that the standard of points issued by the Irish Water Spaniel Club are, in my opinion, as a whole, a better standard of points than those issued by the Spaniel Club, and I have to thank the hon. secretary of the Irish Water Spaniel Club for sending me through the hon. secretary of the Spaniel Club a copy of their standard. I may, however, just mention that I noticed in the doggy papers what was done at the meeting in Dublin in May last. What I cannot quite understand is why the hon. secretary of the Irish Water Spaniel Club thought it necessary on the copy sent me to especially mark the negative point re feather on front part of the hind legs, &c. On this point I certainly thought all were agreed, and I am sorry if such is not the case. Although in the Spaniel Club's standard of points the particular fact re the feathering below the hocks is not mentioned, it does state legs with as little feathering as possible. To me, an Irish water spaniel, with all four legs all round smothered with long feather on ringlets, looks more like a poodle or an Old English sheepdog about the legs than a spaniel.

The Clumber Spaniels were not a good show. Chelmsford Clytie was an easy first. I gave this spaniel her first prize when she was about eleven months old in a fair class at Colechester. I then advised her owner to keep her on, as I thought she would improve, and she certainly has improved and done very well under several different judges this year. She also pleases the critics, some of whom I notice pronounce her to be the best Clumber out. With this I certainly cannot agree, as her head is not good; it is not a typical Clumber's head. Again, she has not true Clumber expression, her eyes are not correct for a Clumber, and even for a bitch her head is too weak in front of her eyes, and she has too much leather. In all other Clumber points she is a very nice bitch. Trail in actual formation of head is better than Clytie, but for a dog whelped in November, 1888, is not massive enough in head, indeed not massive enough throughout for a Clumber. The colour of his markings I do not dislike. Alvey Loll's markings are very fair, but she has such very long hind legs and not a nice expression. Prince Dymoko is too dark in markings and too far from the ground.

The Sussex Spaniels were a nice group. Rosehill Rustic is a useful specimen, nice in colour, body, feather, and looks like a workman. Rosehill Russett is beautiful in colour, grand body and head, nice in shape, but rather

too small for her body; she has quite enough white on her chest. Rosehill Rosa is much too dark in colour for a Sussex, but is quite a nice liver-coloured field spaniel. Romp is a bad one throughout, and no use for exhibition. Rose is too curly in coat and leggy.

Field Spaniels (black) after the winner, Chesterton Princess, were not a very smart lot, and the Princess is wrong in eye, tail, and action behind; nevertheless an easy win. Iona I do not care for. To me she looks so much more suitable for a "pet" than for spaniel work. She really has too much length of ear. I like to see a good ear on a spaniel, but too much is more objectionable to me than too little; her coat is nice, but her tail action bad. Cruscoe does not get better on his forelegs, has plenty of length, and fair coat. Bridford Jet has bone and short legs, but her coat is not correct, and her outline is not my idea of what a field spaniel should be like. Nebo is a nice dog, a little small perhaps, and I am not quite certain I did not handicap him a little too heavily for his plain head in this instance.

Field Spaniels Other than Black: Alfrida, in perfect condition, won: her bone and forelegs are not of the best, but her head and ears are very nice, and so is her body, and although some may possibly object to her size, she won and with something in hand. Minnehaha's head, never really typical, I thought coarser than ever. It is possible, however, this may appear to be so owing to her being a little short of coat and feather on ears shorter than usual; her body, legs, and bone first class; her tail action might be better. I like Chesterton Dash very much: he is of beautiful colour, and it is quite possible that on another occasion he may go before both Alfrida and Minnehaha: he was quite out of show form. Rosehill Remus was absent. Broxbourne Bell is awkward in size, and in outline is something between a field spaniel and a Cocker.

Cockers: The only two specimens built on "Cocker" lines were Grove Rose and Ridgway Raca. The latter has such a very bad front that I really could not place her "in the money." Grove Rose is unquestionably nice in outline, body, legs, and feet: her head is not correct; there is too much of the toy spaniel stamp, too weak in front of her eyes, and she has not a Cocker's eye or expression and is short of quality. A year or two back in all probability this class would have been headed "Cockers and Other Small Field Spaniels," and had such been the case in this instance it would have been 100 to 1 on Chesterton Floss being the winner. But the class is for Cockers only, and Floss unquestionably leans to the field spaniel more than the Cocker in shape and make, indeed throughout. Crown Prince I don't really care for. I think his head is a little too big and a little too heavy, and his expression leans a bit more to the Sussex expression than the Cocker in my opinion. In outline he is hardly correct, as his body is more after the field spaniel in stamp. However, he is a useful little dog, and was quite an easy third in his class. Ditton Brevity was not brought into the ring.

JAS. FARROW.

PRIZE LIST.

BLOODHOUNDS.—Challenge.—1, E. Brough's Bono. Open.—Dogs: 1, G. N. E. Baring's Robert the Devil; 2, E. Brough's Beckford; 3, A. Stolte's Sambo. Bitches: 1, M. H. Hill's Tantrums; 2, E. Brough's Barbara Allen; 3, F. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Duchess II.

MASTIFFS.—Dogs: 1, C. C. Rice's Sir Stafford; 2, J. Sidney-Turner's Ayrshire; 3, W. N. Higgs's Chrysolite; r, J. S. Cockerton's Conrad. Bitches: 1, J. Sidney-Turner's Isolda; 2, W. N. Higgs's Lady Florida; 3, T. Birch's Princess Alexandra Victoria; r, J. O'Connell's Fair Rosamond.

ST. BERNARDS.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, H. W. Roberts's Poul. Bitches: 1, L. C. R. Norris-Elye's Bellegarde; r, Miss C. Dutton's Pecoscoty. Open.—Robert.—Dogs: 1, Miss C. Dutton's Claudine; 2, C. C. Browne's Donnybrook Fair; 3, R. S. Lanaway's Brighton Sambo; 4, J. Drake's

Woodville Linton; r, R. M. Finley's Barnaby the Valiant. Bitches: 1, Rev R. T. Thornton's Amiro-meda; 2, L. C. R. Norris-Elye's Alta Rella; 3, A. J. Gosling's Tamora; r, J. H. Rutherglen's Lady Suerwell; vhe, T. D. Dutton's Nydia, G. Porter's Try it Shida, W. H. Tattam's Vonnice II.; he, Miss C. Marlon's Bebe; c, Mrs. J. Williams's Louisa Doone II. **SCOTS.**—Dogs: 1 and 2, G. W. Marsden, jun.'s Barreigh and Duke of Norfolk; 3, W. O. Hughes-Hughes's Heroic; r, A. J. Gosling's Patrol; vhe, J. M. Chapman's Shaun, J. H. Rutherglen's Argonaut. Bitches: 1, A. J. Gosling's Belinda III. **PUREBLES.**—Dogs: 1, J. H. Rutherglen's Argonaut; 2, C. C. Browne's Donnybrook Fair; r, H. Barwell's Young Heeper, A. J. Lewis's Royal Bee; c, Mrs. K. Anderson's Southsea Bayard, S. Stephenson's Earl of Arundel. Bitches: 1, A. J. Gosling's Tamora; 2, B. G. Langridge's Theodora; vhe, D. Dutton's Nydia; he, J. Williams's Peg Woffington.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Challenge.—J. W. Bennett's The Black Prince. **BLACK.**—Dogs: 1, H. J. Champness's Victory; 2, A. Mansfield's Pirate King; 3, J. J. Horsfield's Admiral Keppel; vhe, A. C. Bridge's Rodney, C. J. Sparrow's Horatius; he, J. W. Bennett's Storm King. Bitches: 1, C. G. Ball's Frigate; 2, Mrs. A. Mansfield's Mistress of the Robes; 3, J. W. Bennett's Queen of Bohemia; vhe and r, H. R. Ker's Gipsy Queen II.; vhe, J. W. Bennett's Bridemaid, Mrs. Lee's Sable II. **OTHER THAN BLACK.**—1, G. Chapman's Earl of Canobury; 2, J. H. Turner's Prince Charlie II.; 3, W. Sugden's White Squall.

GREAT DANES.—Challenge.—1, O. Edmund's Earl of Warwick. Open.—Dogs: 1, E. H. Adcock's Ivanhoe; 2, J. Osmaston's Orion; 3, A. Stolte's The Blue Prince. Bitches: 1, A. Stolte's Princess Florry; 2, F. W. Cates's Idemina.

DEERHOUNDS.—Challenge.—1, M. Goulter's Athole II.; r, W. Gordon's Donovonard Ossian. Open.—Dogs: 1, H. Edwards's Strathmore; 2, O. Edmund's Glowly; 3, W. B. Gibbins's Shakespeare II.; r and he, Dukes of Wellington's Cleith and Arima. Bitches: 1, M. A. Maxwell's Tees Beatrix; 2, H. Edwards's Cheerful; 3 and r, Dukes of Wellington's Lady Garry and Freda.

GREYHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1, C. Hathaway's Hemmure King; 2, G. Funnell's Palmer Jack; 3, J. Hay's Pious Pembroke; r, E. C. Vallance's Commodore. Bitches: 1, C. Hathaway's Chippy; 2, G. Funnell's Heath Nove; 3, J. Wain's Pretty Fawn; r, Mrs. Funnell's Palmer Winnie.

POINTERS.—Challenge.—Bitches: 1, J. E. L. Lloyd's Luna. Open.—50lb. and upwards.—Dogs: 1, E. C. Norris's Sandford Graphic; 2, J. E. L. Lloyd's Totnes Parody; 3, F. Warde's Jaw; he, A. E. Hardman's Horncliffe Don. 50lb. and upwards.—Bitches: 1 and r cup, J. E. L. Lloyd's Totnes Onyx; 2, Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Luna; 3, Rev. J. Pooley's Milton Stella; r, Bulled and Turner's The Village Star. Under 50lb.—Dogs: 1 and Pointer Club Cup and 2, W. J. Richardson's Rex of Milton and Rene R.; 3, Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Bobby; he, J. Cobley's Efford Rigo. Under 50lb.—Bitches: 1, Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Venus; 2, E. C. Norris's Sandford Dagmar; 3, W. J. Richardson's Milton Ringlet; vhe, Sir T. B. Lennard's Kent Minx and Cluquet. Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Belle; he, A. S. Gosling's Doris.

SETTERS.—English.—Open.—Dogs: 1, J. W. Hall's Lohman; 2, W. Foster's Riddle Shot; 3, C. Kipling's Westmoreland King; r, G. E. Pridmore's Roy of Colchilli; vhe, Olin and Earle's Jack o' Lantern. Bitches: 1, G. E. Pridmore's Bashful Di; 2, J. W. Hall's Glyde; 3, G. H. Baxter's Picky. **BLACK-AND-TAN.**—1 and 2, Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Rock and Devonshire Duke; 3, H. Homewood's Homewood Nell. **IRISH.**—Bitches: 1, Major T. C. Jameson's Drenagh; 2, W. Wilson's Gweeders; 3, Major T. C. Jameson's Neush.

RETRIEVERS.—Wavy.—Dogs: 1 and 2, L. A. Shuter's Darcuth and Horton Don; 3, E. W. Jaquet's Blackburn; r, F. Warde's Aldon Sam. Bitches: 1, E. W. Jaquet's Black Skirt; 2, G. B. Solly's Mavis III.; 3, F. Warde's Mab of Hemrock. **CURRY.**—Dogs: 1, E. K. Stanford's The Squire; 2, J. W. Hall's Windham. Bitches: 1, C. S. Orris's Jewess.

SPANIELS.—Challenge.—Any variety.—1, A. H. Bailey's Cloisborne; 2, J. Smith's Beverly Comet; 3, C. Newington's Miss Obo.

WATER SPANIELS.—Open.—1, Col. Hon. W. Le Poer Trench's Erin; 2, J. A. Heerne's Conlin O'Donoghue; 3, W. W. Thomson's Brian O'Toole; r and he, Major G. A. Mills's Nan-Veen-Vonragh and Mike Deolan; c, J. H. Whittle's Hayes Kitty.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—1, Haylock and Barnard's Chelmsford Clytie; 2, F. Parlett's Trail; 3, F. Dymock's Prince Dyrnoko; r, G. B. Clark's Alvey Loll.

SUSSEX AND OTHER LIVER-COLOURED SPANIELS.—1 and 2, C. Newington's Roschill

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Rustic and Roskill Raset; 3, E. S. Woodiwiss's Roskill Boss; r, G. Kerr's Shandon Calator; c, Mrs. A. Brazier's Rose.

FIELD SPANIELS.—Black.—1, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Princess; 2, Rev. E. Mortlock and Prance's Cruise; 3, J. W. Colbran's Bridford Jet; r, J. Smith's Nebo; vhc, Rev. E. Mortlock and Prance's Lona; hc, Haylock and Barnard's Chelmsford Constance. **ANY OTHER VARIETY.**—1, C. Newington's Roskill Remus; 2, R. Lloyd's Minnehaha; 3, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Dash; r, E. N. Benningfield's Broxbourne Belle.

COCKER SPANIELS.—1, F. Pearman's Grove Rose; 2, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Floss; 3, R. Lloyd's Crown Prince; 2, T. Newington's Ridgway Race; hc, J. W. Rogerson's Titton Bell.

SHEPHERDS.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, H. Ralph's Johnnie Norman; r, A. L. Chance's Great Alie Douglas. Bitches: J. and W. Birch's Grace III. Open.—Dogs: 1, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Lionel II.; 2, E. L. Corrie's Woodland Roy; 3, S. Reddington's Maney Victor; vhc and r, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Conrad II.; vhc, G. Carriek's Alario; hc, Capt. H. Heaton's Silurian, N. Kilvert's Cestrian Wonder; c, P. Bannister's Frower, J. L. Dufort's Rover, J. and W. Birch's Soften Laddie. Bitches: 1, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Barbara; 2, W. Stephens's Pleasance; 3, Capt. H. Heaton's Keepsake; vhc and r, S. Chambers's Lady Stanford; hc, Miss M. Garnett's Grove Dorothy, N. Kilvert's Heatherfield Flora; c, Miss M. Garnett's Grove Daisy. Smooth.—1, P. Hurst's Bilberry; 2, S. Reddington's Lady Morgan. Puppies.—Dogs: 1, J. R. Aytton's Archie; 2 and 3, Miss M. Garnett's Grove Chief and Grove Shamrock.

SHEPHERDS (OLD ENGLISH).—Dogs: 1, Dr. J. G. Lock's Sir Cavendish; 2, F. Mayford's Dayonas Sage; hc, W. Crampton's Our Baby. Bitches: 1, J. Thomas's Rachel; 2, Dr. G. C. Edwards-Ker's Dame Leah; 3, A. E. Clear's Catherine; r, R. Bryan's Busy Bee; hc, F. Mayford's Winnie; c, Mrs. L. Mayhew's Gold and Silver.

BEAGLES.—Challenge.—1, E. B. Joachim's Lonely. Open.—Smooth.—Dogs: 1, Mrs. Head's Harrier; 2 and 3, G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Hornet and Pulborough Music; c, Mrs. Mayhew's Robbing Hood. Bitches: 1, F. Warde's Aldon Truthful; c, G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Blissen; 3, Mrs. L. Mayhew's Bangle; vhc, E. B. Joachim's Primrose Countess, G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Countess. Wire.—1, R. L. Lancaster's Pulborough Witchcraft; 2, 3, r, vhc, and c, G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Rattler, Pulborough Ranger, Pulborough Barmid, Pulborough Ruler, and Pulborough Briefcase.

BASSET HOUNDS.—Dogs: 1, Mrs. C. C. Ellis's Napoleon II.; 2 and 3, W. Stephens's Ganymede and Gossip; hc, Mrs. S. Villiers's Holliman. Bitches: 1, Mrs. C. C. Ellis's Xena; 2, W. Stephens's Kentish Queen.

DACHSHUNDS.—Challenge.—1, S. Vale's Venus II. Open.—Dogs: 1, Rev. G. F. Lovell's King Herod; 2, A. W. Byron's Winkle; 3, Dr. A. Goulet's Jackstraw; vhc and r, S. Vale's Minimus II.; vhc, Captain Barry's Jack Twopence, A. O. Mudie's Wolfert; hc, Rev. G. F. Lovell's Lupus, J. W. Taylor's Sieger. Bitches: 1, J. T. Reid's Red Rose; 2, A. W. Byron's Duckmanton Ada; 3, Rev. G. F. Lovell's Cythra; r and hc, Mrs. Barry's Keena and Jildaw.

BULLDOGS.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, P. B. R. Hope's Hedgebury Lion. Bitches: 1, E. W. Jaquet's Ayeshia. Open.—5lb. and over.—Dogs: 1, J. Tasker's King Orry; 2, W. P. Laing's Lord Marmion. 35lb. and over.—Bitches: 1, S. J. G. W. James's Midgie; r, F. R. Tatham's Gattion Countess; vhc, A. Wynn's Royal Queen. Under 35lb.—Dogs: 1 and special 29, W. G. Smart's Ashton Billy; 2, Mrs. H. Cox's Bilali; 3, W. A. Buller's Simon; r, Mrs. M. A. Edwards-Baby's Lord Arthur; vhc, H. Pebody's The Wide 'Un. Under 35lb.—Bitches: 1, A. J. Smith's Cigarette; 2, A. M. Hodgson's Hazard; 3, H. Pebody's Mitcham Queen.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, J. R. Pratt's Little Baron. Open.—30lb. and over.—Dogs: 1, H. Thompson's Streatham Monarch; 2, J. Picot's Sir Reginald; 3, C. and P. Lea's Greenhill General; r, A. George's Royal Gem; vhc, W. Adams's Lord Rindon, H. Knight's Lewis Billy; 3, W. J. Peck's Shavin. Bitches: 1, C. and P. Lea's Greenhill Maggie; 2, A. George's Moss Rose; 3, C. W. Pfeiffer's Prima Donna; r, Miss H. M. R. Cowell's Molly Melone. Under 30lb.—1, J. R. Pratt's Oak Hill Rose; 2, A. George's Little Amy.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Open.—1, Birstow and Butterfield's Rustie Kitty; 2, H. C. Jelliman's Pride of Airedale; 3, C. W. Rigby's Tackler II.; r, P. Kennedy's Kettewell Jack.

BEDFORD TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, P. E. Le Gross's Humbledon Blue Rain. Open.—Dogs: 1, W. E. Alcock's Humbledon Blazer. Bitches: 1, W. E. Alcock's Will Wanney; 2, E. Taylor's Miss Burton; 3, H. E. James's Berwick Belle; r, H.

Warnes's Cranley Rose; vhc, A. Beckie's Sweetheart II.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, J. W. Taylor's Miss Jummy. Open.—Dogs: 1, J. W. Taylor's Breadhill; 2, G. R. Krehl's Darned II.; 3, R. K. Hewitt's Hazard; hc, J. Hughes's Trueman; c, W. H. Raven's Franklin, H. W. Flint's St. Simon. Bitches: 1, Mrs. Bitcher's Lotion; 2, Mrs. B. Motblack's Banana; 3, Mrs. H. Cartwright's Rugby Queen (late Vic IV.). Puppies.—Uncropped.—1, F. Rubidge's Judy Machree; c, R. Krehl's Semolina.

WELSH TERRIERS.—Challenge.—W. S. Glynn's Dim Saesonag. Dogs: 1, W. V. H. Thomas's Sinker; 2, Major H. Savage's Sir Lancelot; 3, F. Scorer's Mephisto Badger; r, J. H. Harrowin's Brynha Jos; vhc, G. B. Colburn's Grip. Bitches: 1, W. A. Newall's Norwood Nip; 2, Major O. M. Johnston's Gwen II.; 3, W. S. Glynn's Brynha Liza; r, A. E. Clear's Cajolery.

DANDIE DUMMOT TERRIERS.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, A. Canfield's Coningby Crocker. Open.—Puppies.—Dogs: 1, Captain Keene's Lowland King. Bitches: 1, J. Sherwood, jun.'s, Vesper; 2, A. Canfield's Lochmaben Star; 3, W. Walker's Flora Macdonald II.; r, T. Lansdown's Bumble. Mustard.—Dogs: 1, J. Clark's King o' the Heather; 2, J. Sherwood, jun.'s, Nick o' Time; 3, H. L. Swinburne's Arcutus. Bitches: 1, A. Canfield's Coningby Nell. Puppies.—1, C. Cornforth's Ettrick King; 2, Mrs. E. F. Stuart's Dot II.; 3, A. Canfield's Miss Gladstone; r, Rev. R. J. C. Parker's Pepper's Ghost.

SKYE TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, Rev. T. Nolan's Thutkill. Open.—PRICK OR DROP-EARED.—Dogs: 1 and 2, Mrs. H. S. Freeman's Lord Lennox and Courtois. Bitches: 1, Rev. T. Nolan's Kingston Yum Yum; 2, W. J. Nichols's Lettie; 3, Mrs. H. S. Freeman's Isoline.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, H. J. Ludlow's Brenda. Open.—Dogs: 1, L. Crabtree's Highland Prince; 2, Rev. G. M. Longinotto's Sea King; 3, Mrs. E. Brough's Ralston; r, G. Vigers's Viking; vhc, H. Bousfield's Armadillo; hc, R. Chamberlin's Norwich Mark. Bitches: 1, G. Vigers's Bradstone Tambourine; 2, A. Mutter's Glenbrook Sally; 3, Captain Wetherall's Staffa; r, H. J. Ludlow's Bitterweed.

SCHIPPERKES.—Dogs: 1, J. N. Woodiwiss's Zwarte Plot; 2, E. B. Joachim's Shroote; 3, I. N. Woodiwiss's Blackball; r, E. B. Joachim's Blackleg; vhc, Mrs. Vaughan's Royal Skip. Bitches: 1, W. H. R. Temple's Aunt Chloe; 2, J. H. Hill's Jo Plot; vhc, H. Jones's Jigger.

FOX TERRIERS.—Challenge.—SMOOTH.—Dogs: 1, C. S. Paget's Elbor Spendthrift. Open.—Dogs: 1, R. and G. G. Vicary's Veried; 2, J. C. Tinsie's Brockenhurst Tyke; 3, W. V. H. Thomas's Russley Joker; 4, J. C. Tinsie's Brockenhurst Percy; r, F. Bagley's Daylesford Dominic; vhc, L. Turner's Charnwood Speck, J. A. Doyle's Ratanaplan; hc, D. Patton-Bethune's Dice Box, C. S. Paget's Dudley Forest, G. H. Quinn's Sir Rupert. Bitches: 1, R. and C. G. Vicary's Vasileia; 2, J. F. Scott's Eskdale Twilight; 3, J. C. Tinsie's First Arrival; 4, J. A. Doyle's Scamstress; r, L. Turner's Charnwood Daze; vhc, R. and C. G. Vicary's Veniti, P. L. Evelyn's Blue Stocking; hc, C. S. Paget's Pet Pearl and Pamphlet, C. Maturin's Lynington Vesper. Puppies.—Dogs: 1, S. J. Smith's Good Luck; 2, J. C. Tinsie's Brockenhurst Percy; 3, L. Turner's Charnwood Speck; r, J. F. Scott's Eskdale Hermit; hc, C. S. Paget's Dudley Forest, J. A. Doyle's Phosphorus, Captain G. T. Congreve's Stretton Jackdaw, Major T. C. Jameson's Cameronian Black; c, J. H. Whittle's Hayes Whip. Bitches: 1, L. Turner's Charnwood Daze; 2, J. C. Tinsie's Grace Darling II.; 3, C. S. Paget's Pamphlet; r, Captain G. T. Congreve's Stretton Jill. Puppies.—1, Capt. G. T. Congreve's Stretton Jackdaw; 2, Capt. A. B. S. Fraser's Jasper Regent; 3, r and vhc, Capt. G. T. Congreve's Stretton Vastite, Stretton Joker, Stretton Robber, and Stretton Jill; c, E. W. Latham's Southdown Spinet, H. A. Hotblack's Metropolis.

FOX TERRIERS.—Challenge.—WIRE-HAIR.—1, W. Martin's Liffey. Open.—Dogs: 1, H. Hopkin's Prompter; 2, J. Izod's Valuer; 3, C. W. Wharton's Bushey Brimful; r and vhc, A. Mutter's Lord Edward; vhc, H. Markham's Burwood Master, G. W. Cook's Cool; hc, F. Bagley's Daylesford Broom; c, J. A. Doyle's Jumen, J. R. Whittle's Hayes Warrior. Bitches: 1, W. S. Glynn's Brynha Rage; 2, J. F. Scott's Promise; 3, E. D. H. Daly's Chobham Beta; r and vhc, G. W. Cook's Cachou; vhc, C. W. Wharton's Bushey Best, c, P. Bennett's Patch V. Puppies.—1, G. W. Cook's Corsair; 2, F. Bagley's Daylesford Broom; 3, C. W. Wharton's Bushey Brighton; hc, J. A. Doyle's Jumen; c, W. A. Nicholson's Merton Memoir. Puppies.—1, F. J. Maryon-Wilson's Lulu; G. W. Cook's Chum.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1, F. J. Smith's Dandy Turk; 2, Mrs. C. Houliker's Leslie; 3, W. Cross's Charlie. Bitches: 1, H.

Bull's Lady Salisbury; 2, Smith and Prance's Chopinette; 3, W. J. Tomlinson's Lady Koss.

POODLES.—Challenge.—1, R. V. O. Graves's The Witch. Open.—Dogs: 1, F. Nye's Peter Jackson; 2, R. V. O. Graves's Lyribe. Bitches: 1, 2, 3, Graves's The Woman in White, Madcap, and The Enchantress.

DALMATIANS.—Challenge.—1, H. Drocasse's Acrobat. Open.—Dogs: 1, H. Drocasse's Ponto; 2, C. M. Kempe's Rex; 3, T. Newby-Wilson's Prince IV.

FOREIGN.—1, Mrs. E. J. Thomas's Schatzl; 2, E. S. Woodiwiss's Zulu Chief; 3, W. R. H. Temple's Pluto; r, Mrs. Collis's Clonderella.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.—1, Hon. Mrs. Wellesley's Kibuti; 2, P. H. Hacke's Zloosca; 3, Hon. Mrs. Wellesley's Pagooks; r, A. E. Andrews's Vooka.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—1, A. E. Clear's Contention; 2, 3, and r, G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Primrose, Ranter, and Pulborough Bridesmaid.

PUGS.—Challenge.—1, Mrs. T. Proctor's Confidence; r, Mrs. E. H. Denne's Little Gipsy Queen; vhc, Miss E. H. Pickering's Scarborough Smut. Open.—Dogs: 1 and special 61, Mrs. C. Houliker's Prince Victor; 2, Rev. G. C. Dicker's Doughty; 3, E. Wallis's Bentley. Bitches: 1, Mrs. C. Houliker's Lola; 2, W. B. Garniss's Somebody; 3, Rev. G. C. Dicker's Footy; r, Mrs. C. E. Coaling's Judy Julia; vhc, Miss Poulter's Rose of Hove; hc, Mrs. Marston's Dot, Mrs. R. H. Denne's Juditha. Black.—1, A. J. Bond's Lady Ebony; 2, Mrs. F. Cutler's Miss Zoe; 3, r, and hc, A. J. Bond's Ivory Black, Lady Jet, and Subian Queen.

TOY TERRIERS.—SMOOTH, YORKSHIRE, ROUGH, OR BLACK AND TAN.—Challenge.—1, Mrs. M. Ellis's Alfred the Great. Open.—SMOOTH.—1, Mrs. R. Simmonds's Neptune. YORKSHIRE AND ROUGH-HAIRED.—1 and 2, Mrs. Toth's Fishpool Frank and Merry Princess; 3, Mrs. M. Ellis's Little Swell; r, J. E. Nye's Bonny Boy, vhc, Mrs. M. Ellis's Tedda. BLACK-AND-TAN.—1 and 2, Miss A. Lindo's Knickerknack; r and vhc, Mrs. R. Simmonds's Midas and Black Tommy.

KING CHARLES.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, Mrs. E. Forder's Bend Or. Bitches: 1, E. Arnold's Grace Darling. Open.—Dogs: 1, J. W. Postell's Laureate; 2, W. G. Gatehouse-Davies's Beau Brummel; 3, Mrs. E. Forder's Royal Jumbo; vhc and special 73, W. Ronchetti's Marquis II.; vhc, Mrs. Graves's Little Jack Horner. Bitches: 1, Mrs. E. Forder's Queen Daff; equal 2, Mrs. Graves's Little Gem and W. Ronchetti's Minerva; r, Mrs. J. W. Postell's Miss Dore; vhc, W. Simpson's Princess Adelaide de Bourbon, Rev. G. C. Dicker's Titania II.

BIENHEIM SPANIELS.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1 and special 65, A. J. Garrod's Excelior. Bitches: 1, Mrs. Graves's Tia Totia. Open.—Dogs: 1, S. Millin's Little Bond; 2, Mrs. M. Blarney's King Stormey of Horton; 3, Mrs. Collis's Pomposity; r, Mrs. A. E. Jenkins's Carlyle; vhc, Mrs. L. E. Jenkins's Bendigo Bowser, Rev. C. C. Dicker's Prince Karl. Bitches: 1, Mrs. L. E. Jenkins's Marilla; equal 2, Mrs. Graves's Little Bo-Peep and S. Millin's Lady Lear; r, Mrs. Collis's Erminie; vhc, W. Simpson's Princess Sophie de Bourbon, Mrs. Collins's Little Beauty, Mrs. E. S. Taylor's Poodles.

PRINCE CHARLES.—Dogs: 1, Mrs. E. L. Jenkins's Mozart; 2, Mrs. S. Millin's Tom Thumb; Miss J. App's Byron. Bitches: Mrs. E. L. Jenkins's Zingra II.; 2 and 3, Mrs. Graves's Mother Bunch and Little Maggie.

RUEIES.—Dogs and Bitches: 1, E. L. Jenkins's Golden Pix. Puppies.—Mrs. J. Bestell's Paymaster; 2, Mrs. E. L. Jenkins's Felicia.

FOREIGN TOY SPANIELS.—1, Mrs. Collis's Ping Fong; 2 and 3, Miss L. Preston's Sawara and O-Hio.

CLAIMS FOR PREFIXES, &c.

The following claims will come before the Committee of the Kennel Club at their next meeting for approval, and any person having any objections thereto should communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible:—

Prefix.	
Mr. Archibald Steed, Stocksfield, Bywell St. Andrews, Northumberland	Bywell.
Mr. Henry Markham, Flowers Redbourn, Herts.	Barwood.
Mr. Reginald W. Jordan, 9, West-street, Bristol	Bristol.
The Baroness de Lazarini, 46, Elizabeth Strasse, Graz, Styria, Austria	Affix.
	Noricum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Judges: Mr. A. J. Gosling, Mr. H. G. Woolmore, Mr. C. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. Bryan, Mr. F. B. Craven, Col. Garnier, Mr. G. Lowe, Mr. G. Carrick, Mr. T. Rees, Mr. C. J. Barnett, Mr. A. Maxwell, Mr. J. Pybus Sellen, Mr. A. O. Mudie, Mr. A. H. Clarke, Mr. R. J. Hartley, Mr. G. Raper, Rev. E. S. Tiddeman, Mr. D. Cunningham, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. E. Durrant, Mr. J. W. Berrie, Mr. C. Houliker, Mr. H. E. Jenkins.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.

Irish Wolfhounds, although not very numerous, were a remarkably good lot, and the breed shows a decided improvement.

In the Challenge Class that fine old dog Captain Graham's Dhulart was alone, looking well, but somewhat rusty in coat. He has a long, characteristic head, well covered with bristly hair, good forelegs, feet, and chest, fair length of body, and a very shaggy coat. His defects, as compared with the bean ideal of the breed are cowhocks, want of half-erect ears, arched loin, and that general muscular energy which should characterise the breed, and he is below the size which breeders aim at attaining.

In the Open Class I had no hesitation in placing Garryowen first. In height he is equal to the tallest Great Danes, standing a clean 33½ in. under the standard, and would have been ½ in. taller but for slight rickets when a puppy, which has shortened his forelegs below the elbow to that amount. He has plenty of length, a good forehead, long head, and better half-erect ears than many deerhounds. Like many other dogs at this time of year, his coat was not at its best, and he was in poor condition. He is somewhat cowhocked, and is deficient in muscular development, especially in his hind quarters. Faugh-a-ballagh (second), is a son of Dhulart, and is the same height as Garryowen, and when his muscles get firmer will stand a good ½ in. taller. He has a long, bristly head, and his ears, although too heavy, are half erect. He is a bigger chested dog than Garryowen, and his forelegs and feet are excellent. He has also the promise of a capital coat, which will be double its present length in another three months. He has too big an ear, is deficient in arch of loin, and his hindquarters are at present rather poor; but his chief defect is want of length of body. He is little more than a puppy, however, and will develop into a grand specimen of the breed. The three other dogs in this class, Benduff, litter brother to Faugh-a-ballagh, Fingal, and Myshall, are all wolfhounds of considerable merit. Benduff is an inch less in height than his brother, and his coat, both on head and body, is inferior, while his ears have no pretension to be half-erect. He is, however, a trifle longer in proportion to his height than Faugh-a-ballagh, and shows more muscular development. It was a close question between him and Fingal for third place. In body and size Benduff was much superior, Fingal, although possessing a good forehead, being sadly defective in length and hind-quarters. The latter, however, has a much shaggier coat, and his head, the most characteristic feature in all breeds, was nearly, if not quite the finest in the class, so that after some hesitation I gave him the position of r. Myshall, who, is a nice, fair-sized dog, with a good coat, and more substance than the others, but is spoilt by heavy flop ears, and is wanting, like most of the others, in the arched loin and general beauty of shape which should characterise the breed.

In Bitches, Tara, with her great size, shaggy, grey coat, fine head, and fairly half-erect ears, won easily. She has capital forelegs and feet, but is somewhat deficient in length, and partakes of the common defect of want of power in the loin and hind-quarters. For second prize Iona, and Banshee had

all considerable claims. Iona is of good size and general shape, has a fine long head, with fairly half-erect but rather heavy ears. Her coat also, although short, is hard and wiry, but she is so lamentably weak in her hind-quarters that (as a bitch especially) I felt bound to pass her over. Iona, own sister to Garryowen, was out of coat, which is naturally a very heavy one, and in shape of head, style of ear, legs, feet, and proportionate length of body she was decidedly superior to everything else in the class. She is, however, comparatively small, and looked light from want of coat. Banshee is a much larger bitch, although not over lengthy, and is also rather flat sided and deficient in muscular development. She is also somewhat wanting in coat both on head and body, but her chief defects are her heavy flop ears and too short a head, and, as compared to Iona, she is a poor mover. These characteristics, being transmitted chiefly through the dam, are of great importance in a bitch, and I therefore gave Iona second prize and Banshee r. Cruiskeen is a bitch on the small scale, with a poor coat and bad ears, although in other respects a well-shaped animal. Ruby, a half breed, by the giant Great Dane, Cedric the Saxon, is well worthy the attention of breeders. She is as tall as any bitch exhibited, and her coat, although now deficient, is evidently of a good wiry character, while her ears are by no means large, and her muscular development is exceedingly good. I much regretted the absence of Mask. She was removed because she showed signs of a slight skin affection. This, however, is equally the case with many other dogs at the present time, and I think is due to disordered liver and blood consequent on the excessive damp of the late summer. She is fully as tall as Tara, and is by far the most powerfully built and truest shaped animal of the breed that I have seen, possessing great length of body, arched loin, and nervous energy, and although inferior to Tara in coat, both on head and body, is superior to her in nearly every other respect.

For the Challenge Shield, open only to full members of the Irish Wolfhound Club, Dhulart, Fingal, and Iona were qualified, but Captain Graham having withdrawn Dhulart, the contest lay between Fingal and Iona. The latter is in every respect the most perfect animal, especially when in coat, but as size is the special desideratum of the breed, it seemed undesirable to award the Club trophy to a moderate-sized bitch, and the shield therefore went to Fingal.

In conclusion I may perhaps be allowed to draw the attention of Irish Wolfhound breeders to a few points of practical importance. Size, and the power which usually accompanies it, is everything in this breed, for without it its existence would be unmeaning, and a really good muscular deerhound would not only possess all the principal characteristics of the breed, but also be in appearance, power, speed, and utility in every respect superior to a wolfhound of no greater size: for the comparative power of a dog of pure greyhound type exceeds that of every other breed, surpassing even that of the wolf itself. Size, however, has in a great measure been obtained, but the breed is still, I think, deficient in character. The Irish wolfhound was, before everything, a greyhound, and it was the great nervous power and muscular energy peculiar to the greyhound which, with its size and the stately beauty also peculiar to the greyhound, made it of such remarkable value all over Europe both for ornament and for the destruction and capture of swift and powerful wild animals. Without the essential greyhound characteristics the breed is of little practical utility now, neither can it have the symmetry of form which accompanies those characteristics. Wanting these, it has no quality calculated to bring it into public favour which is not possessed in an equal or superior degree by other large breeds. These characteristics, however, are neither difficult or impossible to attain if tall big-boned sires are available; for while size and bone are more

generally transmitted through the sire, constitutional characteristics, including coat and that nervous force and firmness of muscle as well as symmetry of form which are the characteristic of the greyhound, are chiefly transmitted through the dam. Coat and quality are thus of greater importance in the dam than in the sire, and a fine, leaf-like, sharply-pricked ear is, *ceteris paribus*, one of the best criterions of quality. Perfection is not to be obtained all at once, and I only make these remarks in the hope that they may prove of practical use.

BARZOIS, OR RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

These beautiful dogs showed in great force and perfection, and attracted much attention. In the Challenge Class Krillut walked over. He was out of coat, but otherwise in fair condition. He is about faultless in shape, and the excellence of his numerous progeny speaks volumes for the purity of his breed. I think it probable, indeed, that some of the latter will run him very close when they also attain the title of champion.

First amongst these, in the Open Class, stands Sultan II., who in legs, feet, length of body, arch of loin, and general symmetry is as faultless as his sire, while his head, in shape, beauty of expression, and carriage of ear is even more perfect. He is also the same height now as Krillut (30½ inches), and, being only twelve months old, should grow another ½ inch. His brother Quintin is equally well shaped, but is somewhat smaller, less perfect in coat and in expression of face, while his skull is a little too full across the eyes. Cedric, another brother, is of similar size and shape, but his coat showed too much curl, and his head is weak and deficient in character. In these respects he was surpassed by Mr. Hacke's Zolem, who had also the advantage of age and consequent substance, and therefore obtained third prize. Zolem, however, although a true shaped dog, has decidedly defective feet. I did not attempt to judge the Puppies of 7 months old with their elders, as, whatever their present promise, it would not have been right to have awarded them a superiority on account of the promise of excellence which they might never attain. Still Ivan II., a puppy of 7 months, standing already 23 inches at the shoulder, with length of body, good legs and feet, an excellent head, and the promise of a capital coat, will, in my opinion, prove a very formidable competitor to his elders when he is full grown. His three brothers, although inferior to him in size and some other points, were full of promise.

In Bitches that magnificent animal Pargooba won easily. She was out of coat, having lately reared a large litter of pups, but this only showed her splendid proportions more clearly, and I suppose that in height, girth of chest, and length of body there is no deerhound bitch that has ever equalled her, while her head, ears, and general shape are equal to those of any of the breed exhibited. I had some difficulty in deciding between the two young bitches, Daphne and Diana II., for second prize. The former, although perhaps a trifle smaller than her sister, seemed at present to be superior in shape and proportionate length, and had also a somewhat better head and smaller ear. I should not be surprised, however, if Diana II. developed ultimately into the better bitch of the two. The other two sisters, Aurelia and Brenda, though handsome bitches, were inferior in size and general shape. Leila II. (r) is their mother, and a very handsome true shaped bitch, but is not so tall as her two first-named daughters and has too curly a coat. The four younger bitches by Ivan II. were all promising animals, and no one showed any very decided superiority over the others.

FOREIGN DOGS.

It was difficult to decide the relative merits of several varieties of foreign dogs, each good of its kind, but I think the first prize went deservedly to the beautiful little Mexican

bitch Carmencita, a perfect lady's pet, while Zulu Chief, a very typical specimen of the hairless African dog, took second. Of the four Japanese spaniels, Yum, the smallest, had not the proper carriage of tail, Ning was too high on the legs, and of the two others Dimeo appeared to be the best. Spot, a coarser variety of Mexican, and Titwillow, Bhootea terrier (apparently first cousin to a Skye), require no particular notice. Mr. Taunton's Australian Dingo, Captain Burton, was a unique specimen of the breed.

J. GARNIER, Colonel R.E.

GREYHOUNDS.

Considering the season of the year, greyhounds were well represented at the Palace show, as there were fifteen entries, fourteen being in the Open Class for Dogs and Bitches, and, by the consent of the committee, I judged the sexes separately, and an extra prize was given. The Challenge Class was a walk over for Model, who was shown very well. In Dogs Henmore King is very bloodlike, with good shoulders and well-formed legs and feet; falls off over the back and loins, wanting more muscle, and there might be more of that material on second thighs. Prussian Blue wants quality, but he stands on capital limbs and looks like racing. Gem of the Season struck me to be short and jumped-up. I like great freedom in a greyhound, as they cannot run without length of shoulder and length of haunch, being two very essential points. Dick Douglas (he) I thought wanted reach, and I cared for nothing else, but placed Henmore King first, Prussian Blue second, and Gem of the Season the next in order. There were two real good bitches, namely, Dahlia II., a dark brindle with exceptionally good legs and feet all round, nice shoulders, plenty of depth through her girth, and she looked a racing-like greyhound. She was by far the best in the show. Chips, who ran up to her, is smaller, very bloodlike, and with quite as good shoulders, but very faulty below the knees. Notre Dame has a lot of use about her, but her feet are not quite as they should be, and Welsh Queen was quite outclassed by the first two.

RETRIEVERS (WAVY).

Blackthorn had the Challenge Class to himself, and for the Open Wavy Class ten came into the ring. I had no hesitation in finding Darenth for first prize, as he was the only one that came up to my standard of what a retriever should be. He has a good head, ears nicely set on, level body, big ribs, good legs and feet, and a perfect carriage. I thought if anything his coat was a bit too open, but he may be changing. He won very easily as the second. Heedful sadly wants quality, and there was something about the back of Windward that I could not get right. Horton Don (c) is poor in quality, and the rest I disliked for bad sterns, splay feet, and sour heads. It was by no means a good class. The Bitches were very mixed, want of quality being so apparent and quite the opposite of what Mr. Shirley used to show. The first and second were in opposite types, but there was nothing else to choose from. Mr. Warde's Mab of Hemyock is really too small, but a picture bitch for neatness. The second, Marie III., is too cloddy, but better in legs and feet and coat than Hopton Belle III., and Black Turk and Black Skirt wanted quality and character. After these I could find nothing to commend.

RETRIEVERS (CURLY).

Tiverton Victor was by himself in the Challenge Class, and my mind was quickly made up in the Open Class, as, in racing parlance, Mr. Boyle's Doctor III. and Physician were a street in front of the rest, Doctor just beating his relative in feet, but they are both good dogs, and a brace anyone might envy, as they are level, perfect in coat, and their heads are so typical of the breed. At a distance Preston Wonder deserves his third honour, and then the class fell to pieces. A

lovely bitch indeed is Mr. Salter's Beauty III., her colour only being against her, as there is such a *furor* for the blacks, but I went for the liver by placing Beauty over Tiverton Gem for the Challenge Class. In Open Bitches it was a case of Mr. Boyle again, as he won hands down with Baroness II. and Rona.

POINTERS.

For the Challenge Class between Flake o' the Border and Saddleback it was a one-sided contest, as Saddleback won on every point. The Open Class of seven large-sized dogs was decidedly strong in quality, as I could not find an indifferent one, Sandford Bang alone wanting in my eye as regards sufficient size and power for the class. I at once detected two that were away from the rest in what I want to see in a pointer—viz., quality throughout, with as much bone and substance possible under that condition—and I felt prepared for a contest between the two. I liked Molton Banner the best, and then I preferred Sandford Graphic; at one moment the latter had won, but then my eyes—so accustomed to foxhounds—rested on the knees and under, and here Banner was many points ahead, as his bone goes right down to the toes, as it should do, and Graphic is absolutely light below the ankles. In shoulders, if thick, he wins, and in turn of quarter, but Banner has the deepest back ribs, and he is handicapped by a fault that is scarcely real, but his stern being a little too short, there is an apparent want of length from the pin to the hook. I examined this carefully, and could not find that he is short anywhere, so I made him the winner, and of course Sandford Graphic was second. I discovered afterwards they were own brothers, sons of Saddleback, who received his first prize through my hands in the strongest class of pointers I ever judged. Molton Brake is a nice dog, but he does not come up to his brother, and the third, Heather Royal, deserved his honour on account of his beautiful forehead, though he falls off behind. Aldid Bob, a lemon and white, wants character, in the ring at any rate, and Taw wants quality, but looks useful. In Small Dogs I thought Mr. Richardson had a very easy win with his two beauties, Rex of Milton and Reve K., but I think there was a bit of a mistake about Monk of Upton, as I put him third, and I still like him better than the puffy Lord Knock'em-Down. Two very useful little dogs are Devonshire Bobby and Sandford Mike—first wanting in the combination of bone and substance so notably apparent in the first two. In Big Bitches I was delighted with Mr. Arkwright's Belle Chance, the best pointer bitch I have seen for years, and there was everything to please the eye about the charming little Treacle, the victrix in the Challenge Class. Belle Chance beat a very good one in Molton Bronte, but there was no making any mistake as to which was the best. In Little Bitches it was a near thing, and Devonshire Venus nearly lost it through her feet, but in other respects she was a long way in front. I do not like Milton Ringlet, as she wants quality, and above her in this respect was Molton Besom (second) and Grip (third), but the last named might do with a little more timber even for a little one.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Sir Simon had it his own way in the Challenge Class; and in the dozen that came out for the Open Class I could find a good many faults. Rifle Shot is good in head, but falls off so in loins, and Jack o' Lantern has many weak points, and is the reverse of being level. Royal Rap is a nice-headed dog, with good shoulders, and deep behind, but deficient in hindquarters. The most level one of all at all points was the old dog Prince of Wilts; he might be improved upon, but on the whole he had more good points and less bad ones than anything in the class; he won easily therefore, and I had more difficulty in placing Royal Rap (second) over Lohman (third); and Bucephalus (vho) was some distance ahead of the next division. Madame Rachel wears

well, and won the Challenge Class from Magic Lantern very easily; and there was nothing to admire amongst the Open Bitches but Mr. Cockerton's two, Buxton Maiden, and Ellen Terry.

BLACK AND TAN.

I was much disappointed in the Black and Tans, as they seem to me to have got smaller and lighter in bone since last I judged. Heather Nap and Heather Ken, first and second, were perfect in colour, and they won easily. Mr. Chapman had it all his own way in Bitches too, winning respectively with Heather Blossom and Heather Bee, but if there had been others with more bone and substance and the same amount of quality his victories would have been in danger.

IRISH SETTERS.

Ponto was not opposed in the Challenge Class, and in a small class of dogs Garryowen, hardly a good one I should say, had an easy win. For quality Drenagh was in front in Bitches, but there is nothing of her, no bone, no ribs, and altogether too lady-like. I like quality, but it can be exaggerated at the expense of everything else. Killiney Wonder wanted a bit of Drenagh's quality, but she had good shoulders, good bent stifles, and was powerful, and the second, Halo, was the same in a less degree. I do not know what I did in a Variety Setter Class, but such classes ought to be abolished.

SPANIELS (IRISH WATER).

The strongest class I judged I suppose, but I found it the easiest to find the winner, as out of the nineteen I made up my mind at a glance that Free O'Donoghue was far away in front the best shaped dog on general lines, the most intelligent head, the best coat, the best stern, the best feet, and he won without any trouble. After him I was a little more perplexed, but I found one to suit me in Erin, who was closely pressed by Balviders, and then I had to ramble about to get another good one. I was quite satisfied that I got the first three right, and Englishmen or Irishmen may judge them again.

In the Challenge Class The Shaugraun against Shaun as the handiest dog.

CLUMBERS.

I thought this class pretty good in quality, but it should have been divided into dogs and bitches, as it does not give a judge fair play. Dunno, the winner, is a nice coloured dog and very level, and he beat Cardinal (second) in head. Alvey Barker (third) is long, and somewhat disconnected, and his stern is held too high.

SUSSEX.

There were but two real bred ones, according to my view, in the class, namely, Mr. Salter's Chance V. and Mr. Newington's Rosehill Rambler, and so I gave them first and second in the order I have written them. The others were all wrong in colour.

THE COCKERS.

This class I found the greatest fault with, as toys were brought before me, but not working Cockers. I knew a good deal about about this breed at one time of my life, and neither Stubbs' famous picture of the Cocker now in the possession of Mr. Walter Gilbey or any evidence from Devonshire or Wales will make the Cocker what the Spaniel Club made him. He was wanted to work from morning until night through brambles and brushwood of the thickest, and will the black spaniels called Cockers do this? I tried to pick out the one which looked like moving about the sharpest, but probably it had not the points supplied by the Spaniel Club. I was neither at home with the so-called field spaniels. Perhaps I have forgotten all I know.

In Beagles I think some reform is urgently required likewise, I had five or six families brought before me, and as many types. Some of the good old sort I missed, such as the blue mottled somewhat throaty beagle of Essex—now they are like little harriers with bad fore legs. The most typical was Mrs. L.

Mayhew's rabbit beagle, of exactly the stamp the late Mr. Crane, of Dorsetshire, had—and for the sake of uniformity I gave him first prize. I judged many more breeds and classes than I had the least intention of doing, and if I have caused any heartburnings by doing or writing too much, the committee are to blame, but I always judge and express my opinions according to conviction.

G. S. LOWE.

COLLIES.

Challenge Dogs: Seldom have three such grand dogs as Metchley Wonder, Christopher, and Ormskirk Amazement appeared in the ring at one time. Johnnie Norman, although entered, was left at home. I selected Mr. Megson's dog for first honours; he was subsequently awarded the Collie Club Challenge Trophy. He was shown in the best of form and condition, and although Christopher may perhaps gain a little in head, in no other point does he surpass his sire. The r. Amazement, is another grand dog of the highest quality; indeed, with three such competitors the task of selection was no easy one.

Open Dogs (Rough): A class of 27 entries. Thanks to the great space which Mr. Taunton placed at my disposal (the largest interior judging ring I have seen), and to the valuable assistance rendered by my ring steward, Mr. Harry Ralph, the dogs were judged with every assistance that space and light could afford. After weeding out the indifferent ones a large number of animals possessing extraordinary merit remained, rendering my final selection no easy task for a novice judge. With so large a number of excellent animals I would that the prize-money had been greater.

The claim to premier honours of Mr. Morton Campbell's dog, Stracathro Ralph, could not be gainsaid. This dog, though somewhat deficient in undercoat, possesses such quality in body, head, legs, and feet, and carriage of ears that I had no difficulty in placing him first. With regard to the dog from the Chestnut Hill Kennels, Wellesbourne Captain, exception is taken to my awarding him second prize. I admit that his ears are not at the present day quite correct, yet he is only a nine months puppy; he is very good in head, stands on first-rate legs and feet, has great bone, a coat of excellent texture, abundant above and below, and I shall be disappointed if he does not improve greatly in the only two points in which he is at present deficient—his ears and a certain narrowness below his eyes. I placed Conrad II. and Mr. Stretch's young dog, Ormskirk Excelsior, equal third. In my opinion Conrad's expression is better than either of his kennel companions, Archibald or Lionel. He is very good in head, ears, legs, feet, and coat. He is, however, a trifle full in eye. Ormskirk Excelsior has a good head, with well-carried ears; his coat, though not dense, is of the right sort. In body, legs, and feet he is equal to any in the class. Hollin Bitters (r) ran both the preceding dogs very nearly. There is, however, something about his expression which marred the good qualities he possesses in head and ears. No dog in the ring had a better coat, and he has also the best of legs and feet.

By the catalogue this dog's age is stated to be March, 1890, an evident mistake of the printer.

Mr. Megson's recent purchase, Merry Ben (vhe), is without doubt a most superior puppy, showing great quality and having excellent body, legs, and feet. I should undoubtedly have placed him higher but for the fact of his pricking one ear in a suspicious manner. Lionel II. (vhe) has grown somewhat thick in head, and Sihuria (vhe), besides being out of condition, is wrong in head. Rich Rover (c) is fair in head and coat, but his bad carriage of tail utterly debars him from anything like first rank position. Cœur de Lion (c) is bad in head.

Challenge Bitches: The only entries were Grace III. and Hollin Pansy. Neither possesses good coats, but they are bitches of such excellent quality in every other respect that I had some difficulty in making a selection. Pansy has, perhaps, a better carriage of ears, but Grace's expression is sweeter and she possesses better all round character, and my choice of the latter for first honours was justified by her appearance on the bench later on, when I saw her with her ears well up.

Open Bitches: A Class of 17. In placing Dorothy first I could not overlook the general good qualities of Mr. Hamilton's bitch. She was shown in first-rate coat, is good in head and carriage of ears, in body, legs, and feet, but Hollin Belle (second) ran her very nearly. I admired this young bitch exceedingly; she is of most beautiful quality throughout, she was not in the best of coat, but in other respects she ran Dorothy very close. Wellesbourne Royalty (third) is a very nice bitch indeed, good in head and ears, body, and coat, and with plenty of bone, and just the sort from which Mr. Charles may expect to rear first-rate puppies. Wellesbourne Mabel (r) is another good specimen from the Chestnut Hill Kennels; in fact, considering her age (only eight months), she is a marvellous puppy. I regret that I could not, in justice to other competitors, place Keepsake higher than vhe. No one has a greater admiration for this bitch than myself. She is in quality equal to any in the class, but she was dead out of coat. Dark Beauty (vhe) is a bitch of good quality; she might be better in head, but her legs and feet are good; her coat is too soft. Woodland Beck (he) is good in coat, but short in head. Caractaea (he) has the same fault. Di Vernon (he) is good in coat, but her expression is bad. Miss Garnett's two bitches, Grove Dainty and Dorothy, show good quality, but they are on the small side.

Challenge (Smooths): Three entries, but Pickmere being absent, I had no hesitation in placing Champion Semiramis over Herdwick King.

Open Dogs (Smooth): Somnus (third) is good in head, and carries his ears well; he is also good in legs and feet, and his coat approaches nearest to what I understand a smooth-coated dog's should be. Bilberry (second) is full in eye, bad in legs and feet, and is out of condition altogether; she is, however, better in head than those beneath her. Pickup (third) is fair in head and coat. The r. Shylcock, was the best-headed one in the class, but she is bad in legs and feet and carriage of ears, and her coat is long and open.

Open Bitches (Smooth): I preferred Prairie Belle, as her quality of coat was superior to any other in the class. She is good in head, legs, and feet. I accordingly awarded her first, but I do not admire her colour. Lady Rosebery (second) is good in head, ears, and body, and she has moreover a good coat, but she is bad in loin, and was out of condition. Mr. Boddington's Lady Morgan is bad in feet, and stands wide in front (this was a general fault in nearly all the Smooths), but her coat redeemed her.

Novice Dogs and Bitches: In reporting on the dogs submitted to me for competition it must be conceded that a judge's report is framed under somewhat difficult circumstances. It is almost impossible to remember with accuracy after the lapse of a few days all the various points of each dog in the ring as it appeared. Then your opinion is formed on the dog as he stands or moves before you; no time is allowed to make notes. You judge him on his merits. Afterwards, on the bench—when the reporters see him—he frequently looks altogether different. It is true a judge can request that the dog may be put down for minute inspection, but what judge can be expected to examine each individual dog to whom he has awarded prizes or merit?

GEO. CARRICK.

BULLDOGS.

Dogs—Challenge: A good class. The fight lay between Bedgebury Lion and British Monarch, both grand dogs, with not much to choose between them. I decided in favour of Lion. He is certainly the better all round dog, possessing no marked faults. British Monarch excels in some properties, but is faulty in others. Lion could be improved by lighter hind quarters, heavier shoulders, and more layback and length from eye to ear. He also shows the white of his eyes, and his back is not sufficiently roached. His good points are too many to enumerate, but I may specially mention his wrinkle, short face, short back, arched neck, general compactness, and muscle. He also stands as a bulldog should on his hind legs, a point by no means to be overlooked, and one in which many of our best specimens are very faulty. British Monarch's main failings are his eyes (set obliquely), shoulders set too high, flat back, rather shallow chest, and somewhat pinched nose; his large skull, short back, bone, general massiveness, and appearance as a grand dog are known to all; I have seen him in better trim, and he moved badly behind. Grabber made a strong r, followed closely by Pathfinder, with his wonderful turn up and lay back, and who was unlucky to be pitted against such specimens.

Heavy Dogs—Open: Romance (first), a much improved dog, too long and hollow in back, good shoulders, head, and general character. King Orry (second) is bad in colour, but wonderfully formed in some head properties. He is too high on the legs, but is fairly short in back for a big one. Jummy (third), a disappointing dog since a puppy, when he looked like making a flyer. His head is mean, being short from eye to ear, and wedgy. He is however, low to the ground, thickest and compact, with a beautiful coat. Dunsted Lad (r) I do not care for. He is a very curious looking dog, with pendulous chops, blood-bound eyes, hollow back, peculiar hind quarters, and apt to raise his tail. At the same time he possesses many undoubtedly good points. The dog has gone back considerably since I last saw him. The remainder in the class were poor.

Dogs under 45lb.: It was a near thing between Belair (first) and Ashton Billy (second), I having never seen Belair looking so well and fit. He has good skull, temples, nose, cheek bumps, short back, good shaped fore and hind legs, and plenty of bone. He is a little plain in formation in front of the eyes, but there is plenty of substance. Ashton Billy shows great quality, though he is a little wedgy in face and light of bone. He tapers well behind, has a short back, good shoulders, and is altogether a most taking little dog. Belair (third) is decidedly behind these two. He again shows quality. His head, though bitchy, is good, but he stands too much on his legs. King Lud (vhe) is a typical little dog, well out at shoulders, low to the ground, and fair head; he raises his tail, and is too long in the back. African Monarch (vhe), a very fair dog, ably in body, nice formed skull, with eyes well set, but he is faulty in front of the neck. The Wide 'Un (he), as his name implies, is very wide in front, but he is not properly filled out behind the shoulders, and his head is poor. Kinloch (he), though plain, is large in nose and skull, but poor in body.

Bitches—Challenge: Dryad beat Ayessha somewhat easily. Both are good bitches, but Ayessha is longer in back and lighter in bone than the winner; she has an excellent head, still, Dryad's is better.

Bitches over 40lbs.: Saleni, though decidedly jaded and out of form, had no difficulty in winning. I will criticise her later when she was beaten by Dryad for the Challenge Cup. It was difficult to separate Tomsh and Carrie for second and third. Tomsh (second) is rather lacking in stop and bone; she beats Carrie (third) in nose, eyes, shoulders, body, tail, and hind-quarters. Carrie has more

wrinkle, stop, lay-back, and bone, but is longer in body and higher on her legs than Tomah, and she also raises her tail. Thalia (r), a pretty bitch, short backed and showing quality, but mean in head and underjaw, beat Nikita (vhe), a nice bitch, one of the old-fashioned sort, well cut up in the loins, and fair in head and body. Dinah III. (he), a useful bitch, fair in head, bad in body, and leggy. Mercedes (c) shows age.

Bitches under 40lbs: The winner, Salvo, I liked very much; her worst point is her pinched nose, but it is short and well laid back; her head is well shaped, good eyes, ears, cheek bumps, and length from eye to ear: her shoulders might be a little more out, but still she stands well on good-shaped fore legs and feet; body fairly ribbed, short, and well out up, with nice roach back; hind quarters, legs, and tail good. Cigarette (second) beats the winner in bone and shortness of limb; she carries her ears badly, shows her teeth, and is inclined to raise her tail, and was hard pressed by Queen Lily (third). Lily has large skull and nose, good temples and tail; she wants more bone and shoulder. Midge (r) is a high quality bitch, short faced, very small ears, and roach back; she stands too high and lacks substance.

Bedbury Lion having already beaten British Monarch, won the dog challenge cup from his Open Class rivals. Saleni and Dryad met for the corresponding bitch cup, and the latter won; her head properties are grand, having substance and formation combined; her neck is well arched, she has good shoulders, bone, and feet; her body might be shorter, but it is not long; her hind quarters could be improved. Saleni has a very deep nose, large skull, short back, good bone and tail; her shoulders, however, are too high for her hind-quarters, making her giraffe backed, and her hind legs stand far out behind; her head is large and massive, but of a totally different type to Dryad's.

Pathfinder, Grabber, and Saleni won the team prize for Mr. Ellis, who also secured the stud prize with Grabber.

J. S. PYBUS-SELLON.

DALMATIANS.

These were certainly the best classes I have ever seen at any show, and upon ascertaining that such a collection had never been brought together for the three last decades I naturally felt most complimented. Acrobat and Berolina, both well known, and previously described by me, received the challenge prizes.

Prince IV., who showed himself to much greater advantage than when he last came under my notice, easily secured the verdict in the open division. He is a grandly-made dog, with any amount of substance, and beautifully spotted all over. Heaviness of lip and ear are his chief defects, and his expression might be a little more pleasing. A promising youngster is Bravo Sutton (second) with nice character and distinct markings, but somewhat throaty and thick in head. Ponto, a fair upstanding dog, nicely spotted on tail, with other good points, yet not quite the thing in head, I placed third, over Leof, moderately typical, but outclassed in this company, besides being wall-eyed. Matchless, vhe, very deficient in size of spots, otherwise useful. Spot (c), good shape, badly intermixed in colouring.

In Bitches Doncaster Beauty, not shown in over good form (first) is very characteristic, excellent in markings on body, face, and ears, but a *soupcou* snipy in muzzle, and lacks spots on tail. Only for being much too diminutive and short in head, Mr. Fawdry owns a very nice specimen in Bravo Nancy, whom I placed second; she has a good coat, and is well defined in colour, with plenty of bone for her size. This bitch showed herself remarkably well in the ring, and was brought to the post in the pink of condition. Perhaps as elegant in type and outline as anything in the class was Nell (third) prettily ticked on

ears, but not bold enough in markings on body. Lady Jess (r) nice stamp; spots rather of a bluish tint. Lucette, an attractive and evenly-marked bitch, but too toyish, and muzzle not strong enough for width of skull. Bravo Nell (c), spoiled by patch on head, otherwise well spotted, with nice coat.

BULL TERRIERS.

Take them as a whole, the classes were strong, and it was very gratifying to me to have such a large entry, the more especially as the heavy dogs and bitches had to compete together, which nowadays seems so prevalent at most of the London shows. When, I again ask, will committees see the advisability of dividing the sexes?

Eclipse, very compact, with capital body, legs, and feet, won in the Challenge Class, with little to spare from Trentham Dutchman, a useful upstanding dog, with several good points, but too long in back and dished in face.

White Queen, the winner in the Open Class, is indeed a charming bitch, capital throughout, with a perfectly chiselled head, and, with the exception of her eye being a wee bit light and the hair too conspicuous, I might almost call her faultless. In my opinion this is the best "big one" that has been benched since the days of Violet and Magnet. Streatham Monarch (second), still a little greyhound-like in body, but grand in head and facial properties, was very unlucky in her meeting with such a flyer, yet he is sure to score many times for his new owner, who showed the dog in perfect condition. Greenhill Maggie since I last saw her seems to have thickened a shade in head; nevertheless she is a sweet bitch, and made an excellent third. Moss Rose (r), much above the average, with nice stern, who later on won second prize in the Novice Class. Princess Como (vhe), good length of face and well formed, too wide in front. Streatham Flyer (he) is a very big dog, with enormous bone and substance, but much inclined to coarseness. White Donovan (c) nice in shape and style, but too snipy and leggy. This dog might do better another day. Duke of Fife, also c, is a dog of considerable merit, but is undershot, and has a nose of the butterfly order.

Greenhill Wonder, whose condition was not quite the thing, won hands down in the Under 30lb. Class. Since Gloucester, where she was fully criticised by me, she has greatly shot out in face and otherwise improved, and it will indeed take a wonder to lower her colours. Should she and White Queen ever meet for supremacy the problem, in my idea, would be a difficult one to solve. Chatsworth Model (second), most typical, with good length of face, nice body and stern, lacks substance, and is too staring in eye. While in the ring this bitch seemed to me very dull of hearing, but I gave her the benefit of the doubt. Trentham Squire, rather of the old stamp (third), fails in head and eye, but has nice body, legs, and substance, with good stern. Little Amy (r), light of bone, bad coloured nose, but smart little bitch. Excelsior (he) fair head, but dished in face.

In Novices the prizes fell to dogs which I have already reviewed in the Open Classes.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.

After Eclipse had walked over for the Challenge Prize a very good lot made an appearance in the Open Class, which was headed by Morning Star, a typical terrier, with plenty of quality, but inclined to be coarse in head. Bentley Spark (second), an even and lengthy-headed dog, with capital stern, but not very straight in front nor black in nose. Semolina (r), a good all-round bitch, who but for being undershot would have done better, though in any case she might readily have exchanged places with Steady (third), a shapely terrier, but faulty in face. Bentley Prince (vhe), sure to be in the money ere long; here, however, his condition was poor.

In concluding these notes I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. C. H. Lane for the efficient and kind manner in which he acted as ring steward.

R. J. HARTLEY.

DANDIES.

The quality of the Dandies was exceedingly good; the quantity, thirty-six entries besides teams, not so great as I expected. It may be that many exhibitors are daunted by meeting one large and excellent kennel, and that this affects the entries, but this is not altogether a good or plucky reason. Nor should it have affected the entry in what was called the Junior Class, a capital chance for those who breed their own dogs, and who might have been tempted by special prizes provided for them by Captain Brownlow and Captain Keene, and for which the competition was very restricted.

I think the mustards were decidedly superior to the peppers this time. Mr. Leatham's Mustard Team took first team prize; his Pepper Team second. These teams were most successful in competition with other breeds, the Mustard Team winning second to Mr. Redmond's Smooth Fox Terriers (first), and so beating all other terriers. In the Double Team competition (sporting and non-sporting) Mr. Leatham's two teams beat everything except Mr. Cockerton's English setters—certainly a triumph for Dandies.

In the Classes Champion Dogs (2) mustard Heather Sandy beat Coningsby Cracker rather easily.

Open Dogs, Pepper (3): The leading four or five were rather close, and had I altered the order a little not much fault could have been found, say some. I am half inclined to assent, but in the ring—that makes the difference—I think they showed as I put them. I do not think that several of the dogs and bitches of the big kennel were in as good order and condition as we have been accustomed to see them, but this showed itself more on the second day than the first, when, in fact, they came into the ring to try against other breeds separately.

Captain Keene's Lowland King is a good dog, ears rather large, and has rather more hair about his head than he need have. Thurtle Grove Tony is very good, and perhaps ought to have been "in the money." Slogan wants top-knot. Ainsty King and Davis Deans are well known. By the way, from the number of prizes tacked on to the names of several in the catalogue I should have thought that some in both Open Dog and Bitch Classes were qualified for the Challenge Class. Doubtless the owners know best.

Champion Bitches. — Champion Heather Peggy, alone in her glory, again won the Challenge Cup against the other winners; she is probably the best mustard out.

Open Bitches, Pepper (8).—I put Victoria Regina first. She was always a favourite of mine, but I have seen her looking better certainly; her coat is even too stiff, as the under wool seemed wanting; her front teeth are damaged, but only by legitimate wear and tear. Vesper (second), is very good, and Ainsty Belle also; in fact, in looking over them again on the next day, I thought almost that Ainsty Belle should have been first, but the three were very near together.

Mustard Dogs and Bitches (8) were a capital class. Coningsby Nell very good in colour, ear, and body, but her eye is too nearly yellow to please me quite. My old dog Racquet, not quite as good as he used to be, had to yield a little to his son Dr. Deans. Kelso King and Safflower are as good a brace as are often seen. Kelso King has one foreleg rather out and over, and Safflower's head is a trifle short, but when this is said there is not much more fault to be found, whilst for carriage and Dandie character they are "all there."

The other classes do not call for comment.
E. SPENSER TIDDEMAN.



SKYES.

These had a very fair entry, and although the quality was very good all over yet I was surprised and disappointed to find so many of the specimens with bad carriage of ears and out of coat. Both in Prick-eared and Drop-eared Classes many of them had bad carriage of ears, which is the result, I believe of breeders mating the two breeds together, a system I would strongly condemn, as it can only result in disappointment to the breeders themselves. I would also advise breeders against cultivating heavy, dense-coated ears in the prick-eared variety. It has a tendency to weigh down the ears; besides it takes away that sharp, active, and workmanlike appearance which is a characteristic of the breed. In prick-ears let us have a nice tight-up ear, with only a sufficient fringe hanging, that the shape of the ear can be distinctly traced through it. In drop-ears let us have a similar fringe, with the ear dropping flat against the head.

In the Challenge Class Thurlkill was alone, and won. He was, like all Mr. Nolan's entries, turned out in the pink of condition.

The Open Class brought out a new one to me in Iron Duke. This dog is just a trifle high on the legs. In saying this much I have said all I can say against him, for shape of head and carriage of ears and tail he is complete, while for quality of coat, style and character he beats anything I have seen for many years. He was, however, hard pressed by Roy of Aldivalloch (second), a long, low-set dog of rare character, with a fur mantle to his age. He will be a hard one to beat. Lord Lennox (third) looked much better than he did before me at Edinburgh in September last, and was an easy third, although he is somewhat out of coat at present. It is unfortunate for Mrs. Freeman, his owner, who possesses one of the largest kennels of this breed going, to find nearly all her exhibits having lately shaded their coats, and not having had time to gather them again. Sir Ruben (r) is a little soft in coat, but in good condition, and showed well. Argyle II. (vhe) is stylish, nice-proportioned dog, but was in bad form, and did not show himself well.

Drop-eared Dogs: Here Mrs. Freeman's Colin had an easy win. This dog has excellent quality of coat, and in fine condition. Second prize went to Longfellow, a rare good one, long and low, with good quality of coat; ears good; head a trifle small; all through a good stamp of terrier. Bobbie (third) is a well-proportioned dog, with good ears and head, but is out of coat.

Open Prick-eared Bitches: Silver Queen (first) is a real good type of a Skye, being full of quality, and showed herself well. Yum Yum, looking well, got second. Third went to Roy's Wife, a bitch of rare quality of coat, stylish, and good carriage of ears. Sweet Violet (r), a bitch of great quality and breeding, but very much out of condition. But for that she would have been placed higher up. Lucy, another good stamp, but carried her ears badly, and was not in show form nor in a working condition.

Drop-eared Bitches: Only two entries. Mr. Pratt's Young Haggas (first) is a nicely made one; long and low set, fine head, and good carriage of ears and tail, but was also out of coat.

D. CUNNINGHAM.

PUGS.

Confidence was alone in the Challenge Class, and in the competition for the Challenge Cup he defeated Bonson.

The latter won in the Open Dog Class; shown in grand trim. Doughty came second. He is very good in skull, wrinkle, colour, and twist. Logie, in bad coat, got third. The r was given to Jum, a new face; a nice-headed pug, small sized, on short legs. Bentley was badly shown; hence his position.

Little Countess, looking extremely well for her years, was the only entry in the Challenge

Bitch Class, and afterwards carried off the Ladies' Challenge Cup. Queen Laura won in the next class; she is full of quality, and is a beautiful colour. Her head, I think, is rather small. Somebody followed, a nice-sized cobby one, with a good skull, but rather faulty in muzzle. Connie Nelson is smart, cobby, and showy, handicapped by a bad eye. Gem of Rozelle was not "fit," but is an all-round nice bitch.

The Junior Class was headed by Connie Nelson, beating Madcap, a good coloured puppy with a large skull, plenty of wrinkle, and plain in face. Colonel Chubby is a promising little fellow, too young for the show bench.

Connie N. and Madcap were again first and second in Novices, and Nymph got third. The last-named owns a good skull and short, square face; her defective hind action robbed her of a higher position.

Black Pugs were a good collection. Miss Zoo won. She is a beautiful black, has a large skull, square face, and well-curved tail. Lady Ebony (second) is a better size, but is weaker in head properties. The same remarks apply to Ivory Black. Black Beauty is a nice one, not so cobby as is required, but possessing a good eye, large skull, and well-curved tail.

C. HOULKER.

SCHIPPERKES.

Though there was an average entry in the liberal classes provided, the muster in the ring was not very encouraging to the admirers of this breed in consequence of the absences. Drieske was alone in the Challenge Class; the little fellow carries his years well, but as he has been at the stud some years it is only natural to ask where are his progeny?

In Open Dogs Shtoots won easily. Zwartie Plot, who beat him at Brighton, being absent; but a very promising and forward young gentleman, Satan II., sired by him ex Aunt Chloe, took second. The third prize went to Arlequin, a new face, with nice style, good frill and collarette, but extremely soft in coat. Royal Skip (vhe) will improve, but little Black Ball's days are gone as well as his front. Fritz IV. (vhe), fair in coat, ears not well placed and carried badly.

In the Bitch Class Aunt Chloe, drawn a little too fine, beat Jo Plot, much too fat, the third prize going to Little Maggie, who should make a valuable brood bitch. Mr. Temple's other three were absent.

There has been much opposition in certain quarters to this breed, but steady progress is being made, and anything of quality and approaching the standard of points laid down by the Schipperke Club (England) readily changes hands at good figures.

Mr. Temple took the medal for Breeders' competition, having no one against him.

It would be very interesting for Shtoots and Aunt Chloe to meet for a special; this may probably happen at Birmingham.

EDWD. DURRANT.

PRIZE LIST.

BLOODHOUNDS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, E. Brough's Challenge.—Dogs: 1, E. Brough's Bono; r, Dr. G. H. Parry's Alchemist. Open.—1, Mrs. Collingham-Tinker's Dictator; 2, E. Brough's Beckford; 3, G. N. E. Baring's Robert the Devil; r, E. Brough's Bernadotte; vhe, G. E. Swatman's Ripple Marquis; he, M. Beaufoy's Combe Bismarck; c, L. Archer's Antony II.; A. G. Campbell's Blucher II. Challenge.—Bitches: Prize, C. Garrett's Duchess II.; r, E. Brough's Duchess of Ripple. Open.—1, M. H. Hill's Tantrums; 2, E. Brough's Barbara Allen; 3, P. E. Le Gross's Cherterton Duchess II.; r, R. H. Wright's Glendyne; he, F. F. Back's Beauty III.; J. R. Whittle's Hayes Welcome.

ST. BERNARDS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, Miss C. Dutton. ROCCO.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, H. W. Roberts's Poof. Open.—1, Miss C. Dutton's Claudius; 2, W. Hamlyn's Mount Morgan; 3, Miss A. M. M. Waller's Sospito; 4, G. H. Jackson's Colonel North; r, Miss Campbell's Albert Victor III.; vhe, C. C. Brown's Donnybrook Fair; T. Dunn's Gramplan, Miss C. Dutton's Napier, E. H. Hindley's Plunger, E. W. Newsum's Loyal II., A.

H. Rear's Alpine Jack; he, J. Drake's Woodrille Linton, R. M. Finley's Barnaby the Valliant, G. Pyefinch's Corinium Duke, S. Whitley's Marcus Cato; c, W. Green's Salvador, E. M. Ogg's Gelert IV., J. Waddington's Albert. Challenge.—Bitches: Prize, L. C. R. Norris-Elye's Bellegarde; r, Miss C. Dutton's Pegotty. Open.—1, L. C. R. Norris-Elye's Alta Bella; 2, Rev. R. T. Thornton's Andromeda; 3, J. F. Smith's Lady Bayard; 4, L. Oppenheim's Treasure; r, Major Gunning's Lady Ruby; vhe, Miss Campbell's Auriole and Joyeuse, J. W. Gould's Geraldine, T. D. Dutton's Nydia, Miss C. Dutton's Dorothy II., Miss Hamilton's Princess Royal of Rozelle; he, Miss B. Billevald's Vera IV., G. S. Hunt's Lady Lowestoft. SMOORS.—Dogs. Challenge.—Prize and special No. 1, J. F. Smith's Keeper. Open.—1, J. F. Smith's Young Ivo; 2, L. Oppenheim's Proctor; 3, J. H. Rathglen's Argonaut; r, L. Oppenheim's Austin Friar; vhe, J. M. Chapman's Shaun, E. W. R. Drury's Master Wilfred; he, G. J. Rubin's Prince Royal. Open.—J. F. Smith's Gendola; 2, L. Oppenheim's Gloriosa; 3, J. F. Smith's Belline; r, A. Boney's Sils Maria; vhe, H. J. Stone's Bettina.

MASTIFFS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, H. K. E. Van Doorne. Dogs.—Challenge.—Prize, H. K. E. Van Doorne's Jack Thyr. Open.—1 and special Nos. 6, 7, and 8, special Nos. 1 and 2 and r, Capt. J. L. Piddocke's Ogilvie; 2, A. Andrews's Scholastic; 3, J. S. Turner's Ayrshire; vhe and r, C. C. Rice's Sir Stafford; vhe, J. S. Turner's Seneschal, H. K. E. Van Doorne's Garm; he, M. Beaufoy's Combe Baron, Capt. J. L. Piddocke's Lord Cobrey; c, Rev. J. Climençon's Lion XI., W. N. Higgs's Chrysolite. Bitches.—Challenge.—Prize, C. C. Rice's Frigga. Open.—1, J. S. Turner's Seabreeze; 2, W. N. Higgs's Lady Florida; 3, M. Beaufoy's Combe Baroness; vhe and r, A. Andrews's Fired; vhe, Capt. J. L. Piddocke's Jubilee Beauty; J. S. Turner's Isolda; he, J. O'Connell's Fair Rosamond. THE OLD ENGLISH MASTIFF CLUB'S BREEDERS' CHALLENGE PRIZE.—Prize, Capt. Piddocke's Ogilvie.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, J. W. Bennett. BLACK.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, F. Nichols's Lord Nelson; 2, J. W. Bennett's Alderman. Open.—1, H. J. Champness's Victory; 2, C. J. Sparrow's Horatius; 3, W. S. Clark's Bismarck; r No. 8, Miss M. Rich's Blackguard II.; vhe, J. W. Bennett's King of Thule, J. J. Horsfield's Admiral Keppel, E. Nichols's Knight, C. C. Ball's Mariner; he, C. C. Ball's Privateer, W. Stephens's Darby. Open.—Bitches: 1, Captain T. R. Jolly's Lady Nell; 2, Mrs. Lee's Sable II.; 3, C. C. Ball's Frigate; r, E. Nichols's Abbot Rachel; vhe, J. W. Bennett's Bridemaid, A. W. Edwards's Lass, W. E. Gillingham's Hector's Delight, A. C. McMinn's Queen Jet II., E. Nichols's Miss Junony; he, Dr. M. R. Ker's Gipsy Queen II. OTHER THAN BLACK.—Challenge.—Prize, G. M. Chapman's Black and White Prince. Open.—Equal 1, J. G. Henderson's Commander and W. Sugden's White Squal; 3, G. M. Chapman's Earl of Conanbury; r, Major F. W. Saunders's Sailor IV.; vhe, T. Kilvington's Napier.

GREAT DANES.—Dogs: 1, E. H. Adcock's Ivanhoe; 2, A. Stollé's The Hine Prince; 3, G. Krumm's Hector II.; vhe, A. W. Hoppett's Windsor Prince. Bitches.—Challenge.—Prize, R. Herbert's Vendetta. Open.—Bitches: 1, R. Coop's Windle Princess; 2, R. Herbert's War Cry; 3, F. G. Arthnot's Rancee; r, R. Coop's Windle Queen; vhe and special No. 6, R. Herbert's Corsica; vhe, F. W. Cates's Linda II.; c, F. W. Cates's Hiderman, P. Erlandson's Wanda II.

DEERHOUNDS.—Challenge.—Prize, M. Goulter's Athole II.; r, W. Gordon's Donatour Ossian. Open.—Dogs: 1 and r, H. Edwards's Strathmore; 2, Major C. E. Davis's Sir Gavin; 3, E. W. Bell's Rosalie Ralph; r, W. H. Singer's Swift; vhe, W. Evans's Earl II. and Elgin; he, W. H. Singer's Shepherd, Duchess of Wellington's Oscar VI.; c, L. Archer's Satan. Bitches: 1, 2 and r, W. Evans's Countess IV. and Eva; 3, W. H. Singer's She; r, H. Edwards's Blue Belle; vhe, W. Evans's Princess Brenda, W. H. Singer's Hedwig; c, H. Edwards's Cheerful, Duchess of Wellington's Freda.

GREYHOUNDS.—Challenge.—Prize, W. Barry's Model. Open.—Equal 1, T. Beverley's Dahlia II. and C. Hathaway's Honmore King (late David the King); equal 2, C. Hathaway's Chips and J. H. Salter's Prussian Blue; vhe, F. Sheldon's Gems of the Season, S. Hoblyn's Notre Dame; he, S. Dunn's Dick Douglas, T. G. Sarvis's Welsh Queen.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, Captain G. A. Graham's Dhulart. Open.—1, T. D. George's Garryowen; 2, T. Sani's Paughaballagh; r, J. W. Beynon's Fingal; vhe, G. E. Crisp's Myshall, R. B. Townshend's Benduff. Bitches: 1, Rev. N. R. C. Lindsay's Tara; 2, G. E. Crisp's Lona; r, Captain G. A. Graham's Banhee; vhe, G. E. Crisp's Ina, T. C. Wilson's Ruby; he, J. W. Beynon's Cruiskeen.

BARZOIS OR SIBERIAN AND RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, H. Grace the Duchess of Newcastle. Challenge.—Prize,

Hon. Mrs. Wellesley's Krlutt. Open.—Dogs: 1 and 2, Mrs. A. Morrison's Sultan II. and Quintin; 3, P. H. Hacke's Zloem; r. Mrs. A. Morrison's Cedric; vhc. Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle's Ivan III.; he, Captain E. W. Marshall's Bonck, Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle's Ozar V.; c. Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle's Peter II. and Paul II. Bitches: 1, Hon. Mrs. Wellesley's Pagoda; 2, 3, and r. Mrs. A. Morrison's Daphne, Diana III., and Leila; he, Mrs. A. Morrison's Aurelia and Brenda, Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle's Nova III. and Volca; c. Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle's Doushka and Macrina.

FOREIGN.—1, Madam J. Valda's Carmena; 2, E. S. Woodwies's Zulu Chief; 3, Mrs. H. Warner's Dimco; r. J. Whitbread's Kelio; vhc. Mrs. H. Warner's Yum; he, Miss A. Penfold's Spot; J. Whitbread's Ning. **ESQUIMAUX AND OTHER DOGS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.** NORWAY, SWEDEN, LAPLAND, FINLAND, AND ICELAND.—Prize, Mrs. E. Hough's Myosk. **CHINESE DOGS OF ALL KINDS.**—1, Mrs. H. Warner's Muzum; 2, Mr. W. R. H. Temple's Pluto; 3, Mr. T. H. Penckhurst's Sphinx; r. Mr. T. H. Penckhurst's We Fou. **STED DOGS.**—Prize, Hon. Mrs. Wellesley's Krlutt.

ANY BREED.—Equal 1, A. E. Clear's Contention and J. Timma's Wykhnam Prince; 3, W. C. Codman's Paisley Nan; r. E. J. Beagle's Queen of Wandsworth Common; vhc. E. Kelly's Bob Sawyer; he, Miss H. Wintle's Leo.

RETRIEVERS.—FLAT-COATED.—Dogs.—Challenge.—Prize, H. Cox's Blackthorn. Open.—1, L. A. Shuter's Darenth; 2, P. P. Fordham's Heedful; 3, H. W. Wilson's Windward; c. L. A. Shuter's Horton Don. Bitches: 1, P. Ward's Mab of Henyock; 2, G. B. Solly's Mavis III.; 3, Rev. D. Elton's Hopton Belle; vhc. H. Cox's Black Ink, E. W. Jaquet's Black Skirt, CURLY-COATED.—Breeder's.—Prize, S. Darbey. Dogs.—Challenge.—Prize, S. Darbey's Tiverton Victor. Open.—1 and 2, J. Boyle's Doctor III. and Physician; 3, W. R. Walker's Preston Wonder; vhc. G. Leeson's Barnum; he, S. Darbey's Tiverton Duke. Bitches.—Challenge.—1, J. H. Salter's Beauty III.; 2, S. Darbey's Tiverton Gem. Open.—1 and 2, J. Boyle's Baroness II. and Roma; 3, G. H. Smith's Queen's Sweetheart; c. D. Young's Black Juno of Gartsherrrie.

POINTERS.—BREEDERS.—E. Chapman. Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, E. C. Norrish's Saddleback. Open.—OVER 55lb.—Dogs: 1, R. S. Bryan's Molton Hammer; 2, E. C. Norrish's Sandford Graphic; 3, R. Chapman's Heather Royal; he, W. Arkwright's Adia Bob, E. S. Bryan's Molton Brake, P. Ward's Taw. Not over 55lb.—1 and 2, W. J. Richardson's Box of Milton and Rene R.; 3, W. P. Glasier's Lord Knockdown; vhc. and r. E. C. Norrish's Sandford Mike; vhc. Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Bobby, J. J. Johnson's Monk of Upton. Challenge.—Bitches: 1, J. H. Salter's Treacle; r. E. S. Bryan's Broken. Open.—Bitches.—OVER 50lb.—1, W. Arkwright's Belle Chance; 2, E. S. Bryan's Molton Bronte; 3, A. Tulasiff's Russian Clara; he, J. J. Bagnall's Fair Rosamond of Bentley; c. J. T. Black's Venus Friar. Not over 50lb.—1, Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Venus; 2, E. S. Bryan's Molton Besom; 3, E. Bishop's Grip; vhc. W. J. Richardson's Milton Kingley; he, Bulled and Turner's Devonshire Belle, H. Chapman's Heather Lill, Sir T. B. Lennard's Clisquot.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—Open.—Dogs: 1, C. S. Fauntleroy's Prince of Wilt; 2, J. B. Cockerton's Royal Nap; 3, J. W. Hall's Lohman; vhc. J. Hogarth's Bacchus; he, W. Foster's Rippie Shot, Olin and Earle's Jack o' Lantern. Open.—1 and 2, J. B. Cockerton's Buxton Maiden and Ellen Terry; 3, F. Alexander's Border Mint; vhc. H. M. Wilson's Marina; he, G. H. Baxter's Pietje; c. C. S. Fauntleroy's Lady Babs, F. Roussel's Queen of Flines.

BLACK-AND-TAN-SETTERS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, H. Chapman. Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, H. Chapman's Heather Grouse. Open.—1 and 2, H. Chapman's Heather Nap and Heather Ken; c. J. L. Bulled and W. Turner's Devonshire Rock. Challenge.—Bitches: Prize, Chapman's Heather Blossom. Open.—1, H. Chapman's Heather Bee; 2, J. L. Bulled and W. Turner's Devonshire Countess; he, H. Chapman's Heather Rose.

IRISH SETTERS.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, Major T. C. Jamieson's Ponto. Open.—1, J. J. Giltrap's Garryowen Junior; 2, W. Lewis's Orange Lad. Bitches: 1, T. H. Richardson's Killiney Wonder; 2, H. M. Wilson's Halo; 3, Major T. C. Jamieson's Drenagh; vhc. P. A. Beck's Killaloe.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—Challenge.—1, G. T. Miller's The Shaugraun; Col the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench's Shaun. Open.—1, T. C. Tisdall's Free O'Donoghue; Col the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench's Erin; 3, G. J. Miller's Belvidere; 4 and r. T. C. Tisdall's Eileen Aroon; vhc. F. Tomlin's Patsey O'Toole; he, G. T. Miller's Mistress O'Brien, W. W. Thomson's Brian O'Toole.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—Challenge.—1, J. P. Farrow's Faust; 2, J. H. Hussey's Kober. Open.—1, E. Hutton's Duano; 2, J. H. Hussey's The

Cardinal; 3, G. B. Clark's Alveley Banker; vhc. and r. and he, J. H. McKenna's Moston Duchess and Mikado; c. E. Bishop's Bonny Belle.

FIELD SPANIELS.—ANY OTHER VARIETY.—Challenge.—Prize, J. P. Farrow's Buckle (late Gipping Sam). Open.—BLACK.—1, Haylock and Barnard's Chelmsford Constance; 2, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Princess; 3, Rev. E. Mottlock and—FRANCE'S CRUCCO. ANY VARIETY NOT CLASSIFIED.—Open.—1, J. H. Suter's Chance V.; 2 and 3, C. Newington's Rosehill Rambler and Rosehill Rustic; r. and vhc. C. P. Johnston's Candidate. COCKERS.—Under 25lb.—Open.—1, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton's Floss; 2, R. Lloyd's Crown Prince; 3, J. P. Farrow's Nancy Obo.

BASSETT-HOUNDS.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize and special No. 1, W. Tatham's Forester; r. E. Millais's Merlin. Open.—1, Mrs. C. C. Ellis's Paris and Napoleon II.; 3, E. Millais's Floreal; r. W. Stephens's Ganymede; vhc. G. W. Alcock's Bonlanger, G. M. Krehl's D'Artois; he, E. H. Coles's Sampson; c. W. Stephens's Gossip. Challenge.—Bitches: Prize, E. Millais's Flora. Open.—1, Mrs. C. C. Ellis's Xena; 2, C. Garnett's Geraldine; 3, Mrs. C. C. Ellis's Miriam; r. E. Millais's Scandal II.; vhc. W. Stephens's Mindful, Mrs. Turabell's Judy; he, E. Cole's Diana, T. A. Firmstone's Plaintiff, F. and A. Garnett's Cleopatra; c. W. Church's Hidden Pilgrim.

BEAGLES.—Challenge.—1 and stud prize, P. Ward's Ringwood; 2, E. B. Joseph's Lonely. SMOOTH.—1, Mrs. L. Mayhew's Robin Hood; 2, W. G. Weager's Confusion; 3, W. Forbe's Homeless; r. Mrs. L. Mayhew's Rangle; vhc. Mrs. G. Head's Harper. STUB.—Prize, P. Ward's Ringwood.

DACHSHUNDS.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, H. Jones's Jackdaw. Open.—Dogs: 1, H. Jones's Jay; 2, S. Vale's Minimus II.; 3, Dr. Goullit's Jackstraw; vhc. and r. H. Blackett's Jupiter; vhc. F. A. Rodewald's Juan, S. Vale's John o' Groat; he, Capt. Barry's Jack Two-pence, J. W. Taylor's Siger; c. Rev. G. C. Dickers's Cusack and Carl Rosa. Challenge.—Bitches: Prize, H. Blackett's Guinevere. Open.—Bitches: 1, H. Jones's Janet; 2, N. D. Smith's Spitfire; 3, Mrs. Barry's Reena; vhc. and r. Dr. Goullit's Girlie-gina; vhc. H. Blackett's Gibelette, H. A. Walker's Jess Croft. DACHSHUND CLUB'S EIGHTH SWEETPEAS.—Prize, S. Vale's Minimus II.

SHEEPDOGS.—COLLIER.—Breeder's.—Prize, T. H. Stretch. Rough.—Dogs.—Challenge.—1, A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder, 2, Chesnut Hill Kennels' Christopher; r. T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Amarement. Open.—1, M. Campbell's Strathcarron Ralph; 3, Chesnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Captain; equal 3, Rev. H. P. Hamilton's Conrad II. and T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Excelsior; vhc. and r. Dr. MacGill's Holton Biter; vhc. Rev. H. P. Hamilton's Archibald and Lionel II., Captain H. Heaton's Silurian, A. H. Megson's Merry Ben; he, J. and W. Birch's Sefton Laddie, C. Duncan's Lord March; c. W. E. Andrew's Prince Alfred, G. H. Ballard's Rich Rover, C. Roberts's Quill, A. Ward's Cour de Lion. Bitches.—Challenge.—Prize, Messrs. J. and W. Birch's Grace III.; r. Dr. MacGill's Hollin Paney. Open.—1, Rev. H. P. Hamilton's Dorothy; 2, Dr. MacGill's Hollin Belle; 3, Chesnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Royalty; 4, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Nela; r. Chesnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Mabel; vhc. Captain H. Heaton's Keepsake, Rev. C. Kent's Dark Beauty, C. Watson's Woodend Beck; he, R. B. Findon's Caracata, Rev. C. E. White's Di Vernon; c. Miss M. Garnett's Grove Dainty and Grove Dorothy. SMOOTH.—Challenge.—1 and 2, Hastie and Swinhoe's Semiramis and Herdwick King. Open.—Dogs: 1, Hastie and Swinhoe's Somnus; 2, F. Hurst's Bilberry; 3, R. Chapman's Pickup; r. A. H. Megson's Shyluck. Bitches: 1, E. Hutton's Prairie Belle; 2, A. H. Megson's Lady Roseberry; 3, S. Boddington's Lady Moran; he, E. Hutton's The Squaw, T. C. Jackson's Miss Cragmont. The Collie Club's Seventeenth Derby.—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Excelsior; 2, J. and W. H. Birch's Sefton Laddie; 3, Rev. H. P. Hamilton's Woodman-ster Crack; 4, Rev. C. Kent's Dark Beauty; 5, A. N. Radcliffe's Remembrance.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.—Challenge.—Prize, Dr. J. G. Lock's Gwen. Open.—Dogs: 1, Dr. J. G. Lock's Sir Cavendish; 2, W. G. Weager's Brave Tory; 3, H. Skinner's Rove; vhc. Dr. Edwards-Ker's Sir Hereward; vhc. J. J. Bagnall's Bentley Bob; he, S. Kinglake's Villager and Labourer, T. Whaley's Rycoates Bob. Bitches: 1, W. G. Weager's Dairymaid; 2, Dr. G. C. Edwards-Ker's Dame Dorcas; he, A. E. Clear's Catherine.

DALMATIANS.—Breeder's.—Prize, H. Droscoe. Dogs.—Challenge.—Prize, H. Droscoe's Acrobat. Open.—1, T. Newby-Wilson's Prince IV.; 2, J. Fawdry's Bravo Sutton; 3, H. Droscoe's Ponto; r. C. H. Lane's Leo; vhc. H. Droscoe's Matchless; c. W. H. Lovell's Lovell's Spot. Bitches.—Challenge.—Prize, H. Droscoe's Berolina. Open.—1 and special No. 1, H. Droscoe's Doncaster Beauty; 2, J. Fawdry's Bravo Nancy; 3, W. Dear's Nell; r.

W. H. Lovell's Lady Jess; vhc. C. H. Lane's Lucette; c. J. Fawdry's Bravo Nell.

POODLES.—Dogs.—Challenge.—Prize, J. Angell's Achilles. Open.—1, F. Nye's Peter Jackson; 2, H. V. O. Graves's Lyribe; 3, G. Lyons's Prince V.; vhc. G. Harrison's Soldier. Bitches.—Challenge.—Prize, R. V. O. Graves's The Witch. Open.—1, 2, 3, R. V. O. Graves's The Sorceress, The Woman in White, and The Echantress.

POMERANIANS.—Equal 1, Miss Hamilton's Shirley of Roselle (late A. H. Megson's Shirley); equal 1, M. Hale's Princess Pom Pom; equal 2, E. Hutton's Rob and H. Kunkel's Sissy Prince; equal 3, J. Fawdry's Nancy and Mrs. G. Lynn's Zoe; r. W. Shepherd's White Flossie and Miss E. J. Thomas's Schatzl; vhc. T. Corthorn's Dick, J. Craddock's Prince, J. D. Disney's Bonnie Boy, R. Kunkel's Pretty Boy, Mrs. G. Lynn's Taffy.

BULLDOGS.—Dogs.—Challenge.—1, P. B. Boreford-Hope's Bedbury Lion; 2, S. Woodwies's British Monarch; r. J. H. Ellis's Grabber. Open.—OVER 45lb.—1, I. N. Woodwies's Romance; 2, J. Tasker's King Orry; 3, J. Stinchbury's Jummy; r. G. R. Murrell's Danster Lad; c. W. B. Goodwin's Deference, G. Johnson's Rustic Swell. Not over 45lb.—1, Mrs. H. Cox's Bilal; 2, W. G. Sumner's Ashton Billy; 3, S. Woodwies's Belair (late Young Bum Bum); vhc. J. N. Day's African Monarch, G. E. Murrell's King Lud; he, J. Kennedy's Kinloch, H. Pebody's The Wide 'Un. Bitches.—Challenge.—Prize, S. Woodwies's Dryad (late Rosa Belle). Open.—OVER 45lb.—1, J. H. Ellis's Salezi; 2, J. W. Ross's Tomsh; 3, S. J. Smith's Carry; r. D. Y. Casse's Thalia; vhc. Baron van Heeckeren tot Wallen's Betsy Trot, H. A. Marlett's Nikita; he and c. S. Woodwies's Dirah III. and Mercedes II. Not over 45lb.—1, G. Johnson's Salvo; 2, A. J. Smith's Gigarette; 3, J. H. Ellis's Queen Lily; r. J. G. W. James's Midge.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Challenge.—Prize, H. M. Bryan's Newbold Test; r. W. Higgs's Norwood Rush. Open.—Dogs: 1, H. M. Bryan's Cholmondeley Bondsman; 2, W. W. Higgs's Norwood Rover; W. H. Wellstead, jun.'s, Clovelly Guard; r. H. M. Bryan's Cholmondeley Boxer; vhc. W. H. Johnston's Master Test. Bitches: 1, H. M. Bryan's Miss Ethel; 2, J. Mitchell's Pride of Marsden Cross; 3, P. Bailey's Sandy Queen.

BULL TERRIERS.—Challenge.—Prize, C. and P. Lea's Eclipse. Open.—OVER 30lb.—W. G. Blair's White Queen; 2, H. Thompson's Streamth Monarch; 3, C. and P. Lea's Greenhill Maggie; r. A. George's Moss Rose; vhc. T. Boverly's Princess Como; he, J. London's Streamth Fyer; c. G. Ball's White Donovan, W. Stroud's Duke of Ege. Not over 30lb.—1, C. and P. Lea's Greenhill Wonder; 2, F. Sheldon's Chatsworth Model; S. Fielding's Trenham Squire; r. A. George's Little Amy; he, T. Ampleford's Master Charlie.

WHIPPERS.—BREEDERS.—Prize, Dr. H. Vickers, 12lb. to 24lb.—1, W. Farness's Battercup; 2 and 3, H. Vickers's Herdall and Zuber; r. W. Farness's Judy.

FOX TERRIERS.—SMOOTH.—Breeder's.—Prize, F. Redmond. Dogs.—Challenge.—Prize, F. Redmond's Dominie; r. J. R. Whittle's Dashing Duke. Open.—1, F. Redmond's Digby Grand; 2, R. and C. G. Vicary's Vernet; 3, G. H. Quin's Sir Rupert; 4, H. H. Johnson's Trimmer VI.; c. A. Critchett's Selhurst Belgravia, S. C. Vail's Hampstead Donovan. Challenge.—Bitches: Prize, J. Wilder's Sentence. Open.—1, F. Redmond's Dominie; 2, Wilson's Be Quick; 3, F. L. Evelyn's Blue Stocking; 4, C. S. Paget's Pet Pearl; r. No. 1, J. C. Hindley's Brockenhurst Gamble; vhc. T. Jones and J. E. Spickett's Eaton Tutorress. WIRE-HAIRED.—Challenge.—Dogs: Prize, H. Cox's Godfrey Broom. Open.—Dogs: 1, H. Jones's Jack St. Leger; 2 and r. H. Hopkins's Prompter; 3, A. Mutter's Lord Edward; 4, J. Izod's Velocity; r. T. S. Bellin's Rustic Trick; vhc. G. W. Cook's Cool, H. Markham's Burrwood Master, C. W. Wharton's Bushy Brimful (late Propeller); he, H. Cox's Barford Broom. Challenge.—Bitches: 1, W. Martin's Liffey; 2, C. W. Wharton's The Reclaimed; vhc. N. Roberts's Peacocks (late Rose Rushbrooke). Open.—1, W. S. Glynn's Brynhr Rags (late Coalville Tattler); 2, E. D. H. Daly's Chobham Beta (late Dudley Beta, late Beta); 3, G. W. Cook's Cachou; 4, E. S. Vachell's Sally Taylor; r. G. W. Garnett's Merle Gretna; vhc. P. E. Beard's Tees Stop, H. Cox's Olive Broom, A. Mutter's Nixie; c. C. W. Wharton's Burton Dot.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Open.—Dogs: 1, W. Graham's Broda Mixture; 2, J. W. Taylor's Broadenshill; 3, G. R. Krehl's Dan'll II.; vhc. r. and special No. 2, r. G. Mayall's Pilgrim; vhc. A. Byrne's Militiaman, G. W. Garnett's Mura Grady; he, J. Baird's Richard III., R. K. Hewitt's Hazard; c. J. Hulseher's Surlu Rhu, W. A. Smithers's Tit-Willow. Challenge.—Bitches: 1, F. Breakell's Bonnet; r. and special No. 1, r. C. N. Backhouse's Bumpions Biddy. Open.—1, C. N. Backhouse's Bumpions Blue Stocking; 2, C. B. Muriel's Magio; 3 and special No. 3, C. M. Nicholson's

It may be useful to mention that the Dog Show Rules of the Victorian Poultry and Dog Society have been again revised, and have been brought into as close conformity with the latest edition of the Kennel Club Rules as circumstances will permit. A register was

established some years ago in which the names, pedigrees, &c., of all dogs exhibited at the Society's shows, and at shows held by societies affiliated with it, have to be entered, a fee of 1s. being charged for registration. There are now seven societies holding shows under the Victorian Poultry and Dog Society's rules, and the names of nearly 4,000 dogs are on the register. A stud book is in course of compilation from this register, which, when completed, will be published under the title of *The Australian Kennel Stud Book*. In the revised rules of the Victorian Poultry and Dog Society the point system has been adapted in connection with qualification for championship, a dog having to win 6 points (instead of 10, as in England) before he is qualified to be shown in a Champion Class—the Australian equivalent of your Challenge Class, and one of these wins must have been at the Victorian Poultry and Dog Society's own show or at a two-point show in England. Once in a Champion Class a single win makes a dog a champion, when he can no longer be shown in Open Classes under any circumstances whatever. These rules are liable to modification in the future, and will probably be made more stringent as time goes on. At present only two of our shows rank as two-point shows, the remainder being classed as one-point shows.

Last year when writing to you I pointed out that, notwithstanding the severity of our quarantine regulations, no less than 35 high-class pedigreed dogs had been imported during the previous twelve months into Victoria. In the interval between 1st June, 1889, and 30th June, 1890, 41 dogs have been added to our importations, the names of nearly all of them being found in the *Kennel Club Stud Book*. The list includes Mastiffs, Great Danes, Scotch and English Terriers, Irish Terriers, Pointers, St. Bernards, Setters, Field Spaniels, Yorkshire Terriers, Collies, Greyhounds, Deerhounds, and Airedale Terriers. Some of these dogs have already made their mark at shows, others are still in quarantine.

The reference to quarantine reminds me that, judging by remarks I sometimes see in British canine journals, a good deal of misconception appears to exist at home on the subject of the Australasian quarantine regulations. It seems to be supposed that the existence of these regulations is regarded as a great hardship by colonial breeders and fanciers. No doubt there is some grumbling of the kind indicated, but I do not believe that among thoughtful and reasonable men the slightest doubt exists that quarantine is both beneficial and necessary, and that the people who are chiefly benefited by it are the breeders and fanciers themselves. Who can deny that, being happily free in Australia from so terrible a scourge as rabies, it would be the height of folly not to take every precaution in our power to keep it away from our shores? When I read in the English journals of the constant annoyance, inconvenience, and danger to which you are exposed through the existence among you of this dire disease I cannot help wondering whether there is any price you would not be well content to pay to secure the same immunity from it that we happily enjoy. The fact is that we have everything to gain by the maintenance of a strict quarantine for imported dogs, and all that the sensible among us ask for is that the regulations should not be made unnecessarily oppressive or inconvenient. It is thought, for instance, that confinement for six months from date of landing is too long a period, and that the time occupied by the voyage out, during which the dog is isolated, should be included in the period of quarantine. It is admitted that six months' quarantine is ample as a precautionary measure, yet dogs are practically isolated for a period of from eight to nine or ten months, according to the length of the voyage.

The quarantine regulations are fixed by an intercolonial conference of stock inspectors, at which all the Australian colonies are represented, and no modification of the terms

of quarantine can be made without the consent of a majority of the colonies, which are parties to the compact. Within certain limits, however, each colony can administer the regulations in its own way, and it is due to the Victorian Stock Department to say that the regulations, as they are administered in Melbourne, are rendered as little irksome and oppressive as possible. When dogs are quarantined at the public quarantine ground their owners have no guarantee that they will be properly fed, housed, and cared for; indeed instances of gross neglect might be quoted which would induce the belief that exactly the reverse is more likely to be the case. To overcome this difficulty the Victorian Stock Department have sanctioned a system of private quarantine by means of which a dog may be quarantined on his owner's premises. A properly secured kennel and run, separated from the general kennel, is approved of by the inspector before the dog is placed in it, and here the dog must be kept during the whole period of the quarantine. A sum of £15 for each dog must be paid in cash to the department, which is returned at the end of the six months, less charges for veterinary inspection; but the whole amount will be forfeited if the regulations are in any respect infringed. The premises on which the dog is quarantined must be open at all times to the visits of the inspector, and the dog cannot be released until he has received a clean bill of health from a veterinary surgeon employed by the Government. These arrangements have been found to work admirably, and not a single case of infringement of the regulations has been known to occur.

FRED. W. HADDON.

Melbourne, Sept. 8, 1890.

COLLIES AT EDINBURGH.

The following reached us after we had gone to press with our last issue:—

I was highly pleased with the quality presented in these classes, for although nothing very sensational came out, there were very few exhibits without some merit. I am sure that a great deal of pleasure I experienced was due to the excellence of the arrangements and the amount of energy and tact in bringing the dogs together displayed by the stewards. I was so fortunate to have apportioned to me. These were Messrs. Morton Campbell, M'Killop, and Scoullar.

It will not be amiss here for me to mention the vast improvement so noticeable in collies in Scotland. That there is a great improvement in head, ears, and character is very evident, whilst a most desirable improvement is noticeable in legs, feet, action, and conformation. If Scottish breeders will but go on "breeding to quality" they will soon hold their own against the now more successful kennels of the south. There have been rumours of late in reference to the lack of workmanlike ability in our present race of collies. Speaking with an intimate knowledge, and I may say personal acquaintance with almost every show collie of the earlier days, I have no hesitation in saying that in legs and feet, proportion of body, and that important item shoulders, as well as head, ears, and character, the best of the collies shown a dozen years ago were not anything like so good as the vast majority of our present show specimens. In short, my general opinion of the collies of to-day is that if a little better class of coat can be introduced into the breed without sacrificing the present high standard of quality and character it will be difficult to pick a fault with a fair proportion of the exhibits at a big show.

The first class was for Dogs of Any Age in competition for the twenty-five guinea cup presented by the President, Mr. H. Panmure Gordon, to be competed for by members of the Scottish Kennel Club at the Club's own shows, and when won three times by the same member

to become that member's property. This class was very interesting, as it brought out the best lot of dogs that have ever been seen together in competition, which the following six entries will show:—Metchley Wonder, Edgbaston Fox, Ormskirk Amusement, Johnny Norman, Alister of Ruthven, and Auchairnie Topper. The keen part of the contest lay between Metchley Wonder, Edgbaston Fox, and Ormskirk Amusement, all three shown in good coat and condition, especially for this time of year. The former won, with his kennel companion, Edgbaston Fox, r. Both these dogs are exceptionally good in head, ears, and character, correct in size, and built on the proper lines for galloping, with capital shoulders and the best of legs and feet. The winner, however, finishes better in hind-quarters, and carries a little more coat than his son. Ormskirk Amusement is a very large, handsome dog, stoutly built, possessing capital legs and feet, only just beaten in quality; he nevertheless has perfect carriage of ears, and shows more quality than is generally seen in dogs of his enormous size; he should be a very useful stud dog to small weedy bitches. Johnny Norman was not in full coat, though when in condition he has plenty about him to like, for he is particularly good in body, legs, and feet, carries a big coat and frill, has lovely ears, and head not amiss for his age, five years. Alister of Ruthven has nice ears, a fair amount of coat, and is good in legs, feet, and build, his fault being shortness of head. Auchairnie Topper has a long head, but is not perfect in carriage of ears; he is, however, fairly good in body, legs, and feet, and moves freely.

The corresponding Bitch Class had eight entries, but in point of quality did not come up to the Dogs. Here Eris-go-bragh was honoured with a higher position than at Birkenhead by winning the President Challenge Cup, though afterwards was beaten in the Open Bitch Class by her old opponent Grace III. The r. Ormskirk Milkmaid, is not first class in the carriage of her ears, and she is a bit staring in eye, otherwise a very beautiful bitch; she afterwards won third in Open Bitches, first Novice Bitches, first Bitch Puppies, and the Scottish Kennel Club's gold medal for Best Bitch Owned by a Member Other than the Winner of the President's Cup. Medora is very nice quality, but too much on the small side, as also is Rainton Poppy, who was not shown in nice condition. Woodburn Peerless is another with a fair amount of quality, but very much out of coat.

In the Challenge Class for Dogs the winners had appeared before and were placed in the same order, whilst the Challenge Class for Bitches had only one entry, this being the well-known smooth Semiramis.

Mr. Megson again had the good fortune to be victorious in the Open Class for Dogs with Mortimer (late Ormskirk Leofric), and he later on also took first in Novice Class for Dogs, and the same award in Dog Puppies, together with two specials. Messrs. Birch's Sefton Laddie came second, and held the same position in Novice and Puppy Classes. I was very much struck with the third prize winner, Scotland's Prince, whose great fault is want of coat; his very beautiful head smart expression, perfect ears, and true character gained him this position, and should he ever get enough coat he will be a dangerous opponent to the winner in this class. Ormskirk Christopher (fourth) loses a bit in head and expression, but has grand body, legs, and feet, carries his ears well, and was shown in the best of coat and condition of any in the class. After the winners came a very level lot, which made my task rather difficult, there being scarcely a dog that did not deserve some notice. The r. Auchairnie Duke, was, like many others, not in good coat, otherwise a fairly good dog, whose head is good in shape and eye well set; he has also nice carriage of ears, and little fault can be found in body, legs, and feet. Clydegrove Charlie, too, has many good qualities, being fairly well off for

coat, of racy build, possessing good legs and feet, and his ear-carriage also good, but he loses in formation of head, which is domed and heavy over the eyes. Arden Noble is growing coarse, which is usual with dogs of his great size, and but for this his grand body, legs, and feet would have helped him to a higher position. Ormskirk Noble is a young dog without a prominent fault, at present in the rough and unfurnished stage, which leaves a doubt whether he is going to improve or deteriorate. Racemoir has a big coat, which is too wavy, and his head, though fairly good in shape, is too coarse, and he carries his tail badly. The best coated dog was Elsinore, whose worse fault is very large staring eyes, which are very objectionable and quite spoil his expression, and his ears are too heavy. Crossley Leader has a good head and nice ears, but is short of coat, and was shown in bad condition.

In the Open Class for Bitches Grace III. won. The winners of the other prizes having appeared before were placed in the following order—Erin-go-bragh, Ormskirk Milkmaid, Ormskirk Fairy, the r going to Snow, in colour white with sable head. This bitch possesses a very pleasant head, nice ears, and quality all through, but was not in full coat. Parbold Lass was the next best, and she was rather short of body coat, and her head, good as it is, would be better with a less full eye.

The Dog Class, confined to Scotland, did not produce many new faces, the best of which was Kilvin Lufra, winner of fourth prize. This dog was bred by Mr. Pannure Gordon. A very nice quality one he is, quite above the average in head and ears, good in coat, but does not stand exactly perfect in front. Gowie Chief (vho), is very nice quality throughout, but on the small side.

In the Open Bitch Class, confined to Scotland, the winners of first, second, and third have previously been described. Then came Mr. Jackson's Crosshill Bessie for fourth prize; she is undoubtedly nice quality all through, but was shown in bad condition. But for the misfortune of having one prick ear Apple Blossom was as good as anything in the class.

The Smooth Class contained only five entries, in which Herdwick King won easily, second going to a very neat bitch in Miss Craigmont, who beats the third prize winner, Lady Falmouth, in ears.

Amongst the very few new faces in Novice and Puppy Classes was Mr. Astley's Dudley Pink, winner of second in Bitch Puppies; she abounds with quality and character, having a sweet head, nicely carried ears, and good class of coat, but I should like to see her a bit bigger. Mr. Coalston also showed two very promising six-months puppies in Thrift and Chevalier, both vhe, but too young to compete more successfully against puppies which were almost double their age.

C. H. WHEELER.

GLASGOW DOG SHOW.

Judges: Mrs. Fergus, G. Barlas, G. Raper, H. Nimmo, P. Taylor, A. Black, and J. Houlston.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROCK.—Dogs: Equal 1, W. Reid's Earl Rosebery, T. Shillcock's Young Fitzlammon; 3, A. Robson's Wallace; 4, G. Paterson's Chieftain Ben; vhe, J. Young's Koro; he, W. M. Smith's St. George. Bitches: 1, T. Shillcock's Sabrina; 2, C. J. Fryer's Miss Camrose; 3, W. R. Reid's Poma; 4, D. Hourston's Eda; r, A. D. Pace's Lady Sybil. **SMOOTH.**—1, J. Eason's Novar; 2, C. S. Pettigrew's Caradoc; 3, G. Sinclair's Arden Nina; 4, S. Emerson's Kirby Victor. **PUPPIES.**—1, M. Rice's Glenariff; 2, R. Kinsman's Victor of Garvieside; 3, J. Eason's Urith; 4, W. Adams's Blackcroft Bruce; r, Captain T. C. Nicholson's Kirby Reddiger; vhe, J. Chapman, jun.'s Robin.

MASTIFFS.—1, J. Finlay's Black Watch; 2 and 3, H. P. Macpherson's Alert and Andromeda.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Challenge.—1, S. Coates's Jack Crawford; 2, J. W. Bennett's Alder-

man. Open.—Dogs: 1 and special 8, J. Milne's Aberdeen Charlie; 2, J. Robb's Prince of Wales; 3, W. C. King's King of Scotland; 4, C. C. Hall's Mariner; vhe, A. L. McMillan's Scotch Cabot. Bitches: 1, J. Younger's Cerise; 2, H. W. Price's Lady Gordon; 3, W. C. King's Cora; 4 and special 9, W. Barrie's Lady Stormont; vhe, W. Alexander, jun.'s Lady Diamond.

DEERHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1, E. W. Bell's Rossie Ralph; 2, H. Edwards's Strathmore; 3, J. Muir's Muirgoach; 4 and he, E. W. Bell's Rossie Bruar and Rossie Glen. Bitches: 1, W. Young's Giska; 2, W. B. Gibbins's Lucy.

RETRIEVERS.—SMOOTH OR WAVY.—1, J. Muir's Glenbrook; 2, R. Chapman's Heather Bloom; 3, D. Ross's Beechnut; 4, Major Houldsworth's Discovery. **CURLY.**—1, E. Gibson's Emma; 2, D. Young's Black Juncy of Gartsherrie; 3, J. Soutter's Black Swan; 4, J. Murray's C. B. Nell; vhe and special 10, Major Houldsworth's Stanley; vhe, H. Pennykild's Scotland Yet.

POINTERS.—Dogs: 1, C. Ridley's Don IX.; 2, R. Chapman's Flock of the Border; 3, Major Houldsworth's Dugavel Don. Bitches: 1, C. Ridley's Nell of Neath; 2, R. Chapman's Regent of Milton; 3, R. W. Anderson's Ruby VII.; 4, R. Chapman's Cornish Romp.

SETTERS.—Challenge.—1, R. Chapman's Heather Grouse; 2, Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto. Open.—BLACK-AND-TAN.—1, 2, and 3, R. Chapman's Heather Don, Heather Ken, and Heather Rose. **ENGLISH.**—1 and 2, W. W. Robertson's Carlton Frank and Liberation Prince; 3, R. Chapman's Heather Jock; 4, J. Devine's Ettrick Rock. **IRISH.**—Dogs: 1, J. J. Giltrap's Garrigowan Junior; 2, R. Chapman's Heather Shot. Bitches: 1, T. A. Richardson's Killiney Wonder; 2, Major T. C. Jameson's Drenagh; 3, W. Mathieson's Flora VII.; 4, R. Chapman's Heather Peggy.

GREYHOUNDS.—1, W. Barry's Model; 2, J. Grant's Stanley Bob; 3, H. B. Gibb's Merklind Lad; 4, A. R. Mackenzie's Dinnie Wassal.

SPANIELS.—Challenge.—1, J. S. Nisbet's Kate Kearney; 2, R. Chapman's Trump; vhe, T. Jameson's Bradford Bobbie. Open.—BLACK.—T. Marlee's Moonstone; 2, R. Chapman's Newton Abbot Tinker; 3, C. P. Johnston's Cloisette; 4, J. Bell's Alva Elf; 5, G. Kerr's Duke of Berwick. **SCOTTISH AND LIVER.**—1, C. P. Johnston's Candidate; 2, G. Kerr's Shandon Caistor; 3, W. W. Robertson's Ben Nevis; 4, L. Birrell's Mona; vhe, L. Birrell's Plantation Nell and J. L. Wilson's Carlo. **CIRRIERS.**—1, J. Bromley, jun.'s Brampton; 2, J. H. McKenna's Mikado; 3, R. Chapman's Heather Duke. **ANTHOTHER VARIETY.**—1, F. J. R. Nunn's Roper's Nix; 2, R. Chapman's Heather Flash; he, L. Birrell's The Turk. **IRISH WATER.**—Dogs: 1, T. C. Tisdall's Free O'Donoghue; 2, J. C. Cockburn's Dunraven; 3, J. Glassford's Hubert O'Grady; 4, J. S. Nisbet's Freedom; r, J. Galloway's Pat Murphy; he, D. Cullen's Barney O'Kearney. Bitches: 1, W. Shields's Bass II.; 2, C. P. Johnston's Kitty Sullivan; 3, T. C. Tisdall's Eileen Aroon; 4, J. S. Nisbet's Ely O'Kearney. **PUPPIES.**—1, J. Glassford's Hubert O'Grady; 2, C. P. Johnston's Princess Flo; 3, G. Kerr's Duke of Berwick; 4, R. Chapman's Heather Flash.

COLLIES.—Challenge.—1, J. and W. Birch's Grace III.; 2, R. Jackson's Metchley Wolf. Open.—ROGAN.—Dogs: 1, R. Chapman's Clydesdale Wonder; 2 and special 22, J. and W. Birch's Sefton Laddie; 3, R. Tait's Esmine; 4, A. R. Hay's Scotland's Prince; special 19, J. M. Campbell's Ormskirk Columbus; vhe, R. Jackson's Ormskirk Christopher; J. F. Lumsden's Gladie; he, J. and W. Birch's Walton Wonder; c, G. H. Stephen's Claremont Earl. Bitches: 1, J. L. Galloway's Erin-go-bragh; 2, J. and W. Birch's Lady Ashby; 3, Rev. J. Rennie's Snow-wreath; 4, R. Jackson's Madocra; vhe, C. W. Twoood's Georgie Dorothy; he, J. Coaton's Madama Anne Grey; c, J. Agnew's Hawthorn Bloom. **SMOOTH.**—1, F. Harst's Bilberry; 3, T. C. Jackson's Boathouse Meg; 4, R. Chapman's Pick-up; vhe, G. Briggs's Lady Falmouth; he, T. C. Jackson's Miss Craigmont. **PUPPIES.**—Dogs: 1, J. and W. Birch's Sefton Laddie; 2, R. Jackson's Crosshill Norral; 3, A. Ward's Derby Boar; 4, J. Scott's Scott's Eclipse; vhe, R. Chapman's Heather Fox; he, H. B. Robson's Jack Crawford; c, J. Coalston's Rothschild, J. Scholes's Holme Surprise. Bitches: 1, W. F. Maund's Enrick's Lass; 2, A. Hamochie, jun.'s, Aberdeen Lassie; 3, R. Tait's Robina; 4, A. Ward's Derby Belle; vhe, R. Chapman's Heather Fanny; he, J. Barlas's Kirsten; c, A. Ferguson's Kelso Belle.

FOX TERRIERS.—SMOOTH.—Challenge.—1, C. S. Paget's Elbor Spenithrift. **ROGAN.**—Challenge.—1, W. Martin's Liffey; r, A. Hunter's Tees Nap. Open.—SMOOTH.—Dogs: 1, F. Redmond's Digby Grand (late Ruby Baronet); 2, W. V. H. Thomas's Russley Joker; 3, N. MacWatt's Stimped; 4 and r, C. S. Paget's Dudley Starcher and Dudley Forest (late Drury); vhe and specials 30 and 31, Dr. M. Campbell's Murray; vhe, F. Black's Roystoun Joe;

he, P. Black's Silvio II., R. Lowe's Carnock Vic. Bitches: 1, C. S. Paget's Pet Pearl; 2, E. Wilson's Be Quick; 3, J. P. Scott's Eskdale Twilight; 4, J. and W. Birch's Her Majesty; r, R. Lowe's Pontland Fairy; vhe, E. G. Salt's Eskdale Frolie, c, J. Longmair's Varsity Daisy. **ROGAN.**—Dogs: 1, T. S. Bellin's Rustie Tick; 2, M. Sprout's Clyde Trust; 3, C. S. Paget's Pedestrian; 4, D. S. Robertshaw's Halifax Bugler; r, F. Moore's Sutton Battle, J. P. Wales's Chancelor; he, A. Hunter's Broadhead Blarney. Bitches: 1, A. Hunter's Miss Martin; 2, G. W. Garnett's Merle Gretina; 3, J. F. Scott's Promise; 4, R. L. Crab's Nail Baggie; r, J. B. Wales's Sea Waif. **PUPPIES.**—Smooth.—Dogs: 1, N. MacWatt's Bedford Ben; 2, J. F. Scott's Eskdale Hermit; 3, C. S. Paget's Dudley Forest (late Drury); 4, D. E. M. Campbell's Murray. Bitches: 1, C. S. Paget's Pamphlet; 2, J. Barnett's Aldrie Beauty; he, E. O. Fulton's Lorna Doone. **ROUGH.**—2 and 3, M. Sprout's Ida Clyde and Clyde Pearl; 4, J. Johnston's Princess Ida. **NOVICES.**—1, J. F. Scott's Eskdale Twilight; 2, N. MacWatt's Bedford Ben; 3, Dr. M. Campbell's Murray; 4, M. Sprout's Clyde Trust; r, C. S. Paget's Pedestrian; vhe, R. L. Crab's Nail Baggie. J. F. Scott's Promise, E. O. Fulton's Holleress Mint Sauce, P. Black's Roystoun Joe; he, M. H. Bottomley's Jester, R. Lowe's Strathmore II., G. G. Watson's Shardon's Victor, R. Lowe's Garmock Vic; c, D. McIntosh Campbell's Duke of Fife.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, F. Breckell's Bonnet; 2, G. H. Backhouse's Bumpious Biddy. Open.—Dogs: 1, W. Graham's Breda Mixer; 2, G. R. Krehl's Dan'el II.; 3, C. H. Backhouse's Bumpious Bloke; 4, G. W. Garnett's Merle Grady; special 35, J. Kiley's Jackanapes; he and special 32, J. W. Dick's El Rig; he, J. D. Lumsden's Linguist. Bitches: 1, C. H. Backhouse's Bumpious Bumpstoking; 2, C. R. Murless's Matic; 3, J. P. Cinnamon's Red Hot; 4, R. Welsh's Whinnie; special 33, J. Rankin's Eglington Etel. **PUPPIES.**—1, W. Graham's Breda Mixer; 2, R. Coburn's First Attempt; 3, W. Graham's Breda Gripper; 4, J. P. Cinnamon's Red Hot; r, G. W. Garnett's Merle Grady; vhe, J. D. Lumsden's Linguist; he, J. Rankin's Eglington Mona, J. W. Dick's Bangor.

SCOTT TERRIERS.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, W. W. Spelman's Bradeston Dundee. Bitches: 1, G. Stephen's Aberdeen Lassie; special 40, J. D. McColl's Glenara. **PRICK-EARED.**—Dogs: 1, W. M'Leod's Tires; 2, W. Flett's Bannockburn Laird; 3, W. M'Leod's Ashley Plug; 4, J. N. Reynard's Royalist. Bitches: 1, W. M'Leod's Tomnahurich; 2, J. D. McColl's Glen Bristane; 3, W. Flett's Bannockburn Lassie; 4, W. M'Leod's Rosebank Tina; vhe, W. St. J. Skene's Aberdeen Beauty, W. M'Leod's Rosebank Dodo; he and c, J. D. McColl's Glen Culleng and Glen Heather. **SEMI-EARED.**—1, Captain Hunter's Crosshill Naggie; 2, R. Miller's Fairlie Kate; 3, W. Flett's Bannockburn Queen; 4, W. M'Leod's Rosebank Daisie. **PUPPIES.**—1, J. Brown's Glenary; 2, G. Stephen's Aberdeen Heather; 3, J. N. Reynard's Restless; 4, J. R. Fulton's Border Thorn; vhe, J. N. Reynard's Royalist, J. Hall's Riverside Yolande, Captain Hunter's Crosshill Astarte; he, A. Brook's Clyde Echo, W. M'Leod's Rosebank Jack; c, Captain Hunter's Crosshill Colina, W. M'Leod's Rosebank Daisie, —Flett's Bannockburn Queen.

SKYE TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1, W. Miller's Old Barenuly and Old Port; 3, A. Jack's St. Julian; 4, D. McDonald's Cumberland Bruce; vhe, G. Whalley's Rosebery; he, A. Wardrope's Glenagarry. Bitches: 1, Miss N. Drysdale's Lowland Maid; 2, J. King's Golden Queen; 3, G. Whalley's Scottish Thistle; 4, Miss N. Drysdale's Prairie Flower; r, T. Murphy's Lady Kate.

CLYDESDALE OR SILKY-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1, J. King's Craigie; 2, A. Cumming's Lorne of Doone; 3, J. Nixon's Glen; 4, O. Gilchrist's Wallace II. Bitches: 1, M. Beith's Gippie; 2, A. Buchanan's Matilda; Terry; 3, J. Ferguson's Lady Florentine; 4, E. Patrick's Bannockburn Maid. **PUPPIES.**—1, O. Gilchrist's Wallace II.; 2, J. King's Gleniffar; 3, W. Campbell's Astronomer; 4, A. Buchanan's Matilda Terry; vhe, J. Campbell's Fitch James, T. Ogilvie's Tam Glen.

BULLDOGS.—1, Miss F. M. Leith's Queen of the Orwell; 2, J. Gow's Princess Grabber; 3, C. Edwards's Bluff King Hal; 4, Miss Paterson's Peter.

BULL TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1, H. A. Walker's Sir Ivor; 2, T. McDonald's Buxton Harvester; 3, J. H. Porter's Buxton Dutch; 4, G. Moaley's Clarendon Baron; r, J. Younger's Geleir; he, A. Brown's Caltan Harvester. Bitches: 1, J. W. Redell's Snow IV.; 2, D. Wilson's Caltan Lass; 3, W. Black's Annfold Lass; 4, J. Vaitch's Venterfair Lass. **PUPPIES.**—1, J. Blenkinsop's Buxton Dutch; 2, J. H. Porter's Buxton Dutch; 3, J. Scouler's Newton Lad; 4, J. M'Farlane's Goyan Countess.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1, J. Tatham's Kenwood Queen; 2, S. Cameron's Rob Roy; 3, J. Bleakinsop's Derby Bess; 4, S. Cameron's The Macintosh; r, H. Broadley's Daisy II.; vhc, B. Burton's Lady Burke; he, T. Murphy's St. Margaret. **PERRIES.**—1, S. Cameron's The Macintosh; 2, G. Mills' Princess of Middleton; 3, G. Chung's Casper; 4, T. Murphy's St. Margaret; r, E. Burton's Lady Burke; he, D. Philp's Rebecca.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.—1 and 2, W. Ballantyne's Morning Star and Juliet II.; 3, Dr. A. L. Bell's Leeds Elect; 4, J. Wilson's Nobility.

REDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, E. Taylor's Battler II. Open.—Dogs: 1, D. Ross's Langside Squire; 2, E. Taylor's Crossley Rusby; 3, D. P. Milne's Strathclyde; 4, D. Ross's Langside Tip. Bitches: 1, E. Taylor's Miss Burton; 2, J. Younger and Forster's Meg o' Meldon; 3, D. Ross's Langside Model; 4, A. Reekie's Sweetheart II.; he, D. Ross's Maid of Langside.

TOY TERRIERS.—Equal 1, J. Farquhar's Little Wonder and W. McKinlay's Buttercup.

KING, PRINCE CHARLIE OR BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1, J. Farquhar's Prince of Tuddington; 2, W. Simpson's Princess Adelaide de Bourbon; 3, R. Frew's Cupar Countess; 4, J. Kerr's Count D'Artois; r and he, W. Simpson's Princess Sophie de Bourbon and Barnet.

PUGS.—Dogs: 1, Mrs. R. Hartley's Bonnor; 2, Miss L. C. Musket's Earl of Dalkeith (late Nick); 3 and 4, R. T. Linton's Lord Salisbury and Lord Lieutenants. Bitches: 1, Rev. G. C. Dickier's Pooty; 2, Mrs. R. Hartley's Connie Nelson (late Little Connie); 3 and 4, B. T. Linton's Lady Love and Sweetmeat; vhc, A. Wilson's Paisley Duchess.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—Pepper.—Dogs: 1, W. Slater's Border Chief; 2, W. Patrick's Netherby II.; 3, T. Maxwell's Glencairn; 4, J. Morley's Bob III.; vhc, H. Scott's Billy Barlow; he, A. D. McCreadie's Border Esk. Bitches: 1, J. Wilson's Kelvin Queen; 2, D. Morgan's Morgan's Lass; 3, W. Walker's Flora McDonald II.; 4, W. Patrick's Jean Grindly. **MUSTARD.**—1, W. Veitch's Jefferstone; 2, J. Morley's Rude; 3, J. Allan's Lass of the Brass; 4, J. Parker's Montgomery Maid. **PUPPIES.**—1, W. Younger's Craigie; 2, A. Kemp's Wellington; 3, J. M. Murdoch's Baidie; 4, C. K. Brown's Glenesk.

SCHIPPERKES.—Dogs: 1, G. R. Krehl's Mehusio; 2, W. Munro's Schiedam; 3, J. Brown's Skipper. Bitches: 1, A. Gilmore's Anvers; 2, W. Munro's Charteuse.

AIREDALES.—1, Bairston and Butterfield's Rustic Kitty; 2, H. M. Bryan's Miss Ethel; 3, J. Blackwood's Yorkshire.

BELPER DOG SHOW.

PRIZE LIST.

ST. BERNARDS.—Dogs: 1, S. W. Smith's Aristocrat; 2, W. H. Harper's Marvel; 3, W. Hamlyn's Mount Morgan; vhc, A. T. Robson's Refuge II.; W. Thurman's Glendowry; he, E. W. Newsum's Loyal II.; H. Cashmore's Oliver Twist. Bitches: 1, A. T. Robson's Roulette; 2, W. and R. Mannell's Sweet Fanny; 3, P. Cocking's Baroness Burdett; he, Miss A. K. Gillett's Mistress Nell.

MASTIFFS.—1, L. Crabtree's Count Orlando; 2, Captain J. Magnus's Parbuckle; 3, D. L. Buchanan's Lady Roma; vhc, W. E. Brown's Freda; he and c, Fletcher and Son's Young Zulu and Young Nero.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1, W. Easte's England's Pride; 2, Mrs. A. Allsopp's Donington Prince; 3, J. J. Horsfield's Admiral Koppel.

RETRIEVERS.—1, H. Skipworth's Black Gipsy; 2, H. H. Forster's Bravo; 3, W. C. Whiskin's Nellie of Arvon; he, J. Thomas's Tiverton Pearl, W. C. Whiskin's Bess of Arvon.

POINTERS.—1, J. Taylor's Barton Don; 2, W. F. Glasier's Lord Knock-on Down.

SETTERS.—1, W. Robertshaw's Sir Frederick; 2, S. Fielding's Trentham's Count; 3, G. E. Fridmore's Bashful Di; vhc, W. W. Robertshaw's Rita; he, G. Lowe's Roll, C. J. Isaac's Don of Loughborough.

GREYHOUNDS.—1, Glasier and Emson's Gem of the Season; 2, C. Hathaway's Hemmoe King (late David); 3, C. Hathaway's Chips; vhc, W. H. Dent's Beighton.

SPANIELS.—Dogs: 1, Captain Thomas's Newton Abbot Ripper; 2, J. Smith's Nebos; 3, E. Burston's Tom Hood; vhc, C. Hathaway's Shelford Taffy; he, E. Burston's Burston's Forest King; c, E. S. Woodiwiss's Rosehill Ross; Bitches: 1, Captain Thomas's Huddley Sensation; 2, J. Smith's Everley Topsy; 3, E. Burston's Burston's Forest Queen; r, J. H. McKenna's Moston Duchess; he, E. S.

Maw's Hoyle Princess, W. Lander's Gipsy Countess.

COLLIES.—Challenge.—1, A. H. Megson's Edgbaston Fox (late Great Alne Sky); 2, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Christopher. Dogs: 1, A. H. Megson's Mortimer (late Ormskirk Leofric); 2, A. H. Moore's Donovan II.; 3, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Dandy; r, R. S. Piggitt's Ormskirk Charlie; he, H. Swift's Raster; H. V. Wostenholme's Norden Laddie. Bitches: 1, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Royalty; 2, I. Creighton's Merry Fan; 3, J. S. Slater's Ormskirk Fairy; r, H. E. Packwood's Harmony; vhc, J. H. Hurley's Peggie III.; R. Ryder's Tittersworth Lady. **PUPPIES.**—1, A. H. Megson's Mortimer (late Ormskirk Leofric); 2, A. H. Moore's Donovan II.; 3, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Royalty; r, J. Best's Springfield Fox; vhc, H. S. Piggitt's Long Eaton Lassie, R. Rider's Tittersworth Lady, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Dandy, A. Maddyman's Ryland Rolando; he, J. H. Hurley's Peggie III.; R. S. Piggitt's Long Eaton Gipsy; c, W. J. De Salis's Handsworth Lassie, Mrs. Breakell.

FOX TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, L. P. C. Astley's Bashley Broom. **SMOOTH.**—Dogs.—1, W. R. Hues's Snickersnee; 2, W. Armitage's Don VIII.; 3, J. Coleman's Royal Scot; r, A. C. Bradbury's Belvoir Prince; he, S. K. Clark's Sailor Prince. Bitches: 1, A. D. Sutcliffe's Oldham Meg; 2, L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Stinger. **WIRE.**—Dogs: 1, A. Muttet's Lord Edward; 2, H. E. Packwood's Tantiy; 3, J. Murray's Prince Alfred. Bitches: 1, A. Muttet's Nidie; 2, A. C. Bradbury's Nuthall Venus; 3, A. H. Dyer's Thunderbol; vhc, E. S. Vachell's Sally Taylor, L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Pidget; he, H. M. Sudbury's Buzz. **PUPPIES.**—1, S. J. Smith's Good Luck; 2, W. R. Hues's Snickersnee; 3, H. Smith's Hallam Ray; he, Heritage and Sutton's Prater, A. D. Sutcliffe's Chesham Ripper.

BULL TERRIERS.—1, T. Stanley's Bulrush II.; 2, H. Thompson's Cherub; 3, F. Sheldon's Trentham Dutchman; vhc, E. Swinwood's Fenton Spring.

BULLDOGS.—Challenge.—Dogs: 1, S. Woodiwiss's British Monarch. Bitches: 1, S. Woodiwiss's Dryad (late Rosa Belle). Dogs: 1, C. P. W. Jackson's Bathos; 2, I. N. Woodiwiss's Romance; 3, S. Woodiwiss's Belair (late Young Bum Bum). Bitches: 1, C. F. Jackson's The Graven Image; 2, S. J. Smith's Currie; 3, S. Woodiwiss's Dinah III.; vhc, C. P. W. Jackson's Bloaty Girl, S. Woodiwiss's Mercedes II.; he, L. N. Woodiwiss's Miss Hap.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1, J. W. Taylor's Bredon Hill; 2, F. Breakell's Barney Stone; 3 and vhc, J. W. Taylor's Belman and Rokee Taylor. Bitches: 1, C. J. Knapp's Irish Maid; 2, F. Breakell's Blossom; 3, R. B. Smedley's Ragimunde; he, R. B. Smedley's Mystery I.; A. H. Dyer's Bohemian Girl.

AIREDALES.—1, H. M. Bryan's Cholmondeley Bondsman; 2, J. S. Redfern's Lord Wallis.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1, L. Crabtree's Highland Prince; 2, L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Gysar; 3, W. M. Spelward's Bradstone Foller.

WELSH TERRIERS.—1, Major Savage's Sir Laurence; 2, A. D. Sutcliffe's Commotion; 3, W. Hassall's Nan; r, W. Purdy's Mawdy Nonsuch.

DANDIES OR SKYES.—1, T. Young's Iron Duke; 2, A. Weaver's Darkie Dams.

PUGS OR TOYS.—1, M. A. Foster's Ted K.C.; 2, W. H. Garra's Somebody; 3, Rev. G. C. Dickier's Doughty; vhc, Mrs. C. G. Crompton's Tiny Tim; c, J. A. Spier's Scott's Jesmond Stella and Jesmond Wamb.

DACHSHUNDS.—1, J. W. Taylor's Sieger; 2, E. Furnell's Naka; 3, E. Lawson's Roebuck II.; vhc, Rev. G. C. Dickier's Carl Rosa; he, E. S. Woodiwiss's Mickleover Rhoda.

WIGAN DOG SHOW.

Judges:—Messrs. L. P. C. Astley, S. Boddington, and G. Hollowell.

PRIZE LIST.

ST. BERNARDS.—Challenge.—1, S. W. Smith's Young Wallace. Open.—Roses on Smoother.—Dogs: 1, T. Shillcock's Young Plinlimmon; 2, S. W. Smith's Aristocrat; 3, W. P. Conner's Don Pedro III.; r, J. Wood's Duke Humphry; he, J. A. Carrick's Forador; c, C. W. Simpson's Longhurst, A. A. Robertson's Cambianca. Bitches: 1, S. W. Smith's Winona; 2, T. Shillcock's Sabrina; 3, J. H. Rutherford's Lady Sneerwell; r, C. Mitchell's Mona. **PERRIES.**—1, H. E. Crouch's Harrovian Wonder; 2, Miss M. E. Mellings's Baron Stewart; 3, R. A. Sawdon's Belle of Cardiff; r, H. O. Milner's Lady Rosse.

MASTIFFS.—1, L. Crabtree's Count Orlando; 2, A. Andrews's President; 3, W. Makinson's Benmy-Chree; vhc and he, Captain J. Magnus's General von Moltke and Parbuckle; c, R. Farr's Wigan Beatrice.

RETRIEVERS.—1, T. Trudgett's Madam's Lass; 2, J. Boyle's Doctor III.; 3, W. R. Robertshaw's Preston Wonder; vhc, E. H. Forster's Bravo; he, J. Boyle's Baroness, Physician, J. Marsden's Sir Beldevere.

POINTERS.—Dogs: 1, J. Taylor's Barton Don; 2, A. E. Hardman's Moraccliff Don; 3, Dr. T. Brayton's Brayton Bracket; vhc, H. N. Bryan's Newton Banker; he, Dr. T. Brayton's Bronze. Bitches: 1, F. W. Anderson's Ruby VII.; 2, J. J. Ragnall's Fair Rosamond of Bentley; 3 and vhc, H. N. Bryan's Newton Brenda and Newton Belle.

SETTERS.—Dogs: 1, W. W. Robertshaw's Ulverston Prince; 2, G. Potter's Gelsdale; 3, T. Steadman's De Beers; vhc, W. W. Robertshaw's Sir Frederick; he, G. Potter's Wetherall Pilot, G. Maxwell's Speed of the Kea, Forest Grouse, and Loch Harrow; c, J. Gerrard's Duke of Wigan. Bitches: 1, L. S. and R. Greenbank's Lady Rockingham; 2, G. Potter's Princess Pop; 3, W. W. Robertshaw's Rita.

SPANIELS.—Dogs: 1, R. C. Haworth's Hindley Black Prince; 2 and 3, J. H. McKenna's Moston Beau and Mikado; he, T. Marples's Moonstone; c, J. M. Hall's Pupil. Bitches: 1, J. H. McKenna's Moston Duchess; 2, J. Biddle's Beverley Nun; 3, T. F. Lloyd's Southport Vic; he, E. Ainscough's Wigan Nigger, R. C. Haworth's Belle of Hindley; c, E. Topping's Darkie.

COLLIES.—Challenge.—1, A. H. Megson's Edgbaston Fox (late Great Alne Sky). **ROUGH.**—Dogs: 1, A. H. Megson's Merry Ben; 2, N. Kilvert's Cestrian Wanderer; 3, Dr. MacGill's Hollin Bitters; r, A. McKerrrow's Roderick of Bathven; he, F. Gaskell's Granton, G. W. Pickup's Parbold Premier. Bitches: 1, Dr. MacGill's Hollin Belle; 2, H. Ainscough's Dimma; 3, J. L. Galloway's Eringo-Bragh; r, Dr. J. S. Slater's Ormskirk Fairy; vhc, J. Mawdsley, jun.'s Wedding Day; he, F. Gaskell's Giglia, N. Kilvert's Heatherfield Flora, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Buttercup. **PERRIES.**—Dogs: 1, A. H. Megson's Merry Ben; C. Wilkinson's Prime Minister; 3, B. Burgess's Tabley Collin; r, J. Strange's Anfield Stanley; vhc, T. L. Cowburn's Blackburn Boy; he, T. Whitaker's Blair Athol II. Bitches: 1, Dr. MacGill's Hollin Belle; 2, Mrs. F. W. Breenell's Sister Mary; 3, J. Mawdsley, jun.'s Wedding Day; vhc, T. Dowd's Cestrian Sappho; he, J. Clarkson's Merry Princess, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Buttercup, E. O. Atherton's Smithy Hat. **SMOOTH.**—1, F. Harst's Bliberry; 2, E. Hutton's Prairie Belle; 3, Tomlinson and Wigoll's North Ead; r, A. H. Megson's Lady Rosebery; he, G. Briggs's Lady Falmouth, A. H. Megson's Shylcock; c, G. Jackson's Shepherd Boy.

FOX TERRIERS.—Challenge.—1, W. Martin's Liffey. **SMOOTH.**—Dogs: 1, F. Redmond's Digby Grand (late Baby Baronet); 2, P. Hikeley's Flaudit; 3, G. Raper's Baby Trigger (late Broasley Trap); r, Rhodes and Rayner's Merry Lad; vhc, R. Coope's Microbe. Bitches: 1, E. Wilson's K. Quick; 2, C. E. Tunncliffe's Scramble; 3, J. F. Scott's Eskdale Twilight; r, A. D. Sutcliffe's Oldham Meg; vhc, T. B. Sykes's Fyde Shindy, E. Powell, jun.'s Rowton Diadem; c, G. Hardman's Grange Nettle. **PERRIES.**—Dogs: 1, Rhodes and Rayner's Merry Lad; 2, G. Raper's Baby Tyro; 3, R. H. Cartwright's Compton Dandy; r, P. Guy's Baby Process; he, F. G. Turner's Bentnor; c, H. W. Jex's Nyp and O. Bitches: 1, G. Raper's Richmond Vase; 2, E. Powell, jun.'s Rowton Rescue; 3, G. Hardman's Grange Nettle; r, J. G. Hains's Graham's Vic. **WIRE-HAIRED.**—1, H. Hopkins's Prompter; 2, G. Raper's Baby Hot Pot; 3, D. S. Robertshaw's Halifax Bugler; r, T. S. Bellin's Rustic Trick; vhc, J. E. Foster's Tugton Pearl; he, H. Bottomley's Jester, W. S. Glynn's Brynhr Rags, late Coalville Tatters, C. J. Ireland's Idle Scamp.

GREYHOUNDS.—Dog or bitch: 2, J. Fairhurst's Fair Annie.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1, J. W. Taylor's Bredonhill; 2, P. W. Breakell's Barney Stone; 3, J. W. Taylor's Bellman; r, C. E. Leach's Shawn Rhn; he, S. William's Dodger; c, P. W. Tarback's Worthington Rex. Bitches: 1 and 2, P. W. Breakell's Bonnet and Blossom. **PERRIES.**—1 and 2, P. W. Breakell's Barney Stone and Bitter Beer; 3, P. W. Tarback's Monty.

AIREDALES.—1, H. M. Bryan's Newbold Test; 2, S. Walker's Colne Creek; 3, Bairston and Butterfield's Rustic Kitty; r, H. M. Bryan's Cholmondeley Boxer; vhc, F. Powell's Tackler, S. H. Prescott's Riot II.; he, J. Harrison's Sunlight, E. H. Williams's Riot; c, J. Howard's Jenny.

WELSH TERRIERS.—1, W. J. M. Herbert's Cardiff Taffy; 2, W. S. Glynn's Dim Saronage; 3, W. Russell's Nan; r, Major H.

Savage's Sir Launcelet; vhc, G. F. Jackson's Brandwood Cauton; hc, H. Monton's Mawdwy Toppy.

BULL TERRIERS.—1, W. Blair's White Queen; 2, T. Iddow's King of the North; 3, J. Parker's Bowdon Sultan; r, W. Ellison's Lady Vera; vhc, J. Talbot's Trentham Maggie; hc, H. Winrow's Trentham Viscount, T. Barker's Miss Fan, J. Whitehead's Radcliffe Beauty; c, O. Morris's Vicenza.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1, B. Lytham's Rosabel; 2, J. H. Knowle's Floribel; 3, J. Hall's Rose; vhc, P. Nightingale's Dolly; hc, D. Smith's Tiney, H. Harrison's The Barrister's Daughter.

BULLDOGS.—1, G. Eaper's Rustic Hero; 2, J. Boyle's Diomed; 3, J. Boyle's Topsy II.; hc, H. Shaw's Miss Pin, J. Winstanley's Wigan Nelson.

PUGS.—1, Mrs. C. Houlker's Prince Victor; 2, W. B. Garniss's Somebody; 3, Mrs. Hartley's Bonnor; r, Rev. Dicker's Doughty; vhc, G. Sherlock's What This?; c, Dr. M. Keocroft's Sara.

WELLINGBOROUGH DOG SHOW.

Judges: Messrs. F. Gresham, G. Raper, H. B. Spurgin.

PRIZE LIST.

DEERHOUNDS.—1, J. H. Hill's Paddy II.; 2, H. Edwards's Royal Scot; 3, W. B. Gibbin's Andrey II.; r, Mrs. G. A. Russell's Bevis VI.

ST. BERNARDS.—Dogs: 1, T. Shillcock's Lord Bute; 2, Robson's Refuge II.; 3, W. Sargent's Jager; vhc, Westley and Son's Black Prince; hc, T. Thompson's Baron Rothschild; c, W. and P. Baldwin's Alestis. Bitches: 1, Robson's Bonnet; 2, W. and R. Mansell's Sweet Fanny; 3, J. G. Beigge's Kitty.

COLLIES.—Challenge.—1, Miss L. Harvey's Princess Shula. Open.—Dogs: 1, A. H. Moore's Donovan II.; 2, J. J. Steward's Cornwallis; 3, Carpenter and Dixon's Olton Don; r, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Squire; vhc, J. J. Steward's Cornwall; Miss L. Harvey's Alister of Ruthven, Rae and Parson's Northern Star; hc, Rev. E. L. Child-Freeman's Collington. Bitches: 1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Milkmaid; 2, Carpenter and Dixon's Olton Bloom; 3, F. Hurst's Heatherfield Lily; r, J. Power's Barwell Pearl (late Parbold Pearl); vhc, E. Wright's Whitley Madge, Rae and Parson's Shernbourne Shuttle, J. J. Steward's Clifton Pet, Miss L. Harvey's Jean of Ruthven, H. and S. Higgs's Fair Surprise; hc, J. J. Steward's Perdita. PUPPIES.—1, A. H. Moore's Donovan II.; 2, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Milkmaid; 3, Carpenter and Dixon's Olton Bloom; r, E. Hurst's Heatherfield Lily; vhc, J. L. Prole's Medbury Pride, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Squire, J. J. Steward's Clifton Pet; hc, E. Wright's Whitley Madge, P. G. Harris's Gipsy Norman.

FIELD SPANIELS.—County Cup.—W. Hall's Ralph; 1, M. Woodland's Bridford Shah (late Newton Abbot Shah); r, A. H. Bayley's Cloisienne. BLACK.—Dogs: 1, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Monarch; 2, E. R. Fester's Anstey Sambo; 3, J. Smith's Nemo; r, Marples's Moonstone; hc, T. Child's Cinnamon Boss, Dr. P. N. Haygate's Haddon Sweep, J. W. Serjeant's Rollo II., E. H. Garland's Napper Tandy, M. Woodland's Bridford Duke, C. W. H. Brawn's The Bean. Bitches: 1, P. E. Le Gross's Pembroke Gem; 2, J. W. Colleran's Bridford Jet; 3, Captain S. M. Thomas's Hindley Sensation; r, G. Morgan's Lady Alice; vhc, P. Pigot's Guess; hc, Bird's Nigger of Reading and Slave, P. R. Stevens's Truffles, C. W. H. Brawn's Beverley C.R.I. ANY OTHER VARIETY.—1, M. Woodland's Bridford Bida II.; 2, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Dash (late Trumpington Dash); 3, Captain S. M. Thomas's Newton Abbot Ripper; r, Mrs. Bilbin's Dix of Avon; hc, W. R. H. Garland's Natty Bumpo, W. S. Dexter's Kapa.

SETTERS.—1, G. E. Pridmore's Bashful Di; 2 and 3, W. W. Robertshaw's Ulverston Prince and Sir Frederick; r, E. Bishop's Royal Blue Ned; hc, E. Bishop's Dashing Ben.

FOX TERRIERS.—Challenge.—WIRE-HAIRED.—1, T. Carr's Ebor Tartar. SMOOTH-HAIRED.—1, J. Wilders's Surety. Open.—WIRE-HAIRED.—Dogs: 1, H. E. Packwood's Tantiy; 2, C. Bartle's Wellingborough King; 3, C. W. Wharton's Bushey Bristles; r, T. Brown's Appleby Topper; vhc, T. J. Tweedle's White Dragon, T. Chatwin's Grex; hc, H. Bishop's Tom Flint, Dr. Darroll's Norwich Max. Bitches: 1, W. H. Bonner's Bloister Torment; 2, C. W. Wharton's Bushey Best; 3, T. Carr's Keulworth Patchless; r, A. Mutter's Belle Bilton; vhc, G. Bird's Wellingborough Bess; hc, T. Chatwin's Pat-

tern. SMOOTH-HAIRED. Dogs: 1 and 2, P. Burbridge's Hanton Baron and Hanton Billy; 3, C. Galloway's Ashton Trumps (late Kermincham Trumps); r, W. Hunt's Father Confessor (late Quick March); vhc, P. Baguley's Daylesford Dominie, J. Foreman's Farndon Street Sailor; hc, H. J. Fraser's Halcombe Splintol; R. Bullett's Bedford Tyke, C. J. Isaac's Rimmager. Bitches: 1 and 2, P. Burbridge's Hanton Brigantine and Hanton Brunette; 3, W. Hunt's Preston Tiny (late New Forest Olive); r, J. A. Doyle's Seamstress; vhc, P. E. Le Gross's Chesterton Charity, A. Hardy's Dwyatt Fearless. PUPPIES.—WIRE.—1, C. Bartle's Wellingborough King; 2, P. Baguley's Daylesford Bush; 3, C. W. Wharton's Bushey Best; hc, T. P. Bowmar's Lord Charles. SMOOTH.—1, P. Burbridge's Hanton Brigantine; 2, J. Wilders's Witness; 3, T. Smith's King Merito; r, W. Hunt's March Past; vhc, P. Burbridge's Hanton Brisk.

MEETINGS OF CLUBS, &c.

THE SPANIEL CLUB.

A committee meeting of the above club was held at the Crystal Palace Show on October 23rd, 1890.

Present: Messrs. J. F. Farrow (in the chair), J. T. Hincks, T. Holley, C. C. Lawrence, C. Newington, F. Parlett, J. A. Parlett, and the honorary secretary, Mr. J. S. Cowell. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and letters were read from the committees of the Birmingham and Liverpool shows, tendering thanks for the subscriptions and specials voted by the club.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the club:—Messrs. P. E. Le Gros, J. H. Hussey, J. Smith, and T. Camae Tisdall. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

JOHN S. COWELL, Hon. Sec.

THE DALMATIAN CLUB.

A general meeting was held at the Brighton Dog Show on Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1890.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Birmingham Dog Show, asking if the club would confirm to vote the specials offered on June 24th. It was decided that no specials could be voted, as the Birmingham committee had failed to accept and carry out the conditions set forth at the Leeds Dog Show, and that their classification was a poor one.

Mr. W. H. Lowell was elected a member of the club.

The following nominations were made to come on for election at Birmingham:—That Mr. T. N. Wilson be added to the list of vice-presidents, and that Messrs. Gosling and Rowe be added to the committee for 1891.

A committee meeting was held at the Brighton Dog Show on October 21st, 1890.

It was proposed by Mr. Astley and seconded by Dr. Seagill:—That Mr. J. Herbert Foster (proposed by Mr. Droeese and seconded by Mr. Lane at the last Cardiff Show) be elected a member of the committee, to fill the vacancy caused through the retirement of Mr. W. Horton.

A well-attended committee meeting was held at the Crystal Palace Dog Show on Wednesday, 29th October, 1890.

Letters were read from the secretary of the Birmingham Dog Show, and it was decided that, in consequence of the remarks contained in these letters, the committee decline to officially support the Birmingham Show.

It was proposed by Mr. Ellis, and seconded by Mr. Droeese, that the committee for 1891 should not be increased, as ten gentlemen were sufficient to represent the club.

Voting papers will be sent out to all members in a few days.

HUGO DROESES, Hon. Sec.

NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB.

A committee and general meeting of this club was held in the smoking room at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, October 23, 1890.

Present: Messrs. E. Nichols (vice-president), in the chair; W. Ford, Bagnall, J. W.

Bennett, G. Chapman, H. J. Champness, J. G. Henderson, W. Stephens, A. W. Edwards (auditor), W. E. Gillingham, E. Head, C. W. Cunningham, and Captain Jolly.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The resignation of Herr Max Hartenstein Plaven (Germany) was received with regret.

Messrs. Rich (Lewisham), J. H. Wainwright (Manchester), and R. Head (Kensington) were unanimously elected members of the club.

Mr. F. Wainwright Anderson, M.R.V.C.S., was unanimously appointed Hon. Vet. Surgeon to the club.

Four specials were voted to the Liverpool and three to the forthcoming Derby shows.

The revised rules of the club were submitted to the general meeting, passed unanimously, and ordered to be printed forthwith.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman brought the business to a close.

CHAS. W. CUNNINGHAM, Hon. Sec.

PUG DOG SHOW.

A general meeting was held at the Crystal Palace Dog Show on Tuesday, the 28th October, 1890, immediately after the judging.

Present: The Rev. G. C. Dicker (in the chair), Mrs. Proctor, Miss Garniss, and Messrs. Hartley, Howard, Bond, Lock, Meredith, and Houlker.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Applications for specials were then considered, and two gold medals and two silver medals were voted to the Liverpool Show, and a suggestion carried that a Puppy Class should be added to the present classification.

It was resolved that the balance of the show account be paid Capt. Collis.

A conversation took place regarding the advisability of offering specials for competition among black pugs, after which a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

C. HOULKER, Hon. Sec.

THE LW. HOUND CLUB.

This club held a meeting at the Crystal Palace Dog Show on Tuesday, Oct. 23rd, 1890.

Present: Mr. Jas. Hood, Wright, Baynon, and Townshend, and Captain Graham, the Hon. Sec.

It was decided to continue the usual subsidies to the same shows as heretofore, also to arrange for classes at the next Crystal Palace Show at the Honorary Secretary's discretion.

A balance for the year 1889 of £93 odd was shown.

G. A. GRAHAM, Hon. Sec.

THE GREAT DANE CLUB.

A committee meeting was held at the Kennel Club, 6, Cleveland-row, S.W., on Thursday, November 6.

Present: Mr. F. P. Suthery (in the chair), Messrs. Arbuthnot, E. H. Adcock, G. B. Francis, R. Groom, and M. Riego, Hon. Sec.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and duly signed.

The following special prizes were voted, subject to the Club's usual conditions.

To the Newport (Monmouth) Show, July 8 and 9, 1891: Two 2 guinea cups, for the best dog and the best bitch in the Open Classes (bred in Great Britain).

To the Derby Show, January 24 and 25, 1891: Two 2 guinea cups, for the best dog and bitch in the Open Classes.

To the Liverpool Show, January 27, 28, and 29, 1891: Two 2 guinea cups, for the best dog and bitch in the Novice Class (bred in Great Britain).

The following resignations were announced:—Mr. W. H. Francis, Mr. J. E. Wilbey, and Mr. M. Riego, Hon. Sec.

On the motion of Mr. R. Groom, the thanks of the Club were unanimously voted to Mr. Riego for his valuable services to the Club as Hon. Secretary, and the regret of the members

was expressed that he should have decided to retire from that office and from the Club.

Mr. Riego having returned thanks, Mr. E. Groom was selected to serve as Hon. Secretary until the annual general meeting.

The proceedings then terminated.

RICHARD GROOM, Hon. Sec.

ST. BERNARD CLUB.

A general meeting was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, October 28, 1890. Present: Cumming Macdonald (in the chair), L. C. R. Norris-Elye, J. F. Smith, A. Boney, T. Duerdin Dutton, F. E. Elton, A. J. Gosling, Dr. Inman, L. Appenheim, J. H. Rutherglen, G. Porter, and S. W. Smith.

A report was made to the meeting as to the state of the arrangements for the club's forthcoming show on December 9, 10, and 11, and several donations to the prize fund were announced.

A committee meeting was held subsequently. Mr. L. C. R. Norris-Elye was appointed judge of the roughs and Mr. L. Appenheim judge of the smooths, with Mr. H. G. Sweet as referee.

Mr. George Porter was appointed hon. manager. The prize list was further considered and added to.

A committee meeting was held at 37, Queen-street, E.C., on Wednesday, November 5. Present: L. Appenheim (in the chair), F. E. Elton, A. J. Gosling, and J. H. Rutherglen.

The hon. sec. was reported to be still ill in bed, and therefore unable to attend the meeting.

The contract with Spratts Patent (Limited) to feed and bench the dogs at the show was appointed.

Messrs. Hakeman and Co. were appointed to disinfect the show.

The show regulations were considered, and the schedule was ordered to be printed and circulated.

Tuesday, November 18, was fixed as the day for closing entries.

The following were elected members of the club:—Col. W. W. Venn and Mr. G. Booth.

G. W. MARSDEN, Hon. Sec.

IRISH SETTER CLUB'S FIELD TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENNEL GAZETTE.

SIR: I cannot allow Mr. E. T. Herdman's (one of the judges at the late Irish Setter Club's Field Trials) remarks with regard to Irish setters to pass without a word in praise of these very fine sporting dogs.

Mr. Herdman says: "Most of the red setters had very poor noses, and I think they are bred too much for the show bench and their powers of scent neglected. A cross with a good strain of English setters should be a vast improvement." Now I was unable to attend the trials myself through an accident, so can only speak of those dogs that I know. Five red setters ran there which I know have noses about as good as possible, and can find game where game is to be found (which, according to the reports, was hardly the case on most of the ground tried) with any dogs living. A great deal of the ground was beaten down wind, and some of the Irish setters were down for half an hour and taken up again without a single bird being seen.

I have shot over dogs for over twenty years, pointers and setters, both English and Irish, and found the Irishmen superior to the other breeds for endurance, and equal to, if not better, than them in nose. For this reason I have for the last six years kept nothing but Irishmen, and have bred them for their sporting qualities and not for the show bench alone. But I cannot see why good looks and good sporting qualities cannot be combined.

Mr. Herdman suggests a cross with a good strain of English setters. I maintain that that would be a retrograde move. I think I

am not alone in this idea, and we have heard it said that famous English setter breeders have even crossed their dogs with the Irish to improve and put more dash into their kennels. Mr. Herdman has only to look up the records of Field Trials held in England for the last few years to see that the red dogs have quite held their own, not always having the best of luck, with the cream of the English setters, though the entries have generally shown about ten English to one Irish.

I am sure Irish sportsmen would feel a lasting gratitude towards Mr. Herdman if he could show them a cross of any kind that could find game in any quantities on the hills on which our poor reds were blamed for failing to do so at the late Irish Field Trials. If Mr. Herdman would try the cross he suggests himself, and give his experience, it would be more to the point, and I for one will always be willing to give him a chance of trying conclusions with some of the pure bred Irish.

In conclusion, I must say that there is no breed of setters that could improve the best strains of Irish. Of course there are, I regret to say, men who keep Irish setters almost exclusively for show, and I could mention one or two well-known Irish setters that live half their time on the bench, and their owners give free services of these dogs, and hence a great deal of the present outcry against the breed. Why cannot such men confine themselves to pugs or poodles?—I am, yours faithfully,

C. C. ELLIS.

Shottesbrook Park, Maidenhead.

CORRECTIONS.

The sire of the Rev. W. J. Richardson's pointer Rene R. should be Molton Byras.

The fox terrier registered by Dr. Thetford should be White Boy C.B., not White Bay as stated.

The sire of Major C. E. Davies' deerhound Sir Gavin should be Bruce IV., not Bruce as registered in No. 105.

The name of Mr. A. J. Reeves' rough sheepdog registered in No. 127 is Demon King, not Deacon King as stated.

The date of birth of the Skye terrier Bona should be May 9, 1883, not May 7 as registered.

The date of birth of the Scottish terrier Glenbrook Sally should be August, 1883, not about Dec., 1888, as registered.

The owner of the Airedale Tejo is Mr. C. da Silva not C. J. Silva as stated.

The date of birth of Mr. G. Raper's wire fox terrier Reggie should be March, 1888, not unknown as registered.

The dam of the Sussex spaniel Rosehill Rustic should be Rosehill Reine, not Vinci as registered.

The dam of the smooth fox terrier D'Orsay should be Ruffie II., not Ruffy as registered.

The names of the Yorkshire terriers registered in No. 127 by Mrs. Jenkins should be Montmorency and Lola, not Montie Montmorency and Lola as stated.

The dam of the rough sheepdog Raabon Lassie should be Mr. Halsall's Madge, not Halsall Madge as registered in No. 127.

The owner of the English setter Linda should be Capt. H. B. Harward not Harwood, as it appears in No. 127.

The bulldog Beccles Jossar should be by owner's Warwick—Mr. Tooke's Maid Mischief, not as stated in No. 127.

Stud Visit, Sept. 29, Oct. 1, Mr. J. H. McGeorge's Newark Gyp, Mrs. E. A. Bennett's (Wadley Jack), not Mr. Wadley's Jack, as stated in No. 127.

The Great Dane Hector II. should be by Faust—Minke, not pedigree unknown as stated.

KENNEL PRODUCE.

COLLIES.

SEPT. 22.—Mr. C. E. Hammond's Jess five dogs and six bitches to Mr. G. Carrick's Alaric.
OCT. 2.—Mr. G. Carrick's Narcissa seven dogs and five bitches to Mr. Megson's Edgbaston Fox.
OCT. 12.—Mr. G. Carrick's Precious five dogs and five bitches to owner's Alaric.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIEL.

OCT. 2.—Mrs. L. H. Thompson's Muchall Violet two dogs and one bitch to owner's Dandy.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

NOV. 19.—Dr. C. W. Sessions Barrett's Marjory two dogs and two bitches to Mr. H. J. Ludlow's Kildoe.

FOX TERRIERS.

JUNE 15.—Mr. V. B. Johnstone's Lunacy one dog and one bitch to Mr. Astley's New Forest.

STUD VISITS.

ST. BERNARDS.

SEPT. 27.—Miss C. Dutton's Himeria to owner's Claudius.
OCT. 2, 3.—Mrs. Radford's Tip-top to Miss C. Dutton's Skipper.
OCT. 3.—Miss C. Dutton's Editha to owner's Claudius.
OCT. 18.—Mr. F. Allen's Una to Mr. J. R. Johns' Dermot.
OCT. 17.—Mr. W. B. Colman's Masham Vena to Miss C. Dutton's Skipper.
OCT. 23.—Rev. A. Nash's Brilliant to Mr. J. R. Johns' Dermot.
OCT. 21.—Mrs. J. Williams's Loras Doone II. to Miss C. Dutton's Claudius.
OCT. 31.—Mr. J. E. Cowan's Cora to Mr. W. R. Reid's Duke of Arundale.

ENGLISH SETTER.

OCT. 14, 15.—Mr. D. Cooper's Bess to owner's Rolfe II.

IRISH SETTER.

OCT. 28.—Mr. J. M'Ilvor's Fan III. to Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto.

BLOODHOUND.

OCT. 20.—Mr. F. de Paravicini's Comely to Mr. C. Tinker's Darby.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIEL.

JULY 31, AUG. 2.—Mrs. L. H. Thompson's Muchall Violet to owner's Dandy.

COLLIE.

NOV. 8.—Mr. F. Hurst's Heatherfield Lily to Mr. J. Bessell's Charlemagne.

Mr. A. Wild has sold to Mr. Rowland P. Kearsley, of 115, Broadway, New York, the field spaniel Beverley Negus (26,987).

Mr. T. Cadell has sold his fox terrier dog Montrose Starlight.

Mr. A. Wild has bought from Mr. R. C. Howarth the Blackfield spaniels Hindley Black Prince (27,002) and Baron of Hindley.

THEFT OF AN IRISH PRIZE TERRIER.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., a compositor, named James Robertson, was charged at Darlington Police Court with stealing the Irish prize terrier, Bumpious Blazer, valued at £25, the property of Mr. Charles Hubert Backhouse, at Semmerote, Darlington. The terrier followed the defendant, who passed by the house of the groom in whose charge the animal was with two dogs in a lead. Defendant then wrote to a Mr. Welsh, in Scotland, and told him he had an Irish terrier, which he intended to send him by the first train the following morning. Accordingly an Irish terrier was sent from Aycliffe Station by defendant to the person with whom he had been in correspondence in Scotland, but defendant then gave his name as D. Robson, of Haughton. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of £10 and costs.



TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS.

The Benches at the recent **KENNEL CLUB SHOW** were Disinfected by the "**SANITAS**" COMPANY, Limited, with the result that out of 251 Puppies shown only 15 cases of Distemper occurred.
"We beg to congratulate the Kennel Club, Mr. Sowell who personally superintended the Disinfection, and above all the 'SANITAS' Company,"
"Fanciers' Gazette," May 16, 1890.

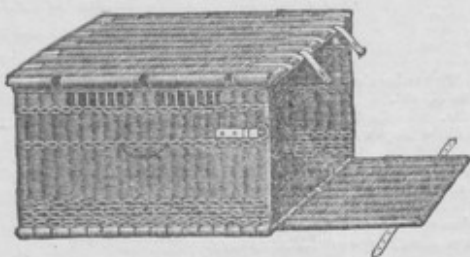
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY ALSO DISINFECTED THE BENCHES AT GLOUCESTER AND CHELMSFORD.
THE BENCHES AT THE LIVERPOOL SHOW WERE NOT DISINFECTED BY ANY FIRM.

THE DISTEMPER GERMS ARE EASILY KILLED BY THE "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS.

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KENNEL CLUB REGISTER
OF NAMES.

The following Dogs have been registered from
October 1st to 31st, 1890.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Antony II., d, Mr L. Archer's (late Mr T. C. Tinker's), by late owner's Domino—his Dora, Aug. 12, '88.
Bricket-Rhoda, b, Mr B. Ravenscroft's (late Mr H. Ruse's), by Shaun—Fairly, April 23, '89.
Bricket-Ronovan, d, Mr B. Ravenscroft's (late Mr W. J. Muller's), by Cromwell—Plaintiff, May 26, '88.
Chesterston Chancellor, d, Mr P. E. Lee Gros's (late Mr Ruse's), by Lady Meaux's Shaun—Mr Making's Fairy, April 23, '89.
Coombe Bramble, b, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by owner's Boris—his Barbara, Aug. 25, '89.
Coombe Bismark, d, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by owner's Boris—his Barbara, Aug. 25, '89.
Coombe Boabil, d, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by owner's Boris—his Barbara, Aug. 25, '89.
Datchett, b, Mr S. Underwood's (late Mr G. E. Swatman's), by late owner's Ripple Marquis—his Bancho, April 16, '89.
Fairmail, b, Mr J. N. Pitt's (late Mr Brough's), by late owner's Beckford—his Barbara Allen, June 6, '90.
Gallio, d, Sir P. E. Skipwith's, Bart., by Alkool—owner's Alsace, March 9, '89.
Ganymede II., d, Sir P. E. Skipwith's, Bart., by Alkool—owner's Alsace, March 9, '89.
Hayes Welcome, b, Mr J. R. Whittle's (late Mr J. E. Wilby's), by late owner's Wilberforce—his Winifred, Feb. 7, '90.
Lilith, b, Mr B. Hood Wright's, by Mr J. C. Tinker's Darby—owner's Glendyne, Jan. 15, '90.

DEERHOUNDS.

Chandos, d, Mr E. P. Johnston's (late Mr M. Musgrave's), by Strathmore—late owner's Effie, June 26, '90.
Clebrick, d, the Duchess of Wellington's (late Miss Haigh's), by Mr Winter's Glegarry—his Leah, Sept. 14, '89.
Darthula, b, Mr C. Ross's, by unknown dog—Sheila IV., May 30, '90.
Elgin, d, Mr W. Evans's (late Mr J. Anderson's) (ped. unknown), Oct. '89.
Freda, b, Duchess of Wellington's (late Mr H. Edwards's), by late owner's Strathmore—his Duchess II., March 9, '89.
Fingall III., d, Mr R. B. Johnson's (late Mr T. M. Daffern's), by Mr W. Evans's Fingall II.—late owner's Kona III., Feb. 4, '90.
Lady Minto, b, Dr P. M. Brailwood's (late Mr Cameron's), by late owner's Fingall—his Loch, March 30, '88.
Lion, d, Mr W. A. Smith's (late Mr H. Edwards's), by Strathmore—late owner's Fly, June 17, '89.
Paddy II., d, Mr J. H. Hill's (late Mr P. Campbell's or Mr W. Gordon's), by Mr Gordon's Tarriv—Mr P. Campbell's Countess, Jan. 27, '89.
Rossie Blanche, b, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Mr W. Gordon's Donavoud Ossian—owner's Lady Boswell, June 3, '90.
Rossie Beatrice, b, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Mr W. Gordon's Donavoud Ossian—owner's Lady Boswell, June 3, '90.
Rossie Bellone, b, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Sir H. Meux's Oscar—owner's Rossie Bertha, April 29, '90.
Rossie Bendigo, d, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Sir H. Meux's Oscar—owner's Rossie Bertha, April 29, '90.
Rossie Benidict, d, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Sir H. Meux's Oscar—owner's Rossie Bertha, April 29, '90.
Rossie Bronte, b, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Sir H. Meux's Oscar—owner's Rossie Bertha, April 29, '90.
Rossie Burley, d, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Sir H. Meux's Oscar—owner's Rossie Bertha, April 29, '90.
Rossie Bryan, d, Mr E. W. Bell's, by Sir H. Meux's Oscar—owner's Rossie Bertha, April 29, '90.
Roawal II., d, Lieut. Colonel Wilkinson's (late Mr T. M. Daffern's), by Mr Gordon's Donavoud Bran II.—late owner's Roma III., June 11, '89.
Royal Lassie, b, Mr H. Edwards's (late Mr J. Tubb's), by owner's Robin Adair—Mr Turnbull's Norma, Oct. 5, '88.
Royal Scot, d, Mr H. Edwards's (late Mr T. Smith's), by Miss Winter's Glegarry—her Leah, Sept. 14, '89.
Trevor, d, Mr J. F. Maginnis's (late Mr H. Edwards's), by late owner's Strathmore—his Blue Belle, April 19, '90.

GREYHOUNDS.

Cerf Voia II., b, Rev. W. C. Thomas's (late Mr W. Thomas's), by Mr L. Price's Briton—late owner's Cerf Voia II., Aug. '87.
Fair Annie, b, Mr J. Fairhurst's, by Mr J. Cansey's Caladonian—owner's Lady V., Jan. '87.
Heath Moss, b, Mr J. Tunnell's, by Greenlick—Wild Moss (date of birth unknown).
Nimble of Arvon, b, Mr W. C. Whiskin's (late Mr A. Wynn-Williams's), by Mr Smith's Quick Star—his Favourite, July '84.
Queen Fly, b, Mr J. Frost's (late Mr J. Hill's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Reconnaissance, b, Mr H. Dudouit's, by Mr Hall's Romney—Mr T. Cooper's Milkmaid, '85.
Stanley Bob (late Raglan Bob), d, Mr J. Grant's, by Mr Scott's Doctor Drum—his Stanley Girl, March, '87.

BEAGLES.

Aldon Rockwood, d, Mr P. Warde's, by owner's Ringwood—his Tangle, June 10, '89.
Aldon Tablet, b, Mr P. Warde's, by owner's Ringwood—his Tangle, June 10, '89.
Aldon Truthful, b, Mr P. Warde's, by owner's Ringwood—his Tangle, Aug. 1, '89.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Ashpan, b, Mr W. S. Marsh's, by owner's Druid—his Devise, July 29, '90.
Amphion, d, Mr G. Togo's (late Mr A. Harmer's), by late owner's Morover—his Nell, Aug. 7, '90.
Alport Starcher, d, Mr S. Gnatix, jun.'s (late Mr W. R. Hues's), by Mr L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Starcher—Hapton Baffler, Dec. 28, '89.
Alport Twig, d, Mr S. Gnatix, jun.'s (late Mr E. Bayliff's), by Stardens Jack—Relapse, July 15, '89.
Auckland Nell, b, Mr P. E. Beard's (late Mr J. Stoppard's), by late owner's Kirkworth Hunter—Mr A. M. Alsop's Kirkworth Vixen, July 19, '90.
Babette, b, Mr H. R. Romney's (late Mr C. J. Bishop's), by Fulbore Jumbo—late owner's Daisy, Sept. 29, '89.
Barrowby Rattle, b, Mr P. Stansfield's (late Mr W. Musson's), by Mr L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Dandy—late owner's Miss Trixie, April 27, '90.
Barrowby Vic, b, Mr W. Brown's (late Mr W. Musson's), by late owner's Barrowby Radius—his Barrowby Rose, Aug. 28, '90.
Bedford Tyke, d, Mr R. Balliet's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Belgravia Baffler, d, Mr H. V. Jones's, by Mr J. T. Openshaw's Belgravia—Wisp, April 10, '89.
Bentnor, d, Mr F. G. Turner's, by Mr F. R. Poole's Gingle—owner's Lady, April 22, '90.
Belay Spurgin, b, Mr W. Spurgin's, by Barnaby—owner's Bessie, Sept. 1, '89.
Brookhurst Percy, d, Mr J. C. Tinn's, by Mr Astley's New Forest—owner's Auburn, Dec. 21, '89.
Burgess Hill Keno, b, Mrs E. Hopewell's, by Capt Congreve's Jesuit—owner's Burgess Hill Bessie, Nov. 16, '89.
Burgess Hill Marvel, d, Mr E. Hopewell's, by Captain Congreve's Jesuit—Mrs E. Hopewell's Burgess Hill Bessie, Nov. 16, '89.
Cameronian Blackie, d, Major T. C. Jameson's, by Mr F. Burbridge's New Forest Darkie—owner's Minka, April 1, '90.
Camisard, d, Mr J. G. Allen's (ped. unknown), about March, '89.
Charitable, b, Capt Keene's, by Mr Tinn's Brookhurst Spice—owner's Saffron Charity, March 23, '90.
Chesterston Charity, b, Mr P. E. Le Gros's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Cinders, b, Mr W. S. Marsh's, by owner's Druid—his Devise, July 29, '90.
Cosima Wackerlos, b, M. M. Herrmann's, by owner's Professor—his Joanna Wackerlos, July 28, '90.
Coulston Jerry, d, Rev A. H. Hildebrand's, by Rev. S. Fairies's Nip—owner's Pixie III., Feb. 18, '90.
Decide, d, Mr J. B. Dale's, by owner's Decision—his Ripon Belle, March 3, '90.
Demon II., d, Mr E. C. Vallance's (late Mr E. Hopewell's), by Capt Congreve's Jesuit—late owner's Burgess Hill Bessie, Nov. 10, '89.
Deputy, d, Mr J. B. Dale's, by owner's Decision—his Rose, Jan. 28, '90.
Devonshire Gipsy, b, Mr F. J. Roat's, by Mr J. C. Everest's Stott—his Bess, Dec. 30, '88.
Dodger III., d, Mr F. W. Laurence's (late Mr J. Greenwood's), by late owner's Foxhall—his Tiny, Oct. 10, '89.
Dorking Vic, b, Mr C. Pitts's, by Prince—Spider Fly, July 31, '88.
Eskdale Hermit, d, Mr J. F. Scott's, by owner's Prince Rupert—his Eskdale Nina, Feb. 3, '90.
Endcliffe Patch, b, Mr E. Toon's (late Mr E. Powell's, jun.), by Mr E. M. Southwell's Stipendiary—late owner's Desiree, Jan. 15, '90.
Endcliffe Spice (late Rustic Spice), d, Mr E. Toon's (late Mr J. Sherwin's), by Mr T. S. Bellin's Rustic Result—Ambrose Diamond, Nov. '88.

Ellyverwegen, b, Lieut Bode's (late Lieut Fisk's), by late owner's Goetz—his Otaitas, March, '89.
Fanett, b, Mr E. Lunt's, by Mr Coverhouse's Jack—Mr Morrell's Jenny, Feb. 20, '88.
Farnham Rose, b, Mr T. Timblich's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Father Confessor (late Quick March), d, Mr J. W. Hunt's (late Mr J. A. Doyle's), by late owner's Rataplan—Mr J. H. Mullins's Triumphal, Sept., '88.
Fran, d, Mr T. Slater's, jun., by Mr J. Boulton's Tass—owner's Staffed, Feb. 12, '90.
Flirtonica, b, Mr G. A. Bird's, by Mr J. A. S. Bouverie's Jack—owner's Nettle, March 28, '90.
Fritz II., d, Mr M. Meyers's (late Mr Maxwell's), by Mr Hatherway's Dolchi—late owner's Rosalie, July, '90.
Footery, b, Mr V. B. Johnstone's, by Mr Astley's New Forest—owner's Lunacy, June 15, '90.
Grange Nettle, b, Mr G. Hardman's, by Mr J. T. Openshaw's Belgravia—owner's Ewood Nellie, Nov. 5, '89.
Gyp XL, b, Mr C. Raynham's (late Mr E. Silva's), by Spoke—Vic (date of birth unknown).
Hark Forward, d, Mr W. Rowell's, by Mr J. C. Hindley's Sepoy—owner's Flitter, April 19, '90.
Hayes Whip, d, Mr J. R. Whittle's, by Mr D. H. Crake's Colonel Cody—owner's Mylitta, Feb. 20, '90.
Hume, d, Miss A. Millar's (late Mr W. W. Waine's), by Mr F. Redmond's Dominie—late owner's Charity, June 14, '89.
Hunton Brisk, b, Mr Burbridge's, by owner's Hunton Baron—his Hunton Winkle, March 22, '90.
Jack o' Lantern II., d, Rev J. T. Wilkinson's (late Rev H. P. O. Smith's), by Mr A. Hargrave's Will o' th' Wisp—late owner's Polydora, June 9, '90.
Jealousy II., b, Mr A. Roach's (late Dr A. Jalland's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Knappdale Jock, d, Mr A. P. Barry's, by Mr A. Mutter's Lord Edward—Bushey Shifty, May 22, '90.
Kantish, b, Mr D. Christopherson's (late Mr G. Turner's), by Pride—Floss III., May, '89.
King Merito, d, Mr T. Smith's, by owner's Scamp—his Daisy, Feb. 2, '90.
Lady Arundel, b, Miss P. Stuart-Jones's (late Duke of Norfolk's), by Lord Howard of Glossop's Spot—Mr Spranklin's Spot, June 18, '89.
Lady Di, b, Mr H. Bedwell's, by Miss Harrison's Den—Mr Jackson's Daisy, June 9, '88.
Lady Hertford, b, Mr G. Savage's, by Mr W. R. Hues's Dance Baffler—owner's Lady Willoughby, Sept. 30, '90.
Lady Rosebery, b, Mr H. H. Harrison's, by Mr W. Harrison's Ratio—Mr W. Lee's Lee's Nettle, Jan. 29, '90.
Lilly White, b, Mr J. Brennan's (late Mr C. Metcalfe's), by Mr P. Hickey's New Forest Tony—Mr W. Moss's Swiss, May 1, '90.
Lorna Doone II., b, Mr E. O. Fulton's, by Mr P. Black's Silvio II.—owner's Holderness Mint Sauce, May 5, '90.
Lymington Vesper, b, Mr C. Maturin's (late Mr J. C. Tinn's), by late owner's Dolchi or New Forest—his New Forest Ruth, June 12, '88.
March Past, d, Mr J. W. Hunt's (late Mr T. Brown's), by Mr L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Dandy—late owner's Daydonald Elsie, Jan. 10, '90.
Medusa, b, Mr S. Woodliffe's (late Mr J. N. Woodliffe's), by late owner's Medley—his Medea, June 25, '89.
Minnie, b, Mr G. C. Browne's (late Mr C. H. Stanley's), by late owner's Smap—his Lill, March 5, '90.
Newington Nettle, b, Mr S. C. Burke's (late Mr C. Laurence's), by Mr F. M. Jones's Dog—Mr T. Harrington's Trumpington Spaney, about Dec. '87.
Newington Nimble, b, Mr S. C. Burke's, by Mr C. C. Laurence's Ely Pester—owner's Newington Nettle, Aug. 3, '89.
Oldham Frantic, b, Mr E. Holdsworth's (late Mr W. Musson's), by late owner's Barrowby Radius—his Barrowby Rose, Aug. 28, '90.
Orange Flower, b, Mr W. Bowies's, by Orangeman—Mr Gillingham's Spotted Tike, April 25, '90.
Park Lane Daisy, b, Mr F. W. Nichols's, by Mr J. S. Cottingham's Loughboro Result—owner's Model, Feb. 5, '90.
Phant, b, Mr A. C. Bray's (late Mr Burton's), by Mr Pease's Victor—Mr J. Rouse's Vixen (date of birth unknown).
Preston Park Toby, d, Mr H. R. Fillmer's (late Mr E. W. Lulham's), by Mr F. Hickey's New Forest Tony—late owner's Strife, Jan. 15, '90.
Prince William, d, Mr W. G. Smithson's, by Mr J. E. Parkin's King—owner's Topsy, Nov. 22, '89.
Phoenix, d, Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Vicary's Vesuvian—owner's Recovery, Nov. '89.
Polydora, b, the Rev H. Piesen-Smith's, by Mr Clarke's Regent—owner's Prunella, Sept. 7, '88.
Queen of Sheba II., b, Mr S. J. Smith's, by Mr Redmond's Dominie—owner's Glenbrae, Feb. 14, '90.

Baby Bob, d. Mr J. W. Pim's, jun. (late Mr F. Kelly's), by late owner's Baby Hazard—his Sly One, July 11, '90.
 Baby Pailley, d. Mr G. Raper's, by owner's Baby Potter—his Maize, March 22, '90.
 Ragley, d. Mr G. Savage's, by Mr W. B. Hues's Dane Badger—owner's Lady Willoughby, Sept. 30, '90.
 Ralph, d. Mr A. W. Winton's (late Mr A. C. Fry's), by Mr E. B. Dale's Darkie—late owner's Just, May, '90.
 Ray, d. Mr R. Thornton's (late Mr W. Perrin's), by Mr Murchison's Buffo—Flint, March 22, '90.
 Redlight, d. Mr A. H. Clarke's, by Messrs Vicary's Vesuvius—owner's Rouge, Sept. 15, '90.
 Richmond Vase, b. Mr G. Raper's, by owner's Baby Potter—Mr W. Smith's Miss Mixture, March 29, '90.
 Ripple Tattlers, b. Mr W. Foster's, by owner's Ripple Reckon—his Ripple Tattler, Feb. 18, '90.
 Rockwood Sharp, d. Mr E. P. Birtwhistle's (late Mr G. Welburn's), by Painter—Grasmere Safety, Oct. 17, '90.
 Rosader, d. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Vicary's Venio—owner's Rosale, Nov., '90.
 Ruddy, b. Mr T. Slater's, jun. by Mr J. Boulton's Tass—owner's Stafel, Feb. 12, '90.
 Ruler III., d. Miss I. D. Hamilton's (late Mr W. M. Harvey's), by Mr A. H. Clark's Regent—Diamond Win, June 9, '90.
 Rasper Regent, d. Capt A. B. S. Fraser's, by owner's Rasper Roulon—his Rasper Rosa, April 4, '90.
 Rutland Starcher, d. Mr C. Mathin's, by Mr Horspool's Jack—owner's Rutland Nell, July 17, '90.
 Rhythm, b. Mr W. Harrison's, by owner's Ratio—his Verna, April 10, '90.
 Sand Viper (late Belmont Viper), d. Mr G. W. Oldin's (late Mr D. H. Owen's), by Mr E. M. Southwell's Stipendiary—late owner's Ness Myrrh, April 2, '90.
 Shaker, d. Mr V. B. Johnstone's, by Mr Astley's New Forest—owner's Lunacy, June 15, '90.
 Selhurst Belgravia (late Badger of Ighton, late Belgravia Badger), d. Mr A. Critchett's (late Mr H. V. Jones's), by Belgravia—Wisp, April 5, '90.
 Stretton Jackdaw, d. Capt G. T. Congreve's, by Mr Vicary's Venio—owner's Joan of Arc II., May 4, '90.
 Stretton Jill, b. Capt G. T. Congreve's, by Mr Vicary's Venio—owner's Joan of Arc II., May 4, '90.
 Stretton Joker, d. Capt G. T. Congreve's, by Mr Vicary's Venio—owner's Joan of Arc II., May 4, '90.
 Stretton Robber, d. Capt G. T. Congreve's, by owner's Jesuit—his Rustling, May 5, '90.
 Stretton Rocket, d. Captain Congreve's, by owner's Jesuit—his Rustling, May 5, '90.
 Stretton Vashli, b. Captain Congreve's, by Mr Astley's Dudley Dandy—owner's Eaton Vic, March 20, '90.
 Sir Tevot, d. Mr F. J. Highmore's, by Mr J. Ramshaw's Riddulph Twister—owner's Lady Shot, Jan. 18, '90.
 Snickersnee, d. Mr W. B. Hues's, by Mr L. P. C. Astley's Dudley Starcher—Hapton Badger, Dec. 28, '89.
 Spice Again, d. Mr C. J. Isaacs's, by Mr J. Harris's Quorn Mixture—owner's Donna Dusky, Dec. 30, '89.
 Southdown Chance, d. Mr E. W. Lulham's, by Mr P. Hikel's Belvarran—owner's Sanguine, March, '90.
 Southdown El Dorado, d. Mr E. W. Lulham's, by Mr P. Hikel's New Forest Tony—owner's Strife, Jan. 15, '90.
 Southdown Fanny, b. Mr E. W. Lulham's, by Mr P. Hikel's New Forest Tony—Mr S. C. Heald's Spinnet, Feb. 20, '90.
 Southdown Spes Bona, b. Mr E. W. Lulham's, by Mr P. Hikel's New Forest Tony—Mr S. C. Heald's Crafty, Nov. 13, '89.
 Southdown Spinnet, b. Mr E. W. Lulham's, by Mr P. Hikel's New Forest Tony—Mr S. C. Heald's Spinnet, Feb. 20, '90.
 Southdown Spot, d. Mr E. W. Lulham's, by Mr P. Hikel's New Forest Tony—Mr S. C. Heald's Crafty, Nov., '89.
 Storrington Baby, b. Mr A. Bramwell's (late Mr Nutt's), by late owner's Reform—his Rose, Sept., '88.
 Squire III., d. Mr H. W. Pryse's (late Mr A. Watkins's), by Mr Barnes's Sloper—late owner's Midgely IV., July 27, '90.
 Teme Sule Radnor, d. Mr P. Medlicott's, by Mr R. M. Butler's Puppi—owner's Wasp, Feb. 5, '90.
 Tenfel, d. Mr F. J. Highmore's, by Mr J. Ramshaw's Riddulph Twister—owner's Lady Shot, Jan. 18, '90.
 Tip IX., d. Mr R. A. Smith's (late Mr A. Watkins's), by Mr Barnes's Sloper—late owner's Midgely IV., July 27, '90.
 Tiruwy, b. Baronne E. Lazaretti's (late Mr M. Herrmann's), by late owner's Professor—Mr E. Dejosser's Silesian Vera, May 5, '89.

Trinity Don, d. Miss V. R. Cowell's (late Mr W. J. K. Cowell's), by unknown dog—late owner's Lella, Feb. 1, '89.
 Valerini, d. Messrs R. and C. G. Vicary's, by Mr F. Redmond's Dominie—owner's Veletta, March 21, '90.
 Valle, d. Messrs R. and C. G. Vicary's, by Mr F. Redmond's Dominie—owner's Veletta, March 21, '90.
 Venite, b. Messrs R. and C. G. Vicary's, by owner's Venio—their Velvet Virginia, March 18, '90.
 Vinet, d. Messrs R. and C. G. Vicary's, by owner's Vernet—their Messenger, Feb. 14, '90.
 Vinot, d. Messrs R. and C. G. Vicary's, by owner's Vernet—their Messenger, Feb. 14, '90.
 Visitor, d. Major J. H. How's, by Mr Vicary's Venio—owner's Relapse, March 28, '90.
 Vorna, b. Mr W. Harrison's, by Mr R. Vicary's Veronese—owner's Lorna, Jan., '89.
 W. Oakes Lucy Locket, b. Mr W. S. Marsh's, by owner's Deal Pluck—his Devise, July 8, '89.
 W. Oakes Stoner, b. Mr W. S. Marsh's, by owner's Deal Pluck—his Devise, Jan. 30, '90.
 Yarmouth Lad, d. Mr W. J. Price's, by Mr W. J. Pitt's Spinner—owner's Lady Scarborough, May 22, '90.
 Yarmouth Trick, d. Mr W. J. Price's, by Mr Pitt's Spinner—owner's Lady Scarborough, May 22, '90.
 Yarrowas, d. Miss B. Coates's, by Mr Dawson's Tip—Mr Brevin's Loomie II., June 10, '90.

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.

Barton Rosebud (late Rebel Rose), b. Sir H. F. de Trafford, Bart's, (late Messrs Graham and Young's), by Mr Young's Tolly II.—his Rose, Aug. 10, '89.
 Bathampton Flirt, b. Mr W. T. Vincent's (late Mr A. Damsarell's), by Mr W. Carriek's Carlisle Tack—late owner's Dartmoor Ripple, Dec. 10, '89.
 Belle Bilton, b. Mr A. Matter's, by owner's Lord Edward—Mr Andrews's Rouch, March 22, '90.
 Belle Vue Tartar, d. Mr H. P. Nickalls's, by owner's Nimble Jack—Mr A. Nicholls's Clary, Nov. 14, '89.
 Brighton Grip, d. Capt E. Pearson's (late Mr L. Fugh's), by Timman—Bicker, Feb. 2, '90.
 Brighton Rose, b. Capt E. Pearson's (late Mr J. Fugh's), by Timman—Lill, Jan. 22, '90.
 Brighton Tiger, d. Capt E. Pearson's (late Mr J. Fugh's), by Timman—Lill, Jan. 22, '90.
 Brighton Vic (late Vio), b. Capt E. Pearson's (late Mr L. Fugh's), by Harriet Surprise—Vie, July 1, '89.
 Bourne Ruffian, d. Mr T. M. Baxter's, by Mr J. Watkins's Tally Ho II.—owner's Ebor Erinna, Jan. 12, '90.
 Burford Broom, d. Mr H. Cox's, by owner's Metchley Topper—his Lady Connie la Macreut, June 26, '89.
 Busher Best, b. Mr C. W. Wharton's (late Mr A. Matter's), by late owner's Lord Edward—Mr Weldon's Lady Jane of Streatham, Jan. 8, '90.
 Bushey Brighton, d. Mr C. W. Wharton's, by Mr G. Raper's Brittle—owner's Bushey Briar, May 13, '90.
 Colonel Bragg, d. Miss Johnson's, by Carlisle Twist—Mr G. H. Campbell's Scotch Bess, May 6, '90.
 Corsair, d. Mr G. W. Cook's, by Captain Keom's Clam—Mr O. Kelly's Bonnie, Jan. 21, '90.
 Dudley Fidget, b. Mr L. P. C. Astley's (late Mr T. Wootton's), by late owner's Jack II.—his Tasse II., July 5, '89.
 Duffer, d. Mr H. South's (late Mr L. O'Malley's), by late owner's Mansfield Pincher—his Chelsea Gipsy, April, '90.
 Frivolity, b. Mr F. P. M. Wilson's (late Mr E. Emery's), by Mr Beard's Emery—Mr West's Nell, Aug., '90.
 Gipsy Girl, b. Mr C. Niblett's (late Mr W. Haylarr's), by Mr F. Cochrane's Pincher—late owner's Lady, Dec. 5, '88.
 Hayes Bashier, d. Mr J. E. Whittle's, by owner's Hayes Warrior—his Bounce II., March 4, '90.
 Hayes Bruiser, d. Mr J. E. Whittle's, by owner's Hayes Warrior—his Bounce II., March 4, '90.
 Hayes Max, d. Mr J. E. Whittle's (late Messrs Maxwell and Cassell's), by late owner's Jack's Again—their Tees Tat (date of birth unknown).
 Hayes Wire, b. Mr J. E. Whittle's, by owner's Hayes Max—owner's Bounce II., Aug. 2, '89.
 Jester Tom, d. Mr J. L. Hoskin's (late Mr E. Lunn's), by Mr W. L. Johnson's Ossall Ragman—late owner's Trickery, May 27, '90.
 Knapdale Bodger, d. Mr A. P. Barry's, by Mr A. Matter's Lord Edward—Bushey Shifty, May 22, '90.
 Knapdale Bramble, b. Mr A. P. Barry's, by Mr A. Matter's Lord Edward—Bushey Shifty, May 22, '90.
 Knapdale Nettle, b. Mr A. P. Barry's, by Mr A. Matter's Juggler—Tricky, May 24, '90.
 Langham (The), d. Mr W. Smith's, by Mr A. Matter's Lord Edward—owner's Tadcaster, June 15, '90.
 Lee Jock, d. Mr A. Tasker's, by Mr C. S. Boardman's Don Pedro—Mr W. H. Lewis's Jenny, March 12, '90.

Lexden Beauty, b. Mr B. Ross's, by Mr J. McGrath's Carlisle Tyro—owner's Lexden Nettle, March 6, '90.
 Lexden Belle, b. Mr B. Ross's, by Mr J. McGrath's Carlisle Tyro—owner's Lexden Nettle, March 6, '90.
 Lexden Tyro, d. Mr B. Ross's, by Mr J. McGrath's Carlisle Tyro—owner's Lexden Nettle, March 6, '90.
 Linda, b. Mr A. J. Hatt's, by Mr Stephen's Turk—owner's Mam, July 1, '90.
 Lladum Venus, b. Mr R. Whittton's (late Mr G. Roberts's), by Mitchelton Nallor—unknown bitch, Aug., '89.
 Lord Charles, d. Mr T. P. Bowman's (late Mr J. Alderwood's), by Lord Lonsdale's Darter—Mr Hibbins's unnamed bitch, Jan. 17, '90.
 Lord Walter, d. Mr A. Critchett's, by Mr A. McCulloch's Lord Stanley's—owner's Tees Step, Sept. 3, '90.
 Lumen, d. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Carriek's Carlisle Tack—owner's Luxury, Dec. 18, '89.
 Madeira Belle, b. Mr F. Cutmore's (late Mr W. A. Dixon's), by Filbert—late owner's Flo, '89.
 Madeira Trivia, b. Mr F. Cutmore's, by Mr W. A. Dixon's Teignmouth Nap—owner's Madeira Belle, Feb. 13, '90.
 Malton Nettle, b. Mr A. Maxwell's (late Mr T. Hobson's), by Mr W. Carr's Sling—late owner's Puss, Jan. 3, '90.
 Merle Grotina, b. Mr G. W. Garnett's (late Mr Bruce's), by late owner's Jock—Stoney Lass, July, '84.
 Moreland Tuffan, d. Mr J. Marston's, by owner's Rattler—his Vizen, June, '89.
 My Charlie, d. Mr H. South's (late Mr L. O'Malley's), by late owner's Mansfield Pincher—his Chelsea Gipsy, April, '90.
 Oakham Grip, b. Mr J. Alderwood's (late Mr E. Pearson's), by Ossall Ragman—Mr T. H. Hampson's Nell, Dec. 5, '90.
 Orrell Vio, b. Mr J. Tyrer's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Panta, d. Miss C. Tristram's (late Mr J. C. Tristram's), by Mr T. Evans's Hornsieglow Crutch—his Grex, July 16, '89.
 Putney Pearl, b. Mr L. O'Malley's, by owner's Mansfield Pincher—his Chelsea Gipsy, April, '90.
 Putney Pilot, d. Mr L. O'Malley's, by owner's Mansfield Pincher—his Chelsea Gipsy, April, '90.
 Putney Pincher, d. Mr L. O'Malley's (late Mr L. O'Malley's), by late owner's Performer—Mr D. Ware's Nettle, July, '90.
 Baby Tyro, d. Mr G. Raper's, by Carlisle Tyro—Mr B. Ross's Lexden Nettle, March 6, '90.
 Stratford Twist, b. Mr H. K. Morrish's, by unknown dog—Mr R. S. Badgett's Nettle, March, '89.
 Sister Flo, b. Mr A. Matter's, by owner's Lord Edward—Mr Andrews's Rouch, March 22, '90.
 Scotch Kitty, b. Mr G. H. Campbell's, by Carlisle Twist—owner's Scotch Bess, May 6, '90.
 Scotch Mist, d. Mr A. Chamberlain's (late Mr J. Chamberlain's) (ped. unknown), March 20, '90.
 South's Lady Bird, b. Mr H. South's (late Mr L. O'Malley's), by late owner's Mansfield Pincher—his Chelsea Gipsy, April, '90.
 Theodilite, d. Mr G. W. by Mr J. Garren's Barton Tick—Mr G. L. Finlay's Mother Bunch, July 3, '90.
 Trick, d. Mr H. Dainty's (late Mr Harvey's), by Old Bisk—unknown bitch, about April, '88.
 Tom King, d. Mr W. Smith's, by Mr A. Matter's Lord Edward—owner's Tadcaster, June 15, '90.
 Waltham Tally Ho, d. Mr J. Watkins's, by owner's Tally Ho II.—his Nell Gwynna, Nov. 8, '89.
 Wellingboro Bess, b. Mr G. Bird's, by Mr H. Edwards's Banker—Mr Birch's Trickery, May 6, '88.
 Young Timothy, d. Mr S. R. Vernon's (late Mr F. Britnell's), by Mr H. Cox's Metchley Topper—late owner's Lady Clare, Sept. 23, '89.

POINTERS.

Bang of Ecoll, d. Mr W. L. Nicholson's, by owner's Bean of Kent—his Moll Drayton, Jan., '90.
 Bean of Drayton, b. Mr W. L. Nicholson's, by owner's Bean of Kent—his Moll Drayton, Jan., '90.
 Bertha of Drayton, b. Mr W. L. Nicholson's, by owner's Bean of Kent—his Moll Drayton, Jan., '90.
 Dart III., b. Mr G. Worthington's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Gladys III., Feb. 9, '90.
 Devonshire Bobby, d. Messrs Bulled and Turner's (late Mr C. W. Wilson's), by Mr Book's Nao of Upton—late owner's Belle of Kippen, May, '89.
 Dolomite, b. Mr G. Worthington's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Gladys III., Feb. 9, '90.
 Gladie, b. Mr G. Worthington's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Gladys III., Feb. 9, '90.
 Grip, b. Mr E. Bishop's, by Mr G. Furner's Cackham Brush II.—his Sussex Bell, Oct. 1, '89.

Glory, d, Mr G. Worthington's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Gladys III., Feb. 9, '90.
Gobang III., d, Mr G. Worthington's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Gladys III., Feb. 9, '90.
Goodwood Bess, b, Mr H. C. Farners, by Mr J. G. Gorman's Cackham Brush II.—owner's Sussex Bell, July 10, '90.
Goodwood Bolt, d, Mr H. C. Farners, by Mr J. G. Gorman's Cackham Brush II.—owner's Sussex Bell, July 10, '90.
Goodwood Grip, b, Mr H. C. Farners, by Mr J. G. Gorman's Cackham Brush II.—owner's Sussex Bell, July 10, '90.
Goodwood Nell, b, Mr H. C. Farners, by Mr J. G. Gorman's Cackham Brush II.—owner's Sussex Bell, July 10, '90.
Heather Brag, d, Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Flake o' the Border—his Regent of Milton, June, '89.
Heather Bloom, b, Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Flake o' the Border—his Regent of Milton, June, '89.
Jill B, b, Mr E. Bishop's, by Mr Wild's Jock—his Jessie, about Oct., '89.
Le Baby, d, Mr C. Ridley's, by Mr W. Jenkins' Nasa of the Craig—owner's Nell of Neath, March 10, '90.
Le Rector, d, Mr C. Ridley's, by Mr W. Jenkins' Nasa of the Craig—owner's Nell of Neath, March 10, '90.
Le Rouben, d, Mr C. Ridley's, by Mr W. Jenkins' Nasa of the Craig—owner's Nell of Neath, March 10, '90.
Lord Knockdown, d, Mr W. F. Glasier's, by Mr E. Harrison's Bang Bang—Mr G. Horspool's Lady Portland, Feb. 2, '90.
Merry Lucy, b, Mr J. J. Coulbeck's (ped. unknown), about May, '88.
Newton Don, d, Mr J. Percy's (late Mr F. E. Wilkinson's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Princess Ada, b, Mr W. Cattermole's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Islington Nell, Dec. 11, '89.
Princess Etelka, b, Mr G. A. Schofield's, by Mr J. Brierley's Shot—Mr S. Mallalieu's Lance, April 29, '90.
Princess Louise, b, Mr W. Cattermole's, by Mr E. C. Norrish's Saddleback—owner's Islington Nell, Dec. 11, '89.
Betty, b, Mr T. Simond's, by owner's Satan—Mr J. Meen's Belle of Crosby, about May 14, '92.
Russian Clara (late Anna), b, Mr A. Tulasiff's, by owner's Hafiz—his Tamara, Sept. 14, '87.
Sandford Dagmar, b, Mr E. C. Norrish's, by owner's Pride of Sandford—his Dagmar, Feb. 12, '89.
Tower, d, Mr T. J. Curry's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Tyrant Twig, d, Mr J. Thornton's, by Mr M. B. Dodd's Bang—owner's Loo, Aug. 15, '89.
Wharnton Dart, d, Mr G. A. Schofield's, by Mr Brierley's Shot—Mr S. Mallalieu's Lance, April 29, '90.
Whin of Aldenham, b, Mr A. G. H. Gibbs's (late Mr H. Lonsdale's), by Ighfield Dick—Polly Peacham, July, '89.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Barnby Flash, b, Mr F. Platt's (late Mr W. Moon's), by Mr J. B. Cockerton's Real Tory—late owner's Iris II., April 25, '90.
Bess VII., b, Mr D. Cooper's, by Mr J. Armstrong's Young Dash III.—Mr E. Armstrong's Venus, '87.
Dashing Ben, d, Mr E. Bishop's (ped. unknown), about May, '88.
Don of Loughborough, d, Mr C. J. Isaacs' (late Mr Langmore's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Duchess of Iffracombe, b, Mr F. R. Boatfield's (late Mr W. J. Wippell's) (ped. unknown), April 26, '89.
Endrick Prince, d, Mr T. Brown's (late Mr McDonald's), by Prince Rupert II.—Mabel, July, '87.
Marion of Arvon, b, Mr W. C. Whiskin's (late Mr T. Steadman's), by late owner's Sir Colin—his Heather Juno, March 12, '89.
Nester, d, Mr H. Warren's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Newtown, d, Mr W. C. Mitchell's (late Mr A. D. Dawson's), by Sir Arthur—Belle of Newtown, May 8, '90.
Newtown Beauty, b, Mr W. C. Mitchell's (late Mr A. D. Dawson's), by Sir Arthur—Belle of Newtown, May 8, '90.
Phlox, b, Mr F. Platt's (late Mr W. Moon's), by Mr J. B. Cockerton's Real Tory—late owner's Iris II., April 25, '90.
Queen of Fines, b, Mr E. Roussel's, by owner's Young Allister—his Countess Moll II., Oct. 26, '88.
Sheen, d, Mr C. E. Woolston's (late Mr F. Parker-Rhodes's) (ped. unknown), Feb. 1, '89.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Merkland Don III. (late Chip Chap), d, Miss Vaughan's (late Mr G. R. Cumpston's), by Mr W. F. Winn's Merkland Don II.—his Heather Blooms II., Nov. 14, '88.
Nell XVI., b, Mr R. Person's (late Mr P. Carl-lard's), by late owner's Young Rock I.—his Fan, April 21, '90.
Pemberton Don, d, Mr T. Silcock's (late Mr P. R. Jones's), by Mrs Banks' Donald—late owner's Shy Duchess, Sept. 11, '89.
Rose VIII., b, Mr H. Homewood's, by Mr Gates' unnamed dog—owner's Homewood Nell, May, '90.

IRISH SETTERS.

Althea, b, Capt H. M. Dunlop's (late Major T. C. Jameson's), by late owner's Ponto—Col D. L. Brain's Nadine, May 20, '90.
Breene, b, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by Rev E. O'Callaghan's Shandon II.—owner's Macs Little Nell, April 22, '90.
Carrots, d, Mr R. H. Brunton's (late Mr Daniel's), by Roy II.—Netherby Kato, April, '87.
Cato, d, Mrs G. Bellew's, by owner's Dash—her Fritz, May 15, '90.
Dermott Rhu, d, Mr J. C. Boyd's (late Major T. C. Jameson's), by late owner's Ponto—his Drenagh, April 15, '90.
Dulce, b, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by owner's Rosmore—Mr A. Moore's Flirt, April 29, '90.
Flash III., d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by owner's Dartrey—his Lalla Rookh, May 3, '90.
Harebell, b, Capt W. V. Hopegood's, by Major Jameson's Ponto—owner's Mousie, June 24, '90.
Harleck, d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by Rev E. O'Callaghan's Shandon II.—owner's Macs Little Nell, April 22, '90.
Headman, d, Capt W. V. Hopegood's, by Major Jameson's Ponto—owner's Mousie, June 24, '90.
Hearstone, b, Capt W. V. Hopegood's, by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—owner's Mousie, June 24, '90.
Hearty, d, Capt W. V. Hopegood's, by Major Jameson's Ponto—owner's Mousie, June 24, '90.
Henmore Thaisa, b, Mr W. H. Cooper's (late Dr Morrison's), by Rev E. O'Callaghan's Shandon II.—late owner's Daphne, Sept., '88.
Kilkenny, b, Mr P. A. Beck's, by owner's Lismore—his Killaloe, March 26, '90.
Killiney Ranger, d, Mr H. Waterhouse's (late Mr Smith's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Killiney Rock, d, Mr H. Waterhouse's (late Mr G. Tyson's), by Mr L. F. Perrin's Hector—Mr T. M'Cutchen's Killiney Jill, March 19, '88.
Killana, b, Mr P. A. Beck's, by owner's Lismore—his Killaloe, March 26, '90.
Kilrea, d, Mr J. Houston's (late Mr J. M'Evoy's), by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—late owner's Strabane Pride, June 18, '90.
Lanister II., d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by owner's Rosmore—Mr A. Moore's Flirt, April 29, '90.
Lismore II., d, Mr P. A. Beck's, by owner's Lismore—his Killaloe, March 26, '90.
Maghera, d, Miss B. M'Crea's (late Mr J. M'Evoy's), by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—late owner's Strabane Pride, June 18, '90.
Mike Donovan, d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by Rev R. O'Callaghan's Shandon II.—owner's Macs Little Nell, April 22, '90.
Milvyea Grouse, d, Mr G. Maxwell's, by owner's Grouse of Glenlee—his Dick, Jan. 3, '90.
Mulroy, d, Mr T. C. Tisdall's (late Major T. C. Jameson's), by late owner's Ponto—his Drenagh, April 15, '90.
Paddy VII., d, Mr F. Thacker's (late Miss H. Wansborough's), by Rev R. O'Callaghan's Shandon II.—Dr Morrison's Daphne, Sept., '89.
Poteen, d, Captain W. V. Hopegood's, by Major Jameson's Ponto—owner's Mousie, June 24, '90.
Rich, d, Mr C. T. Blott's (late Mr E. Singleton's) (ped. unknown), April, '89.
Rush, d, Mr C. F. H. Fembury's (ped. unknown), July, '89.
Strabane Bantam, d, Mr J. McEvoy's, by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—owner's Strabane Pride, June 18, '90.
Strabane Grouse, d, Mr J. McEvoy's, by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—owner's Strabane Pride, June 18, '90.
Strabane Joe, d, Mr J. McEvoy's, by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—owner's Strabane Pride, June 18, '90.
Strabane Lily, b, Mr J. McEvoy's, by Major T. C. Jameson's Ponto—owner's Strabane Pride, June 18, '90.
Shelagh Rhu, b, Mr J. C. Boyd's (late Major T. C. Jameson's), by late owner's Ponto—his Drenagh, April 15, '90.
Sir Michael, d, Mr A. Beaudand's, by Mr W. H. Cooper's Muskerrey—owner's Bobola, July 4, '90.
Shottesbrook Swift, d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by Rev R. O'Callaghan's Shandon II.—owner's Macs Little Nell, April 22, '90.
Shottesbrook Val, b, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by owner's Dartrey—his Lalla Rookh, May 3, '90.

Tarbert, d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by owner's Dartrey—his Lalla Rookh, May 3, '90.

WAVY-COATED RETRIEVERS.

Almon Sam, d, Mr F. Wardle's, by owner's Mr Tutsham—his Tutsham Whim, June 25, '88.
Black Ink, b, Mr Harding Cox's, by owner's Black-thorn—Mr Solly's Mavis II., Aug. 29, '89.
Bonnie Black, b, Mr A. Mutter's (late Mr Standen's), by owner's Wit—late owner's Nell, Sept., '89.
Broute, d, Mr H. Warren's (late Mr Price's), by Mr Thorpe's Zelstone—Bridget, Sept., '88.
Christy, b, Mrs Whiffia's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Dallas, d, Mr A. W. Mitchell's, by Mr D. Morriel's Censor the Sweeper—owner's Flirt III., Jan. 5, '90.
Hobson Belle, b, Rev D. Elton's (late Mr G. A. Pritchard's), by Mr M. Macdonald's Bel Esprit—late owner's Simple, June 14, '89.
Jean II., b, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Sprowston Jet, March 25, '90.
Jeer II., d, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Sprowston Jet, March 25, '90.
Jerk, d, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Sprowston Jet, March 25, '90.
Lady Grace, b, Mr E. Lass's (late Mr E. Cottrell's), by Mr G. T. Bartram's Zampa—late owner's Peggotty, March 3, '90.
Lady Killie, b, Mr J. M. Lipscomb's (ped. unknown), Sept., '88.
Laurel of Aldenham, b, Mr A. G. H. Gibbs's, by owner's Holly of Aldenham—his Jessie, Feb. 10, '90.
Lord Nelson, d, Mr A. E. Bates's (late Mr J. Mug-gin's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Mab II., b, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Zero, March 1, '90.
Maize II., d, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Zero, March 1, '90.
Maux, d, Lieut-Colonel H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—Mr J. Wright's Bronze, Feb. 13, '90.
Maude III., b, Lieut-Col H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Zero, March 1, '90.
May II., b, Lieut-Col H. C. Leigh's, by owner's Mahdi—his Zero, March 1, '90.
Myrrh, d, Lieut-Col H. C. Leigh's, by Mr J. Worrall's Don—owner's Myra II., Feb. 16, '90.
Mynchen, b, Lieut-Col H. C. Leigh's, by Mr J. Worrall's Don—owner's Myra II., Feb. 16, '90.
Nell Black, b, Mr J. W. Galloway's, by Mr J. Norland's Bellstone—owner's Fan, July 5, '88.
Nellie of Arvon, b, Mr W. C. Whiskin's, by Mr G. W. D. A. Smith's Sweep—owner's Boss of Arvon, Aug. 1, '89.
Ribble Jet, b, Mr W. Richard's, by Mr S. E. Shirley's Hawkstone—his Silence, Aug. 28, '89.
Speculation, d, Mrs M. Wells's (ped. unknown), June, '89.

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVERS.

Berkeley Chicory, b, Mr A. Clarkson's, by Mr G. Bedford's Mikado—owner's Berkeley Kate, March 25, '90.
Eddie Deane, b, Mr D. Robertson's, by Mr G. Leeson's Eclipse—his Wrawby Queen, April 7, '89.
Gloom II., b, Mr W. Ryder's (late Mr J. Murray's), by Mr T. M. Stewart's Black Pearl of Kinnoul—late owner's Harriot Gyp, Dec. 4, '89.
Moosebank Wallace, d, Mr D. MacLeod's (late Mr J. MacLeod's), by Mr Slater's Black Rover—Mr Bakie's Liver Gyp, Feb. 15, '88.
Patience, b, Mr J. Kidd's, by owner's Black Curly—his Black Topsy, May 14, '90.
Sheba, b, Mr R. Shorrocks's (late Mr J. Boyle's), by late owner's Doctor—Mr J. Buck's Surprise, Dec. 6, '89.
Queen's Sweetheart, b, Mr G. H. Smith's, by Queen's Queen's Minstrel—his Queen's Dowry, Nov., '89.
Tiverton Bessie, b, Mr S. Darby's, by owner's Tiverton Victor—Mr A. Swanger's Lady Koffee, Sept. 6, '89.
Young Lord Sweep, d, Mr H. Stinchcombe's (late Mr E. Carr's), by Mr Gray's Old Bob—late owner's Nell, Feb. 18, '90.

SPANIELS (IRISH).

Biddy Doolan, b, Mr C. Browne's (late Rev M. C. H. Bird's), by Boy Doolan—late owner's Fan, Aug. 4, '89.
Hayes Kitty, b, Mr J. R. Whittle's, by Mr F. Tomlin's Patsey O'Toole—owner's Lena Liffey, July 13, '89.
Jessie Shaugraun, b, Mr L. Eyke's, by Mr G. T. Miller's The Shaugraun—owner's Belle of the Vale, July 5, '89.
Nella, b, Mr W. H. Baser's (late Mr A. Glaisby's), by late owner's Spratts Patent—his Eileen O'Brien, July 2, '90.

SPANIELS (CLUMBER).

Dunno, d, Mr E. Hutton's (late Mr J. Richards's), by Lord Manor's Brush II.—Mr Fulham's Floss, Oct., '89.
 Marholm Nap, d, Mr S. Boyer's (ped. unknown), about April, '89.
 Kestler, d, Mr W. Haseldine's, by Mr Ellworthy's Pudge—Mr G. Plivings's Mab, July 10, '89.
 Wcombe Rattle, b, Mr W. W. Collman's, by Mrs Ginger's Noble II.—Mr J. White's Rattle, Jan. 4, '89.

SPANIELS (SUSSEX).

Plantation Nell, b, Mr L. Birrell's, by Forest Caistor—owner's Mabel, July 10, '88.
 Rompolins, d, Mr E. C. Vallance's (late Mr W. H. Halliwell's), by Mr E. Standing's unnamed dog—his unnamed bitch, '87.
 Shotover, d, Mr E. Kyott's (late Mr A. Hillman's) (ped. unknown), July 6, '87.
 Southwick Rose, b, Mr A. Brazier's, by Ben—Fan, June 15, '89.
 Vizen, b, Mr F. E. Graham's (late Mr M. Woodland's), by late owner's Bridford Laddie—Messrs Holly Bros., Aurela, Sept. 19, '88.

FIELD SPANIELS.

Anderson Carlo, d, Mr R. McLean's, by Shot—Mr G. Holly's Duchess II., Sept., '89.
 Athol, d, Mr W. H. Wickes's (late Mr J. Smith's), by Mr Fridmore's Atherstone Bob—late owner's Colchill Nell, May 27, '89.
 Blackcock, d, Mr F. Gibbs's (late Mr E. Rose's), by Mr Pardoe's Beverley Don—late owner's Fan, Oct. 3, '89.
 Bridford Duke, d, Mr M. Woodland's, by owner's Bridford Bertie—his Squaw, Aug. 6, '88.
 Burton Countess, b, Mr E. W. Lees's, by Mr T. Taylor's Sweep II.—Mr J. Patrick's Lynn Countess, Aug. 17, '90.
 Chesterton Dash (late Trumpington Dash), d, Mr P. E. Lee Gross's (late Mr C. C. Laurence's), by late owner's Wedgwood—Mr T. Harrington's Trumpington Sweep, May 12, '89.
 Coal, b, Mr R. Topping's (late Mr T. M. Dixon's) (ped. unknown), March 10, '87.
 Dennistoun Turk, d, Mr L. Birrell's, by Shot—Mr G. Holly's Duchess VI., Sept., '89.
 Elsie Walker, b, Mr H. W. Lewis's, by Mr T. Marples's Moonstone—owner's May Walker, April 24, '90.
 Finedon Boss, d, Mr T. Child's (late Mr Heygate's), by late owner's Sweep—owner's Nell, Jan. 1, '89.
 Flimsy, b, Mr H. Pollard's, by Mr A. Muirhead's Sterling—owner's Fidget, Oct. 30, '89.
 Grand Prince, d, Mr R. Strong's (late Mr Harvott's), by Major Graham's dog—late owner's Vick, May 17, '89.
 Greyhen, b, Mr F. Gibbs's (late Mr Nock's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Haddoa Sweep, d, Mr F. N. Heygate's (late Mr J. W. Sarjeant's), by late owner's Rollo II.—his Tiny, '88.
 Heather Flash, b, Mr R. Chapman's (late Mr Thomson's), by owner's Newton Abbot Tinker—late owner's Jet, March, '89.
 Kaga, b, Mr W. S. Dexter's, by Mr C. C. Laurence's Chesterton Rover—Mr J. F. Lindsay's Mignonette, Oct. 31, '88.
 Laister, d, Mr W. H. James's (late Mr J. G. Palmer's), by Mr T. Marples's Moonstone—late owner's Jessa, March 24, '90.
 La Reine, b, Mr W. Preston's, by Mr A. Fletcher's Sterling II.—Mr J. W. Robertson's Wena, June 21, '90.
 Le Roi, d, Mr J. W. Robertson's, by Mr A. Fletcher's Sterling II.—owner's Wena, June 21, '90.
 Lurline, b, Mr H. Pollard's, by Mr A. Muirhead's Sterling—owner's Louie Longdale, July 23, '88.
 Maccluff, d, Mr E. Maltby's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Rutland Jet, b, Mr G. W. Carter's, by Rollo—Floss, about Oct., '87.
 Stanley, d, Mr J. W. Robertson's, by Mr A. Fletcher's Candidate—owner's Wena, Nov. 2, '89.
 Sprowston Noie, b, Mr G. S. Hughes's (late Rev E. Mortlock's), by late owner's Bridford Bobbie—his Tote, Sept. 10, '89.
 Twilight, d, Mr H. Pollard's (late Mr J. Hill's), by Mr A. Muirhead's Sterling—Mr Marston's Moonlight, June 5, '88.
 Unknown (The), d, Mr J. Polding's (late Mr Whiteledge's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

DACHSHUNDS.

Carmen, b, Mr F. Vornberger's, by Mr A. Münder's Hundesort's Waldman—his Mascotte, Oct. 30, '89.
 Coati, b, Mr H. A. Walker's (late Mr R. Stainton's), by Mr Lee's Otto—late owner's Stareton Venus, Sept. 6, '88.

Duckmanton Winkle, d, Mr A. W. Byron's (late Mr W. Arkwright's), by Mr H. Jones's Jingle—owner's Mironna, July 16, '89.
 Ephraim, d, Miss M. Amos's (late Mrs Bicknell's), by late owner's Joe—her Judy, June, '87.
 Grubby, d, Capt J. E. Ellis's, by owner's Rabe—his Tiny, March 14, '90.
 Graf Superbus, d, Miss M. H. Simpson's (late Mr H. de C. Peele's), by Juan—Perpetua, July 12, '89.
 Geta, b, Mrs J. S. Bain's (late Mr A. B. Dixon's), by late owner's Grief—his Blitz, Dec. 21, '88.
 Lady Fanny, b, Mr B. Bedward's (late Countess of Harrington's), by late owner's Puck—her Bell, Jan. 16, '90.
 Lady Jane, b, Miss Ramsbottom's, by owner's Osman—her Waldine, March 3, '89.
 Laputa, b, Rev G. F. Lovell's, by Mr H. Jones's Jocelyn—owner's Ella, April 28, '90.
 Lightfoot, d, Rev G. F. Lovell's, by Mr H. Jones's Jocelyn—owner's Ella, April 28, '90.
 Lilliput, d, Rev G. F. Lovell's, by Mr H. Jones's Jocelyn—owner's Ella, April 28, '90.
 Miss Grisel, b, Mr C. Chatteris's, by owner's Bendigo—his Blitz, July 1, '89.
 Miss Rumbo, b, Mr C. Chatteris's, by owner's Bendigo—his Blitz, July 1, '89.
 Sandow, d, Mr N. D. Smith's, by owner's Snap-dragon—his Zenia, April 7, '90.
 Snooker, d, Mr C. Chatteris's, by owner's Bendigo—his Blitz, July 1, '89.
 Taw, d, Mrs P. Ohlenschläger's (late Mr A. Maassen's), by late owner's Mineur—his Waldine, Nov. 15, '89.
 Val, d, Mr E. C. Vallance's (late Mrs Sutton's) (ped. unknown), '89.
 Xenophon, d, Mr A. G. Tonks's, by Mr F. Reeve's Sweep—his Loches, June 5, '90.

MASTIFFS.

Black Watch, d, Mr J. Finlay's, by owner's Black Watch—his Countess, Oct. 17, '89.
 Comet, b, Mrs Stopford's, by owner's Ilford Chancer—her Lady Lu, Dec. 4, '89.
 Coombe Baron, d, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by Mr T. W. Allen's Montgomery—owner's Coombe Daphne, Aug. 25, '89.
 Coombe Baroness, b, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by Mr T. W. Allen's Montgomery—owner's Coombe Daphne, Aug. 25, '89.
 Coombe Betty, b, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by Mr Taunton's Beaufort—owner's Princess Rita, Oct. 15, '89.
 Coombe Biddy, b, Mr M. Beaufoy's, by Mr Taunton's Beaufort—owner's Princess Rita, Oct. 15, '89.
 Hector V., d, Mr E. M. Carter's (late Mr T. Jennings's), by unknown dog—late owner's Primula, Sept. 24, '87.
 Higham Lion, d, Mr J. Thompson's (ped. unknown), about May, '88.
 Ilford County Member, d, Mr R. Cook's, by Rev Van Doorn's Jack Thyr—Mr C. A. Bunn's Ilford Lady Cobrey, Nov. 15, '89.
 Jack Hugo, d, Mr W. Makinson's, by Mr G. W. Alcock's Ilford Chancellor—owner's Mona's Queen, July 6, '89.
 Leo XV., d, Mr A. H. Collis's (late Mr J. J. Watkins's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Lion XIV., d, Mr T. E. Branson's (late Mr W. H. S. L's), by late owner's Bob—his Duchess, Nov. 13, '87.
 Lord Cecil, d, Miss Musson's (late Dr J. S. Turner's), by late owner's Beaufort—his Juno, Oct. 10, '88.
 Montgomery II. (late Isaac Walton), d, Mr T. W. Allen's (late Mr A. Andrews's), by owner's Montgomery—late owner's Lady Florida, June 27, '89.
 Pinto IV., d, Mr P. H. Carter's (late Mr T. Jennings's), by unknown dog—late owner's Primula, Sept. 24, '87.
 Romp, b, Mr J. S. Hopkins's, by owner's Titan—his Hynden, April 11, '89.
 Rosamond, b, Mr J. S. Hopkins's, by owner's Titan—his Hynden, April 11, '89.
 Tiny Hotspur, b, Mr J. O'Connell's, by Mr W. K. Taunton's Hotspur—owner's Fair Rosamond, Sept. 26, '89.
 Wigan Beatrice, b, Mr R. Parr's, by Dr Longest's Vulcan—Mr E. Layland's Leena, Aug., '84.

ST. BERNARDS (ROUGH-COATED).

Amphion, d, Mr H. F. Newman's (late Mr G. J. Groves's), by late owner's Ben Beaconsfield—Mr J. Howell's Lady Herne II., March 3, '90.
 Barmecide, d, Mr J. H. Rutherglen's, by Mr T. H. Green's Sir Bedivere—owner's Lady Smeewell, Feb. 21, '90.
 Barrovian Wonder, d, Mr H. R. Crouch's, by Mr T. N. Wilson's Monk—owner's Queen Koko, Oct. 23, '89.
 Blondia, d, Mr E. Moody's (late Mr W. Bush's), by late owner's Major General—his Bessie, Dec. 3, '89.

Bonnie Monk, d, Mr H. R. Gray's (late Mr C. H. Moser's), by late owner's Bonnie Bernie—his Maid of the Valley, Jan. 18, '90.
 Boss V., d, Mr W. W. Venn's, by Pliny—Himers, May 27, '89.
 Broad St. Queen, b, Mr S. Groves's, by Viscount Hector—Mr E. Edwards's Gipsy Queen, July 8, '89.
 Brum, d, Mr W. H. Barford's (late Mr J. Barford's), by Mr S. W. Smith's Aristocrat—late owner's Derwent Alternas, Aug. 9, '90.
 Bullo, d, Mr J. Griffiths's (late Mr P. Swainson's), by Mr Clipstone's Randy—Mr Brown's Duchess, June 30, '90.
 Captain Hornby, d, Mr E. Cooper's (late Mr P. Horribin's), by Mr Holdin's Gay Hermit—late owner's bitch, Oct. 20, '88.
 Champagne, d, Mr W. Pindard's (late Mr W. H. Elworthy's), by Mr L. Timmis's March Victor—late owner's Songstress, July 15, '90.
 Clarence, d, Mr A. Arnold's, by owner's Rex IV.—Mr R. Peil's Flo, Feb. 24, '89.
 Clito III., d, Mr R. Barley's (late Mr H. Squil's), by Mr Hyams's Prince Bernard—Mr J. McDuell's Lady Gertrude, Sept. 5, '86.
 Countess Poul, b, Miss E. E. Everard's (late Mr B. Harde's), by Mr W. H. Roberts's Poul—late owner's Lady Doris, April 15, '90.
 Croydons Hero, d, Mrs W. Grieve's, by Mr F. Gerlach's Balder II.—Mr J. Dickie's Sandhills Gipsy, Feb. 20, '88.
 Deluge, b, Mr R. R. Mungall's (late Mr W. Prior's) (ped. unknown), Jan., '89.
 Derby Lion, d, Mrs R. Long's (late Mr F. Cocking's), by late owner's Lion—his Luchess V., April 13, '89.
 Don Jose, d, Mr K. Seaton's (late Mr W. Turner's), by late owner's Sir Morrell's—his Theda, June 21, '90.
 Duchess VII., b, Mr R. Barley's, by Hackney Monarch—Die, Nov., '88.
 Duke VI., d, Mr R. Barley's, by owner's Clito—his Duchess, Jan. 25, '90.
 Earith Lad, d, Mr W. Hinson's, by Mr A. J. Gosling's Duke of Wellington—owner's Manx Queen, Jan. 16, '89.
 Earl of Blessington, d, Mrs F. Banks's (late Mr W. Hamlyn's), by Mr Gosling's Angelo—late owner's Lenora, Sept. 17, '88.
 Excelsior II., d, Mr T. A. Griffiths's (late Messrs W. and O. Quibbell's), by Mr T. Shillcock's Young Philimmon—late owner's Eiddila, Sept. 8, '90.
 Freya, b, Mr E. C. Arnold's, by Mr Dutton's Pliny Dr Arnold's Victoria, June 25, '90.
 Friedland Saliana, b, Mr J. H. Morris's (late Mr H. Hebben's), by Harold III.—late owner's Cleopatra, July 1, '87.
 Frigg, b, Mr E. C. Arnold's, by Leominster—Lady, April 30, '88.
 Gelert IV., d, Mr E. M. Ogg's (late Mr O. Davis's), by late owner's Prince Zoroff—his Oweneo, April 11, '89.
 Gommio, d, Mr J. H. Rutherglen's, by Mr T. H. Green's Sir Bedivere—owner's Lady Smeewell, Feb. 21, '90.
 Gordon Carless, d, Mr J. Carless's (late Mr J. Chapman's), by late owner's Baron Von Steiglitz—his Daisy, Nov. 11, '89.
 Higham Barnard, d, Mr J. Thomson's (late Mr T. Nichols's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Jotun, d, Mr E. C. Arnold's, by Mr Dutton's Pliny Dr. Arnold's Victoria, June 25, '90.
 Lady Bedivere II., b, Mr Beeson's (late Mr H. Bowker's), by Mr S. W. Smith's Aristocrat—late owner's Lady Bedivere, Jan. 18, '90.
 Lady Constance, b, Mr J. Griffiths's, by Mr H. Phillips's Gloucester Lion—owner's Lady Helvetia, Feb. 25, '90.
 Lady Hannay, b, Mr W. Marshall's (late Mrs Hannay's), by Mr J. F. Smith's Guide—late owner's Miss Cardiff, May 4, '90.
 Lady Macgregor, b, Mr W. G. Lucas's (late Mr H. Woolton's), by late owner's Macgregor—Lady Beaconsfield, Sept., '89.
 Lady Rosa III., b, Mr W. Dickinson's (late Mr T. Shillcock's), by Philimmon—Silver Princess, July 10, '87.
 Lady Speaker, b, Mr Edwards's, by The Speaker—his Brook Beauty, May 7, '90.
 Leon V., d, Mr C. F. Farr's, by Oliver Cromwell—Mr M. Whentley's Patch, June 13, '89.
 Lilly Langtry, b, Messrs Millard and Carroll's (late Mr G. H. Jackson's), by Mr S. Smith's Mayor of Leeds—late owner's Bess, Dec. 13, '89.
 Loke, d, Dr Arnold's, by Mr Dutton's Pliny—owner's Victoria, June 25, '90.
 Longhurst, d, Mr C. Simpson's (late Mr A. W. Simpson's), by Wallace—Abbess, May 23, '88.
 Lord Bedford, d, Mr H. Cattell's (late Mr H. Cashmore's), by Mr C. Birkmire's Sir Wilfred Holte—late owner's Lady Rose Churchill, May 6, '90.
 Lord Clare, d, Mr A. Ladenburg's, by Victor Chief—Highland Jessie, Feb. 5, '90.
 Lord Darlington, d, Mr W. Egginton's, by Mr G. King-Patten's Prince Battenberg—owner's Natalie, May 3, '89.

Lord Dunlo (late Duke of Connaught), d. Mr B. Harris's, by Mr T. H. Green's Sir Bedivere—owner's Lady Campbell, Jan. 14, '90.

Lord George, d. Mr W. Brown's (late Mr H. Cashmore's), by Mr C. Birkmire's Sir Wilfred Holte—late owner's Lady Rose Churchill, May 6, '90.

Marna, b. Mr A. Cairns's (late Mr F. J. Jennings's), by Mr Hopp's Fairfield Lion—late owner's Rhona II., Aug. 9, '90.

Memor, b. Mr G. S. Hack's (late Mr R. J. Foster's), by Mr Bushell's Sir Lionel—late owner's Fairy, June 12, '90.

Mizaret II., b. Mr H. Stevens's, by Tempest—Minaret, Oct. 11, '88.

Miss Bernard, b. Mr H. M. Dalton's, by Ponthill Rector—Grace Dien, Nov., '87.

Miss Juno, b. Mr A. Rogers's (late Mr J. W. Hollings's), by Mr W. H. Ombler's County Councillor—late owner's Bella Donna, Jan. 9, '90.

Miss Seigel, b. Mr J. C. Grinsell's, by Mr K. Patten's Prince Battenberg—Mr Mellor's Daisy, Jan. 17, '90.

Morri, b. Mr R. E. Garnett's, by Mr F. Gregory's Wiltshire Prince—Mr N. Brewer's La Reine, Dec. 13, '89.

Noble Wallace, d. Mr H. Burrows's (late Mr H. P. Carrier's), by Leo—late owner's Mossy, Feb. 23, '88.

Norman V., d. Mr L. Sharpe's, by Mr J. Hughes's Norman—his Novice, July, '88.

Nottingham Duchess VI., b. Mr G. Emerton's (late Mr F. Cocking's), by late owner's Lion—his Duchess V., April 12, '90.

Pec Woffington, b. Mr J. Williams's, by Mr A. J. Gosling's Scout—owner's Lorna Doone II., June 11, '90.

Princess Snow, b. Mr J. A. Leete's (late Mr A. Pearson's), by Prince Regent—Snow, Oct. 31, '89.

Pontifex, d. Mrs R. G. How's (late Mr A. Odling's) (ped. unknown), Aug. 29, '87.

Punchinello, d. Mr W. H. Colam's (late Miss P. Homersham's), by Mr Gosling's Angelo—Miss C. Dutton's Phillis, Feb. 14, '89.

Queen of Sheba, b. Mr G. Herbert's, by Mr Halsey's Jim Blaine—Mr J. Drawbridge's Arline, March 18, '90.

Queen of the Mersey, b. Capt J. Harben's (late Mr Fanconi's), by Zulu Snow (date of birth unknown).

Remulus, d. Mr J. W. Crawford's, by Mr H. F. Marshall's Royal Hamlet—his Lady Lytton, Jan. 3, '89.

Rudyard Baron, d. Mr R. F. Raddeley's, by Mr A. T. Robson's Refuge II.—owner's Lady Onslow, Dec. 29, '89.

Rudyard Lady, b. Mr R. F. Raddeley's, by Mr A. T. Robson's Refuge II.—owner's Lady Onslow, Dec. 29, '89.

Sainfoin, d. Mr S. P. Joaquim's, by Abram—Brenda, Jan. 28, '90.

Sentis, d. Mr G. A. Vollenweider's (ped. unknown), about Nov., '89.

Silvio II., d. Mr E. C. Torbach's, by Mr C. S. Pettigrew's Caradoc—his Bella, Feb. 28, '90.

Sir Beau, d. Mr L. C. R. Norris-Elye's, by Mr T. H. Green's Sir Bedivere—owner's Bellegarde, Oct. 5, '89.

Sir Bosco, d. Mrs H. Jones's (late Mr E. C. Stretch's), by Mr T. H. Green's Sir Bedivere—late owner's Lady Brunette, Feb. 14, '90.

Sirtus II., d. Mr H. Lay's, by Mr H. M. Hyams's Royal Hesperus—Mr T. C. Woolnough's La Bella Stella, Jan. 10, '89.

Scottish Belle, b. Mr J. Love's (late Mr T. Pow's), by Mr W. Marshall's Sargano—late owner's Flossa, March 11, '90.

Scottish Earl, d. Mr W. M. L. Swann's (late Mr W. Gibb's), by late owner's Polyphemus—his Scottish Lady, Nov. 29, '89.

Sunlight, b. Mr W. W. Armitage's, by Mr T. Shillcock's Young Pinlimmon—owner's Nanciebel, June 29, '90.

Snuray, b. Mr W. Marshall's, by Mr S. W. Smith's Alton—Mr J. Lyle's Duchess of Rosebery, May 15, '90.

Sybil II., b. Mr J. Barker's, by Hector—Mona, Oct. 21, '89.

Tamora, b. Mr A. J. Gosling's, by owner's Scout—his Prudence, Dec. 1, '89.

Timour, d. Mr E. Vallance's, by Mr H. M. Hyams's Royal Hesperus—owner's Lady Susan Dudley, Sept. 17, '90.

Vera IV., b. Miss B. Billyeald's (late Mr C. H. Sharnan's), by late owner's Lord Rector—Mr G. Porter's Try it Sheila II., Aug. 6, '89.

Vesperian, d. Mr E. Vallance's (late Miss Crawley's), by Mr J. K. Blackwell's Pierce—late owner's Brenda IX., May 13, '90.

Victor Barry, d. Mr H. Longman's, by Mr J. G. Crawford's Alpine Jack—Mr F. Cooper's Abbey, Jan. 3, '90.

Vida, b. Mr E. C. Arnold's, by Mr Dutton's Pliny—owner's Victoria, June 25, '90.

Wooloo, d. Mr W. A. Papworth's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Wulfrunian (The), d. Mr G. Ward's (late Mr Goode's), by Mr T. Shillcock's Lord Bute—late owner's bitch by Royal Hamlet, Feb. 24, '90.

Young Pinlimmon II., d. Mr J. T. Marchant's (late Mr J. A. Hossack's), by Young Pinlimmon—Car-laverock, June 21, '90.

ST. BERNARDS (SMOOTH).

Carmen Sylva, b. Mr A. Boney's, by Mr J. F. Smith's Watch—owner's Sils Maria, Jan. 30, '90.

Carrie II., b. Mrs Walsley's, by Mr Welsley's Boatswain—Mr Murphy's Amy, Nov. 23, '88.

Countess Ellesmere, b. Mr H. Cashmore's, by Mr C. Birkmire's Sir Wilfred Holte—owner's Lady Rose Churchill, May 6, '90.

Frederick II., d. Dr J. Grossmann's (late Mr E. Thorp's), by Mr Royle's Young Duke—late owner's Princess Daisy, Sept. 7, '90.

Fiona, d. Mr A. Boney's, by Mr J. F. Smith's Watch—owner's Sils Maria, Jan. 30, '90.

Havering Nam, b. Mr H. J. Stone's, by Mr L. Oppenheim's Austin Friar—owner's Bettina, Oct. 17, '89.

Houri, b. Mr A. Boney's, by Mr J. F. Smith's Watch—owner's Sils Maria, Jan. 30, '90.

Ray Blas, d. Mr F. Whaley's (late Mr S. Smith's), by Scottish Guide—late owner's Allaline, Dec. 1, '89.

Ryfel, d. Mr W. Hamlyn's (late Messrs Soller and Müller's), by late owner's Divico—their Berna, May 6, '90.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Abbott Rachael, b. Mr E. Nichols's, by owner's Lord Nelson—his Maid, June 30, '87.

Brighton's Pride, b. Mr W. F. Hart's (late Mr J. Payne-Curtis's), by Mr J. W. Bennett's The Black Prince—late owner's Carshalton Juno, April 30, '89.

Cherry Blossom, b. Mr F. Curtis's, by Mr J. H. Turner's Prince Charlie II.—Mr J. Payne-Curtis's Lady Rosebery, April 2, '89.

Duke Wallace, d. Mr J. Lonsdale's (late Mr E. Rodson's), by Mr Caroline's Furness Pilot—late owner's Bess, Aug. 9, '90.

Gipsy III., b. Capt A. M. Molyneux's (late Mr J. W. Bennett's), by Mr T. E. Mansfield's Storm-light—Mr J. Foster's Norah, Sept. 1, '87.

Irish Lass (The), b. Mrs H. Newman's, by Mr Gillingham's Gondolier—Mr Mollett's Juno, Aug. 25, '90.

Lucena, b. Mr W. Coats's, by Mr S. Coats's Jack Crawford—owner's Gipsy, May 4, '88.

Lord Lion, d. Mr J. K. Lancaster's (late Mr D. Cameron's) (ped. unknown), Dec. 25, '89.

Lorna, b. Mr H. Simmond's (late Mr Maxted's), by Mr N. Brewer's Lion—his Daisy, Aug. 16, '85.

Lynx, b. Mr W. Watt's, by Mr B. B. Bantoch's Boston—Mr T. E. Mansfield's Grace Darling, Aug. 27, '89.

Mavortium, b. Mr H. A. Newmann's, by Mr Gillingham's Gondolier—Mr Mollett's Juno, Aug. 20, '90.

Paul, d. Mr J. Lear's (late Mr Reynvaan's), by Mr Baghall's Bonnie Swell—owner's Carry, Dec., '87.

Queen Jet II., b. Mr A. C. McMinn's, by Mr E. Nichols's Lord Nelson—owner's Queen Jet, Aug. 11, '88.

Saint Mungo, d. Mr W. Alexander's, by owner's Gladstone—his Lady Diamond, Jan. 28, '90.

Wave King, d. Mr C. C. McMinn's, by Mr E. Nichols's Lord Nelson—owner's Queen Jet, Aug. 11, '88.

DALMATIANS.

Jingle, b. Mr T. H. Parker's, by Mr W. Parker's Sweet Spot—owner's Winnie, Dec. 16, '86.

Lucette, b. Mr C. H. Lane's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Rex, d. Mr C. M. Kempe's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

SHEEPDOGS (ROUGH-COATED).

Asathor, d. Mr W. E. Plant's, by Mr W. H. Ralph's Johnny Norman—owner's Catford Myrtle, July 25, '89.

Avalanche, d. Messrs Rae and Parson's, by Mr Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Snowdrift, July 9, '90.

Aberdeen Lassie, b. Mr A. Bannochie, jun. (late Mr Lumsden's), by Mr Megson's Metchley Wonder—late owner's Jenn II., Feb. 8, '90.

Andrew Marvel, d. Messrs E. and W. Clayton's, by Mr T. Carpenter's Rutland—owner's Lady Tryon, Oct. 17, '89.

Ardon Wallace, d. Mr J. W. Cochrane's (late Mr W. R. Richard's), by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Hopscootch—late owner's Martin, April 11, '90.

Ahoy, d. Dr W. A. G. James's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Caracacus—owner's Ettrick Beauty, May 13, '89.

Avon Robin Gray, d. Mr S. W. Smith's, by Mr W. H. Ralph's Johnny Norman—Mrs A. E. W. Smith's Afton Lass, June 1, '90.

Barford Lord, d. Mrs E. Smith-Ryland's (late Mr W. H. Charles's), by Sefton—Young Meg, June 24, '89.

Bray, d. Mr J. Gudin's, by Miss Bennett's Rover owner's Vic, Dec. 6, '89.

Beacon Laddie, d. Miss M. C. Parker's (late Mr H. V. Farrar's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Edgaston Fox—late owner's Savaria, June 10, '90.

Beacon Lassie, b. Miss M. C. Parker's (late Rev W. J. Humberstone's), by late owner's Cato—his Bonnie, June 5, '90.

Balper Floss, b. Mr J. J. Kirk's, by Mr H. Worthy's Lord Belper—Mr Austin's Faithlee Rosa, July 7, '90.

Benloch, d. Mr T. Crow's, by Mr J. Bell's Erriecht—owner's Norah, July 24, '90.

Bonnie Dot, b. Mr F. G. Harris's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—Rev C. Kent's Bonnie Doon, Jan., '88.

Broadheath Pride, b. Mr G. Clark, jun.'s, by Mr A. H. Megson's Edgaston Fox—owner's Belle of the Ball, Feb. 15, '90.

Castor, d. Mr E. A. Zoederberg's (ped. unknown), Sept., '83.

Catford Myrtle, b. Mr W. E. Plant's (late Mr C. H. Wheeler's), by late owner's Wellesbourne Wonder—his Heather Bloom II., June 22, '88.

Claire, b. Mr T. Hough's, by Mr G. B. Broadhurst's Heather—Mr T. Webb's Seftina, Jan. 19, '90.

Crafty II., b. Mr H. Young's (late Messrs J. and W. H. Charles's), by late owner's The Squire—Bottle, Jan. 6, '86.

Craigcove, d. Hon Mrs Moore's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Sweet Lass, June 2, '90.

Craigcove, d. Mr T. Crow's, by Mr J. Bell's Erriecht—owner's Norah, July 22, '90.

Craig Wonder, d. Mr W. Hughes's (late Mr W. Edgar's), by Mr Williams's Golden Star—late owner's Sweet Hawthorn, Aug. 3, '90.

Clifton Park, b. Mr J. J. Steward's, by owner's Cornwallis—his Harry Neil, Nov. 4, '89.

Collington, d. Rev E. L. Child-Freeman's, by Mr A. Chance's Great Almo Douglas—owner's Metchley Mischief, Jan. 21, '90.

Crosshill Norval, d. Mr R. Jackson's (late Mr Risk's), by owner's Metchley Wolf—late owner's Dola, Oct. 12, '89.

Clydesdale Laddie, d. Mr J. G. Lewis's (late Mr J. Watt's), by Mr E. Chapman's Clydesdale Trumpet—Mr H. Nimmo's Truth, Sept. 25, '87.

Dear Boy, d. Hon Mrs Moore's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Sweet Lass, June 2, '90.

Don Pedro, d. Miss R. Keyte's, by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Hopscootch—Mr W. W. Richards's Martin, April 11, '90.

Dronfield, d. Mr R. Cecil's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Duchess of Portland, b. Hon Mary W. Clive's, by Miss Ward's Mountain Snowdrop—owner's Daisy V., May 11, '89.

Dudley Orchid, b. Mr L. P. C. Astley's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Dudley Blossom, June 25, '90.

Dunlode, d. Mr J. W. Martin's, by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Hopscootch—Mr J. Hancock's Clytie, Aug. 28, '87.

Edgaston Flip, d. Mr C. H. Wheeler's, by owner's Hopscootch—his Harborne Foxie, March 10, '90.

Edgaston Wolf, d. Mr C. H. Wheeler's, by owner's Hopscootch—his Harborne Foxie, March 10, '90.

Edensfield's Pride, d. Mr J. Kay's (late Mr W. Footwood's), by Mr M. Harrison's Christopher—Mr W. Causton's Walton Lassie, March 28, '90.

Enrick Lass, b. Mr W. F. Manud's, by Mr T. Carpenter's Caracacus—owner's Princess Royal, Dec. 16, '89.

Fellside Fairy, b. Dr W. A. G. James's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Caracacus—owner's Ettrick Beauty, May 13, '89.

First Attempt, d. Mr W. Johnson's, by Mr J. Hudson's Lord Will II.—owner's Yorkshire Daisy II., Jan., '90.

Fox Hunter, d. Mr W. H. Phillips's (late Mr J. W. Gilbert's), by Mr Megson's Edgaston Fox—late owner's Grand Duchess, Sept. 16, '89.

Trower, d. Mr F. Bannister's (late Mr J. Packham's), by Mr H. Smith's Bob—late owner's Watch, Jan., '89.

Gala Lad, d. Mr J. S. Anderson's, by Gattonside—Mr J. Stark's Minnie, July 3, '89.

Grace Marvel, b. Mr J. Chester's (late Messrs E. and W. Clayton's), by Mr T. Carpenter's Rutland—late owner's Lady Tryon, Oct. 17, '89.

Grand Duke, d. Mr S. Hall's (late Mr Sansome's), by Mr Shaw's Metchley Cockie—Mr Charles's Trustful, Jan. 8, '90.

Green Croft Queen, b. Mr H. Rees's, by Mr Hudson's Bothwell II.—owner's Myiotas, Feb. 8, '90.

Gipsy II., b. Mr W. McCann's, by Mr T. Cooper's Rover—owner's Gipsy, Feb. 14, '90.

Gipsy Norman, b. Mr F. G. Harris's, by Mr H. Ralph's Johnny Norman—owner's Bonnie Dot, Jan. 30, '90.

Godiva Bess, b. Mr G. Butler's (late Mr Pickering's), by Mr Wheeler's Smuggler—late owner's Lady Godiva (date of birth unknown).

Grove Boy, d. Miss M. Garnett's (late Mr Turner's), by owner's Ajax—late owner's Heath Lady, June 20, '89.

Grove Chief, d. Miss M. Garnett's, by owner's Ajax—her Stanley Lassie, Feb. 12, '90.

Grove Shamrock, d. Miss M. Garnett's, by owner's Ajax—her Stanley Lassie, Feb. 12, '90.

Heatherfield Lily, b. Mr F. Hurst's (late Mr B. Burgess's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—late owner's Peppita, Dec. 24, '89.

Heather Fox, d. Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Clydesdale Trumpet—his Molly Swan, March, '90.

Heather Pansy, b. Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Clydesdale Trumpet—his Molly Swan, March, '90.

Heather Sandy, d. Mr R. Chapman's (late Mr Nimmo's), by Mr Stretch's Christopher—owner's Clydesdale Princess, Aug., '89.

High Sheriff, d. Mr A. H. Megson's (late Mr F. R. Morris's), by owner's Edgbaston Fox—Mr A. Ward's Ormskirk Minnie, Jan. 29, '90.

Hollin Belle, b. Dr MacGill's (late Mr F. Hurst's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—Mr B. Burgess's Peppita, Dec. 24, '89.

Hollin Star, d. Dr MacGill's, by Mr Stretch's Christopher—owner's Ardwell Missie, July 3, '89.

Holrias, d. Mr C. Hayward's, by Mr W. Parkins's Ibberton King—Mr F. Ratcliff's Nell, about Feb. 1, '88.

Jack Crawford, d. Mr H. B. Robson's (late Mr G. Clark, jun.'s), by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Fox—late owner's Belle of the Ball, Feb. 15, '90.

Jane, b. Mr R. Kelly's (late Mr W. Newbold's), by Rutland Scott—Honey Pansy, Aug. 20, '89.

Jollux, d. Mr W. Jones's (late Mr C. Bell's), by late owner's Eiffel Tower—his Primrose V., July 12, '90.

Josephus, d. Mr J. W. Robertson's, by Mr R. Chapman's Clydesdale Wonder—Mr J. Laing's Perfection, Jan. 3, '90.

Kelpie VI., d. Mr H. T. Gillett's, by Rev H. F. Hamilton's Archibald—owner's Crisley II., March 10, '90.

Kendal Pansy, b. Messrs Winn and Birkett's (late Mr W. Holdsworth's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—Mr Garrard's Corisande, March 14, '90.

Kentish Lass, b. Mr W. Stephens's, by owner's Montford—his Pleasance, March 25, '89.

Kettering Laddie, d. Mr C. Bayes's, by Mr J. E. Stiles's Blister—owner's Stripes, Nov. 3, '89.

Kingsdown Blue Bell, b. Mr Chastacey's (late Mr G. Stephens's), by late owner's Boss—his Nimble, Sept. 3, '89.

Knight Errant, d. Mr W. Wallis's (late Mr J. W. Glemmy's), by Mr G. Krehl's Eclipse—Mr J. Pirrie's Lorna Doone, Aug. 31, '87.

Lady Lambton, b. Messrs Oates and Son's (late Mr A. H. Megson's), by late owner's Metchley Wonder—his Heatherfield Lass, May 12, '90.

Lady Vixen, b. Mr P. McRorie's (late Mr H. Nimmo, jun.'s), by late owner's Clydesdale Trumpet—his Clydesdale Beauty, July, '87.

Lili, b. Mr J. J. Burman's, by owner's Dinna—Mr McMakay's Sarah, Jan. 15, '90.

Little Jersey, d. Mr G. H. G. Bender's (late Mr J. Smith's), by late owner's Filbert—his Hazel, March, '88.

Ludo, d. Honble Mrs Moore's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Sweet Lass, June 2, '90.

Maney Beauty, b. Mr H. C. White's, by Mr M. Harrison's The Squire—owner's Scotch Pearl, July 17, '89.

Maney Flora, b. Mr H. C. White's, by Mr M. Harrison's The Squire—owner's Scotch Pearl, July 17, '89.

Maney Rex, d. Mr H. C. White's, by Mr M. Harrison's The Squire—owner's Scotch Pearl, July 17, '89.

Merry Wonder, d. Mr W. Ede's (late Mr J. Steppard's), by Mr M. McKelvey's Cestrian Wonder—Mr F. A. Wigley's Metchley Norma, Dec. 15, '89.

Michael Scott, d. Mr J. Mawdsley's, jun., by Mr M. Harrison's Christopher—Mr T. H. Stretch's Aloha Lass, Jan. 23, '90.

Miranda, b. Mr A. Gaunt's (late Mr T. H. Jones's), by Rev Hans Hamilton's Archibald—late owner's Gipsy Maid, Sept. 6, '89.

Miss Lyle, b. Mr J. Mathieson's, by Mr T. Taylor's Gordon Wonder—owner's The Lass o' Doon, May 14, '90.

My Queen, b. Mr A. W. Shaw's (late Mr W. Hastie's), by Mr M. Campbell's Vulcan—late owner's Parthenia, May 11, '90.

Netherland Lad, d. Mr G. C. Gordon's, by Mr T. C. Jackson's Young Cockie—Mr J. Watt's Maize, about Oct., '87.

Northampton Don, d. Mr G. Chambers's, by Mr Dell's Royston—owner's Northampton Juno, Sept. 3, '89.

Nymph, b. Mr P. F. Gover's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Oakland Kaiser, d. Rev F. Edwards's, by Mr J. Smith's Rover—Mr J. Best's Minnie, about May, '88.

Old Steine Rover, d. Mr J. L. Duforest's, by Sir W. Abdy's Lann—Mr C. Dettelback's Nellie, March, '88.

Olley, d. Mr R. Westhead's (late Mr C. H. Richards's), by Mr W. Reeve's Foxie—his Nell, Oct., '87.

Ormskirk Buttercup, b. Mr T. H. Stretch's (late Mr A. Wade's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Edgbaston Fox—late owner's Ormskirk Minnie, Jan. 29, '90.

Ormskirk Forwood, d. Mr T. H. Stretch's (late Mr T. Crank's), by Mr M. Harrison's Christopher—late owner's Tulip, Feb. 22, '90.

Ormskirk Mock, d. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by Mr M. Harrison's Christopher—owner's Ormskirk Pansy, Jan. 9, '90.

Ormskirk Squire, d. Mr T. H. Stretch's (late Mr T. Crank's), by Mr M. Harrison's Christopher—late owner's Tulip, Feb. 22, '90.

Olton Bloom, b. Messrs Carpenter and Dixon's, by Mr T. P. Brierley's Caracacus—owner's Hollin Daisy, March 15, '90.

Olton Given, b. Messrs Carpenter and Dixon's, by owner's Edgbaston Victor—their Olton Belle, Feb. 26, '90.

Princess Snaefell, b. Mr G. Butler's (late Mr Phillips's), by Sefton—Mr Holdsworth's Bright Eyes, about Oct., '89.

Plumstead Prince, d. Mr C. E. McAllister's (late Mr C. T. Brock's), by Oscar—Lady Agnes, '87.

Redgorton Midge, b. Mr W. Kerr's, by Mr J. J. Stewart's Cromorne—Messrs Milne and Fairlie's Sparkling Gem, March 23, '89.

Remembrance, b. Mr A. N. Radcliffe's (late Mr F. Wake-Walker's), by Mr Stretch's Christopher—late owner's Florrie Macgregor, July 10, '89.

Roby, d. Mr S. Reed's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Rockford, d. Dr W. A. G. James's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Caracacus—owner's Ettrick Beauty, May 13, '89.

Roderick III., d. Mr W. McCracken's, by Mr W. Barbour's Captain—owner's Jess, Oct. 7, '89.

Roy Kendall, d. Mr C. H. Kendall's (late Mr R. Milne's), by Mr M. Rae's Bob—late owner's Flora, Dec. 13, '88.

Rudge, d. Mr Palmer's (late Mr W. Hackett's), by Blister—late owner's Sunbeam, May 8, '90.

Ryton Scottforth, d. Mr T. Wallace's (late Mr W. J. Donkin's), by Dr James's Scottforth—late owner's Winsome of Ruthven, Jan. 16, '90.

St. Aubyns Donnan, d. Mr T. Ivens's (ped. unknown), April 17, '89.

St. Sandy, d. Mr B. Michael's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Edgbaston Fox—owner's Mirin, Sept. 16, '90.

Salvador, d. Mr R. Laurence's (late Mr Hunt's), by Cairnvecken—Skera Beauty, June 1, '87.

Sefton Starlight, d. Messrs J. and W. Birch's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Edgbaston Fox—owner's Grace III., Nov. 18, '89.

Sherbourne Tickle, b. Messrs Rae and Parson's (late Messrs Parsons and Lemon's), by owner's Baron Sherbourne—their Touchet, April 19, '89.

Silurian, d. Captain H. W. Heaton's (late Mr P. Heaton's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Caracacus—owner's Lady Sappho, June 9, '89.

Sister Mary, b. Mrs F. Breakell's (late Mr H. Malhale's), by Sir Christopher—Speculation, Feb. 17, '90.

Springfield Fox, d. Mr J. Best's, by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Fox—Mr C. H. Wheeler's Edgbaston Bess, Jan. 26, '90.

Scott of Lander, d. Hon. Mary W. Clive's (late Mr W. Scott's) (ped. unknown), May 3, '89.

Scout II., d. Mr C. Batterby's, by Rev D. M. Thomas's Toffy—his Ruby, June 26, '89.

Tabby Colin, d. Mr B. Burgess's, by Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Peppita, Dec. 24, '89.

Trevor IV., d. Miss Marfield's (late Mr H. C. Tanfield's), by late owner's Rivelin Cockie—his Rivelin Madge, Sept. 2, '90.

Tweed Cecil, d. Mr R. Cecil's (ped. unknown), about Oct., '88.

Udine, b. Mr S. H. Shaw's (late Mr A. Pentall's), by Rev Hans F. Hamilton's Conrad II.—Mr K. B. Findon's Caracacus, March 2, '90.

Wanderer Will, d. Mr R. Ford's (late Mr C. Riddell's), by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Hopscotch—late owner's Sable Lass, Feb. 18, '89.

Wedding Day, b. Mr J. Mawdsley's, jun. (late Mr M. Warburton's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—Mr G. F. Cragg's Canute Monkey, Jan. 6, '90.

Wellshbourne Captain, d. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (late Mr Wheeler's), by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Fox—late owner's Edgbaston Bess, Jan. 26, '90.

Wellshbourne Dandy, d. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (late Mr Wheeler's), by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Fox—late owner's Bell V., Nov. 27, '89.

Wellshbourne Mabel, b. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (late Mr Wheeler's), by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Fox—late owner's Edgbaston Bess, Jan. 26, '90.

Wellshbourne Royalty, b. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (late Mr Wheeler's), by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Fox—Mr Astley's Dudley Blossom—Dec. 12, '89.

White Lady (The), b. Hon Mrs M. Moore's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Metchley Wonder—owner's Sweet Lass, June 2, '90.

Woodland Stella II., b. Mr G. S. Cox's (late Mr C. Watson's), by Mr T. Hall's Julius Caesar—late owner's Woodland Beck, Jan. 24, '90.

Woodmansterne Diana, b. Rev Hans F. Hamilton's, by Mr Carpenter's Caracacus—owner's Dorothy, Oct. 6, '89.

SHEEPDOGS (SMOOTH-COATED).

Garry Baldwin, d. Mr J. S. G. Usher's (late Mr W. C. Morell's), by Major Richards's Sheep—late owner's Gypsy, Oct. 27, '89.

Herdwick Magpie, b. Messrs Hastie and Swinhoe's (late Mr Carr's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Lady Armstrong, b. Messrs Hastie and Swinhoe's (late Mr Thompson's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Lady Rosebery, b. Mr M. Scott's (ped. unknown), about May, '88.

Prairie Belle, b. Mr E. Hutton's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Pickmore II., d. Mr M. T. Wilde's (late Mr J. Worrall's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Ryton Sam, d. Mr T. Wallace's (late Mr Carr's), by Moss—late owner's Kate, June 1, '87.

Tworell Glen, d. Mr R. Hampton's, by Mr J. Pater-son's Trotter—unknown bitch, '83.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.

Chesterton Towser, d. Mr P. E. Le Gros's (late Mr H. Sime's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Dame Dorcas, b. Dr G. C. Edwards-Ker's, by owner's Sir Talbot—his Dame Madge, Aug., '89.

Gold and Silver, b. Mrs L. Mayhew's (late Mr W. Wilmot's) (ped. unknown), May, '89.

Loat, d. Mr F. Poston's (late Mr Cousins's) (ped. unknown), Oct. 16, '89.

Lynn Bob, d. Mr W. Whitby's, by Mr F. Wicks's Bob—his Nell, May 20, '90.

Lynn Nancy, b. Mr W. Whitby's, by Mr F. Wicks's Bob—his Nell, May 20, '90.

Our Baby, d. Mr W. Crampton's (late Mr F. Guyford's), by unknown dog—late owner's Lass, March 9, '90.

Ryecotes Bob, d. Mr T. Whaley's (late Mr Ratcliffe's), by late owner's Sir Caradoc—his Rough, Dec. 4, '88.

Sir Hereward, d. Dr G. C. Edwards-Ker's, by owner's Sir Cavendish—his Dame Esther, Aug. 4, '89.

BULLDOGS.

Adrastrus II., d. Mr Bond's, by Mr J. Goodie's Adrastrus—Mr W. Hall's Nell, Aug. 14, '88.

Aston Lion, d. Mr A. E. Baker's, by Mr J. Davis's Lion Seeker—owner's Guildford Helen, Jan. 18, '90.

Bellona II., b. Mr J. Adey's (late Mr C. S. Chandler's), by Dr Benison's Forceps—late owner's Claudia, April 21, '90.

British Pedro, d. Mr W. Horsman's (late Messrs Pybas Selson and Sprague's), by Mr S. Wood-ward's British Monarch—late owner's Sakie, May 7, '89.

Caithan II., d. Mrs L. Underdown's, by German Monarch—Princess Brindle, Aug. 3, '89.

Canton, d. Mrs H. West's (late Mr Chas. le Poer Trench's), by Mr H. G. Smart's Jubilee Monarch—late owner's Patti Sing, May 23, '89.

Diadem, b. Mr D. Logan's, by Mr J. S. Pybas Selson's Datholite—owner's Dauntless, Jan. 13, '90.

Doddy, b. Mr A. J. Allen's, by Mr G. Raper's Rustic King—Mr H. S. Bennett's Miranda, July 9, '90.

First Adventure, b. Mr H. Phillips's (late Messrs Marriott and Green's), by Mr Reeves's Young Monarch—his Queen, July 9, '90.

Guess II., b. Mr W. G. Boyd's (late Mr G. R. Murrell's), by Robin Hood—Bess, about Aug., '87.

Hannah, b. Mr T. G. W. James's (late Mr W. Wallace's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

King Lud, d. Mr G. R. Murrell's, by Mr J. H. Ellis's Pathfinder—Mr T. E. Fergusson's Plevus, Oct. 18, '89.

Lady Gamster, b. Mr W. Walker's, by Mr G. R. Murrell's Rob Roy—his Jane, Sept. 15, '88.

Lausanne Bob, d. Mr J. M. Firstbrook's (late Mr B. Johnson's), by late owner's Septimus—his Daisy, June 22, '89.

Mark Addy, d. Mr J. P. Houshall's (late Mr E. Sheppard's), by Mr H. Shaw's Enfield Grabber—Mr J. Biggs's Happy Lass, Dec. 27, '89.

Marvellette, b. Mr H. Marvel's (late Mr F. Lane's), by Rushmore—late owner's Floss, June 16, '90.

Master Bruce, d. Mr A. Smetton's, by Mr MacDonald's Bruce II.—Mr J. Cable's Silver Queen, Nov., '89.

Memoir, b, Mr A. George's (late Mr G. Smartt's), by Mr Thomas's Egmont—Mr L. Youall's Miss Jummy, May 31, '89.

Montrose Slavin (late Spoof), d, Mr T. Cadell's (late Mr C. P. W. Jackson's), by Mr J. H. Ellis's Pathfinder—Mrs Holford's Fianiana, April 5, '90.

Morris' Goal Keeper, d, Mr J. Morris', by owner's Morris' Prince George—his Morris' Polly, Dec. 7, '89.

Morris' Lady Florence, b, Mr J. Morris', by owner's Morris' Prince George—his Morris' Polly, Dec. 7, '89.

Morris' Polly, b, Mr J. Morris' (late Mr Tabbe's), by Mr P. Reeves' Reeves' Crib—Mr J. Davis's Nell, Nov., '85.

Newark Gyp, b, Mr J. H. McGeorge's (late Mr J. P. Tundley's), by Mr Dale's Eclipse—late owner's Lady Beatrice, June 12, '87.

Phil, d, Mr W. H. Wall's (late Mr G. Johnson's), by late owner's Rustic Boy II.—his Salvo, May 15, '90.

Pallone Mischief, b, Mr G. H. Nutt's, by Mr W. Horsman's Drastic—Mr W. C. Codman's Forfrida, Aug. 23, '90.

Rouge II., d, Capt O. S. Vale's (late Mr H. S. Bennett's), by Mr G. Raper's Rustic King—Mr H. S. Bennett's Miranda, July 9, '90.

Royal Queen, b, Mr A. Wynne's (late Mr W. Parker's), by Titan—Mr P. Beresford Hope's Lydia, July, '87.

Sal Ford, b, Mr J. P. Henshall's (late Mr A. Muirhead's), by owner's Hades—late owner's Ballet II., Feb. 2, '89.

Sambo II., d, Mr A. Clement's, by Bishop—Mug (date of birth unknown).

Warwick II., d, Mr H. A. Walker's, by Mr P. Reeves' Reeves' Crib—his unnamed bitch, Aug., '89.

Wigan Nelson, d, Mr J. Winstanley's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

BULL TERRIERS.

Buxton Dutch, d, Mr J. H. Porter's, by Mr W. E. Bielby's Treatham Dutch—owner's Buxton Bess, Jan. 4, '90.

Cadwallader, d, Mr T. Barker's (late Mr A. Hewlett's), by Mr J. Parker's Silvio—Mr M. Barrows' Nell, about Oct. 18, '89.

Crawford Duchess, b, Mr J. J. Stephens' (late Mr M. Byrom's), by Mr S. Fielding's Treatham Dutch—late owner's Lilly, about Oct., '87.

Dixon, d, Mr W. Rickerby's, by Mr G. Burgum's Veracity—owner's Miss Gully, April 21, '90.

Duchess of Albany, b, Mr G. Marlow's (late Mr J. Martin's), by late owner's Kettering Ben—his Kettering Duchess, Aug. 4, '89.

Duke of Fife, d, Mr W. Stroud's (late Mr T. Hudson's), by Mr Rickerby's Gully the Great—late owner's Staffa, Oct. 27, '89.

Fenton Fair, b, Mr H. Whitehead's, by Mr J. R. Pratt's Little Baron—Mr W. Wainwright's Fenton Queen, Oct. 4, '89.

Grand Prior, d, Mr W. Price's, by Mr J. Green's Duke of Marlborough—owner's Kit, Feb. 14, '90.

Gelert, d, Mr J. Younger's (late Mr Thompson's), by Young Duke—Sybil, June, '89.

Gentle Jim, d, Mrs A. Backlake's (late Mr J. Thompson's), by late owner's Chance—his Alice, Dec., '88.

George Wallace, d, Mr W. Rickerby's, by Mr Burgum's Veracity—owner's Miss Gully, April 21, '90.

Greenhill Marvel, b, Messrs C. and P. Lea's (late Mr P. Hinks'), by Gully the Great—Mr J. Lea's Rose, Dec., '89.

Jersey Kit, b, Mr J. Picot's (late Mr Bielby's), by Mr Adams's Lord Random—Mr Bates's Grove Violet, July 13, '88.

King of Trump, d, Mr C. Hill's, by owner's Twister—Mr Green's Nettle, May 18, '89.

Lady Wood Boy, d, Mr J. Rickards', by owner's Ladywood Prince—his Lady Superior, May 23, '90.

Lewis Billy, d, Mr H. Knight's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Lion II., d, Mr J. Riley's (ped. unknown), June, '87.

Little Amy, b, Mr A. George's (late Mr D. Buckley's), by Mr E. Haywood's King of Spades—Mr Day's Nell, Sept. 12, '89.

Lord Calthorpe, d, Mr J. Rickards', by owner's Ladywood Prince—his Lady Superior, May 23, '90.

Mark Anthony, d, Mr W. R. Spinks's (late Mr E. S. Biddell's), by Dr Wiser's Dick Swirell—late owner's bitch, March 14, '90.

Molly Melrose (late Imp), b, Miss H. M. R. Cowell's (late Mr W. J. R. Cowell's), by Newton—Nettle, June 21, '89.

Moss Eose, b, Mr A. George's (late Mr P. Hinks'), by Gully the Great—Mr H. Tonks's Pass, Aug., '88.

Newton Dutch, d, Mr J. Roberts's, by Mr Heath's Little Dutchman—Mr Cartledge's Merry Duchess, June 5, '89.

Northfield Hero, d, Mr J. Fox's, by Mr Satterthwaite's Gully the Great—owner's Rose, Oct. 27, '89.

Northfield Pride, d, Mr J. Fox's, by Mr Satterthwaite's Gully the Great—owner's Rose, Oct. 27, '89.

Slavin, d, Mr W. J. Pegg's, by Fenton Golden King—Mr B. Hewitt's Treatham Queen, Nov., '89.

Shrew (The) (late Wire), b, Mr J. R. Pratt's (late Mr F. Hinks'), by Gully the Great—Mr Persall's Rose, Aug. 21, '88.

Slater Mary, b, Mr T. Barker's (late Mr T. Walker's), by owner's Cadwallader—Mr T. Bentley's Violet, June 16, '89.

Treatham Maggie, b, Mr J. Talbot's (late Mr B. Hewitt's), by Treatham Dutchman or Fenton Golden King—late owner's Treatham Queen, Dec., '89.

Tim, d, Mr P. Scollie's (late Mr Turner's), by Captain Porter's Tarquin II.—unknown bitch, July 4, '88.

Tipton Baron, d, Mr A. Chester's, by Mr J. W. Dudley's Patchwork—Mr W. Caswell's Queen, Nov. 3, '89.

Tip Top, b, Mr D. Wilkinson's (late Mr H. Massey's), by Sinbad—Duchess, Sept. 4, '87.

Tyrant, d, Mr E. Hood's, by owner's Ben My Cree—his Kit, Dec. 19, '89.

Vesta II., b, Mr J. Apin's, by Mr Pillans's Punch—Mr Hargrove's Gem, Oct. 24, '89.

Wallace III., d, Mr J. H. Fleming's (late Mr C. Fleming's), by Mr A. Dale's Young Commo—late owner's Rose, Aug. 1, '89.

Warren Sting, b, Mr E. Blundell's, by Mr H. Wood's Boss of Richmond—owner's Loo, June 21, '89.

West End Flower Girl, b, Mr W. Rickerby's, by Mr G. Burgum's Veracity—owner's Miss Gully, April 21, '90.

Westfield, d, Mr A. Smith's (late Mr J. Hinks'), by First Attempt—Mr T. Redman's Rose, Sept. 15, '89.

White Violet II., b, Mr A. J. Copson's (late Mr W. E. Pullans'), by Mr Roberts's Slavin—Mr Jones's Kit, March 10, '90.

Young Candidate, d, Mr A. Garrison's (late Mr P. Hinks'), by Mr J. Chastwin's Candidate—Mr W. Clarke's Violet, about Oct., '88.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

Bolton Rose, b, Mr J. Hall's, by Mr W. Barlow's Beaconsfield—Mr E. Barlow's Lady, March 18, '89.

Broomfield Charlie, d, Mr T. Ellis's (late Mr W. Barlow's), by late owner's Beaconsfield—Mr E. Barlow's Nelly, June, '89.

Broomfield Flower, b, Mr T. Ellis's (late Mr A. Taylor's), by Mr W. Barlow's Beaconsfield—Mr E. Barlow's Nellie, Aug., '89.

Broomfield Ruby, b, Mr T. Ellis's, by owner's Broomfield Turk—his Broomfield Belle, Sept., '89.

Broomfield Ticker, d, Mr T. Ellis's, by Mr Trouthear's Sir Henry—Mr Land's Rose, July 10, '89.

German Place Charlie, d, Mr W. Cross's (ped. unknown), about Oct., '89.

Glux, d, Mr H. Thompson's, by Mr Critchley's Salford—Mr Hopkins's Violet, June 11, '89.

Halifax Ben, d, Mr J. Tatham's, by owner's Halifax Charlie—his Halifax Beauty, Jan., '90.

Halifax Kitty, b, Mr W. Roberts's (late Mr H. Jones's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Lady Derwent, b, Mr G. J. Johnson's (late Mr W. H. Hills's), by late owner's Derwent Baron—his Derwent Belle, July 4, '89.

Master Jimmy, d, Mr J. V. Richardson's, by unknown dog—owner's Pass, June 19, '89.

Pat, d, Mr P. Keller's (late Mr B. Latham's), by late owner's Patrick—his Florence, March 19, '90.

DANDIE DINMONTS.

Ainsty Daisy (late Lemster Lass), b, Mr G. A. B. Leatham's (late Mr A. Weaver's), by owner's Heather Sandy—Lemster Gyp, May 12, '88.

Bessie II., b, Mr W. Davidson's, by Mr Jardine's Bob—owner's Nell, Jan. 10, '90.

Dolly Deans (late Ainsty Diva), b, Mr W. Walker's (late Mr Leatham's), by Mr Levy's Strathmair—owner's Jeannie Dean, April 12, '87.

Dot II., b, Mrs B. F. Stuart's, by owner's Whisky—Mr W. F. Adams's Fan (date of birth unknown).

Dundee King II., d, Mr W. Walker's, by Mr Nutsford's Dundee King—owner's Sage, April 29, '90.

Etrick King, d, Mr C. Cornforth's, by owner's Etrick—his Daisy, Dec. 23, '89.

Fan II., b, Mr W. F. Adams's, by Graystell—Woopy (date of birth unknown).

Lady Clara, b, Mr J. Stirling's, by Mr J. F. Slater's Tiger II.—owner's Countess of Haddington, Jan. 19, '90.

Rose II., b, Mr D. Logan's (late Mr A. Noble's), by late owner's Fruchan—his Lady Dinmont, Feb. 2, '90.

Sage (late Dottie Deans), b, Mr W. Walker's (late Mr J. Sherwood's, jun., by Habbie Ker—Jetty, Feb. 24, '87.

Sage II., b, Mr W. Walker's, by Mr J. Nutsford's Dundee King—owner's Sage, Aug. 20, '90.

Spinnels Boy (late Badger Davie), d, Mr E. Brooks's (late Mr J. Wilson's), by Mr C. Cornforth's Gipsy Davie—late owner's Ainsty Flirt, March 8, '89.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Beeching II., b, Mr J. Cornforth's, by owner's Sizewell Lad—his Snowdrop, March 22, '90.

Instioage Lass, b, Mr T. F. Walshe's (late Mr W. Charlton's), by Mr G. E. Goulding's Blyth Lad—his Blyth Lass, May 24, '90.

Langside Squire, d, Mr D. Ross's, by owner's Rocket—his Maid of Langside, Sept. 30, '89.

Physis, b, Mr T. Hill's, by owner's Eureka—his Belladonna, Feb. 2, '90.

Swanspool Jerry, d, Mr J. Dalley's (late Mr J. Cornforth's), by Mr J. Croft's Sentinel II.—late owner's Vendetta, Jan. 31, '88.

Swanspool Jock, d, Mr J. Dalley's (late Mr J. Cornforth's), by Mr J. Croft's Sentinel II.—late owner's Vendetta, Jan. 31, '88.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Canmore, d, Mr T. Wall's, by Mr A. Scott's Crofter—owner's Flora, March 25, '89.

Craigleith, d, Mr E. W. Gaskell's (late Mr J. Hendry's), by Mr Kerr's Jinkens—late owner's Missie, Feb. 24, '87.

Cocoonut, d, Rev T. Nolan's (late Mr C. Alexander's), by late owner's Creamy—his Nellie Grant, July 22, '89.

Corrimoney, d, Mr A. Wardrope's, by owner's Duke of Argyle—his Grace Darling, June 16, '89.

Ewen, d, Mr H. S. Freeman's, by owner's Kenneth Melvor—his Isoline, Oct. 7, '89.

Kilby Tommy, d, Mr J. Jarrott's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Lady Kate, b, Mr T. Murphy's (late Mr J. Kidd's), by Mr W. Millar's Old Burgundy—late owner's Lowland Lass, July 7, '89.

Lothian Duchess, b, Mr W. J. Nichols's, by owner's Sir Joseph—his Nellie Grey, Feb. 7, '90.

Marsco, d, Mrs H. S. Freeman's, by owner's Kenneth Melvor—his Isoline, Oct. 7, '89.

Nanki Foo, d, Mr E. Fenton, jun.'s, by unknown dog—owner's Pitti Sing, Aug. 27, '90.

Romp, b, Mr E. B. Callander's (late Miss B. A. Hill's), by Rev T. Nolan's Kingston Roy—his Nellie Grant, June 18, '87.

Wye, d, Mr J. J. Jackson's, by Major Clarke's dog—Mr Davies's Ruby, Sept. 14, '89.

ENGLISH TERRIERS.

Bange, d, Mr G. Barham's (late Mr Williams's), by late owner's Prince—his Giney, Nov. 7, '89.

Bentley Prince, d, Mr J. J. Bagnall's, by Mr J. Hinks's Leading Star—Dr Benison's Little Violet, Dec. 1, '89.

Bentley Spark, d, Mr J. J. Bagnall's, by Mr Ray's Wonder—Mr J. Hooley's Violet, Jan. 10, '90.

Cromer Christine, b, Mr E. F. Mason's (late Mr T. Ashton's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Little Beauty, b, Dr A. L. Bell's, by owner's Leeds Elect—his Lively, March 25, '90.

Posey, b, Mr J. Palphreyman's (late Mr Haves's), by Mr Dealey's Prince—unknown bitch, Aug. 1, '87.

White Violet, b, Mr J. Edge's, by Mr Connor's Billy—owner's Rose, May 22, '83.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Ashley Fred II., d, Mr J. A. Adamson's, by Lieut. Col Dunbar's Kildonan—owner's Ashley Fanny, March, '88.

Bannockburn Queen, b, Mr W. Flett's, by Mr H. J. Ludlow's Alister—owner's Bannockburn Beauty, Jan. 31, '90.

Broadbaltane, d, Mr S. Cameron's (late Mr J. Kerr's), by Mr Nicholson's Cola—Mr Taylor's Glen, Dec. 8, '88.

Chip, d, Mrs W. Griever's (ped. unknown), June, '83.

Douvan II., Mr J. Hutt's, by unknown dog—Mr A. J. Hutt's Minn, Nov. 25, '89.

Dudley Gysor, b, Mr L. P. C. Astley's (late Mrs Hall's), by Scotsman—Mr J. Hall's Spittire, Aug., '89.

Fred, d, Mr W. Glass's (late Mr F. Gillander's), by Scottish Chief—Mr J. Morgan's Lillie, July 3, '89.

Gipsy Lad, d, Mr S. Hoggard's, by Mr J. F. Smith's Gipsy King—owner's Scotland Yet, Oct. 4, '89.

Gipsy Lass, b, Mr S. Hoggard's, by Mr J. F. Smith's Gipsy King—owner's Scotland Yet, Oct. 4, '89.

Punch IV., d, Hon Mrs R. French's, by Prince Charlie—Tibbie, Aug. 6, '89.

Rosebank Jack, d, Mr W. McLeod's, by owner's Ashley Ping—his Glen Rose, Nov. 3, '89.

Stafford Busy, b, Mr W. Carless's, by Mr Ludlow's Alister—owner's Stafford Fury, July, '89.

POMERANIANS.

Commodore Nutt, d. Mrs G. Lynn's, by Mrs de Courcy's Pixie—Mrs Johnson's Nellie, Oct. 24, '89.
 Dick, d. Mr T. Corthorn's (late Mr J. Mayor's) (ped. unknown), about Oct., '86.
 Fido, d. Mr A. Bertin's, by owner's Prince—Mr E. Jackson's Lucy, June 1, '89.
 Maton, d. Mr J. Cradock's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.

Wykhams Prince, d. Mr J. Timms's, by Mr G. Butler's Wykhams Duke—owner's Fairy, Aug. 2, '89.

PUGS.

Afternoon Tea, b. Mr J. F. Haining's, by Mr Meredith's Lord Rosebery—owner's Duchess of Montrose, June 1, '90.
 Black Beauty, b. Miss M. Oldfield's (late Mr King's), by Mrs Fife's Lino—Dulcie, Nov. 18, '88.
 Blackberry, b. Miss A. Cornwell's, by owner's Nap—her Possum, June, '90.
 Carr, d. Mrs A. H. Jackson's, by Lady Brasse's Diamond—Mr R. Wilson's Gylida, Oct., '85.
 Connie Nelson (late Little Connie), b. Mrs R. Hartley's (late Mr Woodhead's), by Mrs Proctor's Confidence—Mr Castle's Countess Cradock, Sept. 2, '89.
 Countess of Durham, b. Mrs R. Collins's (late Mrs C. S. Brittain's), by late owner's Little Baronet—her Sealby Queen, Sept. 10, '90.
 Dallas, b. Mrs J. Drew's, by Mr J. Drew's D.D.—his Ducie, Feb. 16, '89.
 Darling of Lanesdale, b. Mrs Horner's, by owner's Viscount of Lanesdale—her Daphne of Lanesdale, July 30, '90.
 Diamond of Lanesdale, d. Mrs Horner's, by owner's Viscount of Lanesdale—her Dora of Lanesdale, April 15, '90.
 Dolly Nelson, b. Mrs R. Hartley's, by King Dick—Lili, April, '88.
 Dover, d. Mr G. F. Foster's (late Mr A. Radford's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Duke of Lambhill, d. Mr J. Donaldson's, by Mr D. Leslie's Punch—owner's Minnie, June 12, '89.
 Fernhill Prince, d. Mr W. Ray's (late Mr T. Ridley's), by Mr R. Hartley's Bonser—late owner's Jenny, Aug. 13, '90.
 Flossy II., b. Mr W. Meredith's (late Mr N. Eley's), by Mr Maule's Royal Duke—Miss E. Brown's Little Dot (date of birth unknown).
 Gerty, b. Mr W. Greene's (late Mr W. Gerrard's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Jeannet Sprach, b. Mr J. A. S. Scott's (late Mr L. Horsley's), by Mr H. Maule's Royal Duke—Gen Horsley's Sweetstuff, Dec. 12, '88.
 Judy Susseus, b. Mr T. Susseus's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 King Alfred, d. Mrs J. E. Wall's (late Mrs Gibbons's), by Rex—late owner's Judy, June 26, '89.
 Lady Elizabeth, b. Mr W. Henry's (late Mr B. Small's), by Bobby—Eva, Dec. 1, '89.
 Lady Janet, b. Mr W. Johnston's, by Mr R. T. Linton's Lord Salisbury—owner's Topsy, March 30, '90.
 Little Red Riding Hood, b. Mr J. F. Haining's, by Mr Meredith's Lord Rosebery—owner's Duchess of Montrose, June 1, '90.
 Lorenzo, d. Mrs C. Houliher's (late Mr Heag's), by Capt. Openshaw's Linton of Holcombe—late owner's Lady Dunlop, March 12, '90.
 Loris III., d. Mrs A. J. Neighbour's (late Mrs C. Houliher's), by Mrs Proctor's Confidence—Chloe, July 12, '90.
 Lucy Glitters, b. Mr W. Makinson's, by Mr J. W. Berry's Someone—Mr O. Goodall's Tootsie, Jan. 5, '89.
 Monser, d. Miss A. Cornwell's, by owner's Nap—her Possum, June, '90.
 Nubian Emperor, d. Mr A. J. Bond's, by owner's Midshipmite—his Ivory Black, July 14, '90.
 Nubian Prince, d. Mr A. J. Bond's, by owner's Midshipmite—owner's Dinah, June 13, '90.
 Nubian Queen, b. Mr A. J. Bond's, by Miss Cornwell's Nap—her Black Bess, Feb., '90.
 Paisley Duchess, b. Mr A. Wilson's, by Toby—Mr Taylor's Nell (date of birth unknown).
 Patience, b. Mr G. Roberts's (late Mr T. Bull's), by Mr Ingram's Prince—late owner's Doodles, Aug. 24, '86.
 Queen's Road Nellie, b. Mr T. Emery's (late Miss B. Whiting's), by King Dick—Mr T. Whiting's Nellie, Feb. 8, '90.
 Silver Prince, d. Mr R. Goddard's, by Mr J. Harris's Prince Challenger—Mr R. Oliver's Clyde, May 14, '88.
 Sir Bobby, d. Mr W. Meredith's, by owner's Lord Rosebery—Mr W. Clowes's bitch, Jan. 19, '90.
 Tippoo Tib, d. Mrs G. Reckitt's (late Mr Holland's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Whistle Not, b. Mr G. Sherlock's (ped. unknown), about Oct., '85.

Young Mag II., b. Mr R. Smith's, by Mr J. Harris's Simple Peter—Mr W. Pickard's Old Mag, June 12, '89.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

Duchess of Kent, b. Mrs J. Hooper's, by Mr Millen's Little Bond—owner's Brindie, July 17, '89.
 Golden Pippin, b. Mrs L. E. Jenkins's, by owner's Ruby Prince—her Red Rose, June 30, '90.
 Little Beauty, b. Mrs Collins's (late Mrs Blayney's), by late owner's Archer—her Floss, May 3, '89.
 Nap, d. Mrs Strong's, by Sir A. Wilson's Jacob—his Rachel, Oct. 1, '85.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

Adelina, b. Mr S. Amphlett's, by owner's Alfonso—his Antoinette, Aug., '89.
 Barkis is Willin, d. Mr F. Gedge's (late Mr W. Bonchetti's), by Mr Short's Duke of Richmond—late owner's Tottie, Jan., '89.
 Bend Or IV., d. Mr J. Buggs's (late Mr R. Clarke's), by owner's Bend Or II.—late owner's Norwich Queenie, '89.
 Darling Rosa, b. Mrs E. Forder's, by owner's Jumbo II.—her Gay Tan Nelly, July '88.
 Kaiserin, b. Mrs L. Grande's, by owner's Kaiser—her Dorothy, Sept. 1, '90.
 Laureate, d. Mr and Mrs J. W. Pestell's, by Mr Lee's Marquis—owner's Miss Dore, May, '90.
 Little Emily, b. Mr and Mrs J. W. Pestell's, by Mr Lee's Marquis—owner's Miss Dore, May, '90.
 Olive, b. Mrs L. E. Jenkins's (late Mrs Jeffery's), by owner's Ruby Prince—late owner's Norma, June 18, '90.
 Paymaster, d. Mr and Mrs J. W. Pestell's, by Mr Lee's Marquis—owner's Miss Dore, May, '90.
 Prince IX., d. Mr J. Buggs's (late Mr Collier's), by owner's Young Prince—late owner's Flo, '86.
 Prince Charles, d. Miss L. E. Baker's (ped. unknown), May, '89.
 Ross, d. Mr J. Brown's, by Mr Buggs's Bend Or II.—owner's Princess Alexandra, Sept. 2, '89.
 Royal Jumbo, d. Mrs E. Forder's, by owner's Jumbo—her Corrie, Nov., '89.

POODLES.

Corra, b. Mr C. Chatteris's, by Mr H. Smith-Turberville's Phisto—owner's Pistache, May 28, '89.
 Delphine, b. Mr C. Chatteris's, by Mr H. Smith-Turberville's Phisto—owner's Pistache, May 26, '89.
 Lina, b. Mr C. Chatteris's, by Mr H. Smith-Turberville's Phisto—owner's Pistache, May 26, '89.
 Michel, d. Miss A. Haycock's, by Mr A. Dagois's Bello—Mina, Dec. 24, '89.
 Prince Crycos, d. Mr G. Lyons's, by owner's Prince V.—Mrs Peter's Margo, Sept. 26, '89.
 Soldier, d. Mr G. Harrison's (late Mrs Jeffcott's), by Boy II.—Alice, Nov. 26, '87.

TOY TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Bradford Adam, d. Mrs M. A. Foster's (late Mr L. Fielding's), by Mr J. Chadbourn's Prince—his Rose, March 23, '90.
 Bradford Eve, b. Mrs M. A. Foster's (late Mr L. Fielding's), by Mr J. Chadbourn's Prince—his Rose, March 23, '90.
 Broomfield Tiny, b. Mr T. Ellis's, by Mr Dyer's Sir Bevis—Mr Cocker's Rose, Nov., '89.
 Jet, b. Mr J. Clark's, by Mr Jackson's Twig—owner's Duchess, July 9, '89.
 Knick Knack, d. Miss A. Lindo's, by Jubilee Wonder—unknown bitch, about Oct., '89.
 Lady Ann, b. Mr G. Roberts's (late Mr A. Clark's), by late owner's Duke of Bromley—Mr H. Williams's Mina, Aug. 15, '89.
 Little Victor, d. Mr W. H. Davis, jun.'s, by Mr Burroughs's Fra Diavolo—Mr Davis's Beauty, Jan. 7, '90.
 Minnie X., b. Mrs C. H. Bragg's (late Mr E. Jones's), by late owner's Little Masher—his Flirt, Feb. 4, '89.
 Prince V., d. Mr W. Fleming's (late Mr Ling's), by Mr Campbell's Frinny—late owner's Nelly, April 25, '89.
 Snatcher, d. Mr F. W. Bloomer's, by unknown dog—owner's Flo, March 16, '89.
 Timothy, d. Mrs C. G. Crompton's (ped. unknown), March, '89.
 Trine III., b. Mr C. W. Rigby's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Wellington Lioness, b. Mr A. A. Shaw's (ped. unknown), April, '87.

TOY TERRIERS (ROUGH).

Bradford Eveline, b. Mrs M. A. Foster's (late Mr Bainbridge's), by owner's Ted—Mr E. Rothery's Loo, No. 2, '89.

Bradford Peter, d. Mrs M. A. Foster's (late Mr J. Weiden's), by Mr G. Schofield's Ben—Mr Higginbottom's Nellie, Nov. 3, '88.
 Fann, b. Mr Hodgkinson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

IRISH TERRIERS.

Blarney Biddy, b. Mr J. Tone's, by Messrs J. and H. Sumner's B.A.—owner's Nell, May 21, '90.
 Beechgrove Boxer, d. Mr A. W. Jordan's (late Mr F. Smith's), by Buckler—late owner's Beechgrove Bridge O'Hara, Jan. 28, '89.
 Beucher II., d. Mr H. J. Davies' (late Rev E. D. Elton's), by Mr E. A. Wiener's Beucher—the Rev J. Sunderland's Bumptious Betsy, July 25, '90.
 Benveile, d. Mr W. H. Fennessy's, by Mr C. J. Barnett's Bachelor—owner's Farnogue, Sept. 20, '89.
 Betsy Prinkle, b. Mr F. C. Tatham's (late Captain Watkins's), by Bachelor—Erin, about '87.
 Biddy O'Flynn, b. Mr F. J. Radford's (late Mr J. M. Longe's), by Rip—Grig, June 10, '89.
 Bitter Beer, b. Mr F. W. Breakell's, by Mr Bromley's Gripper—owner's Blossom, April 8, '90.
 Carberry Lass, b. Mr J. J. Clifton's (late Mr R. McEl Bolster's), by late owner's Roche Tackler—his Skibbereen, July 13, '90.
 Connaught Star, d. Mr H. Smith's (late Mr J. Thompson's), by Mr Hill's Begum—Mr Trotter's Red Pepper, Sept. 19, '88.
 Crow Gill Norah, b. Mr F. M. Jowett's (late Mr Boddington's), by Breda Czar—Linen, May 24, '88.
 Crumb, b. Mr W. J. Cotton's, by Mr G. Nadin's Mick McQuaid—owner's Clinch, Nov. 2, '88.
 Cupid, d. Mr J. W. Bennett's (late Mr W. H. Andrew's), by Mr D. A. Tweedie's Irish Boy—late owner's Watford Beauty, June 22, '90.
 Doctor Dan, d. Mr E. E. Butcher's, by Mr G. R. Krehl's Dan'el II.—owner's Lotion, June 21, '90.
 Dodder, d. Mr F. Holden's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Fergus Mavourneen, d. Mr H. F. D. Clarke's, by Fat—Fog, May 9, '89.
 First Attempt, d. Mr R. Coburn's (late Mr W. Walkington's), by Mr Richardson's Grip—late owner's Nell, Dec. 1, '89.
 Ginger Girl, b. Mr E. E. Butcher's, by Mr E. S. B. Wilson's Rufus Zoycott—owner's Ballyhooley Bridget, Jan. 17, '90.
 Glossary, b. Mr F. W. Penny's (late Mr J. Garlick's), by Mr J. G. Janssens's Carless Mick—his Queen, July 16, '89.
 Groomsport Girl, b. Mr W. McCulloch's, by Mr J. Hathorn's Sandyboy—Mr R. Moore's Nell, March 14, '90.
 Holgate Booby (late Booby), d. Mr W. J. Langdon's (late Mr J. H. Halse's), by The Boy—Bocky Sharp, Sept. 25, '88.
 Irish Judy, b. Mr S. McCannell's (late Mr W. Chamber's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Irish Leader (The), d. Mr C. F. Thompson's, by Mr W. Brodie's The Irish Ambassador—his Blackbird, Dec. 16, '89.
 Judy Macree, b. Mr F. Rubidge's, by Mr G. Krehl's Breda Rattle—owner's Judy Acushla, March 28, '90.
 Javerna, b. Mr M. J. Beirne's (late Mr T. Hannigan's), by Mr M. Lynch's Rattler—Mr J. Sherlock's Daisy, about Oct., '89.
 K3, d. Mr F. J. Duncan's (late Mr W. R. Davies's), by Mr J. Bohannon's Killiney Masher—late owner's Grosvenor Vic, April 26, '90.
 Liberator (The), d. Mr W. F. Downing's (late Mr W. H. Buller's), by late owner's M.A.—his Gloriation, Sept. 20, '89.
 Lucy Vic, b. Mr W. Rose's (late Mr J. H. Lovatt's), by Mr T. Edwards's Mike Doolan—late owner's Grosvenor Flo, Aug. 19, '90.
 Mangalore, b. Mr E. McM. Bolster's, by Mr W. Graham's Benedict—Mr G. H. Bolster's Nelly McQuade, Feb. 19, '90.
 Merle Gem (late Killarney Lass), b. Mr G. W. Garnett's (late Mr Halley's), by Mr Douglas's Douglas's Jim—Mr Donald's Dora, March, '88.
 Mickey Rhu, d. Mr F. Rubidge's, by Mr G. Krehl's Breda Rattle—owner's Judy Acushla, March 28, '90.
 Mick Want, d. Mr H. S. Brock's (late Mr A. McLean's), by Mr J. F. Cinnamon's Sport—Mr J. D. Lumsden's Rosie, May 20, '90.
 Mike Erin, d. Rev F. Page's (late Mr T. Edwards's), by Pat Down—late owner's Norah, Jan., '90.
 Miss Tox, b. Mr J. H. Hill's (late Mr H. Wombwell's), by Mr F. G. Nicholson's Irish Boy—Rev A. P. Russell's Romanie O'Rhatty, July 14, '89.
 Nanki Poo, d. Miss C. H. C. Tristram's (late Mr E. Hayward's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Pat Mavourneen, d. Mr E. F. D. Clarke's, by Apprentice—Alice, May 11, '87.
 Patter, d. Mr W. Onslow's (late Mr J. Chaplin, jun.'s), by Mr E. A. Wiener's Brickbat—late owner's Miss Murphy's, Feb. 9, '90.
 Peg, b. Mr E. F. D. Clarke's, by Jim—unknown bitch, May 14, '87.
 Pomeroy, d. Mr G. Girdwood's, jun.'s, by Mr J. W. Dick's Balgaffray—owner's Fuss, Dec. 23, '89.
 Raga, d. Mr W. Ratty's, by owner's Breda Jerry—Mr W. Brewster's Kitty Constable, Feb. 8, '90.

Rhannan Boy, d, Mr S. Long's, by Mr J. McLaughlin's Remotion—owner's Cathcart Nell, Nov. 11, '89.
 Red Iner, b, Mr J. P. Cinnamon's, by Mr C. J. Barnett's Bachelor—owner's Breda Florence, April 15, '89.
 Red Iernan, b, Mr J. P. Cinnamon's, by Mr C. J. Barnett's Bachelor—owner's Breda Florence, April 15, '89.
 Sally S., b, Mr W. Swift's (late Mr E. J. Charley's), by late owner's Jub—his Wass, March 10, '89.
 Slattery, d, Mr W. Watt's, by Mr J. Rankin's Bustler—Mr J. C. Brown's Kelpie, Jan., '89.
 Slavin, d, Mr C. Clark's (late Mr A. McLean's), by Rock—late owner's Wilful Jilt, May 1, '89.
 Semolina, b, Mr G. R. Krehl's, by Seafoote—Molly, May 9, '89.
 Sheeny, d, Mr H. W. Burness's (late Mr F. E. Aspinall's), by Mr G. R. Krehl's Dan'el II.—late owner's Bahl Nah Mona, July 5, '89.
 Ulster Boy, d, Mr P. Percy's (late Mr H. C. Padwick's), by Rogie Rattler—late owner's Red Rag, March 25, '89.
 Warlock, d, Mr R. Welsh's (late Mr Jackson's), by Pat—Bridget, Jan. 24, '90.
 Watchful, d, Mr R. Welsh's, by owner's Whist—his Whinnie, Jan. 18, '90.
 Wellington Jock, d, Mr T. Francis's, by unknown dog—owner's Irish Pride, April 4, '90.
 Worthington Rex, d, Mr F. W. Tarbuck's (late Mr E. J. Charley's), by late owner's Breda Ben—Mr D. Neil's Jess II.

FOREIGN DOGS.

Arlequin, d, Mr H. de Grelle-Rogier's (late Mr J. Bombouts's), by Baron Depage's Rodolphe—late owner's Cora II., '88.
 Aurelia, b, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Brenda II., b, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Better-Fly, b, Mrs J. L. Wilson's, by Mr T. Paton's Jackie—owner's Queen, June 25, '90.
 Carmencita, b, Madame G. Valda's (ped. unknown), Jan., '90.
 Cesar V., d, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Cedric, d, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Cinderella, b, Mrs Collis's (late Mr F. Cramp's), by late owner's Blue Boy—Huzza, March 22, '90.
 Dolphin, b, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Diana III., b, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Dimeo, d, Mrs H. Warner's (late Mr Minchin's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Doushka II., b, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Firefly, b, Mrs J. L. Wilson's, by Mr T. Paton's Jackie—owner's Queen, June 25, '90.
 Fritz IV., d, Mr T. Ellis's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Ivan III., d, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Karui, d, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.
 Keelio, d, Mr J. Whitbread's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Leibel, b, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Peggy, March 2, '90.
 Leila II., b, Mrs A. Morrison's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Macginey, b, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Maida II., b, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Colonel Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Nagradka, b, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.
 Nagradjai, d, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.
 Nera III., b, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 O'Hio, b, Miss Preston's (late Mrs Rogers's), by Chow Chow—late owner's Zinoia II., April, '90.
 Oodav, d, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.
 Pagrom, d, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—owner's Peggy, March 2, '90.
 Paul II., d, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Peter II., d, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Ping Pong, d, Mrs Collis's, by Ning—owner's Louti, June, '90.
 Pobedim, d, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.
 Prokaza, b, Mr P. H. Hacke's (late Prince D. A. Wasilichkoff's), by Mr P. P. Galitzine's Penail—Mr Teichschoff's Kracotta, June 23, '88.
 Quintin, d, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Rokana, b, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.
 Royal Skip, d, Mrs Vaughan's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Rudolphe II., d, Mr W. J. Nichols's, jun., by Rudolphe—Miss, about Aug., '89.
 Saionara, b, Miss L. Preston's (late Mrs Rogers's), by Chow Chow—late owner's Zinoia II., April, '90.
 Satan II., d, Mr W. R. H. Temple's, by Mr Durrant's Zwart Plot—owner's Aunt Chloe, April, '90.
 Strelka, b, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Peggy, March 2, '90.
 Sphinx, d, Mr T. H. Penckhurst's, by owner's Chang—his Fum, June 25, '90.
 Southampton Vooka, d, Mr A. E. Andrews's (late Dr Rowe's), by Lady C. I. Ker's Wera—Lord Tenayson's Dukka, June 1, '89.
 Shipyard, d, Mr E. Simmons's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sultan II., d, Mrs A. Morrison's, by Col Wellesley's Kriklutt—owner's Leila, Oct. 6, '89.
 Tip, d, Miss A. Penfold's (ped. unknown), '87.
 Tit Willow, b, Miss L. A. Caubier's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Volga, b, Duchess of Newcastle's, by owner's Ivan II.—her Spain, March 15, '90.
 Zloem, d, Mr P. H. Hacke's (late Prince D. B. Galitzine's), by late owner's Ourvan—his Iskra, May 1, '88.
 Zlorid, d, Hon Mrs Wellesley's, by owner's Kriklutt—her Pagoda, June 3, '90.

GREAT DANES.

Barnum, d, Mr F. W. Holton's (ped. unknown), Sept. 21, '89.
 Belle Mahone, b, Mr J. Thomas's (late Mr Shroder's), by owner's Croby Dane—late owner's Beas, Aug. 14, '89.
 British Lion, d, Mr J. Messing's (late Mr F. Sivil's), by Leon—Sultana, June 11, '89.
 Blue Peter, d, Mr G. J. Lenny's (late Mr A. J. Whiteley's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Bruno II., d, Mr J. V. Rawle's (late Mr A. Stolte's), by late owner's Shah of Persia—his Princess Iise, Feb. 17, '90.
 Caesar VII., d, Mr C. de Murrieta's, by Mr M. Riego's Cid Campeador—owner's Flora IV., Nov. 2, '89.
 Corvillie (late Cuckoo), b, Mr J. E. Wilbey's (late Mr H. Ruse's), by Milla—Mrs Thurston's Sylph, June 12, '89.
 Doris, b, Mr F. N. Bennett's, by Rev W. T. Warburton's Kaiser—Rev W. Seely's Vesta, Jan. 25, '90.
 Earl of Worcester, The, d, Mr C. A. C. Batten's (late Rev W. Edall's), by Osman Pasha—Mr H. Sawtell's Flora Queen of Wurtemberg, Oct. 24, '88.
 Flora VI., b, Mr C. de Murrieta's, by Mr M. Riego's Cid Campeador—owner's Flora IV., Nov. 2, '89.
 Gaubilla de Mercia, b, Mr J. Morris's, by Mr R. Herbert's Norseman—owner's Challymead Duchess, March 23, '90.
 Milna, b, Mr A. W. Blackburn's, by owner's Burger—his Myra II., Oct. 28, '89.
 Odin, d, Mr Waters's, by Mr R. Herbert's Leal—his Vendetta, Feb. 6, '90.
 Rap, d, Mr J. E. Hall's (late Herr A. Janssen's), by Herr Muhli of Lubek's Bjorn—Herr Kashmann's Norma, Oct. 28, '88.
 Rena II., b, Mr G. J. Lenny's (late Mr G. C. Clarke's), by Osman Pasha—Mr Sawtell's Kitty, Aug. 6, '88.
 Sigurd of Mercia, d, Mr J. Morris's, by Mr R. Herbert's Norseman—owner's Challymead Duchess, March 23, '90.
 Thorolf, d, Miss Jewell's, by Mr R. Herbert's Norseman—Mr J. Morris's Challymead Duchess, March 23, '90.
 Wanda II., b, Mr P. Erlandson's, by Mr E. Uester's Pasha II.—his Diva, Jan. 21, '88.

BASSETHOUNDS.

Charmion, b, Mrs C. C. Ellis's, by Mr F. W. Blain's Bourbon—owner's Psyche II., June 28, '90.
 Flo, b, Mr E. H. Coles's, by Mr C. K. Coles's Cu—owner's La, Oct. 20, '89.
 Hollman, d, Mrs S. Villiers's (ped. unknown), about Oct., '87.
 Hope, b, Mrs C. C. Ellis's, by Mr F. W. Blain's Bourbon—owner's Psyche II., June 28, '90.
 Houtsman, d, Mr B. F. Parrott's, by Mr Blain's Bourbon—owner's Eugenie, June 19, '90.
 Judy, b, Mrs Turnbull's, by Forrester—Mr G. Garnett's Grinberg, Aug. 21, '89.
 Marjorie, b, Mr A. W. Heard's (late Mr G. R. Northcote's), by late owner's Zens II.—his Vesta, Feb. 21, '90.
 Montecorency, d, Mr A. W. Heard's (late Mr H. A. Jessop's), by Messrs A. and L. Pease's Finis—late owner's Tris, Dec. 21, '89.
 Morian, d, Mrs C. C. Ellis's, by Mr F. W. Blain's Bourbon—owner's Psyche II., June 28, '90.
 Oberon, d, Mr C. C. Ellis's, by Mr F. W. Blain's Bourbon—owner's Psyche II., June 28, '90.
 Princess, b, Mr B. F. Parrott's, by Mr F. W. Blain's Bourbon—owner's Eugenie, June 19, '90.

Royal Hector (late Young Hector), d, Mr J. Coleman's (late Mr C. Powell, jun.'s), by Chassepot—Mr E. Matcham's Queen Dido, Jan., '88.
 Samson, d, Mr E. H. Coles's, by Mr C. H. Coles's Cu—owner's La, Oct. 20, '89.
 Sanfoin, d, Mr J. F. Maginnis's (late Mr J. Wells's), by Mr L. de Fage's Young Hector—Jealousy, Aug. 6, '89.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Bob Sawyer, d, Mr E. Reilly's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Huslet Ben, d, Mr T. Longbottom's, by Mr G. Tinsdall's Marwood—owner's Nell, June 23, '89.
 Little Dot, d, Mr Walton's, by Mr Myres's Punch—his Rose, Oct. 21, '89.
 Nero, d, Mr J. Golding's, by Mr J. Grainger's Smut—owner's Floss, Dec. 27, '89.
 Norwood Belle, b, Mrs F. E. Beard's (ped. unknown), May, '89.
 Rosalind II., b, Mr H. Bastow's, by Mr J. Foster's Ted—Messrs Bastow and Carr's Rose, July 15, '89.

AIREDALES.

Bertha, b, Mr H. M. Bryans's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Crow Gill Venture, d, Mr F. M. Jowett's (late Mr T. Cawthra's), by Mr A. Duffield's Jerry—his Margie, Sept., '84.
 Clundale, b, Mr A. Edwards's, by Branch—Mr W. Lee's Wallace, March 5, '90.
 Goven Terror, d, Mr A. Gillies's (late Mr R. Wade's), by Fred—Nell, June 9, '89.
 Hector, d, Mr S. Beckett's (late Messrs Wade Brothers'), by late owner's Airedale Turk—his Wasp, Nov. 9, '89.
 Kate, b, Mr J. P. H. Ward's (late Mr Lindley's), by Mr Frinch's Brush—Mr Walker's Gin, Nov., '89.
 Kettlewell Jack, d, Mr F. Kennedy's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Lord Bob, d, Mr J. H. McGeorge's, by Mr Bryans's Cholmoudeley Bondsman—Wasp, Feb. 26, '90.
 Master Test, d, Mr W. H. Johnston's, by Mr H. M. Bryan's Newbold Test—Mr R. J. Pratt's Business, Oct. 12, '89.
 Moss Rose, b, Mr W. H. Merie's (late Mr W. H. Chantler's), by Newbold Test—late owner's Young Primrose, Aug. 1, '90.
 Music IV., b, Mr E. H. Williams's, by owner's Rios—Mr J. G. Brayton's Magic, Oct. 15, '89.
 Nuisance, d, Mr P. Powell's, by Mr S. Williams's Riot—Dr Brayton's Magic, Oct. 15, '89.
 Rag VI., d, Mr W. E. Branton's (ped. unknown), Aug., '87.
 Rambar, d, Mrs A. Yool's (late Mr Allen's), by Ranger—Madge, April, '87.
 Rascal, d, Mr J. H. Martin's (late Mr E. G. Simpson's), by Mr H. M. Bryans's Newbold Test—late owner's Diana Vernon, July 15, '91.
 Reddrie Badger, d, Mr M. Morris's (ped. unknown), about Oct., '87.
 Rosebud, b, Mr C. F. W. Rishworth's (late Mr D. Overend's), by Mr P. Kelly's Charlie—Mr H. Wade's Nell, Sept., '89.
 Sunlight, b, Mr J. Harrison's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Tackler II., d, Mr C. W. Rigby's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Straight Tip, The, d, Mr J. Oates's (late Mr Wilson's) (ped. unknown), Jan. 20, '90.

WELSH TERRIERS.

Brandwood Dinny, b, Mr G. F. Jackson's, by Mr W. S. Glynn's Dim Saesowag—his Brynair Sheep, June 1, '90.
 Brandwood Jack, d, Mr G. F. Jackson's (late Mr T. Jones's), by late owner's Jack—his Cruel II., Feb. 20, '90.
 Brandwood Judy, b, Mr G. F. Jackson's, by Mr W. Roberts's Brynair Pardon—his Bangor Sorceress, May 13, '90.
 Brandwood Queen, b, Mr G. F. Jackson's (late Mr T. Jones's), by late owner's Jack—his Cruel II., Feb. 20, '90.
 Grip, d, Mr G. B. Colbran's (ped. unknown), March, '89.
 Ryedale Tramp, d, Mr S. H. Scott's (late Mr W. Marritt's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sally Morgan, b, Mr W. Hassall's (late Mr W. Bradley's), by Mr Radkin's Pym—late owner's Flora, March 7, '90.
 Sydenham Jock, b, Mr W. H. Stone's (late Messrs Tyler and Speed's), by Mr W. A. Dew's Bangor Boy—Mr H. Owen's Fan, July 3, '88.

CLYDESDALE TERRIERS.

Astronomer, d, Mr W. Campbell's, by Mr J. Ferguson's Jupiter—Mr J. Brown's Eva, Jan., '90.
 Lady Roselya, b, Mr A. McNicol's, by Mr G. Adam's Lord Erskine—Dr M. Cameron's Bide a Wee, April, '90.

Portland Daisy, b, Mr C. Stillie's (late Mr Ross's,) by Mr Craig's Paisley Boy—late owner's Daisy, Jan. 23, '90.

OLD ENGLISH TERRIERS.

Ancient Adam, d, Mr E. Birstow's (late Mr T. Ashton's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

WHIPPETS.

Buttercup, b, Mr W. Furness's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Judy, b, Mr W. Furness's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Tunstead Nell, b, Mr F. Gayford's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

OBJECTIONS.

The following objections have been lodged by the Kennel Club:—

GLASGOW.

Against No. 20, Mr. C. S. Pettigrew's Caradoc, for having stated wrong date of birth.
Against No. 39, Mr. S. Coates's Jack Crawford, for having stated wrong sire.
Against No. 104, Mr. W. Mathieson's Flora VII., for having stated wrong dam.
Against No. 124, Mr. L. Birrell's Mona, for having stated wrong date of birth.
Against No. 126, Mr. W. W. Robersshaw's Ben Nevis, for having stated wrong dam and date of birth.
Against No. 143, Mr. Tisdall's Eileen Aroon, for having stated wrong date of birth.
Against No. 184, Mr. T. C. Jackson's Boat-house Meg, for not having stated date of birth.
Against No. 185, Mr. J. Miller's Border Bob, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 261, Mr. P. P. Bradshaw-Taylor's Briceles, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 297, Mr. R. Cohoon's First Attempt, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 367, Miss Pattison's Peter, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 368, Mr. J. Gow's Princess Grabber, for having stated wrong date of birth.
Against No. 409, Mr. A. Reekie's Sweetheart II., for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 410, Messrs. Younger and Foster's Meg O'Meldon, for having stated wrong dam.
Against No. 459, Mr. W. Patrick's Jean Grindley, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 477, Mr. J. Blackwood's Yorkshire Lass, for not having been registered by that name.

BELPER.

Against No. 14, Mr. F. Cocking's Baroness Burdett, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 16, Captain J. Magnus's Par-buckle, for having stated wrong sire.
Against No. 40, Messrs. Glasier and Emson's Gem of the Season, for not having stated date of birth.
Against No. 205, Capt. J. Magnus's Palliser, for not being identified.

WIGAN.

Against No. 89, Mr. J. H. McKenna's Moston Bean, for having stated wrong date of birth.
Against No. 178, Messrs. Tomlinson and Bignall's North End, for having stated wrong date of birth.
Against No. 185, Mr. H. Hartley's Highland Laddie, for not having been registered by that name.
Against No. 260, Mr. E. H. Cartwright's Compton Dandie, for having stated wrong dam.
Against No. 270, Mr. G. Raper's Baby Hot Pot, for having stated wrong sire.

Against No. 275 and 417, Mr. R. F. Mason's Cromer and Tickler, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 353, Mr. J. Hall's Rose, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 389, Mr. W. G. Barron's The Consoler, for having stated wrong date of birth.

Against No. 398, Mr. G. G. Musson's Cupid II., for having stated wrong date of birth.

BRIGHTON.

Against No. 29, Mr. R. S. Lannaway's Brighton Sambo, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 175, Mr. H. Homewood's Homewood Nell, for having stated wrong date of birth.

Against No. 193, Mr. J. W. Hall's Windham, for having stated wrong pedigree.

Against No. 206, Mr. W. W. Thomson's Brian O'Toole, for not having stated pedigree.

Against No. 218, Mr. C. Newington's Rose-hill Rustie, for having stated wrong dam.

Against No. 248, the Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Lionel II., for having stated wrong dam.

Against No. 277, Mr. J. B. Ayton's Archie, for having stated wrong sire.

Against No. 283, Mr. A. E. Clear's Catharine, for not having stated date of birth.

Against No. 289, Mr. J. Thomas's Rachel, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 297, Mr. G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Hornet, for not having been registered.

Against No. 305, Mr. G. H. Nutt's Pulborough Blisson, for not having been registered.

Against No. 600, Mr. F. P. M. Wilson's Lulu, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 614, Mr. W. Cross's Charlie, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 747, Mrs. E. J. Thomas's Schatzl, for not being registered as a foreign dog.

Against No. 649, Mr. G. H. Nutt's Ranter, for not being identified.

Against No. 742, Mr. F. Daniel's Joan, for having been registered by that name.

Against No. 783, Mr. C. O'Kelly's Bonnie, for not having been registered by that name.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Against No. 323, Mrs. Lee's Sable II., for having stated wrong dam and date of birth.

Against No. 653A, Mrs. Paul's Roden II., for not having been registered by that name and no dam stated.

Against No. 955, Mr. W. G. Wenger's Brave Tory, for not having stated pedigree.

Against No. 992, Mr. W. Dawe's Croom, for having been registered by that name.

Against No. 1012, Mr. R. Kunkel's Silky, for not having stated pedigree.

Against No. 1400, Mr. J. E. Walsh's Steady, for not having stated date of birth.

Against No. 1465, Mrs. H. S. Freeman's Lord Lennox, for not having stated full date of birth.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

Against No. 106, Mr. T. Carr's Ebor Tartar, for having stated wrong sire and no date of birth stated.

Against No. 180, Mr. H. Tausley's Rough Toy Daisy, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 181, Mr. J. Jarrott's Timmy, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 182, Mr. J. Coulbeck's Merry Lass, for not having been registered by that name.

Against No. 217, Mrs. Whiffin's Nell, for not having been registered by that name.

CHAMPIONS.

The following dog is entitled to be called a Champion:—

Bull terrier, Mr. J. R. Pratt's Little Baron (23,197).

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Wire-haired FOX TERRIER, LORD EDWARD, Champion Cavendish—Zephyr, by Belgrave Dick. Fee, £2 2s.

Smooth FOX TERRIER, THE JARVIE (16,359), by Joskin—Douglas Pearl, by Tackler. Fee, £2 2s.

Flat-coated RETRIEVER, WIT (20,506), by champion Zelstone (10,358); fee, £2 2s.

Apply A. MUTTER, Tonsley-hill, Wandsworth, S.W.

BLOODHOUNDS.

WINNERS AND WORKERS.

CHAMPION BARNABY. (K.C.S.B. 17,078.)

BONO. First Birmingham. (K.C.S.B. 23,915.)

BLAZER. First Liverpool, &c. (K.C.S.B. 23,917.)

Fee, £5 5s. for the present.

Edwin Brogan, Wyndyate, near Scarborough. 130

BLOODHOUNDS AT STUD.

DIGNITY (K.C.S.B. 23,923), by Guardsman (19,756)—Ophelia (21,783). Fee 5 guineas.

GUARDSMAN (K.C.S.B. 19,756), by Champion Nestor (11,078)—Gaiety II. Fee 5 guineas.

WILBERFORCE (K.C.S.B. 26,197), by Maltravers (11,075)—Rhoda (23,948). Fee 3 guineas.

Letters and telegrams to J. EDWARD WILBY, 4, Greville-place, Maida Vale, London, W.

Kennels: Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. 139.

CHAMPION DARBY (21,769).

1st and Challenge Shield Alexandra Palace.

1st in Open Class, and 1st in Couples Birmingham.

1st and Special Brighton, 1st Olympia.

1st Darlington, 1st and Gold Medal Leeds.

Challenge Prize, Liverpool, Agricultural Hall, and Gloucester, &c.

Fee, 5 guineas.

J. Collingham Tinker, Harborne, Staffordshire. 129.

BLOODHOUNDS AT STUD.

CHAMPION CROMWELL. (K.C.S.B. 19,754.)

Champion Nestor. Daisy.

This Hound has an unbeaten record.

Fee, 5 guineas.

D A N D Y.

Champion Nestor. Champion Duchess II.

Winner of 1st Manchester, 2nd Olympia, &c.

Fee, 5 guineas.

F. B. CRAVEN, Thornbridge, Bakewell. Railway and Telegraphic Address, Longstone, Derbyshire. 130.

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LITTLE SQUIRE (Rough Collie), by the Squire ex Miss Posey. Dark Sable and White, much like his sire. Winner 4 prizes.

SIR LIONEL (Bobtailed Sheepdog). Blue, grey and white; wall-eyed; very typical. 3rd West Bromwich, 3rd Liverpool.

LEOF (Dalmatian). White with black markings; typical. Winner 5 prizes.

LAUREL LAIRD (Pepper Dandie) by Leith ex Laird. Winner several prizes.

LOY (Mustard Dandie) by Colin ex Susan. Winner several prizes.

LURTH (Drop-eared Skye), by Warlock 2nd ex Nellie. Winner 3 first prizes, &c.

LOCHY (Prick-eared Skye) by Lochiel ex Phoebe 2nd. Winner 6 first prizes, &c.

LOCHROY (Scottish Terrier) by Lochard ex Strathdie. Winner 4 prizes.

LARK (Irish Terrier), by Brida Star ex Sauce. Winner 3 First Prizes, &c.

LORD STINGO (Pug), by Stingo Sniffles ex Jennie. Winner 11 prizes.

Stud fees 42s. and 21s. each.
Address: Kennelman, Laurel Bank, Downend, Bristol; Hampers to Staple Hill Station, Midland Railway, near Kennels. Telegrams 61. portorage.

SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.

HOGNASTON REBEL (15,515), white, black and tan on head; born May, 1883; by Rebel—Nutmeg; weight, 16lb.; fee, 4 guineas. 1st Fox Terrier Club Show, 1884; 1st Crystal Palace, 1884, Puppy Class; 1st Warwick, 1884, Puppy Class. Sire of Rataplan, Everie, Repeat.

BEGGARMAN (16,142), white, black and tan markings on head; born May, 1882; by Vishnu—Neddy; weight, 17lb.; fee, 2 guineas. 1st Kennel Club, June, 1886; 1st Frome, 1st Chesterfield, 1885.

RATAPLAN.—All white, about 17lb. By Hognaston Rebel—Veuve Chiquet. Mr. J. A. DOYLES, Pendarran, Crickhowell. Kennelman, T. Palliser; railway station, Aberavenny (6 miles); telegraph station, Crickhowell (1 mile). 131

STUD FOX-TERRIERS.

DOMINIE, By Fitcher ex Vene, by Velasquez. A Winner at every Show exhibited. Already a sire of several winners, including Divider and Dominie, 1st and 2nd Puppy class Brighton, 1889; Etan Tutor, 1st Edinburgh, 1889; Donsa, 2nd Olympia, 1889; Domo, 2nd Birmingham, 1889; Lord Mornington, 1st Shrewsbury, 1889; Dominie, &c. Fee, £3 3s.

DIRECTOR.

By Hanton Prince ex Daydream, by Splinter, winner of numerous prizes, including Birmingham, Colchester, Olympia, Southampton, &c. Fee, £2 2s. A limited number of bitches only received.
For stud cards apply FRANCIS REDMOND, 26, St. John's Wood Park, London, N.W. 130

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

CHAMPION SHAUN (K.C.S.B. 26,935). By Spalpeen—Champion Harp. This young dog will be allowed to serve a limited number of approved bitches. Fee, 5 guineas. Mr. Browne, agent, St. Hubert's, Gerard's Cross, Bucks. Station—Uxbridge, G.W.R. (4 miles). Telegraph office—Gerard's Cross (2 miles). 138

POINTERS.

LORD RANDOLPH, liver and white, medium sized. Mr. G. Lowe's. The Hermitage, Potter's Bar, Middlesex; by Tory—Maid of Medina (Garret's dam), at 5 guineas.—Railway and telegraph station, Potter's Bar (1 mile).

CHETWYND (24,372); Mr. D. Moriarty's, Roseville, Killarney; winner 1st Dublin, 1st Cork, &c.; and 1st Grand All-Aged Stake Irish Field Trials (beating four 1st prize Field Trial winners). Fee, 5 guineas. 132

MONK OF UPTON (22,203), liver and white, by Naso of Kipping, 15,547—ex Champion Nas, 13,444 (own brother to Champion Naso of Upton, 18,783).

Winner of 1st Prize Newport, and Barn Elms, 1887; Agricultural Hall (K.C.), People's Palace, and Bangor, 1888; 2nd Prize, Liverpool, Manchester, and Agricultural Hall (K.C.), 1890.

Monk of Upton is sire of the 1st Prize Puppies at Aittrincham, Sept. 25, and Brighton, Oct. 21, 1890. Fee, £3 3s. J. J. JOHNSON, 130, Meadow-street, Moss Side, Manchester. 139.

RETRIEVERS, FLAT COATED.

MOONSTONE (14,181). By Zelstone—Think. Fee, 10 guineas.

WISEACRE (22,458). By Zelstone—Think. Fee, 10 guineas.

HOPEFUL (22,447). By Harvester—Think. Fee, 8 guineas.

PLACID (24,657). By Hawkstone—Tud. Fee, 7 guineas.

HAWKSTONE (22,443). By Harvester—Think. Fee, 7 guineas.

Kennelman, John Gibbs, Ettington Park, Stratford-on-Avon (G.W.R. 6 miles); Ettington Station, L. and N.W.R. 24 miles. Telegraph Station, Stratford-on-Avon, 6 miles.

MINER II (20,499); born March 2, 1886; by ch Moonstone (14,181)—owner's Breeze (15,569); weight, 70lb.; fee, £7; five 1st prizes and several cups.

Lieut.-Colonel CORNWALL LEIGH, High Leigh, Kentsford, Cheshire. Kennelman, Walter Meech; railway and telegraph station, Lymn (3 miles). 136

HARVESTER (17,024), black; Mr. A. Money Wigram's; born June, 1883; by Frolic—Lady in Black; Frolic by Dusk—Tune, by Thorn—Melody, by Gorse's Sailor; sire of Hawkstone, Hopeful, Haytime, Hearsay, Hoodwink, &c.; fee, £7 7s.

HEELMAN (20,493), black; born January, 1886; by Harvester—Think. For full particulars, prizes, &c., &c., apply to J. MARTIN, the Kennels, Esher-place, Esher, Surrey.

FIELD SPANIELS.

BLACK FIELD SPANIEL.

BEVERLEY REX (20,605).

Late the property of Mr. W. R. Bryden. Sire, Keno (16,471).

Obo (10,452). Young Rhea (12,757). Dam, Buxton Beauty (15,492).

Alarcon (11,624). Daisy II. 1st Bristol. 2nd Birmingham. 1st Stockton. 2nd Hall. 1st Crystal Palace. 2nd Aquarium.

And many others, including team prize at Warwick against 9 teams of Spaniels. Fee, 2 guineas.

LEWIS D. WIGAN, Bishop's Stortford (three-quarters of an hour from London, G.E.R.). 130

OLD ENGLISH BOBTAIL SHEEPDOG.

STRACATHRO BOUNCING BOB

1st and cup Alexandra Palace. 1st Crystal Palace Co. Show. Also winner of innumerable 1st prizes in Scotland. Fee, 2 guineas. Apply, A. C. JACKSON, Monkton Coombe, near Bath. Railway station and telegrams, Limpley Stoke, G.W.R. 131

DEERHOUND.

ROSSIE RALPH. By Lord Stalbridge's Bran ex Fly III.

Rossie Ralph has won 15 first prizes, cups, &c. He is a grand upstanding dog, standing 30 inches at shoulder.

Fee, £5 5s. Bitches well looked after and housed during visit, and met at trains. Further particulars apply E. Weston Bell, Rossie Foyanderry, Perthshire, N.B. 136

ROUGH ST. BERNARDS.

CELEBRATED ST. BERNARDS AT STUD.

ANGEL O. The celebrated imported rough-coated dog, winner of two 1sts and cup St. Bernard Club, three 1st Kennel Club, 1st and cup Glasgow, 1st Darlington, 1st challenge Birkenhead. He is already the sire of rize-winners.

SCOUT. Winner of 1sts and cup Kennel Club, 1st and cup Brighton, 1st and cup Brussels, 2nd and cup St. Bernard Club. It is difficult to find his equal in head, bone, and weight.

PATROL. Winner of 1st and two cups St. Bernard Club, 1st Southampton, 2nd Brighton.

BELISARIUS. Winner of 2nd St. Bernard Club, 2nd Kennel Club, 2nd Birmingham, 2nd Brighton, 2nd Brussels, 3rd Crystal Palace, two 3rds Manchester.

Bitches are met at any of the London stations. For stud cards, photos, &c., write to A. J. Gossling, The Firs, Shoot-up-Hill, Bromesbury, London, N.W. 131

ENGLISH SETTERS.

ROGUE II, by Ragman out of Bess II., by Tory, Ragman by Rogue, brother to Tam o'Shanter, out of Silk by Blue Prince out of Dickon's Blue, by Laverack's Old Blue Dash, at £3 3s.

Mr. G. LOWE, The Hermitage, Potter's Bar, Herts.

ENGLISH SETTER AT STUD.

SOUTH DURHAM PRINCE. By Monk of Furness—Kate Auburn (24,531). A handsome, well feathered dog, white ticked, with tan markings on head. Brother to Sweep the Green, winner of the Derby for Setters at the Kennel Club Trials in April. He has grand bone and is a splendid worker. Fee, 3 guineas.

THOMAS LAUDER, Little Stainton, Ferry Hill, South Durham. 134

ROLFE II, by Champion Count Howard (K.C.S.B. 17,640).—Moll VI. (Sire by son of Tam o'Shanter—dam by Royal Rock). A handsome blue-ticked dog. Steady worker, and grand in bone and size. Fee, £3 3s.

Douglas Cooper, Normanton, Derby. 129

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.

PRINCE CHARMING, the smallest and most perfect in Europe; colour, blue; fee, 3 guineas and puppy.

COUNT CHITTABO. The smallest living. Colour Fawn. Fee, 3 guineas and puppy.

Apply to Manager, Live Stock Agency, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London.

ROUGH COLLIES.

ROUGH-COATED COLLIE AT STUD.
CHAMPION VULCAN
(21,062).

By Champion Rutland-Malibran.
Vulcan carries the heaviest coat of any collie living, has small ears correctly carried, is a large dog with enormous bone, and has won twelve 1st and five champion prizes, winner of the champion prize and Collie Club's stud medal at Barn Elms. Vulcan is the sire of Poppy; 1st Liverpool and Collie Club Shows; fee, £4 4s.; stud cards, &c., on application.

STRACATHRO RALPH.
By Christopher out of Stracathro Fancy, by Scottish Hero; winner of first Open and first Novice class at Birmingham, with the Mayor's Cup for the best Sheepdog of all breeds, and four other specials. He is a beautiful sable, with white markings, and has racing qualities, as well as all the other most essential points of a Collie.

Fee, £5 5s.
Apply by letter only to Kennelman, Huntly Hill, Brechin, N.B. 131

CORNWALLIS (K.C.S.B.)
Sire Archibald, by Champion Metchley Wonder ex Champion Peggie II.; dam, Petunia by Cremorne ex Barby Rose (own sister to Caractacus).

Cornwallis is a yellow, sable and white, with long head, and small semi-erect ears, dense coat, very active, and broken to stock.

Winner of 14 First Prizes; 15s. Challenge Cup; Gold Medal and 2 Specials.

Fee, £5 5s.
Also at Stud—CREMORNE, CAENIVAL, and CORNELIUS.

Mr. I. J. STEWARD, The Elms, Clifton, Rugby. 128

WOODMANSTERNE ROUGH-COATED
STUD COLLIES.

ARCHIBALD (own brother to Dorothy), Lethian, Christopher, Grace III., and Colchester. 1st and Special Tunbridge Wells.

The "Field," June 15, 1889, says:—"The Judge was not able to separate Archibald and his son Cornwallis. The latter is a well grown puppy, in full coat, with a spacious expression. Better is his sire in the way of bone, and in being the better furnished."

A most successful sire, e.g., Cornwallis, winner of many Firsts and Gold Medal Midland F. T. and C. C.; 1st Coventry. Cornelius, 1st Grant ham, &c., &c.

Fee for the present, £3 3s.

LANCELOT II. By Christopher—Phebe (the mother of Michael, 1st Birmingham). A fine sable, with perfect white collar, full of character, excellent stock getter. Sire of Myrtle II. 2nd Collie Club Show, &c., &c.

Fee, £3 3s.
CONRAD II. By Champion Charlemagne—Grace III. A bright sable and white; very superior dog, full of character, with beautiful expression and typical head. Never yet exhibited.

Fee, £5 5s.
KENNELMAN, Banstead, Surrey. 131
Telegrams 6d. portage.

CHAMPION YOUNG COCKIE
(15,624).

Grandson of Charlemagne.
He is a large handsome black-tan-and-white, with splendid white collar, frill, legs, and feet, perfect head, small and correctly carried ears. He is the heaviest-coated Collie which has yet appeared before the public, and has a very dense undercoat. He has won three 1sts Crystal Palace, 1st and cup Liverpool, 1st and cup Darlington, 1st Edinburgh, &c. He is the sire of Sweet Lassie, and grandsire of Ormskirk Amusement, Christine, Duchess, Countess, Surprise, and Dolly.

Fee, £3 3s.
Stud card and photo, 1s.
Apply T. C. JACKSON, Tullylumbie, Perth. 133

MASTIFFS.

MASTIFF AT STUD.

COMMODORE (15,752). Brindle.
By Champion Cardinal ex Columbine; by Champion Cardinal ex Cleopatra.
Commodore has no Crown Prince blood whatever.

Apply by letter to W. NORMAN HIGGS, Willenhall Park, New Barnet. 129

ROUGH COLLIES.

AT STUD.

MR. MEGSON'S ROUGH-COATED COLLIE

CHAMPION METCHLEY WONDER (23,052) rich sable, with perfect broad white collar, grandsire champion Charlemagne, granddam champion Madge. 1st prize Puppy Class, 1st Collie Derby and 60-guinea Trophy Crystal Palace, 1st and specials Liverpool and Glasgow, Birmingham 1st and three specials, 1st and special London K.C., champion prize Darlington, Chesterfield, Alexandra Palace, Birkenhead and Edinboro'. Sire of Edgaston Fox, Christopher, Great Alne Douglas, &c. Fee, £10 10s. Photo 1s.

EDGASTON FOX (22,992.) By Champion Metchley Wonder ex Lady of the Lake, by Charlemagne, red sable with white markings, a large dog, exceptionally good head, ears, legs and feet, dense long coat and magnificent cape and frill; winner of numerous 1st prizes, including Olympia, Crystal Palace, Challenge Prizes, Matlock, West Bromwich and Liverpool, also the Sixty Guinea Trophy. Fee, £5 5s. Cabinet photo, 1s.

A. H. MEGSON, 1, Fountain-street Manchester.
Telegraphic Address—"Manifold," Manchester. 129

THE ORMSKIRK STUD ROUGH COLLIES.

ORMSKIRK AMAZEMENT
K.C.S.B.

Sire, "Christopher." Dam, "Sweet Lassie." He is a beautiful, Black, Tan, and White, and possesses both size and quality. He is winner of the following prizes:—

1st and Cup, Collie Club Show (twice).
Two Cups, Manchester.
Three 1sts and Three Cups, Birkenhead.
1st and Cup, Stourbridge.
1st, Glossop.
1st, Matlock Bath.
1st and Cup, Midland Collie Club (twice).
1st and Cup, Blackburn.
1st, Agricultural Hall.
1st and Cup, Ormskirk.
Fee, £5 5s.

ORMSKIRK EXCELSIOR
K.C.S.B.

He is a younger brother of Ormskirk Amusement and like him combines size and quality. In colour he is a light sable, with perfect white markings, and has an exceedingly long well-shaped head, with beautifully small well-carried ears, good coat, body, legs, and feet. He has been exhibited at four shows, and won 14 prizes and two cups.

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CHARLEROI II.
(K.C.S.B. 22,765.)

By Champion Charlemagne ex Sooty (full sister to Champion Peggie II., dam of Christopher).

Winner at Crystal Palace, Agricultural Hall, Collie Club, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. He has sired many winners in America, and is a grand cross for Metchley Wonder and Christopher bitches.

Fee, £3 3s.

ORMSKIRK OLIVER.
(K.C.S.B.)

By Christopher ex Ormskirk Gipsy, by Laddie (Champion Rutland ex Theba) ex Miss Jummy II. Winner reserve dog pups Collie Club, 2nd team class, and 1st Ormskirk.

Fee, £3 3s.
Cabinet photos of Ormskirk Amusement, Sweet Lassie, Strawberry Girl, Ormskirk Christopher, Ormskirk Oliver, Sweet Model, 1s. each. For stud cards containing press opinions and full particulars, apply to

T. H. STRETCH, Ormskirk, Lancashire.
Telegrams, Stretch, Ormskirk. 131

MOTLEY (13,633), blue, with white and tan markings; born June, 1881; by Redbreast (9436) Blue Stocking (10,730); fee, 3 guineas. 1st and Cup, Frome; 3rd, Warwick; 3rd, Hertford.

Mr. J. A. DOYLE, Pendarren, Crickhowell; kennelman, T. Palliser; nearest railway station, Abergavenny (6 miles); telegraph station, Crickhowell (1 mile). 131

AIREDALES.

CHAMPION

ROVER III. (K.C.S.B. 13,825.)
By Warrior-Phillips. Sire of Champion Vixen III., Vengeance III. Limited number of services.

Fee, £2 2s.
For particulars, apply E. NEWTON DEAKIN, Moseley Park, Cheddle, Cheshire. 130

AIREDALES.

CHAMPION

WHARFDALE RUSH.
(K.C.S.B. 23,823.)

By Guess—Jenny. Winner 25-guinea cup Darlington, 1889, beating Champion Vixen III.

NEWBOLD TEST.
(K.C.S.B. 23,824.)

By Guess—Jenny. Winner of over fifty 1sts and cups.
For particulars, apply H. M. BRYANS, Cholmondeley Park, Malpas, Cheshire. 132

IRISH TERRIERS.

IRISH TERRIERS AT STUD.

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By Craigboy ex Nellie, by Pilgrim ex Jess. Craigboy by Benedict ex Ierne. Winner of 1st prizes at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Crystal Palace, Birmingham, Dunfermline, Dumfries.

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By Michael (18,651) ex Drolen (14,957). Winner of 1st and special Damfries, 3rd Glasgow, &c.

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By Pagan II. ex Wasp, by Gifford. Winner of 1st Pontypriid, 1st Ecclesfield, 2nd Prestwich, 2nd Matlock Bath, &c.

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IRISH TERRIER AT STUD.

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Winner of five first and nine Special Prizes out of six times shown. He has beautiful drop ears, and the true Irish Terrier type.

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Telegraph and Station—Stoke-Edith (1s. 6d. portage). 136

GREAT DANES.

CHAMPION PARAMOUNT
(K.C.S.B. 23,761.)

Rich orange-red brindle, born April 28, 1885. Winner of many Firsts and Specials, including the Great Dane Club's Challenge Cup twice. Height 33 inches. Weight 160lbs. A big upstanding dog, and very typical.

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FRANK P. SUTHERY, Chelmsford. 132

AT STUD, THE GREAT DANE.

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1st Liverpool.
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1st and Cup Birmingham.
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1st Dublin, 1889.
1st and Cup Olympia.
1st and Cup Crystal Palace.
1st Tunbridge Wells.
1st Edinburgh, 1890, &c., &c.

"The Harlequin Earl of Warwick is one of the best Great Danes that has lately graced the show bench."—"Stock-keeper."

Owen Edmond, Bodowen Dolgelly, North Wales. 133

WELSH TERRIERS.

WELSH TERRIER AT STUD.

W I N E R.

Best-headed Welsh Terrier before the public (see Welsh Terrier Standard of Points). Is perfect in coat and colour, and has best of legs and feet; is a beautiful small ear, perfectly carried; is free from white, his only fault, by some judges, a trifle too big. Will not serve Irish or Fox-terrier bitches.

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DOGS.—Mr. A. J. SEWELL, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary
Surgeon to the Kennel Club, British Kennel Association, St. Bernard Club, Mastiff Club, Collie Club, Bulldog Club, &c., may be CONSULTED DAILY from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, and before 10 in the morning. Consultation fee 2s. 6d.; advice by letter, 5s. Dogs examined previous to purchase.—Address 53, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, London. Hospital, Larkhall-rise, Clapham (opposite Wandsworth-road Station, L. C. and D. R.)

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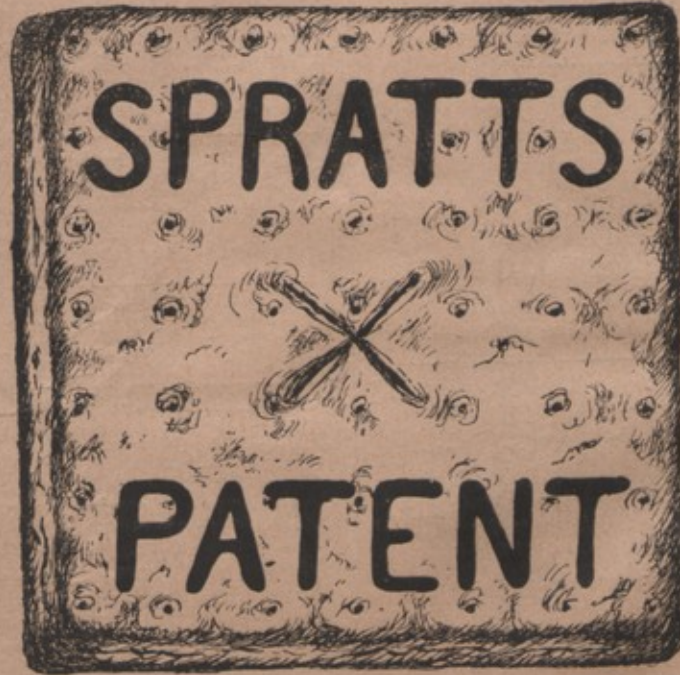
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THE KENNEL GAZETTE:

A Monthly Journal published by the Kennel Club.

"LET HERCULES HIMSELF DO WHAT HE MAY.

"THE CAT WILL MEOW, AND DOG WILL HAVE HIS DAY."

—Hamlet, Act v., Scene 1.

No. 205.—Vol. XVIII.]

APRIL, 1897.

[PRICE 6D.]

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ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

LONDON, February 10th, 1897.

I have had an opportunity of carefully studying the dietetic properties of the "OLD CALABAR" Dog Biscuits, and the results of close observation, extending over a considerable period, have proved to me their great excellence as a reliable and appreciative food for dogs, and for maintaining them in a sound and healthy condition.

They seem to be peculiarly adapted to the requirements of canine stock, and are eaten with a relish and zest which show how much they are approved.

In the compounding and manufacture of these Biscuits an intimate knowledge of the requirements of dogs is indicated, and there is an entire absence of any undesirable admixture of foreign matters.

I have a very high opinion of their merits, and I can testify from experience to the beneficial effects attending their regular use by dogs, keeping them in robust and vigorous health, improving their coat, and imparting to them cleanly and systematic habits.

(Signed) GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S.,

Analyst, late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry.

OLD CALABAR.

THE "KENNEL GAZETTE" DIARY

FOR APRIL AND MAY.

DATE.	DAY.	CANINE EVENTS.	DATE.	DAY.	CANINE EVENTS.
APRIL. 13	Tuesday.	Newport (Salop) Setter Club Field Trials (and following days).	APRIL. 29	Thursday.	St. Ives Dog Show.
"	"	Committee Meeting of the Kennel Club.	MAY. 1	Saturday.	Rawtenstall Dog Show.
16	Friday.	Kilmarnock Dog Show (and following days).	"	"	Pet Dog Show (and following days).
17	Saturday.	Gateshead-on-Tyne Dog Show.	"	Tuesday.	Hanley Dog Show (and following days).
19	Monday.	Guilborough (Cleveland) Dog Show.	"	"	Committee Meeting of the Kennel Club.
"	"	Hetton-Le-Hole Dog Show.	"	Friday.	Dutch Kennel Club's Show (Amsterdam) (and following days).
"	"	Southport Dog Show.	"	"	"
"	"	Darnall Dog Show.	11	Tuesday.	London Fox Terrier Club's Show (and following days).
"	"	St. Helens Dog Show.	12	Wednesday.	Helston (Cornwall) Dog Show. (days).
"	"	Lees (near Oldham) Dog Show.	13	Thursday.	Prescot Dog Show.
20	Tuesday.	Norwich Dog Show.	18	Tuesday.	Paris Dog Show (and five following days).
21	Wednesday.	Plymouth Dog Show (and 2nd).	19	Wednesday.	Lancaster Field Trials.
"	"	Dublin: Royal Dublin Society's Dog Show (and following days).	"	"	Edinburgh Kennel Club Field Trials.
"	"	Shrewsbury: National Field Trials (and following days).	22	Saturday.	Blackburn Dog Show.
23	Friday.	Falkirk Dog Show (and following days). (days).	26	Wednesday.	Maldstone Dog Show (and following day).
24	Saturday.	Nelson and District Dog Show. (days).	27	Thursday.	Armagh Dog Show.
27	Tuesday.	Ayr Dog Show (and following days). (day).	"	"	Frankfort-on-Main International Dog Show (and following days).
28	Wednesday.	Lytham: Fylde Fox Terrier Club (and following days).			

Notices for insertion in the next issue should reach the Editor not later than the 7th prox.

KENNEL CLUB ASSOCIATES.

ALL PERSONS who WISH to BECOME ASSOCIATES are requested to APPLY for FULL PARTICULARS to the SECRETARY of the KENNEL CLUB, 27, Old Burlington Street, London, W., the Subscription being One Guinea and a-Half per annum, for which they shall be entitled to a copy of the KENNEL CLUB "STUD BOOK" annually, and also to a copy each month of the KENNEL GAZETTE, post free. To enter two Dogs, *bona fide* their own property, in the KENNEL CLUB "STUD BOOK" each year, free of charge. To have sent, if written for, two free admission tickets or one pass to the Kennel Club's own Shows.

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K C. STUD BOOK NUMBERS.

Owners wishing to obtain a Stud Book Number for their dog can now do so at once, on forwarding the necessary forms filled up, together with the fee of 5/- for each dog, to the Secretary of the Kennel Club, 27, Old Burlington Street, London, W.

N.B.—No dogs can be entered in the Stud Book unless previously registered.

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The Kennel Club have two Volumes XIV. of the Stud Book to dispose of, and as this number is sold out, the price for each is 25/-.

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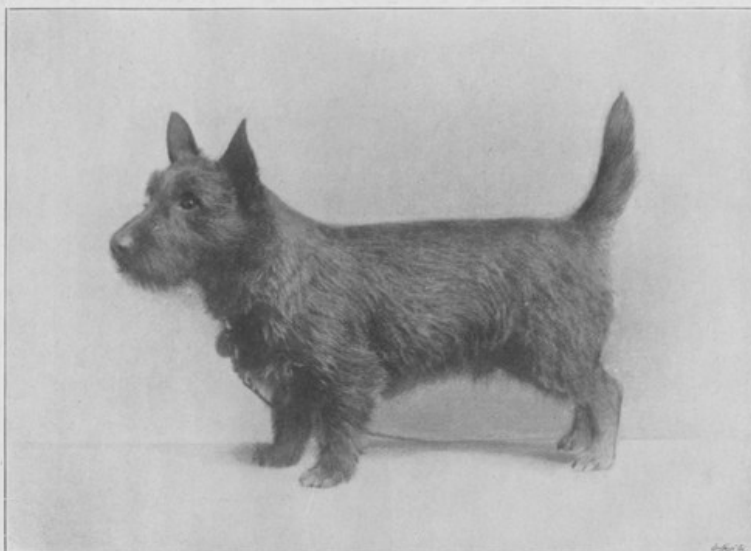
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The Property of Mrs. B. M. Hannay.

THE KENNEL GAZETTE.

A Monthly Journal Published by the Kennel Club.

No. 205.

APRIL, 1897.

Vol. XVIII.

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EDITORIAL.

All Editorial and Literary Communications should be addressed to The EDITOR of the "Kennel Gazette," 27, Old Burlington Street, W.

All Business Communications should be addressed to the MANAGER.

The next number of the "Kennel Gazette" will be published on Saturday, May 8th.

The "Kennel Gazette" Diary of forthcoming events will be found on page 2 of cover.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only.

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CLUB AND KENNEL NOTES.

The night before the holding of their very successful show, the Manchester Show Committee engaged a room at the Grand Hotel for the exclusive use of fanciers visiting the show, in which the members could welcome their friends. This was a capital idea and proved a great success, and the idea is worth the consideration of dog show committees generally.

It is not always an easy matter to find friends the night before a show in the greater cities of this country, and, in common with others, we have in our time tramped many a weary mile between various hotels to unearth fanciers with varying success. In the case of important fixtures in the provinces, the example of the Manchester Executive might be followed with advantage.

Having completed his judicial work at the Kennel Club Field Trials held this week, Dr. J. H. Salter will now proceed to Lyon to fulfil his engagement to judge the Pointers and Setters at the Exhibition of the Société Canine du Sud-Est.

The Bulldog Club having thoroughly discussed many matters, altered its rules, and finally elected its committee for 1897, is now in a position to turn its attention to business, and this it means to do. The annual show is to be held on June 15, 16, and 17, at the Royal Aquarium, and there is no reason why it should not be as complete a success as many others which have been pioneered by Mr. Frank Crowther.

The choice of the Committee has fallen upon Mr. Sam Woodiwiss to make the awards—a selection as wise as it will be popular. Mr. Woodiwiss has owned the very best and continues to do so; although

he has judged on many occasions, including the Kennel Club's own shows, we cannot call to mind his having before officiated at the annual exhibition of the Bulldog Club.

It is intended to hold the annual banquet, as usual, on the second day of the show at the Club's headquarters, Ridler's Hotel, Holborn.

The Secretary of the Bulldog Club of America, Mr. C. G. Hopton, seems to be having a taste of the ill luck in breeding Bulldogs which only too often attends fanciers of the National breed in this country. During the past two and a-half months Mr. Hopton has lost three fine litters of pups, two brood bitches, both his Toy Bulldogs, and last, but not least, the Bull-bitch, Lady Monarch. This bitch, at the time of her death, was heavy in whelp. As she was the dam of L'Ambassador, who sired all the winning pups at the late New York Show, her death is a great loss to her owner.

Mr. Robert Leadbetter has recently purchased from Mons. Aaron the successful Great Dane, Santa Valeria II. On the continent this bitch has an unbeaten record, and on the occasion of her being exhibited in England, at the Kennel Club Show in 1895, she won all she was entered for, including the championship.

We have received from Mr. Parry Thomas a neatly got up little volume containing introductory remarks, the rules, and a list of members and other information concerning the Old English Sheepdog Club which flourishes under the presidency of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart. As a frontispiece, an illustration of that beautiful specimen of the breed, the late Sir Cavendish, is given, and his merits are enlarged upon in the introductory remarks.

These introductory remarks whilst dealing with the position of the Club contain

some strongly worded advice against the evils of in-breeding. The Old English Sheepdog is a workman, sagacious, hardy, and courageous, and it is pointed out that as surely as exaggerated show points are bred for exclusively, irrespective of the high order of intelligence and robust health for which the dog is famous, so surely will his characteristics disappear before the "prevailing overwhelming wave of in-breeding which in receding leaves us only a hyper-aesthetic cringing idiot."

After expressing the opinion that the bob-tail is merely the result of selection (and we would add, often the result of an operation), it is stated "now that he (the dog) is becoming a favourite with fine ladies and brave women alike, perhaps the Old English Sheepdog Club need not fear the extinction of such able-bodied attributes as the present-day Sheepdog possesses, at all events so rapidly as might otherwise have been the case had he fallen exclusively into the hands of that miserable product of an imperfect civilisation—the dude."

In the concluding sentences the members are exhorted thus: "Above all things let us beseech you Sheepdog breeders to avoid consanguinity and its consequent race of imbecile invalids if your object and aim is to maintain that hardihood of nerve and limb which are the essential characteristics of this picturesque and rugged breed. Bitter experience teacheth thus." There can be no two opinions that the practice of continued in-breeding must sooner or later cause a breed to degenerate, the vitality goes, and the natural sagacity is dulled. It is a practice to be avoided, and the Old English Sheepdog Club says so in no unmeasured terms.

The entries for the Fox Terriers Club's Produce Stakes, Derby, Oaks, and Birthday Stakes, have just been published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we have received from Mr. J. C. Tinné. As usual in this popular variety of Terrier the entries are numerous.

The Nineteenth Produce Stakes in Smooths shows an entry of 55 bitches, whilst in the Wire-Haired variety there are 12. The first division of this stake compete in the spring and the second in the autumn of 1898. The Smooth entry for the Sixteenth Derby numbers twenty-two dog puppies, whilst in Wire-Haired eighteen are entered. Twenty bitch puppies are entered in the Second Oaks of the Smooth, whilst in Wire-Haired the First Oaks closes with an entry of nine. The Derby and Oaks competitions of both varieties will take place in the autumn of this year. In the Birthday Stakes for Smooths fifteen stud dogs are entered. This is the sixth stake of this description, whilst in Wire-Haired—

being the fourth—the entries number eight. The competition in both these stakes takes place next autumn.

The Bloodhound Bitch Benedicta, whose portrait we reproduced in our February number, secured her third Championship at the recent Manchester Show, thus earning the right to the prefix "Champion." This is the second animal belonging to Mr. Edwin Brough which has gained the coveted honour within the space of five weeks, Barbarossa having performed a similar feat at Cruft's Show.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in Bloodhounds will take place at the Kennel Club on Tuesday next, at 6.30, with a view to the formation of the proposed organization in connection with the breed.

The death of Mr. V. McSwiney removes a well-known supporter of Field Trials of Pointers and Setters, and the French Kennel Club loses an energetic member of its committee. Mr. McSwiney resided many years in Paris.

Who won such-and-such a championship? or, how many championships has so-and-so won? are common questions, and are not always easy to answer. In future, the Kennel Club Stud Book will contain this information, but as this volume is necessarily published after the year which is dealt with in its pages, committees of shows would do well to so arrange their schedules that championship wins may be reported in the canine press without necessitating that laborious hunt, which is often necessary, and generally results in these awards not appearing in the published prize lists at all.

It is often the custom of committees to include the Championship prizes in their schedules among the "special prizes" offered for competition, they being numbered in exactly a similar manner as any other. In due course, these numbers are transferred into the judges' books, the award is made, and the single honour—the Championship win; the much-advertized award prize disappears, so far as the general public is concerned, into complete oblivion under the cloak of "Special, No. 99," or whatever number it may happen to be.

Sometimes these specials are found in published prize lists, frequently they are not; but where they are, the searcher for a Championship win must even then be armed with a catalogue of the show before he can ascertain the object of his search.

Committees should bear in mind that Championship wins are the highest that can be attained, and although they are extra prizes to those comprised in the general prize list still they are not "special" prizes in the ordinary accepta-

tion of the term. We are quite aware that it could be well argued that they are special prizes, and on the other hand that they are not. We would almost venture ourselves to do this from either standpoint. For the purpose of utility, however, we lean towards the proposition which takes Championship prizes out of the category of "specials" and places them at the end of their respective breeds in the catalogue. When getting up a show why not go a step further and enter each Championship as a class in itself, the prize being the Championship, and thus ensure this most important of all wins being properly recorded as such, and not concealed beneath the cloud of a special with a number?

We have received a little booklet from Mr. G. A. Burton, the secretary of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Bulldog Club, containing the list of officers and dates of the members' meetings to be held during the year. It is certainly convenient to fix the dates of general meetings in this way as it enables members to make their arrangements accordingly.

The report of the South London Bulldog Society for 1896 and 1897 and the balance-sheet accompanying it proves the club to be in a sound position. "Over eighty new members have been enrolled since the last report was issued," and "there has been only one resignation," we are told, but as the date of the last report is not mentioned and the total numerical strength of the society is omitted the information, although highly satisfactory, is hardly as complete as it might have been. A members' list, however, is shortly to be issued which will supply the omission. The headquarters of the Society are now at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge.

Deservedly special reference is made to the exceedingly clever prize card of the society, designed and executed by Mr. Vice-President R. G. S. Mann.

The supposed Hybrid between a dog and fox, a picture of which we give, was killed about 20 years ago on the property of Mr. West, of Alscot Park, Stratford-on-Avon, who kindly lent the stuffed animal for the purpose of illustration in this journal. The picture is a reproduction of the photograph lent by Mr. S. E. Shirley. The litter consisted of three, but, as far as we can ascertain, one only was preserved. There is no record of the quite early life of the puppies or cubs, whichever they may be called. They made their appearance when of considerable size and able to take care of themselves in a plantation near the village of Alderminster.

The specimen now illustrated is a male, in colour much the same as a fox, except

for the white on the throat and chest, and a little white on each foot. The total length from nose to tip of tail is 36 inches, height at shoulder 11 inches, head from nose to occiput 6 inches, ears 2 inches, and tail 9 inches. These measurements are taken from the stuffed specimen, and may, therefore, not be absolutely correct, but as the animal has been most carefully set up by that most reliable and excellent taxidermist, Mr. Quatremaine, of Stratford-on-Avon, they are amply sufficient for comparison.

There is no actual evidence of the cross, but the very strong supposition at the time was that the dam was a fox, the sire a dog, thus transposing the commonly accepted notions in such matters. If the mother had been a dog, she would have undoubtedly been seen. The animal, to look at, certainly fulfils all the conditions we should expect to find from such a union. Even at this time, 20 years after death, the foxey smell is apparent in the skin, the tail, although not so long as a fox's brush, is marked like it, but the body is altogether shorter and more compact than a fox, and the skull broader and measures less from eye to nose.

The animals when killed were practically full grown. They were frequently seen near the village, and, although wild, seemed far less so than fox cubs would have been. As time went on, the trio became troublesome, and the order went forth for their destruction.

The wolf will, it is well known, breed with the dog; but many scientific authorities deny the possibility of the union of dog and fox. The subject has been argued for many years without, we believe, any really definite result. Experiments made with animals in confinement have failed; but this cannot be accepted as conclusive; and, on the other hand, the opinion of a well-known authority on such matters is that the cross is by no means impossible.

In addition to our indebtedness to Mr. Shirley for the photograph of this supposed Hybrid, we also owe our thanks to "Este" for his very learned and interesting article on this most complex subject. Our readers who take an intelligent interest in their dogs and in the natural history of this planet, will peruse this article with the feeling that we have been able to present to our readers a most important contribution, and one which will supply much food for thought by those who have given special attention to the subject.

The new muzzling order just issued by the Board of Agriculture, in which the muzzle is re-imposed under a penalty of twenty pounds against any owner who disregards the edict, has naturally caused a

great amount of irritation and indignation amongst dog-owners generally. If it could be proved to their satisfaction that rabies was at all prevalent, everyone would cheerfully submit to this infliction upon the ease and freedom of their favourites.

In a letter written by Mr. A. J. Sewell, and published in the *Standard* of the 1st inst., he states that in London, at least, rabies is practically extinct, and gives reasons for this statement. In February last he wrote to every veterinary surgeon in London asking what his experience had been. He received forty-two replies, and found that a solitary case had occurred, and that in November of 1896. Many veterinary surgeons had not seen a case at all last year, and others had not seen one for six months.

As Mr. Sewell points out, the information he was able to obtain in this manner is much more trustworthy than the statistics collected by the Agricultural Board. In the latter case they, in many instances, depend upon the police reports, the Veterinary Inspector not seeing the dog alive, and when dead not always making a post-mortem examination, with the result that the prevalence of the disease is greatly exaggerated.

Our contemporary remarks in its leader upon the subject, there is a very general opinion that these regulations are not imposed so much with the view of preventing infection, as for the sake of getting rid of the numberless stray curs which infest the streets of London, whose owners, if they have any, never pay a farthing of the tax.

Our readers will miss in this issue the monthly report of the doings of the Kennel Club Committee. The reason is that the committee meeting for April has not been held on the usual date, in consequence of the Kennel Club Field Trials having taken place during this past week.

The Trials have this year again been held in Orwell Park, the beautiful seat of Captain Pretymann, M.P., on the banks of the Orwell, to whose generosity in giving the use of the park for the purpose the Club is indebted.

The entry for the twenty-third Derby was a particularly good one, and everything combined to make the heats most interesting; in fact, so good was the work of the puppies all round on the opening day that it was generally admitted that they were, as a lot, considerably better this year than they had ever been before.

The surroundings, however, and the satisfactory conditions of the weather on the first day, may have had something to do with the superior work done; for with a

rising glass and the wind in the east, and plenty of cover, the scent appeared to be everything that could be desired.

Amongst those who were present we noticed:—Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Mr. W. Arkwright, Major Moreton Thomas, Messrs. R. L. Parcell Llewellyn, C. Austin, F. C. Lowe, Harrison, Mons. F. de la Kethalle (Ghent), Harry Jones, Surgeon-Captain O'Callaghan, B. T. Warrick, E. Devas, J. Farrow, C. C. Beardsley, Rawden, B. Lee, and Elias Bishop. For particulars of the meeting, we refer our readers to another column. Altogether the Trials this year were a great success.

Mr. W. Arkwright has consented to accept the presidency of the newly-formed Sporting Spaniel Club, which now numbers close upon thirty members. We understand objection is taken by members of the Spaniel Club to the title adopted by the younger body, and that any application for registration at the Kennel Club will not go unchallenged.

The Borzoi Show, held this week at Southport, proved a great success. The fact that the Duchess of Newcastle judged the exhibits imparted special interest to the proceedings. The catalogue was a picture gallery in itself, containing not only capital photographs of Her Grace and Mr. G. R. Krehl and Dr. Bradley, her ring stewards, but also some very well-printed half-tone reproductions of celebrated Borzois. We are glad to be able to publish the judge's own notes of the exhibits, and commend the promptitude with which they were supplied, to some of our friends of the sterner sex.

Judging from the entries and the few spectators present, it is doubtful whether the Collie Club made a wise move in changing their venue from that home of specialist Club Shows, the Aquarium, to the Crystal Palace. Without doubt, the latter is about the best place anywhere round or in London for a large show of all breeds of dogs, but a small collection of some 200 is quite lost in that huge building. Another point in favour of the Westminster pitch is there is always something going on there, which is naturally an attraction to exhibitors from the country, while for local fanciers the Aquarium is so easy of access.

At the latter spot, too, those who so desire can lounge about amongst the exhibits, enjoying the fragrant weed, while at the Palace, save in the smoking room far away from the dogs, smoking is "strictly prohibited." The entry in Collies was not up to last year's, the falling-off being most apparent in the local classes. On the whole, however, the entry was quite up to the average in quantity and quality, both as

regards Collies and Old English Sheepdogs, most of the leading kennels being represented.

The chief winners in Collies came from such well-known kennels as Messrs. Megson, Stretch, and Powers, and the Rev. Hans Hamilton, President of the Collie Club, whilst in Bobtail's we find representatives from the following exhibitors intimately associated with the breed:—Miss Acton, Dr. Bott, and Messrs. Dickson and Weager. We expect to receive for our next number from the judges, Messrs. W. W. Thomson (Collies) and Parry Thomas (Bobtails), a critical *resumé* of their awards.

We extremely regret to hear that Mr. A. M. Hodgson is no better, and that he is still confined to his room. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Hodgson continues to take the greatest interest in his kennel. As he is unable to get to his dogs, they are taken to him, and daily help to cheer the plucky occupant of the sick room.

Among the notable pictures that will find a place in this year's Royal Academy exhibition is the portrait of Mrs. Fred Methold, accompanied by her deerhounds Thane, McDuff, and Lola. The group, a life-sized one, is by that celebrated animal painter, Mr. Briton Riviere, R.A., and is a very striking example of the distinguished artist's method.

Several important additions to the list of stud advertisements will be noted in the present number. These include Mrs. Hannay's Scottish Terrier, Gair, whose portrait forms our frontispiece, the scarcely less celebrated Villain, Dr. Whitte's Airedale Terrier, Harford, and Mr. Fred Methold's Deerhound, Thane Macduff 229.

Mr. H. Yorke Musgrave has been elected by the Newfoundland Club as vice-president of the Club in the place of the late Mr. J. H. Champness, and Captain R. Jolly takes his place on the judges' list.—The Cunningham Memorial Challenge Cup is now completed.

The Scottish Kennel Club have fixed the dates of its next Show for the 6th, 7th, and 8th October.

Mr. J. N. Reynard has lost his prize Scottish Terrier, Ribston. His death occurred in consequence of a bad mauling from a kennel companion.—Messrs. Dalgleish and Stewart have also suffered a loss by the death of Morven. As his end was very sudden his body has been sent to Mr. Sewell for a *post mortem* examination.

For the first time since its inception the Ayr Show will be open to exhibitors in all parts of the United Kingdom. One step

further, viz., to hold this well-known fixture under Kennel Club Rules would secure for this fixture an importance which it cannot attain without their adoption.

In Scottish Terriers at the late Leicester Show, through an accidental omission Mrs. S. E. Hurndalls's Jesmond Geisha was not credited in our columns with winning two 1st prizes and the Championship. Her owner calls our attention to this fact, and we are pleased to notify the success of this promising puppy.

At the forthcoming London Fox Terrier Show of the London Fox Terrier Club no classes will be cancelled or amalgamated.

For the first time at the Pet Dog Show the Pug Club will offer their 10-guinea Challenge Cups for Black Pugs and the Howard Challenge Bowl for Black Pug Puppies.

We regret to hear that Mrs. Proctor, the well-known exhibitor of Fawn Pugs, will be prevented being at the Show in consequence of a railway accident.

As we go to press, we hear that six members of the Committee of the Ladies' Kennel Association resigned office at the General and Committee Meetings held yesterday afternoon. About twenty founders and members also resigned.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER "GAIR."

In his retrospect of Scottish Terriers for the year 1896, in the January number of the *Kennel Gazette*, Mr. J. Nuttall alludes to the subject of our frontispiece illustration as "undoubtedly the dog of the year." Admirers of the breed, and indeed dog lovers generally, will therefore be pleased to have a portrait of this typical dog.

Gair is by Heather Prince ex Rustic Beauty, and was bred by Mr. Marshall. He was whelped on June 20th, 1895, and is consequently rising two years old. He is one of the best Scottish Terrier dogs out since Kildee made his appearance; he has a very nice, evenly-balanced, long head; beautiful small pointed, well-carried ears, and a small, well-placed, dark eye. His expression is excellent, denoting well that sharp, bright, active look so much desired in the breed. He has the straightest possible, heavy-boned forelegs, and good feet; his body is extremely good, being short and well ribbed; his chest is very deep, his loin very powerful, and his hind-quarters are proportionately strong and well formed, whilst his stern is short and well carried, and he has a good dense double coat. Altogether he presents a massive, compact Terrier, whose every limb is symmetrical, and denotes great strength and power; yet he possesses great liberty of action, and is a free and easy mover. He cannot fail to please those ardent sticklers for the standard requirements that "although essentially a Terrier, a Scottish Terrier cannot be too powerfully put together." He has no glaring faults, and all round approaches the ideal Terrier. There is a future for Gair, not only on the bench, but as a stud dog, his excellent blood should

not fail to leave their impress on future generations.

Gair's show career has not been wholly unchequered. He made his first bow to the public at Glasgow, where, under Mr. Rhind, he took two 1st and a 2nd prize, and he has, under several recognised judges, won, amongst others, the following prizes in the keenest competition:—Ayr: 1st Puppy, 1st Produce Stakes, 2nd Limit, Challenge Trophy and two Specials. Cambuslang: 1st Puppy, 2nd Open. Cardiff: 1st Puppy, 1st Maiden, 2nd Novice, 2nd Limit, 2nd Open, two Specials. Birmingham: 1st Limit, 1st Open, Championship and Challenge Trophy. Leicester: 2nd. Manchester: Championship, 1st Open, 1st Limit, and two Specials. This excellent specimen of the breed belongs to Mrs. Hannay, of Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is to be congratulated on the possession of so good a Terrier, one that cannot fail to make his mark both upon the bench and at stud.

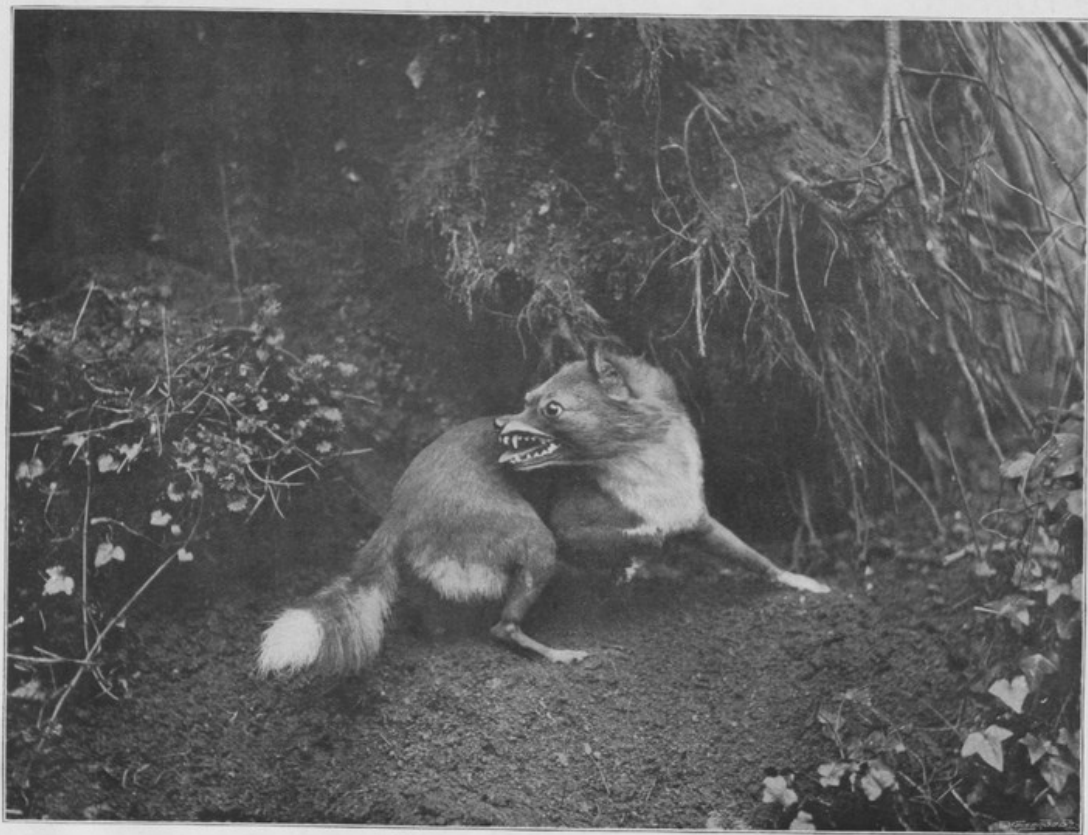
ON HYBRIDS.

When discussing the question of hybridity, it is well to bear in mind the different meanings that naturalists attach to the terms "hybrid" and "mongrel." The latter is confined to the produce of two parents of the same species, but of different varieties; whilst the former should be used to describe that between two different species, or it may be even different genera.

Hybrids are very rarely found between animals, or even plants, in a state of nature, at all events in the present day, although many believe that in the past they were more frequently produced, and that some of our present species have been so formed. It is commonly asserted that, although in many and well-known instances, two distinct species, such as the horse and ass, will breed freely, and produce strong, hardy, and long-lived offspring; their progeny will be unable to breed with each other and perpetuate the hybrid race. This is undoubtedly the rule in the above instance, although cases are recorded where the *female* mule has produced young; but, I believe, there is no authenticated record of any further breeding; this is certainly not an unexceptional law, as we shall see later on.

The "law of sterility," as it is called, is taken by some to demonstrate what is, and is not, a "pure species"; and these argue that, if hybrid progeny are fertile *inter se*, the parents are not "pure" (*i.e.*, distinct) species. This leads them into dilemma. The arguments on this question usually end in a circle, as most such do which are founded upon wrong, false, or insufficient premises. "Species" has been a stumbling-block and a subject of contention amongst naturalists for centuries, and will continue to be until it is recognised that no hard-and-fast line of demarcation can be drawn in, at least, very many instances. Those who accept a theory of "special creation" are confuted by the facts of hybridity, &c.; and those who believe in the "theory of evolution" must concede that what is now a "distinct species" could not always have so been. At the present day "species" may be described as "remote," "allied," and "proximate," according to the conditions by which they have been influenced. As a general rule those of "remote" species, of the same genus, do not produce hybrid progeny; but this is certainly not always the case.

The goat and the sheep are not merely remote species, but of distinct genera. Their hybrids are not only fertile with the parent stocks, but *inter se*. For this fact we have the irrefragable authority of Buffon and Cuvier (Buffon, *Quadrupèdes* xxii., p. 400; xxx., p. 230). Haeckel also ("Hist. of Creation," vol. i., p. 148) speaks "of the fruitful hybrids of sheep and goats



SUPPOSED DOG AND FOX HYBRID.

which have for a long time been bred in Chili for industrial purposes. On what unessential circumstances in the sexual mingling the fertility of the different species depend, is shown by the fact that he-goats and sheep in their mingling produce fruitful hybrids, whilst the ram and the she-goat pair very rarely, and then without result. This circumstance is of the greatest importance in the theory of selection." A. R. Wallace also (in "Darwinism," p. 142) quotes from Lowe's "Domesticated Animals," p. 28, the following passage:—"It has long been known to shepherds, though questioned by naturalists, that the progeny of the cross between the sheep and the goat is fertile. Breeds of this mixed race are numerous in the north of Europe." Wallace also quotes the authority of Professor Giglioli, of Florence, who refers to Buffon and Sanson, "Geoff. St. Hilaire ('Hist. Nat. Gén. des reg. org.', vol. iii., p. 163) was the first to mention, I believe, that in different parts of South America the ram is more usually crossed with the she-goat than the sheep with the he-goat. The "pellones" of Chili are produced by the second and third generations of such hybrids (Gay, "Hist. de Chili," vol. i., p. 446). Hybrids bred from goat and sheep are called "chabiz" in French, and "cabruno" in Spanish. In Chili such hybrids are called "carneros lanudos"; their breeding *inter se* appears to be not always successful, and often the original cross has to be recommenced to obtain the proportion of three-eighths of he-goat and five-eighths of sheep, or of three-eighths of ram and five-eighths of she-goat, such being the reputed best hybrids." It will be noticed that this is not quite in accord with Haeckel's statement as regards the reciprocal crosses, but the facts remain. Instances are mentioned by Wallace of hybrids between the common duck (*Anas boschas*), and the Pintail (*Daylia Amda*), which again bred four ducklings, but then ceased to breed from too close interbreeding. This will be again referred to as a cause, if not the principal cause, of failure to establish a hybrid race, when the attempt has been made by experimenters. Carl N. Hellenius, of Stockholm ("Memoirs of the Royal Swedish Academy") after going through his experiments in detail, concludes with the following summary:—"I have thus, from this pair (female roe-deer—*capreolus*), and the male sheep, *ovis aries*, obtained seven offsprings, viz.:—Four from the ram and deer, two of each sex; Two from the deer's first hybrid male offspring, viz., by crossing this latter animal with the Finland ewe, and by crossing this same male with the female offspring of the deer and ram; One a ewe, by pairing the Finland ewe with one of her own progeny, from the first hybrid male derived from the deer and ram." Hellenius furthermore gives a copious narrative of the form, fleece and mixed habits of these animals.

The Bison, or American Buffalo as he is generally called, breeds with our common cattle, and the hybrids are fertile with the parent stock, though not *inter se*. The female ass and the male onager breed together, and the male offspring of this cross with a mare is said to produce an animal more docile than either parent, and combining speed, strength, &c. The ancients preferred the onager to the ass for the production of mules. Mr. Gliddon (formerly U.S. Consul at Cairo) says: "This opinion is still prevalent in Egypt; and is acted upon more particularly in Arabia, Persia, &c., where the goat or wild ass still roams the desert." Cuvier had seen the cross between the ass and the zebra, as well as between the female zebra and the horse. A cross has recently been made between Burchell's zebra and the mare by Professor Cosser Ewart (reported in the *Sketch*, September 16th, 1896) for the purpose of testing the question of Teleonomy. We all know, too, the classic case of Lord Morton's mare and the quagga. I have seen several instances of crosses in the Jardin d'Acclima-

tation in Paris. The cross of equus hemionus in a proper climate under favourable conditions, would probably be more successful in establishing a hybrid race than that of ass and mare; as Cuvier says that equus hemionus is a more 'proximate' species to the horse than the ass, which some (such as Bell and Gray) even place in a distinct genus. Instances might be multiplied to a much greater length, but it is necessary to be brief and to confine the limits of this article to the questions of the hybridity of dogs with wolves, jackals and foxes; only referring to the general question of hybridity to make the ground a little clear.

The different periods of gestation in two species no doubt form one of the most insuperable barriers to fertility of a first cross, though this could have no effect, subsequently, on the hybrids. As mentioned before, species but exceptionally intermingle in the wild state, but crosses have been found between the blackcock and the red grouse, the blackbird and thrush, &c. We must not forget that most of our experiments have been made under the abnormal conditions of confinement and domestication. It is a well-known fact that many wild animals, which thrive very well in confinement, yet refuse to breed at all, or even to develop the usual sexual functions. The effect of unnatural confinement is much more evidenced upon the reproductive organs than upon structure. We cannot, however, say what animals will or will not breed in confinement, as, for instance, elephants, which have been domesticated for centuries, seldom breed, and monkeys, though they pair freely enough, are generally infertile; whilst the Polar bear has been known to breed, although we should hardly expect it to, and lions breed freely enough. The cheetah, or hunting leopard, which is tamed for sport in India, very rarely breeds there, and has only once done so in Europe (at Frankfurt). As Darwin says ("Origin of Species," p. 265, 1860 edition), "No one can tell, till he tries, whether any particular animal will breed under confinement. . . . Nor can he tell, till he tries, whether any two species of a genus will produce more or less sterile hybrids."

It is a common view that hybrids are specially endowed with the qualities of sterility, but this is incidental rather than acquired. The sexual elements in species, when a first cross is attempted, are—under natural conditions—perfect; but in the hybrids, produced by crossing, they may be not at all, or imperfectly, developed. Darwin is rather contradictory on this subject. In "Origin of Species," p. 252, he says: "I doubt whether any case of a perfectly fertile hybrid animal can be considered as thoroughly well authenticated," though he says "that animals more widely separated in the scale of nature can be more readily crossed than in the case of plants." He says (*ibid* p. 253) that "when organic beings are placed during several generations under conditions not natural to them, they are extremely liable to vary, which is due, as I believe, to their reproductive systems having been specially affected, though in a lesser degree than when sterility ensues. So it is with hybrids, for hybrids in successive generations are eminently liable to vary, as every experimentalist has observed. In "Animals and Plants under Domestication," 2nd edition, p. 16, Vol. II., Darwin distinctly says—"Many years ago I saw in the Zoological Gardens a curious triple hybrid from a bay mare by a hybrid from a male ass and female zebra, &c." Here Darwin says, "I saw, &c.," whereas before he said he doubted. He also credits the hare-rabbit hybrids and their fertility, although most naturalists of the present day doubt this very much (see *Animals and Plants*, vol. i., p. 109). However, Prof. Haeckel (*Hist. of Creation*, Vol. I., p. 147) endorses this belief in the "Lepus Darwini," as he there calls this hybrid (?), and says, "I myself possess

such hybrids. . . both parents of which are themselves hybrids by a hare-father and a rabbit-mother. I possess them through the kindness of Professor Conrad, who has repeatedly made these experiments in breeding on his estate." I mention this case of the hare-rabbit to show how exceedingly difficult it is to get reliable data as to the fertility of hybrids. Owing to the young of the hare being born with hair over its body and with eyes open, whilst the rabbit produces young quite naked of hair and with closed eyes, there would seem some difficulty in arranging details. Rabbits are capable of great alteration of their nature and habits, as witness the curious case of the Porto-Santo rabbits (*Lepus Huxleyi*) which originated from a few tame rabbits put on the island in 1469 from a Spanish ship. They increased to such an extent as to drive away the colony, and developed into a peculiar variety or a "good species," which is distinguished by a peculiar colour, a rat-like shape, extreme wildness, small size, &c. The most important fact is that *Lepus Huxleyi* no longer pairs with its European parent rabbit. Some five or six of these rabbits have been kept in the Zoological Gardens for several years, and I am told have been somewhat modified, even in that short time, by their residence in this country; but I have not heard of any crosses with our native rabbit having taken place. The guinea-pig no longer breeds with its wild Brazilian ancestor; nor does the cat of Paraguay, which is descended from our European domestic cat, bear progeny with the latter.

This all tends to show how altered conditions of environment affect the reproductive organs. We see this manifested in the case of the Porto-Santo rabbits, which have become wild from tame species, and also in the guinea-pigs which are tamed from wild species. It therefore appears that any great alteration is liable to affect and alter reproductive relations between even closely-allied species. But, as Darwin says, we never know till we try what will happen. "No one has been able to point out what kind or what amount of difference in any recognisable character is sufficient to prevent two species crossing." ("Origin" p. 257.)

The reciprocal crosses, when made both ways, vary very considerably, both in the facility with which they can severally be made, and in results. "It is a remarkable fact," says Darwin, "that hybrids raised from reciprocal crosses, though of course compounded of the very same two species, the one having first been used as the father and then as the mother, generally differ in fertility in a small and occasionally in a high degree." This, of course, should be tried in all cases where possible. No doubt many of the failures to perpetuate a hybrid race have been caused by too small a number of crosses being simultaneously made. Interbreeding has been practised among the few animals experimented with, and has itself been the cause of failure. Darwin ("Origin of Species," p. 259) says:—"There are certain hybrids which instead of having, as is usual, an intermediate character between their two parents, always closely resemble one of them; and such hybrids, though externally to look like one of their pure parent species are, with rare exceptions, extremely sterile." Later on (*ibid* p. 266) he speaks of "the increased sterility in those hybrids which occasionally, and exceptionally, resemble closely either pure parent. This is so different from what *a priori* we should expect."

Most of the crosses that have been attempted between dogs and other species, such as the wolf, jackal, and fox, have been attempted whilst these three latter have been kept in confinement. Let us first notice how very seldom any of these species breed in confinement at all even amongst themselves. Strange to say, however, "many animals under confinement unite with distinct species and produce hybrids quite as freely as, or even more freely



than, with their own species." (Darwin's "Animals and Plants," Vol. II., p. 133.) Many members of the family of Wild Dogs breed readily when confined. A pair of Dholes kept by Dr. Falconer produced young; Dingoes have also bred. Wolves and jackals seldom breed, and the European fox never; but the Silver fox of North America has bred several times in the Zoological Gardens.

The present and numerous breeds of domesticated dogs are believed to have descended from many and diverse species, such as the wolf (*C. occidentalis*), the coyote (*C. latrans*), the jackal (*C. aureus*), and other wild Canidae; whilst some believe that the fox, and even the hyena, have been progenitors; but of course the origin of dogs, like that of our horses, sheep, goats, and cattle, is wholly unknown.

If descent could be determined by the fertility of hybrids, the case of wolves and jackals would be strongly made out; but we have seen in the Porto-Santo rabbits (whose origin is known) that such evidence is not—at least in its negative form—to be always relied upon.

Wolves have produced hybrids with the dog which have been fertile for many generations. Captain Parry, the Arctic explorer ("First Voyage," p. 186 of Supplement) says "that when the wolf is tamed, the two animals readily breed together."

Sir John Richardson, another great Arctic explorer ("Fauna Boreale-Americana, Mammal," p. 61) says that the Esquimaux dogs "are extremely like the grey wolf of the Arctic circle in form and colour, and nearly equal to them in size." He also says that "he saw a family of these wolves, when playing together, occasionally carry their tails curved upwards." This is very interesting, because Linnaeus supposed this to be the principal character which distinguished the dog from the wolf. Buffon brought together a dog and she-wolf, which produced four pups—two male and two female. A male and female of this cross were coupled, and produced four pups, two of which lived to maturity—a male and female. A third generation from these two produced seven pups. A female of the third generation, crossed by her sire, had four pups, of which one male and one female lived! Two of these he sent to M. Le Roi, who bred three pups again from them, two of which were given to the Prince de Condé, but of these no account remains. The one kept by M. Le Roi was killed in a boar hunt. The father of these whelps was then mated with a she-wolf, and had three pups. Here the report ends. (Buffon's "Quadrupèdes.") Ovid, though an authority on the "Art of Love," may not have been a good naturalist in the scientific sense, describing the pack of Actæon, is careful to observe that one of them (Nape) sprang from a wolf. Professor Broca has collected many facts on the fertility of crossed dogs, wolves, and jackals. M. Flourens states as the results of his experiments that hybrids of the wolf and dog, crossed *inter se*, became sterile in the third generation, and those from the jackal and dog in the fourth. Darwin remarks on this, that as the animals were closely confined, their sterility may have been due to this cause, as is so frequently the case. "The Dingo, which breeds freely with our imported dogs in Australia, would not breed, though repeatedly crossed in the Jardin des Plantes." (Martin's "History of the Dog," 1845, p. 203). Mr. A. D. Bartlett, who has for so many years been superintendent of the Zoological Society (quoted by Professor Mivart, in his capital "Monograph of the Canidae," from Proc. Zool. Soc. 1890, p. 47) says, "I have found no difficulty in crossing wolves and jackals with domestic dogs, when suitably matched." Professor Mivart (*op. cit.*, p. 36) says, "The jackal breeds freely with the domestic dog." John Hunter records an example where a hybrid produced six pups, and one of these bred to a Terrier.

The Hare-Indian dogs (*C. familiaris lagopus*)

bear the same resemblance to the Coyote or Prairie-wolf that the Esquimaux does to the Grey Wolf; and they have been shot by mistake for their wild relations.

In a letter dated January 14th, 1897, which lies before me, written to Colonel Joynson by the Comte Le Conteulx de Cantelen, one of the greatest authorities on hunting and hounds in the world, I quote the following:—"Now with regard to the wolf, I have several times had ocular demonstration with my tame ones, and they tie exactly like dogs; but at the same time it has always seemed to me that the period of gestation was of longer duration by two to four days with the she-wolf than with the bitch. The progeny (hound ex wolf) are certainly not mules (*sic*), as I have bred five generations, always re-crossing the result of the cross with a hound (not *inter se*, it will be observed). Thus the Griffons I sold to Mr. W. S. Hill, near Edinburgh, were the fourth generation, and they could not be distinguished from true hounds. He sold them to go to America, but he never informed me who was the purchaser. It is exactly the same with the fox, as the fox will interbreed with the dog; and the mating is after the manner of the dog, except in cases that came under my notice they appeared to be recumbent; at least so it was with the tame ones I saw. I have no personal knowledge of the cross between the fox and the dog, as I never reared any, but I should say they would reproduce in the same way as with the wolf."

The cross between the fox and dog has been an unsettled problem for many years. Professor Mivart (*op. cit.*, p. 173), quoting A. D. Bartlett, states:—"As regards foxes, so far as my experience goes, I have never met with a well-authenticated instance of a hybrid between a fox and dog, notwithstanding numerous specimens of supposed hybrids of this sort which from time to time have been brought to my notice." Professor Mivart (*loc. cit.*, p. 95) says:—"The peculiar and penetrating odour of the fox (due to the secretion of its subcaudal gland) and the absence of it in the dog may be one reason why the fox and the dog will not breed together, as we have seen the dog and the jackal, and the dog and the wolf will do."

On the other side, we have the statement of Daniel ("Rural Sports," p. 15) that "Mr. Tattersall had a Terrier bitch which bred by a fox and the produce, again, had whelps by dogs. The Woodman of the Manor of Mongewell, in Oxfordshire, had a bitch, his constant attendant, the offspring of a tame dog fox, by a shepherd's cur (*sic*); and she, again, had puppies by a dog." [The pedigree is a little mixed.] Darwin is silent on this point; at least, I can remember no reference to it. He, however, says that foxes and Spitz dogs pair more readily than others, but does not state results or any opinion on the subject. "The Spitz dog, in Germany, is said to receive the fox more readily than do other breeds; and Dr. Hodgkin states that a female Dingo, in England, attracted the male foxes." ("Animals and Plants," Vol. I., p. 32). "If these latter statements can be trusted (he says) they prove some degree of sexual difference in the breeds of the dog." He has also pointed out that foxes seldom, if ever, breed amongst themselves in confinement. I may here remark that there are more anatomical differences between dogs and foxes than between dogs and wolves or jackals. All foxes, except the Arctic fox (*Canis lagopus*), have the pupil of the eye in a transverse slit; the Arctic fox alone has a circular pupil like the dog and wolf. The period of gestation is the same, being from sixty to sixty-four days in either case. The eye would show that there must have elapsed a long period of time since the two species diverged (if ever) from a common ancestry. It is a curious circumstance that the silver fox (*C. ar. ermineus*), mentioned above, breeds more readily in confinement than the common fox (*C. vulpes*), yet Professor Mivart (*loc. cit.*, p. 100) says:—"We cannot hesitate to unite

them under one title, that of *Canis vulpes*," a statement that is confirmed by Audubon and Mr. J. A. Allen, who consider the European and American foxes to be one species, differing only in degrees of melanism.

The stuffed specimen of a supposed hybrid in the possession of our esteemed President, Mr. Shirley, certainly shows many characters common to both the dog and fox, especially the white tag to the brush, which is unquestionably larger than I ever saw in a fox. It would have been extremely interesting to know what was the shape of this specimen's pupil of eye, but I understand this was not noticed before the taxidermist did his business of stuffing.

SUMMARY OF THE SUBJECT.

Amongst the causes of sterility between species we have firstly the anatomical and mechanical, such as the disproportion of male and female in pairing, &c. We have natural antipathy and sexual aversion, so that no emotions nor reflexes are generated. All these difficulties overcome, we have the great problems of fertilization and development to examine.

In first crosses fertilization in many cases undoubtedly does take place, and the oöperm perishes, or the embryo develops only to a certain stage, owing to the absence of "sexual elective affinities." As Darwin says: "We may and do have, however, every phase from zero to perfect fertility." When hybrids between two species have been produced, the general law is (with exceptions such as those noted above and well authenticated) that fertility is impaired. The male organs become sterile before the female. This is the case with hybrid plants, which tend to become double-flowered, i.e., they lose their stamens and anthers, which are transformed into petals; they grow more vigorously, and can be reproduced by buds and cuttings, but do not readily produce seeds. Animals also grow more vigorously, but do not so readily reproduce; that is to say, nutrition is increased, but reproduction diminished. "Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involves retrogression in fertility; and progress in fertility involves retrogression in bulk, complexity or activity." (H. Spencer, "Principles of Biology," Vol. II., p. 410.)

Darwin's attempt to account for the sterility of hybrids on his theory of "pangenesis" (*Animals and Plants*, Vol. II., 383) may be dismissed as untenable. Pangenesis was always the weak point in Darwinism, "his much despised child," as he termed it. (See *Life and Letters of C. Darwin*.)

If we are sure of anything in biology it is the "continuity of the germ-plasm," commonly called Weismann's theory.

That the germ-plasm, forming a new individual, may be compounded of equal or any proportion of parental and ancestor plasm.

That the germ-plasm, though innate, can be rendered powerless and sterile, or be altogether suppressed, by altered and unnatural conditions of environment; although these conditions may not be detrimental to the health of the body of the individual. This means that the reproductive life (germ-plasm) which is enshrined within the body (somatoplasm) is the first to be affected by changes from previous life conditions; indeed, is the principal means through which nearly all variation takes place in response and reaction to external influences.

The three principal factors in the process of selection are variability, heredity, and the struggle for existence. By the conservative principle of heredity and the radical principle of variability, an organism is submitted to the struggle for existence, adaptation acting as a modifying influence.

If the conservative principle of heredity be but badly represented, we have variability

let loose, and revolution rather than evolution as the result. In hybrids this is just what happens. There is no past history of hybrids as such, no inherited instincts nor potential reflexes: all is new, and correspondence to external conditions has to be acquired *de novo*. There has been no "continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations" through long period of time as in well-established and distinct species.

If "species," which are now distinct, are the result of natural selection, then the hybridization of these species—brought about by means which natural selection has carefully avoided—is, indeed, a reversal of such process.

Natural selection has caused division of the sexes for division of labour, and has brought together, in her reproductive processes, harmonious elements, "not like to like, but like in difference," which, as male and female, act and react upon each other.

Inbreeding eventually produces unison of the elements, an equilibrium which means death. An unstable equilibrium, or "molecular instability" appears to be necessary to genesis" (Herbert Spencer, "Principles of Biology.")

Hybridism is a discord in nature. The discordant elements do not readily adjust themselves to each other and to their new conditions. There is too great a disturbance of "physiological units," or "biophors" of the germ plasma.

Of the actual modes and processes of these units in conception and development we must necessarily be in doubt, as we are dealing with the minutest molecules of living matter it is possible to conceive; but we do know a good deal of the behaviour of the chromatin loops, formed by the nuclear-plasma, and of the cleavage and segmentation of the fertilised germ-cell (in *ascaris megalocephala* and other organisms). We know, too, from well-observed experiments made in hybridization, that the early stages of cleavage and segmentation do frequently take place, and that the embryo may develop to a certain stage and then become blighted, because of the want of the harmonious working-together of the male and female elements of which it is composed. This has been found to be the case with the eggs of fowls which have been fertilized by a male of another species.

The normally fertilized ovum goes through all its stages of development, guided by forces which have flowed through similar channels for ages past, each species having its own methods best adapted for its preservation. In hybrids there is a revolution of all past and present law of both species forming them; the various and complex processes have to proceed, guided by forces that are but newly acquired, and whose task is to construct an organism unlike anything that they or their forbears have ever done before. Small wonder, then, that the ovum should wither, or that the embryo should perish, or that the fetus should die. Tribal experience here counts for nothing. Phyletic evolution is a dead letter. Nutrition governs the life of the individual, but reproduction is the very essence of tribal life.

Hybridity is a variation without, in most cases, a selective value. It is not a variation towards adaptation, nor caused by it, but towards inadaptation and discord with conditions of environment.

The whole question of hybridism is so important in regard to the origin of species, and particularly as to the origin of the races of domestic dogs, that discussion and experiments, made with all due regard to the exigencies of the question, cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to all concerned.

"ESTE."

Stanton, Anerley, April 3rd, 1897.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DANDIE-DINMONT RETROSPECT.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that some dissatisfaction exists among Dandie fanciers with regard to my Retrospect of the Breed for 1896, published in the *Kenel Gazette*, having been brought to my notice, I venture to ask that you will spare me a little space in your next issue in order that I may explain to the aggrieved owners that my omission of the names of their dogs was not through any intentional discourtesy on my part, but was caused by my desire to confine my notice into as narrow a limit as possible. I refrained from criticising those dogs which had become Champions during the year, for the reason that they had been so constantly commented upon by judges and general reports of shows, and had so thoroughly established their reputation, that I felt further remarks from me would be superfluous, and I therefore confined my remarks to pointing out dogs brought out during the year which had given promise of future success. Mrs. Peel Hewitt's Tommy Atkins and Mrs. Spencer's Elspeth have both obtained the coveted prefix of Champion, and richly they deserve it. It was my pleasure to give them both the final award at the Kennel Club Show, Crystal Palace, in October last. Mrs. Loyd Rayner's Blacket House Yet, perhaps the most sensational winner of the year, having placed no less than seven 1st prizes to his credit as well as a Championship, has already established himself one of the leading specimens of the breed. Mrs. Grieve's Thistle Grove Crab, another grand dog, and likely to continue winning. Mr. Blagg's kennel, too, has been much in evidence through the year, his dog, Kyber, in my opinion, one of the best Dandies living. Many others I could enumerate that have done well, but I am sure the owners will forgive my going further into print about them. I might also have mentioned, as a matter of historical interest, the dispersal of Mr. Leatham's grand kennel of Dandies, but, as I have before stated, the fear of occupying more space than you would be able to allot me, caused me to write what I now see to be an incomplete article.

I hope that all fanciers will accept this explanation in the spirit that it is offered, for I can assure them that no one takes a keener interest in our game little Terrier, and is more anxious to see good specimens brought to the fore and receive their just due, than

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. HEMPSON.

Ardleigh, April 1st, 1897.

SPANIELS.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—My report in your last issue, re Leicester Show, was written almost against time, and one or two of my friends, members of the Spaniel Club, have taken my remark re the entries as a "dig at the Club." All I can say is, the remark was intended to read quite the other way. Good entry as it was, my remark re the Spaniel Club was intended to convey that, in my opinion, it would have been better had the Leicester Committee obtained or accepted the Spaniel Club's support. The tension of some of the Spaniel Club's members is a little strained, I fancy, just now by the Sporting Spaniel Club. Personally, I like a little competition, and I am one who believes that the Sporting Spaniel Club will do the Spaniel Club more good than harm; the latter will be more appreciated. I can understand a person whose acquaintance with Spaniels for work, breeding, showing, and judging being only of a few years' standing not knowing the valuable work done by the Spaniel Club, but to all men who have been interested in Spaniels, say, for only ten or a dozen years, and who are not faddists or

prejudiced, from some cause or the other, if he don't admit that the Spaniel Club has done good work, well, in my humble opinion, he can't be held responsible for his actions.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES FARROW.

Fountain Cottage, Ipswich,

April 5th, 1897.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your March number, Mr. Farrow, in his report of Spaniel Classes at Leicester, draws attention to the fact that Irish Water Spaniels only numbered four entries, and holds out the prospect of their removal to the "Any Other Variety" section unless better support be accorded by breeders and exhibitors. In the report of Cruft's Show, Mr. Cowell also draws attention to the fact that he had only one entry. Now let us find the cause if possible. Is the breed less popular than of yore? or is it that, owing to disputes amongst exhibitors and breeders, classes have diminished in size and, consequently, in numbers? It is really difficult to state reasons for abstentions from our leading shows on the part of our leading breeders, but at such shows as Cruft's and Leicester it is easy enough to explain. In the case of Cruft's the entry fee (10s.) is high enough to warrant us in expecting decent prizes, but what does the committee offer—£2 1st and 10s. 2nd. Will this encourage exhibitors to send dogs across country? As regards Leicester, the prize money "looks" all right, and is well advertised in big type until you have "been there." This is one of the shows where the committee protect themselves in small type at the end of the schedule by stating that unless there are 10 entries the prize money will not be paid in full. I for one, and I know several other exhibitors, decline to "provide the show" on such terms. On the other hand, look at Manchester this week. They offer a decent inducement and reap their harvest, and even Irish Water Spaniels pay their way. Dublin again, although closed for entries a month before the Show, although like Manchester, no Club Specials are given (as yet), and no judge so far as I know is appointed; still, in spite of these drawbacks, entries close with the decent number of 36 in four Classes. Now, sir, what is the inference? My impression is that wherever a decent classification is provided there will be a correspondingly decent entry.

I could "go for" the Irish Water Spaniel Club, and blame the executive for neglect of the breed at our leading English shows. The absence of its Specials, bad classification, few Championships, all of which are inducements to breeders and exhibitors, may be attributed chiefly to them. If, however, Irish Water Spaniel men would close their ranks, and try to agree, the quaint old breed would soon recover its lost position on the show bench.—Yours,

RANBLER.

March 27th, 1897.

THE NEW MUZZLING ORDER.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the matter is one of public importance, and of great interest to all your readers, I venture to hope that you will allow me a few lines of space to ask those lovers of dogs who are opposed to the cruelty of the New Muzzling Order, to send me their names and addresses, as steps are being taken to organise an effective opposition to the continuance of such blundering inhumanity as has been displayed in constantly changed and diversely interpreted orders of the Board of Agriculture. Union is strength, and it is only by combination that the "friend of man" will be able to secure kind treatment from him.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

ARTHUR J. TUCKER.

84, St. Saviour's Road,

W. Croydon,

April 7th, 1897.

To Correspondents.

ANXIOUS.—Try Coconut Oil and Kerosene in equal parts. Rub well into the roots of the hair.
NEW SUBSCRIBER.—In Birmingham about next September.
M. H.—There are several to select from in our Stud columns.
C. H. (U.S.A.)—He is still alive—very much so, and will be pleased to see you when this way again.

KENNEL CLUB COMMITTEE MEETINGS.**SUB-COMMITTEE ON AFFILIATION OF CLUBS.**

Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Affiliation of Clubs held March 24th, 1897.
 Mr. W. W. Thomson in the chair.
 The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
 The following letter from the Pointer and Setter Club of Milan was read:—
 "Pointer e Setter Club,
 "Milano,
 "Via S. Maurizio 21,
 "1st March, 1897.

"To the Committee of the Kennel Club,
 London.

"SIRS,—We are authorised by the Committee of the Pointer and Setter Club at Milan to apply for affiliation with the Kennel Club represented by you.
 "We refer you to Mr. W. W. Aspinall's letter of the 28th January, and the copy of the regulations received with it.
 "We beg to submit for your approval the first volume of our Stud Book, with our rules, names of Committee, and full list of members of our Club.

"Yours faithfully,

"SCHIEBLER,
 "Presidente.
 "ENRICO PEZZOLI,
 "Segretario."

And it was decided that the said Club should be affiliated with the Kennel Club.

ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee held Wednesday, March 31st, 1897.
 Mr. H. Richards in the chair.
 Objections to be lodged against exhibits at Newport (Mon.) Show were duly considered.

ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee, held Thursday, April 8th, 1897. Mr. W. W. Thomson in the chair.
 Objections to be lodged against exhibits at Manchester Show were duly considered.

CANINE CLUB MEETINGS

held during the past month.

AIREDALE TERRIER CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE CONCERT HALL HOTEL, MANCHESTER, ON MARCH 23RD, 1897.
 Present: Mr. Maude Barret (in chair), Messrs. Bairdston, Clarkson, Kershaw, Mitchell, North, and the Hon. Sec. The voting for club judges resulted as follows:—Messrs. T. Ashton, L. F. O. Astley, M. Barret, H. M. Bryans, E. N. Deakin, F. Gresham, Theo. Marples, and Geo. Raper.

Messrs. H. Lucas and J. Thomson were elected members.

A special prize of half a guinea was voted to the Clitheroe Show.

Letters received from the late Mr. Rufus Mitchell and others, expressing a wish that a challenge cup given to the Old English Terrier Club (which had now ceased to exist) should become the property of the A.T.C., having been read, and the Secretary having drawn attention to the fact that the cup had been included in the specials offered at Manchester, although it had been shown that there was some difficulty in obtaining the cup, it was unanimously agreed that the cup be offered as stated in the prize-list.

The rules and regulations of the club's produce stakes having been decided upon, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Hon. Sec., H. M. BRYANS.

BLACKPOOL AND DISTRICT CANINE SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1897.—Mr. E. W. Thorburn, M.R.C.V.S. (in the chair) in the absence of the chairman, Dr. Calvert. The resignation of the secretary, Mr. J. E. Thompson, was received, and Mr. E. W. Thorburn was appointed to the office *pro tem.* Amongst other business transacted, it was resolved, owing to the unprecedented success of the last members' show, to hold another in about a month's time. The venue of the open show to be held under K.C. rules either in July or August next, having been discussed, further decision was postponed.

Hon. Sec. (*pro tem.*), E. W. THORBURN, M.R.C.V.S.

THE BULLDOG CLUB (INCORPORATED).

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT RIDLER'S, MARCH 19TH, 1897.—Present: Captain Huleatt (in the chair), Messrs. J. S. Pybus-Sellon, J. H. Ellis, W. W. Crocker, J. Morford, C. Haslaway, and F. W. Crowther.

Captain Carstairs, and Messrs. A. C. Hayward, N. W. Hudson, W. Wortley, and P. Dil were elected members.

Mr. B. Small was proposed for membership.

It was decided to hold the Bulldog Club Show on June 15th, 16th, and 17th, at the Royal Aquarium.

GENERAL MEETING HELD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE COMMITTEE MEETING.—Present, in addition to those already mentioned in committee, Mr. Edgar Farman (in the chair), Messrs. Wash, C. T. Martin, W. Jefferies, J. H. Hoy, S. B. Bolas, A. Smeaton, W. Smart, W. Soundy, E. A. Vicary, F. Everard, R. G. S. Mann, A. F. Williams, C. Eley, and J. G. W. James.

The previous minutes and the proposed alterations to rules passed at the previous meeting were confirmed.

Hon. Sec., FRANK W. CROWTHER,

9, Darent Road,
 Stamford Hill, N.

COMMITTEE MEETING, HELD AT RIDLER'S, APRIL 2ND, 1897.—Present: Mr. J. S. Pybus-Sellon, in the chair; Messrs. W. W. Crocker, Sam Woodiwiss, W. H. Ford, W. P. Laing, Capt. Huleatt, and F. W. Crowther.

Mr. Small was elected a member.

A sub-committee to consider schedule and show matters was appointed, composed of Messrs. J. S. Pybus-Sellon, Sam Woodiwiss, W. W. Crocker, and F. W. Crowther.

Mr. Sam Woodiwiss was unanimously selected and asked to officiate as judge at the club's show, on June 15th, at the Royal Aquarium, which office he kindly accepted.

Hon. Sec., FRANK W. CROWTHER,

9, Darent Road,
 Stamford Hill, N.

THE COLLIE CLUB.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD AT THE STOCK-KEEPER'S CLUB ROOM, 77, FLEET STREET, E.C., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH MARCH.—Present: Rev. Hans F. Hamilton (president), Messrs. W. W. Thomson, Sam Woodiwiss, W. H. Day, W. S. Spark, W. Stephens, and Stanley Higgs (hon. sec.)

The following ladies and gentlemen were elected

members of the Club:—Mrs. May Davies, Miss W. I. Ives, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. J. Chambers, Mr. R. H. Lord, Mr. J. M. Ryrie, and Mr. J. W. Smith.

At a meeting of the show committee subsequently held, the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. W. W. Thomson, Sam Woodiwiss, W. H. Day, W. Stevens, and Stanley Higgs (hon. sec.)

Mr. H. Ward was appointed show manager, and the assistant secretary, Mr. A. D. Axten, was authorised to accept entries received by him up to Saturday evening, the 27th inst., if sent to 24, Brocklebank Road, Wandsworth, S.W. Various details connected with the show were also discussed and directions given. No classes will be cancelled.

Hon. Sec., STANLEY HIGGS,

Montague House,
 New Barnet.

GENERAL MEETING HELD AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, STOKESLEY, APRIL 6TH, 1897.—President: Dr. Pelley, and Messrs. Gaskell, Higson, Spark, Maury Wilson, Dunmore, J. W. Smith, J. Powers, W. H. Day, T. H. Stretch, and Stanley Higgs (hon. sec.) Mr. F. Gaskell was duly elected chairman.

The report and balance-sheet for the past year was adopted.

The Rev. Hans F. Hamilton was re-elected president. Mr. Stanley Higgs was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer. Messrs. A. H. Megson, W. Stephens, T. H. Stretch, W. W. Thomson, and W. G. Wenger, the retiring members of the committee, were re-elected.

It was resolved, "That the hon. secretary do make a strong appeal to Mr. W. Hannam to withdraw his resignation from the committee," failing which "That Mr. R. Higson be appointed to fill the vacancy."

Mr. Jas. Locke and Mr. A. Dunmore were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of the Rev. C. E. White and Mr. A. J. Wilkinson.

Mr. Stanley Higgs, Mr. W. H. Day, and Mr. W. W. Thomson, the retiring members of the prize sub-committee, were duly re-elected. Mr. T. H. Stretch was duly elected to fill the vacancy on the prize sub-committee caused by the retirement of the Rev. C. E. White.

It was resolved that the Spring competition usually held at the club show be for puppies held between previous March 31st and October 1st. Nominations to close December 1st. Also that the autumn competition usually held in October at the Kennel Club Show, be for puppies whelped between previous September 30th and April 1st. Nominations to close June 1st.

The Hon. R. Alsop was duly elected a member of the club.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. W. W. Thomson for his services as judge at the club show, and to Mr. F. Gaskell for presiding at the meeting.

Hon. Sec., STANLEY HIGGS,

Montague House,
 New Barnet.

THE CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE LATE MANCHESTER SHOW. Present:—Messrs. Large, Wood, Farr, Hignett, Mason and Smith; M. Wood, Esq. (in the chair).

The following resolutions were passed:—1. "That the minutes of the last meeting be passed as read." 2. "That the Maxim Challenge Cup be held to within fourteen days of its being next competed for by any member who may win the same (until the same has been won outright), after giving the treasurer reasonable security for its due return." 3. "That the Maxim Challenge Cup be next competed for at Darlington Show." 4. "That the secretary have 200 cards printed, post size, setting forth the true type of curly-coated Retriever as adopted by this club, together with the standard of points and a list of the club's judges."

Hon. Sec., T. SMITH,

EDINBURGH KENNEL CLUB.

THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS WAS HELD WITHIN NO. 5, QUEEN STREET, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1897, AT 7.30 P.M. About thirty members were present. Mr. J. D. Brown, chairman of committee, presided. The secretary read the draft of the schedule for the forthcoming show, which will show that 141 classes are to be provided for dogs and seventeen classes for cats. The classification was approved. Two new members were elected.

A committee meeting was held prior to the general meeting, at which various routine matters were disposed of.

GRIFFON BRUXELLES CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD MARCH 10TH, AT 17, WORTH PLACE.—Present: Mr. Pearce, Miss A. Gordon, Mr. Spicer, and Mr. Crang (in the chair). The following ladies were elected vice-presidents:—Lady Cecil Gordon, Mrs. Howard Kingstone, and Mrs. Hume Long.

The names of the following ladies and gentlemen were added to the committee:—Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Spicer, Miss E. Gordon, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Beddington, and Mr. Crang.

The following members were elected:—Mr. Herbert Beddington, Mrs. Dresser, and Miss Amy Sidney. It was decided that the annual general meeting be held in May at the Pet Dog Show, and that the time and place of meeting shall be posted over the benches.

Regulations were drawn up for the cups given by Mrs. Hume Long and Mrs. Frank Pearce.

Hon. Sec. A. GORDON.

IRISH KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD MONDAY 5TH INST. Mr. J. W. Drury presided. Present: Major Cane, R.C. M.M. Smyth, W. Ferguson Kelly, S. Brown, T. Yarr, A. J. Orr, and R. R. Naby.

The secretary submitted his report on the work of the association during the past year, accompanied by the hon. treasurer's statement of accounts. The latter showed the association to be in a flourishing financial condition. Both reports were approved of, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the members.

The arrangements for the dinner to be held in connection with the forthcoming Dublin Show were next discussed and decided on. The dinner is to take place in the new Dolphin Hotel and Restaurant, Essex Street, at half past seven, on the first day of the show.

KENSINGTON CANINE SOCIETY.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been elected on the committee for the current year:—Mrs. Barry, Miss Stewart Mackenzie; Messrs. E. A. Deall, G. E. Taylor, T. S. Pusey.

Hon. Sec., J. H. WIGGINGTON,

Gundershbury.

LONDON FOX TERRIER CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD MONDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1897, IN THE "STOCK-KEEPER" CLUB ROOM, 77, FLEET STREET.—Present: Messrs. Highmore (in the chair), Pitts, Amlett, Crosthwaite, Mutter, and Friedheim. The schedule for the forthcoming show was discussed and finally approved of.

Mr. H. Burridge and Mr. W. J. Ingoldby were elected members of the club.

Assistant Hon. Sec., ROBT. FRIEDHEIM,

16, Filday Road,

Lewisham, S.E.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT 10, BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1897. Present: In the chair, G. Chapman, H. Yorke Musgrave, G. Dixon, J. G. Henderson, T. Kilvinton, and W. E. Gillingham.

Three new members were proposed and elected. The balance-sheet for 1896 was submitted, and ordered to be printed.

The Cunningham Memorial Challenge Cup was submitted (value 35 guineas), and ordered to be sent on to Dr. A. Dixon Jolly, the winner at Cruft's Show, 1897.

Hon. Sec., W. E. GILLINGHAM,

NORTH AND MID-KENT CANINE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING HELD MARCH 16, 1897.—A special general meeting of the members held on the above date, to consider alterations of Rules 3 and 10, decided:—

By Rule 3: That the committee shall consist of a number up to eighteen members, instead of twelve.

By Rule 10: That Mr. Wheatley's resignation of the secretaryship be accepted, and that Mr. J. M. Barton (late assistant secretary) be elected secretary, and Mr. Westley assistant secretary. Mr. Turpin was elected treasurer.

Hon. Sec., J. M. BARTON,

5, Filday Road,

Lewisham.

NORTHERN AND MIDLAND SHEEPDOG CLUB.

GENERAL MEETING HELD AT MANCHESTER SHOW, MARCH 23RD, 1897.—Dr. MacGill in the chair. Present: Messrs. Stretch, Rowlands, Birch, Alnsough, Diggle, Taylor, Copley, Tait, Rowlinson, Craven, Davies, Tasker, Brotherton, Meiscliffe, and the Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected the officers for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. MacGill; vice-presidents, Messrs. Alnsough, Megson, Stretch, Wheeler, Tait, Rev. H. Hamilton, and Dr. Lock; committee, Messrs. Birch, Farlow, Boddington, Charles, Davies, Holliday, Powers, Higson, Woodiwis, Craven, Rowlands, Copley, Reeling, and Dunmore; prize-committee, Dr. MacGill, Messrs. Stretch, Megson, Birch, and the Secretary; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. Jos. Rogerson.

It was decided to hold a two days' Show in January or February of next year, and Stockport was suggested as a suitable place to hold the same.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—Mr. Ernest Cantrion, Hadfield; Mr. Chris. Medcliffe, Blackburn; Mr. Norman Read, Liverpool.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, JOS. ROGERSON,

247, Walton Road,

Liverpool.

THE NORTHERN BULL TERRIER CLUB.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD AT MANCHESTER SHOW, MARCH 23RD, 1897.—Present: Messrs. R. Pickup (in the chair), Entwistle, Dale, Aspinall, Mayor, Thorpe, Garstide, Drabble, Badell, and Frost. At this meeting, to which all Bull Terrier fanciers had been invited, the question of ear for Bull Terriers was discussed. After a lengthy debate it was unanimously decided that a small semi-erect ear be adopted.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, J. FROST,

7, Forbes Street,

Hall Street, Stockport.

NORTHERN COUNTIES NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE BURLINGTON HOTEL, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, MARCH 15, 1897.—Present: Messrs. J. Crosswell (in the chair), J. Cross, J. Caroline, H. Tyson, and A. G. Smith. The Edinburgh Kennel Club Show application for specials was not granted.

Royal Lancashire Show.—It was resolved to offer a club silver medal in each class—open, dogs, and open, bitches—the club guaranteeing the bitch class.

Mr. E. Woodend, of Dalton, was elected a member of the Club.

Hon. Sec., A. G. SMITH,

Barrow-in-Furness.

THE NORTHERN ST. BERNARD CLUB.

GENERAL MEETING HELD AT MANCHESTER DOG SHOW ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD.—Present: Dr. Inman (in the chair), Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jagger, Mrs. Moeller, Rev. Blakeney, Messrs. Allison, Baker, Dunn, Fenwick, Gorton, Harding, Jackson, Hollenrake, Lord, Lomas, Storey, and Walmaley. Captain Harrgrave, Captain Williamson, and Mrs. Gresham arrived later.

The standard and scale of points were confirmed. Committee meeting held immediately after the above. Present: Captain Harrgrave (in the chair), Mrs. Jagger, Mrs. Jones, Rev. Blakeney, Dr. Inman, Messrs. Allison, Baker, Fenwick, Hollenrake, Jackson, Moran, Robson, Storey, Williamson, and Walmaley.

A communication from the St. Bernard Club was read, and it was resolved that, providing conditions can be agreed on, their proposal to join with us for a show be accepted, the arrangement of conditions and details to be left to the Show Sub-Committee.

The following members were then elected on the Show Committee:—Rev. Blakeney, Dr. Inman, Messrs. Allison, Fenwick, Huntbach, Storey, Williamson, and West Little.

The following new members were elected:—R. M. Devitt (Dublin), A. Backles (Manchester), F. P. Smith (Haltwhistle), J. H. Pollock (Sheffield), T. Little (Coln).

Messrs. Inman and Walmaley intimated that they were willing to let Mr. Storey hold the challenge cup for two months from that date.

Committee meeting held in Manchester, April 5th.—Present: Capt. Harrgrave (in the chair), Dr. Inman, Messrs. Robson, Smith (S. W.), and Walmaley.

After passing the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. W. Foster's final determination was read, and it

was resolved that his resignation as hon. treasurer and member of the Club should be accepted.

Mr. A. T. Robson, The Hopery, Hanley, was then elected hon. treasurer.

The Show Committee then met to discuss details of approaching Show.

Hon. Sec., BEN WALMLEY,

Ivy Lodge,

Southport.

ST. BERNARD CLUB.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT 14, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, CITY, MARCH 12TH, 1897.—Present: Mr. L. C. R. Norris-Elye (in the chair), Messrs. F. S. Stokes, J. M. Tracey, A. Boney, R. C. Ralph, and G. W. Marsden.

A letter from Captain Nicholson was read, stating his inability to accept the office of committeeman. The Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. H. M. Orme from the committee, which was received with regret.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to take the necessary steps for insuring the Helsey trophy and challenge cups against burglary and fire.

A letter was read from Mr. Loft stating he was retiring from the Fancy, and sending in his resignation.

The result of the ballot shows that the following ten gentlemen were elected as judges for the ensuing year: A. Boney, Rev. A. Carter, F. Gresham, W. Hargreaves, G. W. Marsden, L. C. R. Norris-Elye, S. W. Smith, A. G. Sweet, R. G. Thornton, and T. D. Dutton.

Hon. Sec., G. W. MARSDEN.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE HELD AT 14, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C., MARCH 19, 1897.—Present: Mr. L. C. R. Norris-Elye, President (in the chair); Messrs. F. Gresham, F. S. Stokes, J. M. Tracey, A. Boney, and G. W. Marsden. A circular to exhibitors setting the objects of the club was finally settled, and ordered to be printed; and also a description of a St. Bernard dog to accompany the same.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies on the committee:—Messrs. J. Harris, C. M. Pearson, J. Royle, and B. Walmaley.

Hon. Sec., GEO. W. MARSDEN,

14, Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.

SCHIPPERKE CLUB (ENGLAND).

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE MANCHESTER DOG SHOW, MARCH 23RD, 1897.—Present: Messrs. J. C. Jackson, (chairman), I. N. Woodiwis, H. Bromet, B. W. Moore, and George H. Killick.

A letter having been read from Mr. E. H. Fuller, proposing to add to Rule 6, "Anyone joining the club between July 1st to Dec. 31st, shall only pay half subscription for that year," it was decided to bring the question forward at the next general meeting.

Messrs. Moxon, Marshall, and Yates, were proposed as members of the club.

Hon. Sec., GEO. H. KILICK,

Moor House, Chorley, Lancs.

THE SOUTH LONDON BULLDOG SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, LONDON BRIDGE, SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1897.—Present: Messrs. B. Johnson (in the chair), R. G. S. Mann, F. Berger, G. Frost, P. Goodman, Percy Soundy, B. Marley, and Walter M. Higgs.

The report and balance-sheets for 1895-6 and 1896-7 were adopted and passed.

Messrs. F. Hills and Lionel J. Seife were elected members; and the following gentlemen were nominated for membership:—Messrs. J. Panley, Ernest Fletcher, Philip H. Ardley, and Arthur H. Gully.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD AT THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, FOLLOWING THE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Present (in addition to the members named above):—Messrs. F. Price, F. Mayger, C. Johnson, A. C. W. Hobman, W. J. McKenna, H. C. Brooke, H. L. Byas, W. G. Smartt, H. Pebody, F. E. Everard, J. W. Berrie, S. B. Rolas, J. R. Morford, W. J. Pegg, P. Peach, W. W. Crocker, L. J. Selfe, T. H. Mills, W. Jefferies, E. J. Fowler, J. Hanratty, E. Nye, W. Blitz, and John Gould.

The report for 1895-6 and 1896-7 was adopted.

The officers and committee for the current year were elected as follows:—Chairman, Mr. B. John-

son; vice-chairman, Mr. A. M. Hodgson, J.P.; hon. treasurer, Mr. Felix Berger; hon. secretary, Mr. Walter M. Higgs; committee, Messrs. J. Branwood, W. W. Crocker, G. Frost, A. C. W. Holman, W. Jeffries, C. Johnson, R. G. S. Mann, F. Mayger, F. Price, W. G. Smith, Percy Soundy.

Messrs. F. Everard, W. Pegg, and W. McKenna acted as scrutineers.

The following were nominated for membership:—Messrs. J. Austin, C. Hayes, and A. H. Price.

Hon. Sec., WALTER M. HIGGS,
9, Brossley Grove,
Sydenham.

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, LONDON BRIDGE, ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND INST. Present: Messrs. Pen Johnson (chair), Mann, Price, Mayger, Berger, Soundy, C. Johnson, Smartt, and Higgs.

The following gentlemen were duly elected:—J. Pansley, E. Fletcher, P. Ardley, and A. H. Gully.

Mr. Crocker's resignation from the committee was accepted, and Mr. F. Goodman was elected to the vacancy.

Mr. Felix Berger stated that owing to his almost immediate departure from this country he had, with regret, to resign his office as hon. treasurer. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Berger for his valuable services to the society.

Mr. Percy Soundy was elected hon. treasurer pro tem.

Hon. Sec., WALTER M. HIGGS,
9, Brossley Grove,
Sydenham.

THE SPORTING SPANIEL CLUB.

GENERAL MEETING HELD AT THE STOCK-KEEPER'S ROOM, 77, FLEET STREET, ON MARCH 25, 1897.

At this, the first general meeting of the Club, which was well attended, the following gentlemen were elected on the committee:—Messrs. H. Havlock, P. Parlett, E. Thompson Smith, J. Chiles, F. Saunders, T. Harrington, J. Smith, F. Winton Smith, F. W. Morris, R. H. Betts. It was decided that Mr. W. Arkwright be asked to accept the office of president, and the following honorary officers were appointed:—Mr. A. W. Bristow, treasurer; Mr. C. E. Castellani, secretary; Mr. Edgar Farmer, of St. Walbrook, E.C. solicitor; Mr. A. J. Sewell, M.R.C.V.S., veterinary surgeon.

It was decided that the subscription shall be one guinea, and the draft rules and scale of points shall be forwarded to members for consideration.

Hon. Sec., C. E. CASTELLANI,
Haro Hall,
Romford.

MEETING WAS HELD AT THE STOCK-KEEPER CLUB ROOM, 77, FLEET STREET, ON APRIL 5TH, 1897, at 8 p.m.

The Standard points of the English Water and Norfolk Spaniels were read and approved. Mr. W. Arkwright has consented to draw up the standard points of Cocker Spaniels.

The following gentlemen were duly elected:—G. J. Ferguson Buchanan, L. Hakeman, C. C. Lawrence, C. F. C. Luxmoor.

Hon. Sec., C. E. CASTELLANI,
Haro Hall, Romford.

WELSH KENNEL CLUB.

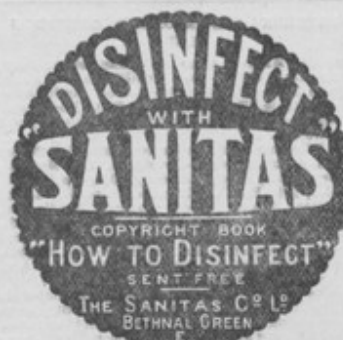
COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT PARK HOUSE BUILDINGS, CARDIFF, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897. Present: Messrs. Berkeley, Roberts, Proctor, Roddy, Badcoe, Chabrel, Gibbon, and the hon. secretary.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. Lewis, Price, J. Granger, G. Washbourne, W. F. Lloyd James, F. Bellings, R. Chivers, R. L. Walton, and Mrs. Panty.

Mr. H. E. Grey and Mrs. Roddy were nominated for election at the next meeting.

The question of specials for 5 weeks and Merthyr Show was left over pending further information as to classification.

Hon. Sec., E. H. WALSHROO,
33, Plasterston Avenue,
Cardiff.



ALL DOGS

Should be washed once a week with

"SANITAS" CRUDE FLUID

Mixed with Tepid Water in the proportion of a tablespoonful to the quart of water.

"SANITAS" DOG SOAP.

This treatment keeps them sweet and wholesome and free from fleas and lice.

N.B.—"SANITAS" Disinfectants are absolutely NON-POISONOUS.

Kennels, Stables AND Poultry Houses

SHOULD BE Scrubbed or Brushed well out with a mixture of CRUDE "SANITAS" and Water (1 to 40) once a week, using "SANITAS" SOFT SOAP (No. 2) when necessary, and sprinkled afterwards with "SANITAS" SAWDUST.

WOUNDS AND SORES

Should be washed daily with ordinary "SANITAS" FLUID (1:5 water), and then dressed with "SANITAS" VETERINARY OINTMENT.

CRACKED HEEL Is speedily cured by "SANITAS" VETERINARY OINTMENT.

'DISTEMPER'

Germes are instantaneously killed by the "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS.

The following Extracts are taken from a Report by A. J. SEWELL, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., dated February 2, 1898.

"I have pleasure in reporting that after three months' trial of your several preparations I am able to testify to their great value and usefulness as Disinfectants, etc."

"The 'Sanitas' Fluid as a Disinfectant is one of the best."

"Writing of 'Sanitas' Oil for Fumigating, he says: 'It is far preferable to the burning sulphur.'"

"The 'Sanitas' Sawdust is a most valuable preparation."

AMERICAN DEPOT:—
636-642, WEST 55th STREET,
NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL.

NAME REGISTER—

Every dog, PREVIOUS to being exhibited at Shows held under Kennel Club Rules, MUST be registered at the Kennel Club. (Rule I.)

TRANSFER REGISTER—

Upon every CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP the transfer MUST be registered at the Kennel Club, and until such registration is made the dog will not be eligible to compete at any Show or field trial held under Kennel Club Rules. (Rule I.)

FEES—

The fee for the above registrations is one shilling each. (Rule I.)

BITCHES LENT FOR BREEDING—

Notices of bitches lent for breeding purposes, under Rule IV., MUST be lodged with the Secretary of the Kennel Club before the litter is born. This notice must be signed by all parties to the transaction. (Rule IV.)

ENTRY FORMS—

Secretaries can be supplied with Specimen Copies of Entry Forms to be used by Committees of Shows to be held under Kennel Club Rules on application.

DOG SHOWS TO BE HELD UNDER KENNEL CLUB RULES

PLYMOUTH, April 21, 22. Secretary, Mr. J. Coombs.

DUBLIN (Royal Dublin Society), April 21, 22, 23. R. J. Moss, Registrar.

MAIDSTONE, April 26, 27. Secretary, Mr. A. Wynn.

LITHAM (Fylde Fox-Terrier), April 28, 29. Secretary, Mr. Arnold Gillett.

DUNGANNON, May 4. Secretary Mr. F. J. Sleam.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER (London Fox-Terrier Club), May 11, 12, 13. Secretary, Mr. G. L. Amlot.

LOSTWITHIEL (Royal Cornwall), June 9, 10. Secretary, Mr. J. Knight.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER (The Bulldog Club), June 15, 16, 17. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Crowther.

LIMERICK, June 24, 25. Secretary, Mr. M. J. Kenny.

DARLINGTON, July 30. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Stewart.

BOSCOMBE AND BOURNEMOUTH, August 17, 18, 19. Secretary, Mr. E. Davies.

MANAGEMENT GUARANTEES.

KENNEL CLUB RULE SHOWS.

The following guarantee has been entered into for the proper management, &c., of the undermentioned Shows, to be held under Kennel Club rules:—

We, the undersigned, having read and carefully considered the Rules of the Kennel Club, and the Regulations of the Dog Show, jointly and severally agree to act on the Committee of such Show in the management thereof, in consideration of the use of the said Kennel Club Rules being granted to us, and we hereby undertake that before any dog or dogs are re-

ceived by us, the benches shall be properly disinfected to the satisfaction of the duly-qualified and appointed Veterinary Surgeon or Surgeons of the said Show, and further that the whole of the prize money awarded to the successful exhibitors at the said Show shall be paid within a reasonable time after the closing thereof.

The above agreement, which is required to be signed for and on behalf of Shows desirous of using Kennel Club Rules, has been duly filled up and lodged by the following:—

LYTHAM (FYLDIE FOX TERRIER), APRIL 28, 29.
C. T. Fisher, Overkellat Vicarage, Carnforth.

T. P. Bellhouse, 46, Brown Street, Manchester.

A. J. Forrest, Barcroft Hall, Burnley.
F. Pilling, Egerton Terrace, Rochdale.

A. Hargreaves, Park Cottage, Eccles, Manchester.

T. B. Sykes, 13, Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

A. Gillett (Hon. Secretary), Ridgewood, Chorley.

DUNGANNON, MAY 4.

J. D. Sharkey, Risedale, Edendork, Dungannon.

J. Gray, Scotch Street, Dungannon.

P. Slean, Scotch Street, Dungannon.

H. J. Lamont, Market Square, Dungannon.

R. Newtor, Killymeal, Dungannon.

R. Richardson, Market Square, Dungannon.

F. J. Slean (Hon. Sec.), George's Street, Dungannon.

CHELMSFORD (ESSEX), JUNE 9, 10.

Frank M. Suttbery, Chelmsford.

W. J. Gray, Chelmsford.

C. Williams, Chelmsford.

J. S. Greenhow, Chelmsford.

W. B. Simmons, Chelmsford.

C. A. Copland, Chelmsford.

H. C. Hawkins, Chelmsford.

H. Haylock, Chelmsford.

LOSTWITHIEL (ROYAL CORNWALL) JUNE 9, 10.

C. B. Rashleigh, Pridaux, Par Station.

W. Pease, jun., Old Vicarage, Lostwithiel.

J. A. Beswarick, Bridge House, Lostwithiel.

E. R. Brown, Lostwithiel.

H. Hicks, Lostwithiel.

P. Roskelley, Queen Street, Lostwithiel.

F. Knight (Hon. Sec.), Tangier, Lostwithiel.

THE BULLDOG CLUB (ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER), JUNE 15, 16, 17.

J. S. Pybus Sellon, The Dairy, Wimbledon Common.

Sam Woodiwiss, Sedgemere, East Finchley.

Chas. L. Rogers, 153, Kirkstall Road, Leeds.

A. M. Hodgson, Ivy Bank, Bishopstoke.

E. Eumorfopoulos, 1, Kensington Park Gardens, W.

F. W. Crowther (Hon. Secretary), 9, Darnley Road, Stamford Hill, N.

LIMERICK, JUNE 24, 25.

M. Conack, 49, George Street, Limerick.

J. O'G. Delmage, Castle Park, Limerick.

O. D. Call, Limerick.

W. B. Fitt, 46, George Street, Limerick.

J. Sheehy, Court House, Kildimo.

E. B. Cloene, Beechdown, Limerick.

M. J. Kenny (Secretary), 18, Upper Mallow Street, Limerick.

DARLINGTON, JULY 30.

T. B. Swinburne, Glassensikes, Darlington.

W. Worby, Green Park, Darlington.

J. J. Harris, 5, Lorne Terrace, Darlington.

R. Johnson, Stanhope Road, Darlington.
W. Chalmers, c/o Barclay and Company, Limited, Bankers, Darlington.

W. Watson, Tower Corner, Darlington.
W. J. Stewart (Secretary), Feethams, Darlington.

BOURNEMOUTH, AUGUST 17, 18, 19.

J. H. Hoaker (Mayor of Bournemouth).

A. Beckett, Salisbury Hotel, Bournemouth.

F. A. White, Rosemeath, Bournemouth.

E. Jones, Reading Rooms, Bournemouth.

J. G. Bouverie, Grand Theatre, Bournemouth.

F. Parkyn, 72, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

E. Davies (Secretary), Wexford, Ashley Road, Upper Parkstone, Dorset.

CANDIDATE AS ASSOCIATE OF THE KENNEL CLUB.

The following candidate for election as an Associate of the Kennel Club will be voted for at the next Committee Meeting:—

Hon. Mrs. Alwyne Greville,
4, Upper Brook Street, W.

APPLICATIONS FOR PREFIXES.

The following application will be considered by the Committee of the Kennel Club at their next meeting. Any person having any objections thereto should communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible.

Mr H. J. Barber, Brighouse, Yorks.	Prefix.
Mr John B. H. Stanhope, Darlington.	Flam-
	borough.
	Stanhope.

KENNEL PRODUCE.

BULL TERRIER.

F. b. 24, '97.—Mr William Phillips's Miss Pert, two dogs and two bitches to Mr Stevenson's Scepter.

IRISH RED SETTER.

April 1, '97.—Mr A. T. S. Scott's Flora, two dogs and four bitches, to Major J. A. C. Wedderburn Maxwell's Tommy (40,511).

JAPANESE SPANIEL.

March 25, '97.—Mrs Stirling Cookson's O'Yara San, R. '94, two dogs and three bitches, to Mrs Grindrod's Moonstone (40,010).

AIREDALE TERRIER.

Feb. 14, '97.—Mr C. S. Hithersay's Luce, six dogs and four bitches, to unknown owner's Bodger.

BITCH LENT FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

The following has been lent for breeding purposes, in accordance with Kennel Club Rule 4:—

Mr A. McDonald's Wire-Haired Fox Terrier, Nell, to Mr E. Welburn.

STUD VISITS.

FOX TERRIER (WIRE-HAIRED).

March 27, '97.—Mr Henry Jocelyn Barber's Flam-borough Squiffy to Mr A. M. Sutcliffe's The Boy.

ENGLISH SETTER.

March 25, '97.—Roy D. Mallinder's Countess of Middleton to Mr F. C. Lowe's Squire of Kippen (40,453).

LAPLAND ELK HOUND (OR SLEDGE DOG).

Jan. 7 and 8, '97.—Mr Frederick A. Corbyn's Ruff, '94, to Mr J. Whitbread's.

DOG SHOWS AND JUDGES' REPORTS.

NEWPORT (MON.) SHOW.

MARCH 18, 19.

The eighth annual show of this society was held in the Cattle Market, Newport, on the above days, Messrs. J. C. Henderson and T. A. Hince were the secretaries, and the following gentlemen judged in the respective classes:—Newfoundlands, Irish Wolfhounds, Borzois, Great Danes, Bull Dogs, Airedale Terriers, Skye Terriers, Bedlington and Dandie Dinmonts, Scottish Terriers, Dalmatians, Non-sporting Puppy, Selling Class, Local Classes, Mr. L. P. C. Astley; Greyhounds, Pointers, Setters, Retrievers, Spaniels, and Sporting Puppies, Mr. W. H. David; Fox Terriers (wire and smooth), Mr. E. Powell, jun.; St. Bernards, Mr. E. H. Walbrook; Collies and Old English Sheepdogs, Mr. T. H. Stretch; Irish Terriers, Mr. W. H. Day; Welsh Terriers, Mr. W. J. M. Herbert; Dachshunds, Mr. E. S. Woodiwiss; Pugs, Toy Spaniels, and Toys (any variety), Mr. T. H. Scarsbrook. The benching and feeding were carried out by Spratts Patent.

ST. BERNARDS.

Dogs and Bitches.—First, Lord Brassey. Magnificent head, skull and depth of face all that one could wish for, immense bone, good colour, and in spite of his size and weight (17 stone) as active as a Terrier, was put down in tip-top form. Second, Lady Claude Ruskin. This bitch has improved a lot since her *début* at Birmingham, where she won two 1sts and a 2nd. She has a wonderfully typical head, great bone and size, a bit light in colour, in another six months will probably be at the top of the tree. Third, County Member; well known, looking well. Reserve, Young Bute II.; just a fair dog, not in good condition.

Limit Dogs were a repeat until 3rd, Sir Guy; a nice upstanding dog, good in bone, colour, and markings, handicapped by light eyes.

Novice Dogs.—Second, Jersey King, son of Lord Brassey. Not a big one, but nice type all through; has time to improve, and will probably turn out a useful dog. Third, Cardiff Member. Fair type, good colour, but on the small side.

Limit Bitches.—First, Lady Claude Ruskin, stood away from the rest of class. Second, Stow Park Snowden. Well known, good bitch, but loses to winner in depth of face and size. Third, Silver Queen. Good bone, fair in type, but in poor condition. I like the vhc, Lady Clydach, better, but she was shown so badly.

Novice Bitches.—First, Miss Ruskin, half sister to the Limit winner (bitches), but far behind her. Has a typical head, and, considering her age, great size, but has bad feet; no doubt will improve later on. Second, Lady Ena, another of Lord Brassey's stock, and the best yet out that I have seen. Tall bitch, good bone, and for her age good body; moves well, her head is most typical, good in skull, great depth and fair muzzle, would be improved with more white on face. This bitch should have won, but was shown by a stranger very badly, and thus lost the position, and later a Special given by Lord Brassey's owner, which went to Jersey King, her litter brother. Third, Eva. This is a tall, well-made bitch, best mover in the class, a bit curly in coat, only fails to winners in head, which is a bit plain; was put down in grand fettle, and as handsome as a picture.

Local Class.—First, Lady Ena. Shown by her owner was a different bitch altogether, and made me regret I had not placed her higher in Novices. Second, Eva; 3rd, Sir Guy. A strong Class.

Brace Class (three entries) went to Lord Brassey and County Member.

Specials to Lord Brassey, Lady Claude Ruskin, Jersey King, Miss Ruskin, and Eva.

E. H. WALBROOK.

WELSH TERRIERS.

Probably owing to the Manchester fixture being held the next week accounted for the somewhat small entry here, viz., 48 entries in 8 Classes, but the quality was good and, quite made up for it. It is to me a much greater pleasure to adjudicate upon a few good ones than a number of indifferent specimens.

Starting with the Class for Open Dogs, I soon spotted Senny Premier, '96, for 1st place. I thought him very much grown since I saw him at Liverpool in January last, and he certainly is quite big enough; at present he wants letting down and filling out; he is a very nice dog, with a long lean head, nice flat skull, and good eye; his coat, legs, and feet also are good; he is, perhaps, for a Welshman, rather too narrow between the ears, but he will improve in this respect I think. Second, Pencader Lad, '96, a very smart little chap, better in size than the winner; he has a fair head and ear, good body, coat, and bone, but his feet are very flat, and quite large enough; I am afraid he will grow too thick in head and shoulder. Third, Brynrafon Toffy, '96, another nice one, and standing on capital legs and feet; his head is fair but adorned with a lovely pair of small, well-carried ears; he is slightly thick in shoulder. Reserve, Senny Cribbage, '96, too big altogether.

Limit Dogs.—A repetition of the Open Class.

Novice Dogs.—Here Pencader Lad, '96, was moved up to 1st place; John Bach, '96, who was 2nd, refusing to make the most of himself, otherwise they would have changed places. John Bach, '96, is a very nice dog, indeed, without any serious fault, and will be heard of again. Third, Sam Brynrafon, '96, is too light and shelly, and is minus a black nose, but he has a nice shaped head and fair coat. Reserve, Senny Cribbage, '96, noticed before.

Open Bitches.—First, Belle of Senny, '96, a sweet bitch, nice size head, body, coat, legs, and feet. Second, Cymro Rhos, '96, another good one, but I am afraid she is not a laster. Third and reserve, Brynrafon Dolly and Brynrafon Fidget, '96; there is nothing between them, one being the counterpart of the other; they are two good bitches, failing only in head; Dolly carried the day owing to her being better in size.

Limit Bitches.—Here again, as in dogs, it was a repetition of the Open Class.

Novice Bitches.—Belle of Senny, 1st; Cymro Rhos, 2nd, both already mentioned; with Odinas II. 3rd, a very nice little bitch, spoiled only by her heavy ear, and being a bad shower. Pencader Nell, reserve, only a fair one.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—This was a very warm Class, nearly all the winners in the other Classes turning up. First, Senny Premier, '96; 2nd, John Bach, '96; 3rd, Belle of Senny, '96; reserve, Cymro Rhos, '96; vhc, Pencader Lad, '96. On this occasion John Bach, '96, made the most of himself, hence the down fall of Pencader Lad, '96.

Brace Class.—Here Mr. Harris won with Senny Premier and Belle of Senny, with Col. Savage's brace reserve.

Mr. Harris also carried off all the Specials (5) with the aid of above brace.

I am afraid that if fanciers do not pay more attention to size, we shall be having Airedale Terriers coming forward as Welshmen.

W. J. M. HERBERT.

TOYS.

The entries in the three Classes provided, were, as they usually are at Welsh Shows, very poor.

Toy Spaniels.—First, was awarded to a tri-colour bitch, with excellent head and eye, good short stop, grand ears and well feathered. Second, a Blenheim bitch, well-marked, fair in skull, good eye, short stop, excellent coat, lovely ears, grand all-round in feathering. Third, a tri-colour dog, very fair all-round specimen, a little out of coat. Reserve, went to a King Charles, nice coat and markings, trifle long in body, and could do with a little more skull. Vhc, a Blenheim dog, with an excellent head, nice colour, but poor ears, which told against it.

Pugs.—Only two put in an appearance, which were awarded 2nd and 3rd, the former excelling in colour and wrinkles with a nice eye; 3rd has a fair skull, but poor colour and very bad tail.

Toys (Any Other Variety).—Here the winner was easily found in a Black Pomeranian, grand head, eye, and ears, excellent coat, really a smart one. The 2nd, a Black-and-Tan Terrier, a smart little dog, just getting a nice coat, well pencilled, nice eye, and very good tail, head just a little appleed for our liking. Reserve, another Black Pomeranian of correct type, but lost in coat to same owner's 1st. Others in this Class no quality.

T. W. SCARBROOK.

PRIZE LIST.

IRISH WOLFDOGS.—OPEN.—1, J. Trainor's Thugum Thu, '95; 2, F. M. Birtill's Brian II.; 3, W. Allen's Lady Kathleen; 4, Mrs. G. Williams's Dermot Astor, '96; vhc, W. S. Allen's Morogh, Miss Pope's The Shan Van Vocht; hc, J. Benyon's Fingal.

GREAT DANES.—1, Mrs. R. Herbert's Morro; 2, J. Trainor's Pasha Max; 3, Mrs. R. Herbert's Nothern Light; 4, R. H. L. Rosser's Prince VI.

GREYHOUNDS.—OPEN.—1 and special, F. Rollings's Royal Anlyn; 2, R. Burford's Lady Dorothy, R. '96; hc, D. Thomas's Black Lady, '93.

FOX TERRIERS.—SMOOTH.—OPEN.—Dogs: 1, R. Rees's Greencroft Venture, '95; 2, D. H. Owen's Belmont Venture; 3, W. V. H. Thomas's Belmont Dracis; 4, R. G. Clay's Clon, '96; vhc, J. A. Doyle's Bridesman, '96; hc, Mitchell and Fryer's Bunyan Premier. LIMIT.—1 and special, H. Rees's Greencroft Venture, '95; 2, D. H. Owen's Belmont Venture; 3, E. C. Lewis's Corsican; 4, W. V. H. Thomas's Belmont Dracis; vhc, J. A. Doyle's Bridesman, '96; hc, W. H. Rees's Runny Lad, G. Kemble's Streatham Bruiser, J. Ridgley's Risker, '96; c, F. W. F. Toomer's Russley True. OPEN.—Bitches: 1 and special, J. C. Tonne's Brockenhurst Agnes; 2 and 3, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; 4, E. C. Lewis's Clytha Starlight; 5, R. G. Clay's Becky Sharp; vhc, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; J. A. Doyle's Gardeviure, '96; W. V. H. Thomas's Belmont Nettle; hc, Mrs. R. Smith's Lady Faith, '95; c, T. J. Stephens's Roath Reina, '96.

LIMIT.—1, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; 2, E. C. Lewis's Clytha Casket, '95; 3, J. A. Doyle's Gardeviure, '96; 4, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; vhc, W. V. H. Thomas's Belmont Nettle; hc, T. J. Stephens's Roath Reina, '96; Mrs. R. Smith's Lady Faith, '95; c, Dr. H. Richards's Pait's Skittles. NOVICES.—1, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; 2, Belmont Vaid, '96; 3, J. Dunford's Barrington Bids, '96; vhc, Mrs. R. Smith's Lady Faith, '95; hc, T. J. Stephens's Roath Reina, '96. PUPPIES.—Dogs and Bitches: 1 and 2, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96, and Belmont Vaid, '96; 3, W. V. H. Thomas's Welsh Citizen, '96; 4, R. Madgwick's Dinna Forset; vhc, C. Kemble's Streatham Dick, J. A. Doyle's Delphica, '96; hc, F. Rollings's Matterdam, '96; c, P. Sergeant's Hillbrook Don, '96; T. J. Stephens's Roath Reina, '96; F. W. F. Toomer's Russley True. MAIDENS.—1, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; 2, H. Rees's Greencroft Venture, '95; 3, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96; 4, W. V. H. Thomas's Welsh Citizen, '96; vhc, C. Kemble's Streatham Dick, J. A. Doyle's Bridesmaid, '96, and Delphica, '96; J. Dunford's Barrington Bids, '96; E. C. Lewis's Corsican; hc, W. H. Rees's Runny Lad, C. Kemble's Streatham Bruiser; c, F. Rollings's Matterdam, '96; J. Ridgley's Risker, '96; F. W. F. Toomer's Russley True. WIREHAIRS.—OPEN.—1, S. Morgan's Jackson, R. '96; 2, J. T. Harrop's Right, '96; 3, L. Pugh's Regular, '96; 4 and special, W. F. L. James's

Monington Barburire, '95; c, T. Gibbons's Romilly Rustic, '96. LIMIT.—1, S. Morgan's Jackson, R. '96; 2, J. T. Harrop's Right, '96; 3, L. Pugh's Regular, '96; 4, W. F. L. James's Monington Barburire, '95; hc, T. Gibbons's Romilly Rustic, '96; c, F. Bradford's Polioe President, '95, W. C. Hincley's Queensbrook Confty, Novices.—Dogs: 1, F. Bradford's Polioe President, '95; 2, L. Pugh's Regular, '95; 3, W. V. H. Thomas's Greencroft Bratles, '96; 4, W. F. James's Monington Barburire, '95; hc, H. Florida's Snapshot, '95, T. Gibbons's Romilly Rustic, '96, F. Roberts's Taffide Trip, R. '97; c, H. Isaacs's The Unknown, D. W. Price's Swift, PUPPIES.—1, W. V. H. Thomas's Greencroft Bratles, '96; 2, T. Gibbons's Romilly Rustic, '96; 3, H. Isaacs's The Unknown; c, W. C. Hincley's Queensbrook Chipper. BRACES.—SMOOTH OR WIRE.—1, D. H. Owen's Belmont Vaid, '96, and Belmont Vaid, '96.

POINTERS.—OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and special, Sir H. F. de Trafford's Devonshire Dan; 2, D. C. Davies's Fendale Don, '95. Bitches: 1, D. C. Davies's Fendale Don; 2 and 3, W. C. J. Pike's Tukang Souu, '94, and Tukang Kayu, '94.

SETTERS.—ENGLISH.—OPEN.—1 and special, Sir H. de Trafford's Mallwyd Bess; 2, H. J. Welch's Mallwyd Fred, '94; 3, H. E. Grey's Needlegun; vhc, H. J. Welch's Rook of Penwith; hc, E. Coward's Ranger N.I.V. ANY OTHER VARIETY.—1 and 2, Sir H. F. de Trafford's Champion Camlogh Rio-an, and Punctest-on; 3, T. Jones's Goldflake, '95; vhc, G. Spittle's Chepstow Rock, '95; c, J. Braden's Erin.

RETRIEVERS.—OPEN.—1, S. Darbey's Tiverton Best Lad, '95; 2, Mason and Wood's Lord Byr n, R. '97; 3, W. H. Davis's Sweep VIII.; c, T. H. Martin's Preston Tip Top.

SPANIELS.—BLACK.—OPEN.—1, H. E. Gray's Hindley Black Prince; 2, W. F. L. James's Lambton Laidie; 3, W. A. Walters's Silia Sultana, '96; vhc, A. Powell's Warden Fussia, '96. ANY OTHER VARIETY.—1 and special, H. E. Grey's Mountain King; 2, H. E. Grey's Relic, '95; 3, D. C. Davies's Fendale Punch, '95. NOVICES.—1, H. E. Grey's Relic, '95; 2, W. F. James's Lambton Laidie; 3, D. C. Davies's Fendale Judy, '95; vhc, C. A. Lewis's St. Lythans Flora, R. '97; hc, B. A. Jones's Lady Jane. BRACES.—1, H. E. Gray's Mountain King and Laidie, '95.

DACHSHUNDS.—OPEN.—1 and special, Mrs. T. Bruce's Taffy, '95; 2, M. E. Aspinall's Zealot; 3, C. Berkeley's Blumhardt, '96; 4, Mrs. Nugent's Florian, '95; vhc, Mrs. Henderson's King Cole, '94, C. M. Berkeley's Baretta, '96; hc and c, C. M. Berkeley's Congress, '96, and Brander, '95. LIMIT.—1, Mrs. T. Bruce's Taffy, '95; Mrs. E. Aspinall's Zealot; 3, C. M. Berkeley's Blumhardt, '96; 4, Mrs. F. Nugent's Florian, '95; vhc, Mrs. Henderson's King Cole, '94, Mrs. Francis's Carl Rosa, C. M. Berkeley's Congress, '96, and Baretta, '96; c, Mrs. F. Nugent's O-Giltha, '96, C. M. Berkeley's Brander, '96. NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, C. M. Berkeley's Blumhardt, '96; 2, Mrs. E. Aspinall's Adam, '96; 3, Mrs. F. Nugent's Florian, '95; 4, Mrs. Henderson's King Cole, '94; vhc, J. H. Edkins's Clifton Prince, '95; hc and c, C. M. Berkeley's Congress, '96, and Brander, '95. Bitches: 1, Mrs. T. Bruce's Taffy, '95; 2, C. M. Berkeley's Baretta, '96; 3, W. Tucker's Mett, '94; 4, R. and G. L. Scrine's Southern Sunbeam, '96; c, Mrs. Francis's Clifton Lady, '96; hc, C. H. Wood's Hyndman Belle, R. '97; c, Mrs. F. Nugent's O-Giltha, '96. PUPPIES.—1, C. M. Berkeley's Blumhardt, '96; 2, Mrs. T. Bruce's Taffy, '95; 3, Mrs. E. Aspinall's Adam, '96; 4, C. M. Berkeley's Baretta, '96; vhc, C. M. Berkeley's Congress, '96, J. D. Edkins's Clifton Prince, '96, and Clifton Bella, '96, W. S. Goss's Solkin; hc, B. and G. Scrine's Southern Sunbeam, '96; c, Mrs. F. Nugent's O-Giltha, '96.

ST. BERNARDS.—OPEN.—1 and special, S. A. Sant's Lord Brassey; 2, J. Mellor's Lady Claude Ruskin, '96; 3, S. A. Sant's County Member; 4, A. M. Leon's Young Bute II.; vhc, L. Price's Jersey King, '95. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, S. A. Sant's County Member; 2, A. M. Leon's Young Bute II.; 3, J. J. Ames's Sir Guy, '92; 4, L. Price's Jersey King, '95. NOVICES.—1, J. J. Ames's Sir Guy, '92; 2, L. Price's Jersey King, '95; 3, G. E. Roddy's Cardiff Member, '95. Bitches: 1, J. Mellor's Lady Claude Ruskin, '96; 2, G. E. Roddy's Cardiff Member, '95; 3, A. M. Leon's Young Bute II.; 4, S. A. Sant's Lady Dudley, '95; vhc, Mrs. M. B. Jenkins's Lady Clydach, '94. NOVICES.—1 and special, J. Mellor's Miss Ruskin, '96; 2, W. Turner's Lady Ena, '96; 3, Mrs. M. Proctor's Eva, '96; vhc, S. A. Sant's Lady Dudley, '95; hc, Mrs. M. Proctor's Una St. Quentin, '95. PUPPIES.—Dogs and Bitches: 1, J. Mellor's Miss Ruskin, '96; 2, F. Martin's Duke of Buccleugh, '96; 3, Miss E. Lewer's St. Oswald, '96. BRACES.—1, S. A. Sant's Lord Brassey and County Member.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.—OPEN.—1, Miss Fry's Draco; 2, E. P. Thomas's Sir Visto; 3, B. S. Freegard's Lither Bob, '94; 4, Mrs. R. Herbert's Bess; vhc, Maj. Gen. Sir F. Carrington's The Rogue; hc, E. Coward's Boulder, '95. NOVICES.—1, E. P. Thomas's Sir Visto; 2, B. S. Freegard's Lither Bob, '94; 3, T. W. Morgan's Leaning Jack, '95; vhc, J. G.

Thomas's Leaning Tribby, '95; he, W. C. Witchell's Cardiff Rover.

COLLIES.—**Open.**—Dogs: 1. H. Rees's Greencroft Chief, '95; 2. E. H. Morris's Lord Cullis, '95; 3. W. D. Key's Manx Bruce, '95; 4. R. L. Watson's Iford Bonnie, '95; vho, C. Bell's Tredegar Pilot, '95; ho, G. H. Washbourne's Ormonde Pilot, '96. **Limit.**—1. H. Rees's Greencroft Chief, '95; 2. E. H. Morris's Lord Cullis, '95; 3. W. D. Key's Manx Bruce, '95; 4. R. L. Watson's Iford Bonnie, '95; vho, A. C. Smith's Finsbury Don; ho, C. Bell's Tredegar Pilot, '96; 5. G. H. Washbourne's Ormonde Pilot, '96. **Novices.**—1. H. Rees's Greencroft Chief, '95; 2. J. Griffiths's Towry Lad, '96; 3. E. H. Morris's Lord Cullis, '95; 4. W. D. Key's Manx Bruce, '95; vho, A. C. Smith's Finsbury Don; ho, W. S. Jones's Ynys Mon Mob, '95. **Bitches:** 1. Key C. Rodwell's Kilmote Dainty Love, '95; 2. T. A. Hince's Somerset Rose; 3. H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; 4. G. E. Roddy's Moreland Nettle, '96; ho, W. D. Key's Cardiff Cigarette, '95. **Limit.**—1. Key C. Rodwell's Kilmote Dainty Love, '95; 2. T. A. Hince's Somerset Rose; 3. H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; 4. G. E. Roddy's Moreland Nettle, '96; ho, W. D. Key's Cardiff Cigarette, '95. **Novices.**—1. J. G. Yard's Dinna Forget, '95; 2. R. Millar's Hereford Dairy, '96; 3. H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; 4. G. E. Roddy's Moreland Nettle, '96; vho, R. W. Chilvers's Monmouth Bess, '95; ho, W. D. Key's Cardiff Cigarette, '95. **Puppies.**—1. Key C. Rodwell's Kilmote Dainty Love, '95; 2. J. G. Yard's Dinna Forget, '96; 3. R. Millar's Hereford Dairy, '96; 4. H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; vho, G. Roddy's Moreland Nettle, '96; ho, W. D. Key's Cardiff Cigarette, '95. **Novices.**—1. H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; 2. R. L. Watson's Iford Bonnie, '95; 3. J. G. Yard's Dinna Forget, '96; 4. R. J. Griffiths's Towry Lad, '96; vho, H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; 5. R. W. Chilvers's Monmouth Bess, '95; 6. H. Rees's Greencroft Bess, '96; 7. G. H. Washbourne's Ormonde Pilot, '96; 8. R. J. Griffiths's Towry Lad, '96; 9. W. D. Key's Cardiff Cigarette, '95. **Braces.**—1. H. Rees's Greencroft Chief, '95, and Greencroft Bess, '95.

BULLDOGS.—**Open.**—1. H. J. Jones's Uxbridge Punch, '95; 2. Bruton and Smith's Prince Henry, '95; 3. F. L. Short's Jack of Spades, '95; 4. Bruton and Smith's Lady Togood. **Novices.**—Dogs: 1. H. J. Jones's Uxbridge Punch, '95; 2. Bruton and Smith's Prince Henry, '95; 3. F. L. Short's Jack of Spades, '95; 4. Bruton and Smith's Lady Togood. **Bitches:** 1. F. L. Short's Lady Togood, '95; 2. C. W. A. Marshall's Molly Morgan; 3. Bruton and Smith's Lady Togood. **Braces.**—1. F. L. Short.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—**Open.**—1. W. D. Gardner's Ocean Bell; 2. W. V. Gardner's Earl of Chatham, '95; 3. W. V. Gardner's The Jockey Man, '95; ho, P. Guy's Channel Buoys.

AIREDALES.—**Open.**—1. C. W. C. Grove's Hyndman Brier; 2. T. P. J. Parry's Rustic Tribby, '95; 3. G. H. Elder's Tone Rosebud, '96; vho, S. Carter's Bristle's, '94, G. H. Elder's Duche's of Lancaster; 4. F. S. T. Hutchinson's Balthorey Bruce, '95, W. C. Grove's Rudie, '95; 5. and 6. G. H. Elder's Tone Rosebud, '96, and Duche's of Lancaster; vho, S. Carter's Bristle's, '94, and Topsy, '96. **Brace.**—1. C. W. C. Grove's Hyndman Brier and Rudie, '95.

IRISH TERRIERS.—**Open.**—1. H. Benner's Kerry Barney, '96; 2. W. H. Thomas's Mendip Mixture, '96; 3. C. B. Jones's Mike Aberdare, '95; ho, J. S. Allgood's Calthorpe Connie, '95. **Limit.**—Dogs: 1. H. Benner's Kerry Barney, '96; 2. W. H. Thomas's Mendip Mixture, '96; 3. G. R. Krehl's Bishop's Boy; 4. R. Isaac's Irish Jack; vho, C. B. Jones's Mike Aberdare, '95. **Novices.**—1. F. M. Jowett's Crow Gill Tyrant, '96; 2. W. H. Thomas's Mendip Mixture, '96; 3. H. Isaac's Irish Amuser, '96; 4. F. Tarrant's Cousin Candidate, '96; vho, C. B. Jones's Mike Aberdare, '95, W. Lavier's Alma Tallor, '96; 5. ho, J. T. Harrop's Demon, '96, M. Badcoe's Banter, '96. **Puppies.**—1. H. Benner's Kerry Barney, '96; 2. F. W. Jowett's Crow Gill Tyrant; 3. W. H. Thomas's Mendip Mixture, '96; 4. R. Isaac's Irish Jack; vho, W. Lavier's Alma Tallor, '96, F. Tarrant's Cousin Candidate, '96; ho, J. T. Harrop's Demon, '96, M. Badcoe's Banter, '96, W. Mansell's Merthyr Timmy, '97. **Limit.**—Bitches: 1. F. M. Jowett's Crow Gill Bridget, '96; 2. R. Everhill's Echo, '94; 3. H. Benner's Kerry Barney, '96; 4. W. A. Pritchard's Cousin Conquest, '96; vho, Dr. E. L. Burd's Lopp, '95; ho, P. Sergeant's Hilbrook Biddy, '95, F. N. Phelps's Lady Beatrice, '96; 5. J. Davies's St. Helen's Biddy, '95. **Novices.**—1. F. M. Jowett's Crow Gill Bridget, '96; 2. R. Everhill's Echo, '94; 3. F. N. Phelps's Lady Beatrice, '96;

vho, Dr. E. L. Burd's Lopp, '95; ho, P. Sergeant's Hilbrook Biddy, '95, B. R. G. Jones's Sunnybank Lass, '97; 6. J. Davies's St. Helen's Biddy, and Lamsdown Belle, '96. **Puppies.**—1. F. M. Jowett's Crow Gill Bridget, '96; 2. H. Benner's Kerry Firefly, '96; equal 3. F. N. Phelps's Lady Beatrice, '96, and F. Hug's Norah O'Brien; 4. J. Davies's Lamsdown Belle, '96. **Brace.**—1. H. Benner's Kerry Barney, '96, and Kerry Firefly, '96.

BEDLINGTONS AND DANDIE DINMONT.—**Open.**—1. F. Roberts's Taffside Jack II.; 2. J. Pexsilly's Cloverley Money; 3. A. G. Ching's Cheltondale Lady, '95; 4. J. Calderwood's Tarquin.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—1. Mrs. S. Holmes's Staveley Imp, '96; 2. Everill and Gerrish's Garnet, '95; 3. D. Sutherland's Jock Scot; 4. C. H. Wood's Hyndman Badger, '96; vho, Everill and Gerrish's Garter, '96, A. Phillips's Kilmaine. **Novices.**—1. Mrs. F. Holmes's Staveley Imp, '96; 2. T. C. Crawford's Alisa Scamp, '96; 3. Eve ill and Gerrish's Garter, '96; 4. W. Adams's Straw Lass, '96; vho, Everill and Gerrish's Garter, '96, C. H. Wood's Hyndman Badger, '96; ho, W. Adams's Physic, '96. **Puppies.**—Dogs: 1. Mrs. H. Sax's Dorrige Inishargy, '96; 2. Mrs. F. Holmes's Staveley Snip, '96; 3. T. C. Crawford's Alisa Scamp, '96; 4. W. Adams's Physic, '96; 5. A. Phillips's Dumbley. **Bitches:** 1. W. Adams's Straw Lass, '96; 2. H. Davis's Cardigan Gipsy, '96; 3. J. Woodill's Pillyghen Meg, '96.

WELSH TERRIERS.—**Dogs.**—**Open.**—1. and special, T. H. Harris's Senny Premier, '96; 2. J. C. James's Pencer Lad, '95; 3. Lieut.-Colonel Savage's Brynafon Taffy, '95; 4. D. Harris's Senny Cribbage. **Limit.**—1. T. H. Harris's Senny Premier, '96; 2. J. C. James's Pencer Lad, '95; 3. D. Harris's Senny Cribbage, '96; 4. T. H. Harris's The Crackman. **Novices.**—1. and special, J. C. James's Pencer Lad, '95; 2. E. P. Thomas's John Bach, '96; 3. Miss A. E. Savage's Sam Brynafon, '96; 4. Miss E. L. Williams's Mendip Mite; vho, E. Laurence's Shoni Bach, '96, W. C. Roberts's Malicru, '96; ho, W. R. Willis's Caerdydd, '96. **Bitches.**—1. and special, T. H. Harris's Belle of Senny, '96; 2. T. A. Hartley's Cynro Rhos, '96; 3. and 4. Lieut.-Colonel Savage's Brynafon Dolly and Brynafon Fidget, '95; vho, J. C. James's Pencer Nell; ho, W. C. Hineley's Bridesmaid. **Limit.**—1. T. H. Harris's Belle of Senny, '96; 2. T. A. Hartley's Cynro Rhos, '96; 3. and 4. Lieut.-Colonel Savage's Brynafon Dolly and Brynafon Fidget, '95; ho, D. Jones's Wen Bach, '95. **Novices.**—1. and special, T. H. Harris's Belle of Senny, '96; 2. T. A. Hartley's Cynro Rhos, '96; 3. J. Deniss's Ddinas II.; 4. J. C. James's Pencer Nell; ho, D. Jones's Wen Bach, '96. **Puppies.**—1. and special, T. H. Harris's Senny Premier, '96; 2. E. P. Thomas's John Bach, '96; 3. T. H. Harris's Belle of Senny, '96; 4. T. A. Hartley's Cynro Rhos, '96; vho, J. C. James's Pencer Lad, '95, Miss E. L. Williams's Mendip Mite, Miss A. E. Savage's Sam Brynafon, '96. **Brace.**—1. T. H. Harris's Senny Premier, '96, and Belle of Senny, '96.

DALMATIANS.—**Open.**—1. and 2. E. T. Parker's Champion Coming Still and Fauntleroy. **Novices.**—1. W. B. Herman's Nimrod, '96. **Brace.**—1. E. T. Parker's Champion Coming Still and Fauntleroy.

PUGS.—**Open.**—2. and 3. Mrs. M. A. Paynter's Monmouth Dolly, '96, and Monmouth Major, '96.

TOY SPANIELS.—**Open.**—1. and special, Mrs. G. Price's Darling Daisy; 2. J. H. Phillips's Lady Bute, '95; 3. Mrs. G. Price's Swansea Jack, '95; 4. J. H. Phillips's Lord Bute, '96.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—**Open.**—1. and special, Mrs. L. Thomas's Port Talbot Queen; 2. G. Reese's Little Tich, '96; 3. L. Thomas's Port Talbot Jem; 4. C. Edwards's Jessie Edwards.

PUPPIES.—**Sporting** (except Fox Terriers and Dachshunds)—**Open.**—1. Miss M. E. Ashby's Lady Ailth, '96; 2. Mrs. G. Williams's Dermot Astore, '96; 3. B. A. Jones's Sir Robert, '96.

SELLING.—£10.—1. L. Pugh's Rambler, '97; 2. Mason and Wood's Lord Byron; 3. C. Allen's St. Lythans Flora, '97.

LOCAL.—**St. Bernards.**—1. W. Turner's Lady Eva, '96; 2. Mrs. M. Proctor's Eva, '96; 3. J. J. Ames's Sir Guy, '92; 4. A. M. Leon's Silver Queen, '92; vho, R. Jeremiah's Mercia, Mrs. M. Proctor's Una St. Quentin; ho, G. E. Roddy's Cardiff Member, '95, W. H. Webb's Welsh Prince. **Sporting** (except Terriers).—1. F. Rollings's Farntham Gem, '95; 2. D. C. Davies's Fernside Don, '95; 3. Mrs. Reddell's Sam. **Terriers.**—1. Everill and Gerrish's Garnet, '96; 2. E. P. Thomas's John Bach, '96; 3. E. C. Lewis's Corsican; 4. F. Williams's Spot; vho, H. Florida's Snapshot, '95; ho, F. Rawlings's Matteredism, Everill and Gerrish's Garter, '96. **Collies.**—Dogs: 1. and 2. R. L. Watson's Sir Robert Bruce, '95, and Iford Bonnie, '95; 3. C. Bell's Tredegar Pilot, '96; 4. G. H. Washbourne's Ormonde Pilot, '96; vho, W. S. Jones's Ynys Mon Mob, '95, H. Birney's Dumfries Mac, C. W. Hutchings's Earl of Dumfries, '96, H. J. Baker's Prince Henry; ho, P. Rodgers's Pride of Craven, '96, H. J. Wilcox's Llandaff-Duke, Rev. Dr. V. French's Toto, A.

T. Wilcox's Scotland's Gladdie. **Bitches:** 1. J. G. Yard's Dinna Forget, '96; 2. T. A. Hince's Somerset Rose; 3. R. W. Chilvers's Monmouth Bess, '95; 4. W. Jackson's Rose.

MANCHESTER SHOW.

MARCH 23, 24, 25.

The tenth annual show was held at St. James' Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 23rd, 24th, and 25th. In succession to the late Mr. James Taylor, the secretarial duties were ably discharged by Messrs. A. E. Taylor and T. W. Markland. The benching and feeding were entrusted to Spratt's Patent, and the arrangements for disinfection were carried out by Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Limited. The judges and their classes were as follows:—Bloodhounds, Newfoundland, Greyhounds, Bedlington, Toys, Pomeranians, Any Other Variety Foreign Dogs, Mr. F. Gresham; St. Bernards, Capt. W. W. Hargrave; Borzois, Dr. Bradley; Great Danes, Mr. F. M. Allanson; Bull-dogs, Mr. C. F. W. Jackson; Bull Terriers, Mr. B. Garside; Mastiffs, Mr. L. Crabtree; Airedale Terriers, Mr. M. Barrett; Retrievers, Mr. L. Alleng-Shuter; Pointers, Setters (English), Mr. Geo. Potter; Setters (Irish) Mr. W. H. Cooper; Basset-hounds, Mr. C. Garnett; Black-and-tan Terriers, Lieut.-Col. C. S. Dean; Pugs, Mr. Jonas Foster; Scottish Terriers, Skye Terriers, Dandie Dinmonts, Mr. W. Foster; Dachshunds, Mr. W. H. Cross; Collies, Mr. R. Tait; Old English Sheepdogs, Mr. W. O. Rowlands; Spaniels, Major R. Claude Cane; Fox Terriers (smooth and wire), Mr. F. Redmond; Irish Terriers, Mr. E. A. Weiner; Welsh Terriers, Col. Savage; Schipperkes, Bendle W. Moore.

IRISH RED SETTERS.

Having to judge these Classes at the close of the day in a very poor light, the task was difficult.

Novice Class (Dogs and Bitches) were very moderate. Red Hugh of Dunganon, '96, 1st, was in splendid coat and show condition; he has good points all round, but his head is too wide across the skull. Leary, 2nd, has many good points, but is rather common about the shoulders. Charlemont Grouse, '94, 3rd, has a wide head, nice body and general appearance. Cruhne, '96, reserve, will make a nice bitch with time; at present she is not filled up, and shows long limbs; has a nice-shaped head, but the appearance is spoiled through having had mange on the face.

Limit Dogs.—Red Hugh of Dunganon, '96, 1st, earning this position with his splendid coat, colour, and general effect. Bray Prince, '95, 2nd, is a really nice dog, with good body, depth of chest, well-sprung ribs, and has a better head than Red Hugh of Dunganon; give and take on their various points, they are fairly equal in merit.

Limit Bitches were the best class, a nice stylish lot. Barton Nora, '94, 1st, looked remarkably well; she has a good head, expression, body, legs, feet, and coat. Pitford Belle, '95, 2nd, has a nice head, ears set on well, expression might be a little better; she has grand shoulders, good body, legs, feet, and nice style. Barton Flush, '94, 3rd, is very stylish and good. Bray Princess, '95, reserve, is very stylish; has capital bone, good coat, but the feather light and mealy in colour, spoiling her appearance, giving a patchy effect; head of the right type, but not deep enough in the muzzle.

Open Dog and Bitches.—Champion Camlough Bloom, 1st, a very fine rakish dog, covering a deal of ground; coat, colour, and condition very good; has rather a bitch's head, is very stylish, shows himself well, and was a very easy first. Punchestown, 2nd, is a very good dog, but quite of a different type



to the winner; was very wild in the ring, would not rest to show himself; coat not in such grand condition as Camlough Bloom's. He is strongly built, and well coupled together; being such a high-mettled dog it is no wonder he has made such a grand name at Field Trials. Bray Princess, '95, made a very good 3rd. Champion Drenagh could only get reserve; she is a grand old bitch of the correct type. Although her legs are as straight as ever, she stands in a slovenly manner, and moves in a very listless way, thus losing that bright and brilliant style that has won so many battles for her in the past.

W. HILL COOPER.

SPANIELS.

The show of Spaniels was curiously uneven, for, while the Clumbers were exceptionally good and Irish Water Spaniels and Cockers quite up to the mark, the Black Spaniel Class was the very worst, with the exception of one bitch, I have ever had the misfortune to see anywhere. A few years ago Manchester and its neighbourhood were full of good Black Spaniels. Where have they all gone to?

In a Class of eight Irish Water Spaniels, Champion Dermot Asthore won easily enough. He is a fine upstanding dog of correct Irish type, but somewhat coarse, and spoilt by his undershot jaw. Sam Deacon, 2nd, is a fair dog, with a bad, soft, open coat. Ballyshannon, 3rd, is too coarse all over. Irish Joe, reserve, is a smallish dog of good type and quality, and a nice colour, but quite out of coat, and deficient of topknot.

Novice Clumbers.—Heather Dash, 1st, a very nice stamp of dog, with fairly typical head and good limbs, but gets his stern a bit up; notwithstanding this fault, won with a good deal in hand. Alvey Loafer, 2nd, fails in head, and especially in muzzle; his markings are too dark and too heavy. Lady Mand, 3rd, is only 13 months old, and will improve, but her head will never be good. Reserve will also improve, being only a puppy, but also fails in head, and is deficient in bone. Royal Fan, c, was, I think, the fattest dog I have ever seen. It amounted to mere guesswork as to the shape of anything about her except her head, which was not good.

Limit Clumbers.—Friar John, a really nice dog, with good head, coat, and limbs, and nice light markings, won easily. Flossie of Hardwick, 2nd, is a stylish bitch, but not nearly massive enough. It was a near thing between her and Heather Dash, 3rd, the latter's faulty tail action deciding it. The remainder of the Class were all good enough to get notice.

Open Clumbers.—The only new face was that of that grand old bitch, Wycombe Rattle, the most typical Clumber left on the bench, shown in the best of form, and as fit as the proverbial daisy. She had no difficulty in winning, though Friar John made a good 2nd.

Limit Black Spaniels.—With the exception of the winner, a shocking bad lot; indeed, I had great difficulty in finding anything else worth a prize at all, and finally decided on withholding 3rd prize and all commendations. Lady Margaret, 1st, is a fairly nice bitch, long, low and active; her head, though rather small for her body, shows nice quality, and is well chiselled. Runcorn Prince, 2nd, was lucky to meet such a bad lot. He has a fair body and head, and a flat coat, but is much too leggy.

Lady Margaret was alone in the Open Class.

Any other variety.—Heather May, a Sussex of fair type and colour; won anyhow. Kalvour, 2nd, being very coarse and cloddy, and Sir Mortimer the very opposite extreme of legginess and lightness.

Cockers were decidedly good. Rivington Bee, 1st, a bitch of quite the right type, and one of the best I have seen for some time, has hardly any fault to lay hold of. Rivington

Sue, her little sister, 2nd, fails a bit in muzzle, and has a white waistcoat, still a nice bitch too. Topay of Shotton, 3rd, some way behind; I don't like her head. Quorndon Darkie, reserve, is one of the long-legged terrier-like order which some people like; I don't. Conn, '94, a black and white, is rather of the small Field Spaniel type, but would have been higher if he did not stand so terribly wide in front.

Novices, all varieties.—Mostly repetitions. The Cocker, Rivington Bee, won somewhat easily, Lady Margaret, 2nd, and Alvey Loafer 3rd; a Black Spaniel, Bono II., reserve. If this dog had been entered in the classes for Blacks he would have scored two 2nds with the greatest ease. My ring was very well served by the stewards, and I was able to get through my task without the slightest delay.

R. CLAUDE CANE.

BULL TERRIERS.

I am pleased to be able to state that the exhibits in the Bull Terrier classes were a credit to Manchester, there being a record entry of 52 in the following six classes:—

Open Dogs.—Owing to Champion Grand Prior and Lord Gully not putting in an appearance, I selected Silver Prince for 1st, a big upstanding dog with plenty of bone and long head, but now going "cheeky." He has capital eyes, but rather weak in muzzle, showing slight lipiness. 2nd, Duke of Clarendon, now showing age, and getting full in eye, otherwise a good all-round dog. 3rd, Lord de Winter, a nice Terrier, capital bone and body, good eye and expression, weak before fore-face. Reserve, Lord Dulverton, who is quite the equal in body, but getting full in eye, and "blockey" in head. Vhe, Faultless, has a gaily-carried stern, is sound on all fours, but showing slight "cheekiness."

Open Bitches.—This competition brought out some of the old veterans, the 1st prize going to Bellerby Queen, which was shown in grand form. She has good bone, legs, and feet, capital eyes and expression. 2nd, Hanover Daisy, a good all-round bitch, shown, however, in bad form; otherwise I might have reversed my decision. 3rd, Lowland Kit, now showing age. Reserve, Greenhill Duchess; light in eye.

Limit.—1st, Greenhill Duchess; 2nd, Silver Prince; 3rd, Lord de Winter, as previously mentioned.

Novice Dogs.—This competition brought out the best puppy I have seen for some time in Greenhead Ormonde, a six months old puppy, with a good shaped skull, well finished muzzle, small well-placed dark eyes, good body and bone, a trifle too long in stern; I think, however, when he gets fully developed in body he will cover the fault; 2nd Ben Dalkeith, good body, but short in head; a fair specimen. Third, Pincher Canis, a fair all-round specimen. Reserve, Billy the Collier, good body and bone, but his head is not all that it should be.

Novice Bitches.—This entry brought out another new one in Greenhead Modesty, a big fine bitch of six months old, with a long, lean head, good body, wanting time; 2nd, Quetta, a fair all-round bitch, good head and eyes, fair bone and body; 3rd, Millstone Daisy, on the small side, and fine in muzzle.

Puppies.—A repetition of Novices; 1st, Greenhead Ormonde; 2nd, Greenhead Modesty; 3rd, Quetta, Championship for Dogs falling to Silver Prince; Championship for Bitches to Bellerby Queen.

BEN GARSIDE.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Novices: Mixed Class.—This was indeed a class for a beginner to tackle. First, Briarwood, one of the best youngsters to-day it has been my pleasure to view, and if he lasts, as I hope he will, he will be a hot member anon. This Terrier's superiority must have

been apparent to all at the ring side. He was mountains in advance of the others in this Class, and I should not know where to begin to pick holes in him. Second, Marsden Rush; this is a nicely set-up Terrier. His head is after the stamp of the winner's, and his ears are grandly carried and very shapely; he has a good wiry coat. If anything be the matter with this youngster, perhaps a rather sparse coat and longish coupling would be most prominent. Third, Clonmel Marvel; showed very badly, and pulled himself out of shape. I was much taken with this Terrier, and if he had behaved better he might have had more luck. He is very Terrier-like, and has a good wiry coat. His head and ears are also good, and, being a youngster, I think he will tone down. Reserve, Cholmondeley Bridegroom, a useful Terrier, but small and too cobby. I am afraid I did not do justice to the bitches in this Class; but, really, they should not be mixed, especially where the sterner sex are so strong. A nice bitch in Rudee was shown in this Class, which I liked; I could not get away from her for some time, yet I could not fit her in somehow; grandly-made Terrier. Her head seemed as if it would be smooth-coated, and I just fancied that her expression was not right.

Puppy: Dogs and Bitches.—First, 2nd, and 3rd, repeats. Reserve, a nice bitch in Clonmel Sensation, good head and ears; feet open at present; this Terrier wants time to furnish. Girlington Donovan, such a grand, promising puppy at Liverpool, where he did so well, but quite a different Terrier to-day. It is a pity so many good pups spoil. I could not do much for him.

Limit Dogs.—First, 2nd, and 3rd, again repeats. Reserve, Waterside Ranger; if this Terrier were not so boundy in type of head and set-on of ears he would take some stopping; his other properties are excellent. Nut Cracker is at present not my type; of course, he has youth on his side, and he has a long head, but his abundance of coat and the material do not please the eye when you are after a typical hard-looking Terrier. Vhe, Rustic Ruler, a tall, upstanding Terrier, but outclassed.

Limit Bitches.—First, Briar Sensation, is a good Terrier, nicely moulded, and well knit. She has, or will have, a poor coat, and her feet are open. Her head and bone I liked very much, and she makes a good show. Second, Clonmel Kitty, a stylish bitch, with good legs and feet, nice head and coat. Third, Rustic Tribby, well known. I always liked this bitch, but somehow she just seems to have missed being a flier, when you look round and through her. Reserve, Cholmondeley Brilliant. I always thought this bitch light in bone, and perhaps too racy; she has also developed in skull. Vhe, Red Kitty; looked decidedly off, as I told her owner. She is altogether a different Terrier now, as compared with past days; her glory is shed.

Open Dogs.—First, Champion Cholmondeley Briar; 2nd, Willow Nut; 3rd, Hyndman Briar. This, I think, was the correct order. The Champion was as fit as possible. He carries his seven years so creditably, and his general excellence is so thorough, that I dare not say more for fear of trespassing on your space in attempting details about so well-known and ideal a Terrier. Willow Nut I thought rather more a Terrier than Hyndman Briar. Both good specimens. The latter was not in good coat, and the former has more wiry material and a better face. Broadlands Bankum, a nicely-formed Terrier, but he loses in coat and head; his whiskers were on. Most of the others were in the Junior Classes.

Open Bitches.—First, Champion Dumbarton Lass; not in her best form, still ahead of the others; shown too low in condition. Second and 3rd, repeats.

Champion Dog.—Champion Cholmondeley Briar; also, Challenge Cup for best dog in the Show.

Champion Bitch.—Champion Dumbarton Lass; also Challenge Cup for the best bitch in the Show.

Five Specials.—Briarwood, who had, as he deserved, quite a field day.

Two Specials.—Briar Sensation, for best Puppy and Limit Class Bitch.

The Hall is a grand place for a Show, so far as the exhibits are concerned; but the passages where the judging was carried out are very poor and not roomy enough. My stewards were most obliging, and the ring was well served, and altogether the Show was a very enjoyable one.

MAUDE BARRETT.

FOX TERRIERS.

I will ask the indulgence of your readers to excuse a very brief report on Fox Terriers at Manchester, having to rush away within a few minutes of completing the judging, and am now sending you my impressions of the dogs as they came before me in the ring. Generally, I feel the classes were good, the bitches being much stronger than the dogs; and among the puppies there were one or two that will make history, and whose names will be heard of in the future, such, for instance, as Hester Sorrel, one of the best puppies I have judged for years; then her brother, Adam Bede, who, on this occasion, I passed over entirely on account of his nose not being quite black; but for this I verily believe he would, like his sister, have scored first in nearly every class. These are a grand brace of puppies. Then came the runner-up in bitch puppies, Venusta, who, though a trifle long-coupled, should do well for Mr. Doyle. The young entry in Wires was also very promising. Donington Flirt, if she matures well and furnishes, should make a good bitch, and she will have to do this to beat Mansfield Daisy, who is very smart, and should prove a useful puppy to her owner, Mr. Dickens. There were also one or two dog puppies that are above the average.

Beginning with the Selling Class for Smooth Dogs and Bitches, the winner, Smooth Major, is a good Terrier, with fair head and ears and good legs and feet; he is, however, handicapped by a very soft, although superfluous coat. Second, Mr. Doyle's Lavenger, is, perhaps, the better dog, but was shown out of form. Mr. Welburn's His Lordship was 3rd.

Novice Dogs were a larger collection, but contained nothing of extra merit. Barkley Holt, 1st, is a smart little Terrier. Surrey Star, 2nd, might be improved in head; and Rowton Pitcher, 3rd, not in the best condition, is well known. Knight of Windsor, reserve, is deficient in head for his extra size, and very straight in shoulder; he owed his position to his extra-good legs, feet, and front. Adam Bede, shown in this Class, was, no doubt, the best Terrier in it; but at present his nose is not black, and for this reason I passed him over entirely; I hope some day I may have an opportunity of giving him a better place. Those behind the first four contained many useful Terriers, but nothing high-class.

Maiden Dogs.—Surrey Star here improved his position, being followed home by that nice Terrier, Oliver Twist, with Longsight Tyrant 3rd, and White Major reserve.

In Puppy Dogs, the previous winner came in. Barkley Holt, 1st; Oliver Twist, 2nd; Longsight Tyrant, 3rd; Banbury Prince, reserve.

In Limit Dogs, Roseberry won 1st, but was closely pressed by Kilworth Joe, who was not far in front of Beechwood Solicitor, who was very well shown. Compton Dollar, reserve, was looking somewhat stale, and lost by condition alone.

In Open Dogs, the order was Claude Duval, in the pink of condition, 1st; Rose-

berry, 2nd; Beechwood Solicitor, 3rd; and Compton Dollar again reserve.

In Novice Bitches, Hester Sorrel made a good 1st, in the best Class I had before me so far; she is a beautiful puppy, with almost perfect head and ears, and ortho-lox legs, feet, and front; she wants to make up in body and hind quarters, which no doubt she will, when she will be one of the best. Venusta, 2nd, is also a nice one; she is a trifle long in her couplings, and her feet might be improved. Rowton Vivandiere, 3rd, is also a smart little bitch; she is nice in head and ears, and is a good-bodied bitch, but her legs and feet are not the very best; still, she made one of a good trio. Briton Bridesmaid was reserve.

In Maiden Bitches, the order was the same as to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Mr. W. E. Thompson's Gables Gem, reserve, who later came 3rd to Hester Sorrel and Venusta in Bitch Puppies.

Limit Bitches was another win for Hester Sorrel, who beats New Barns Valse in type, legs, feet, and bone very decisively; New Barns Valse, 2nd, and Douglas Trinket, 3rd.

Open Bitches saw Hester Sorrel again 1st, Greno Jewel 2nd, and New Barns Valse 3rd; Clytha Casket reserve.

In Wire-Hairs I had most of the well-known winners before me. Some of their positions were reversed, owing to the condition of coat, which varies so much in this breed. Ropers Nutcrack, Go Bang, and Knock-out left no room for improvement in this respect, the coats of this trio being most perfect. The first-mentioned was shown in grand form, but loses to Go Bang in placement of shoulders and second thighs. Knock-out comes behind both of them. Jackson, a rare type of Terrier, was well shown, and carries his years well. To be ultra critical, I should say his mouth is not absolutely perfect, and never has been. I take exception to the teeth meeting level, instead of the upper teeth closing over the lower.

Go Bang won the Special for the best Wire, and Claude Duval Sir Humphrey de Trafford's Gold Medal.

On looking through the catalogue I was somewhat struck with the large number of entries for what appeared to me very moderate prizes. In most, if not all, Classes the prizes were, 1st, 50s.; 2nd, 30s.; 3rd, 10s. Taking the entries in the Smooth Fox Terrier Classes alone, they amount approximately to some £70, whereas the prizes offered to exhibitors only comes to £50, some £20 less than the amount of entry fees. Perhaps another year the Manchester Show Committee will be able to treat Fox Terrier exhibitors, who support their show so freely with their entries, on a more liberal scale.

I must take this opportunity to thank the gentlemen who so kindly gave me their services in the ring, which helped me to get through a long day's judging in good time.

FRANCIS REDMOND.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

The Classes were not very large, and with a few exceptions not very brilliant. Commencing with Puppies, Mayfield Stormer won; he wants furnishing, has a short back, and extra good tail, his markings, too, are nice. Stand Princess, 2nd, is very dark in markings, and is a bit weak in front of her eye; she has a good tail and eye, and is quite a nice size. Rochdale Lady had the call for 3rd place over the rest, as they were too dark and mostly too leggy.

Novice Dogs.—Sir Wallace won well enough. Walkden Prince beat Atherton Marvel in head and eye, although Prince is leggy and dark.

Limit Dogs saw Winton Colonel in front. He is on the big side, and is strong enough in head, which his bad crop shows to his disadvantage; still, he is a good Terrier, with grand

colour and markings, and in perfect condition. Mayfield Stormer was 2nd, and Woodville Pete can easily beat Rochdale Peter, being better in colour and head.

Novice Bitches.—Stand Princess won, beating Mayfield Violet, who has a good head and eye, but is light in bone and looks small. Rochdale Lady, 3rd. The reserve, Queen of the North, is too dark and leggy, with a long tail.

Limit Bitches.—Stand Queen, 1st, a beautiful Terrier, just spoiled with length of leg and size. She beat Walkden Duchess, who is better in colour and size, but stands badly in front, and has too long a tail, whilst the winner has better eyes, head, and tail, and stands as straight as a dart. Western Daisy has more bone and Terrier expression than Mayfield Violet.

Open Dogs and Bitches.—Sir Alfred II., looking as well as he ever did in his life, beat Walkden Duchess, outclassing Woodville Pete.

C. S. DEAN.

SCHIPPERKES.

These Classes were exceptionally good in quality, but I should like to strike a warning note with regard to the somewhat listless appearance in the ring of several of the exhibits, resulting, I am afraid, from the owners converting these nimble and smart little house dogs into mere lap dogs or pots, thereby destroying all that vivacity which is one of the characteristics of the breed.

In Novice Dogs I placed Pomfret Gyp 1st. He is a nice headed dog, with a good coat, but long in body. Robert the Devil, 2nd, might have reversed the order with Pomfret Gyp but for being undershot; he has a good hard coat of a good length, with a very fair head and expression. Somebody's Sweetheart Boy was very shy and in bad condition, having the hair off his foreface, and had there been anything else worth mentioning in the Class, I should not have hesitated to put him lower for this reason. If exhibitors will not trouble to get their dogs into condition, they must expect no more attention from the judge than they (the exhibitors) give their canine dependents. Prestwich Turk was too fat and woolly-coated, weak pasterns, and thick in head.

Limit Dogs was an easy win for Prestwich Bogie. This is a very good stamp of dog, and ran Joppe very hard in the Open Dog Class, and were it not for his habit of laying his ears back and his silky coat would be a flyer. He has a rare good head, mane, and enlotte, ears nicely placed, stands well, and is a good shower. He was a trifle too fat. Chorley Sweep has a good head and a coat of good texture. Woodland Rajah is somewhat coarse in head, and a trifle long in body, otherwise he is a good stamp. Highfield Boy II. is good in body, but his head is spoilt by a too wide carriage of ear.

Open Dogs saw Joppe just land home. A rare shower this, with good head and ears. He is a trifle out at shoulder, otherwise distinctly good. His coat was softer than usual. It felt to me as if it had been washed too much. His owner will do well to spare the tub, and use the brush more; it would improve his coat. Prestwich Bogie I have noticed before. Blackthorn made a strong 3rd, but was very brown in the mane. There is really very little to choose between him, Joppe, and Prestwich Bogie. Uncle Pick was generally out of form, and very shy.

Novice Bitches saw Helen of Troy to the front; a nice-coated bitch, with a good head. Marie was out of coat, and has bad feet, but good in head, ears, and expression. Prestwich Rennie is silky in coat, otherwise a fair bitch.

Limit Bitches contained Chorley Daisy, somewhat on the large size, but good in coat, head, and ears. Donvahan has a very fair head, but soft in coat, and shy.

BENDLE W. MOORE

PRIZE LIST.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Novices.—Dogs: 1, Mrs A. Mansfield's Yachtman, '96; 2, B. Ross and B. Ross; 3, Donovan 11. 3; G. Clark's Cornwallis, '96; 4, A. Duton's Duke of Portland. LUTR.—1, and specials 19, 21, 23, and 28, Mrs A. G. Ingleton's Wolf of Badenoch; 2, W. B. Gardner's King o' the Sea; 3, Mrs A. Mansfield's Yacht-man, '96; 4, G. Smith's Furness Don; vhe, Mrs E. Goodell's Gipsy Jack, Barnes and Brant's Donovan 11, G. Clark's Cornwallis. OREN.—1, Mrs A. G. Ingleton's Wolf of Badenoch; 2, and special 27, H. Dickinson's Merry Boy; 3, W. H.

POINTER—Novice.—1, specials 37 & 40, B. Chapman's Heather Jewel, '94; 2 and special 38, Mrs. J. L. Bulled's Devonshire Rattler, '96; 3, W. L. Nicholson's Barter, '95; 4 and the, Miss G. Reston's Bang of Bodhli, '93; 5ho, G. S. Tatham's Leyfield Breeze, '94; 6, Mrs. B. S. Raper's Rattler, '95; 7, Dr. Drury, Aldin Didi, 'ho; 8, R. Raper's Roulette, '95; 9, W. Rishworth's E-call Sybil; c, W. H. David's Eagle-bush Don. **LIMIT**—Dogs: 1, Mrs. J. L. Bulled's Devonshire Rattler, '96; 2, C. Drury's Aldin Don, '97; 3, W. L. Nicholson's Barter, '95; 4 and the, Mrs. B. S. Raper's Rattler, '95; 5, W. Rishworth's Tatham's Leyfield B-b, '94; 6, R. Chapman's Heather Banker, '95; c, J. G. Hanson's Jester, '93. **Bitches**: 1, R. Chapman's Heather Jewel, '94; 2, W. L. Nicholson's Dor, Lea; 3, C. Drury's Aldin Don, '97; 4, Mrs. B. S. Raper's Roulette, '95; 5, W. Rishworth's Tatham's Leyfield B-b, '94; 6, R. Chapman's Heather Banker, '95; c, J. G. Hanson's Jester, '93. **OPX**—1 and special 2, Sir H. P. de Trafford's Devonshire Dan; 2, W. L. Nicholson's Dor Lea; 3, R. Chapman's Sandford Bang; 4 and the, Miss G. Reston's Jewel of Bodhli; 5ho, R. S. Tatham's Rattler, '95; 6, Mrs. B. S. Raper's Rattler, '95; 7, G. S. Tatham's Leyfield Breeze, '94.

COLLIES.—**SALMON**.—£15.—1 and special 60*a*, J. Powers's Barwell Perfection, '95; Gate Delamere Perfection, C. B. Hardman's Violetta, '94; 2, J. A. Dunsterville's Medlock Marvel; r. A. Pendlebury's Hovis Prince, '95. ROUNN or SMOOTH.—NOTICES.
Dogs: 1, Moore and Answorth's Alton Monty, '95; 2, J. Powers's Barwell Perfection, '95; 3, W. F. Berry's Cheviot Nonsuch, '95; r. T. J. Bradley's Montrose Squire, '95, Mrs. S. Gratix's Albert Sunbeam, '95, A. H. Moore's Leek Jack, '95; h.c., G. W. d'Almeida's Leek Jack, '95; Hale's Fishery Marcus, '96; v. E. Charlton's "I'd ed Pe 6-11," '96. PUPPES.—1, W. F. Berry's Cheviot Nonsuch, '95; 2, v. H. Moore's Leek Jack, '95; 3, H. Men and Hal's Fishery Marcus, '95; r. W. H. Davies's Oak Bank Be digo, '95; v. E. Charlton's Ha field Perfection, '96; c. T. Potter's Lord Reaby, '96. LIMP.—1 and special 61, T. H. Stutch's Sovereign Squire, '95; 2, Lord Morris's Lord Collie, '96; spec 1 6*a*, J. A. Doyle's Yardley Blue Dame; r. J. S. Digby's Chorton Admiral; h.c., J. T. Bradley's Montrose Squire, '95, W. F. Berry's Cheviot Nonsuch, '95; h.c. A. H. Moore's Leek Jack, '95; c. Bolden and Haley's Fishery Marcus, '96. ROTON.—OPENS.—1, A. H. Megson's Champion Ormskirck Emerald, 2, T. H.

BORZOIS CLUB SHOW.

APRIL 6, 7.

The Specialist Borzoi Show was held at Southport on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th, Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle being the judge. The disinfecting was carried out by the Sanitas Company.

BORZOIS.

Michael, the largest Borzoi I have seen, led in Open Limit and Novice Classes. He is a grand dog, with wonderful depth of chest, good legs and feet, tremendous coat and a good head, rather spoilt by too forward carriage of ears. His faults are not quite enough arch, and a badly-carried curly stern. The 2nd prize winner, Champion Windle Courtier, has also the latter fault, and is too shelly all through for his size. He beats Michael in shoulders. Otlicheiz, 3rd, had best legs and feet in the class. He may not be as taking as some, but in a good sound dog. He was shewn quite out of coat. Prince Galitzin, reserve, too small and light. Windle Earl, 2nd in Limit, full of quality, with a very typical head. Krlutt's Best Son, reserve, a large one with good legs and feet, but coarse in head and deficient in arch. Puppies were an easy win for Young Korotai, a very nice one, but not quite enough of him.

Open Bitches.—Lady Zieka, 1st, both here and in Limit, is a beautiful bitch, and it is hard to find a fault with her. She might perhaps be a bit longer in head, but for body, legs, feet, and coat, there was nothing to touch her. Zula, 2nd in both these classes, is a nice one, but wanting in bone. Dorothea, 3rd, was shewn much too fat, but is very typical. Najada, reserve, would have been 2nd had she been less wide in chest. She had the best head in the class.

Sawladka, 1st in Novices, a fair sized bitch, with good coat, but spoilt by coarse head.

Chance, 1st Puppy, is good in outline, but weak in feet. Brynn Vera, 2nd, was wanting in bone.

Kelpie, 1st in Puppies under nine months; White Duke, 2nd, and Labanoff, 3rd, are all full young, but should make nice ones.

Windle Courtier, Earl and Flo won in Teams and Braces.

Special for Best Dog or Bitch in Show went to Lady Zieka. I consider she beat Michael in shoulders, neck, and stern.

KATHLEEN NEWCASTLE.

PRIZE LIST.

BORZOIS.—OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and seven specials, H. S. A. Smith's Michael; 2 and special, Mrs. Coop's Champion Windle Courtier; 3, Mrs. R. Hood-Wright's Otlicheiz; 4, J. B. Nixon's Prince Galitzin; vho, Mrs. A. Bodkin's Cosack. **LIMIT.**—1, H. S. A. Smith's Michael; 2 and special, Mrs. Coop's Windle Earl; 3, Mrs. R. Hood-Wright's Otlicheiz; 4, J. R. Nixon's Prince Galitzin, Mrs. A. Bodkin's Cosack. **NOVICES.**—1, H. S. A. Smith's Michael; 2, Mrs. M. E. Musgrave's Krlutt's Best Son; 3, L. Noble's Cesar Nicholas; 4, R. C. Summerdale's Welbeck; vho, Mrs. Pollock's Peter the Great; vho and special, Mrs. Coop's Windle Duke. **PUPPIES.**—1 and three specials, W. Taylor's Young Korotai; 2, L. Noble's Cesar Nicholas; 3, P. Farrar-Baynes's Father O'Flynn; 4, Mrs. Coop's Windle Duke. **OPENS.—Bitches:** 1 and seven specials, Mrs. W. G. Forster's Lady Zieka; 2, Mrs. M. E. Musgrave's Zula; 3, Miss D. Welch's Dorothea; 4, Mrs. W. R. Stamp's Najada; vho, Mrs. C. H. Pugh's Sawladka. **LIMIT.**—1 and special, Mrs. W. G. Forster's Lady Zieka; 2 and two specials, Mrs. M. E. Musgrave's Zula; 3, Miss D. Welch's Dorothea; 4, Mrs. C. H. Pugh's Sawladka. **NOVICES.**—1, Mrs. W. B. Stamp's Najada; 2, Mrs. C. H. Pugh's Sawladka; 3, Mrs. C. Young's Casarina Lubedka; 4, Mrs. W. Johnson's Rusalka; 5, Mrs. C. H. Pugh's Sawladka. **TEAMS.**—1 and two specials, Mrs. C. H. Pugh's Sawladka; 2, Mrs. C. Young's Casarina Lubedka; 3, S. R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Stelka; 4, R. A.

Davies's Chance; 4, vho, H. P. Parkes's Vintka. **77.** Mrs. Pickering's Brynn Vera; 76, F. W. G. Walker's The Russian Gipsy. **90.** PUPPIES.—1 and special, A. Davies's Chance; 2 and special, Mrs. Pickering's Brynn Vera; 3, No. 33; 4, Mrs. C. Young's Grand Duchess Xenia. **91.** vho, F. W. G. Walker's The Russian Gipsy. **98.** **UNDER NINE MONTHS.**—Dog or bitch: 1, No. 33; 2, F. W. G. Walker's The White Duke; 3, J. C. Radcliffe's Labanoff; 4, W. Scott's Korotai; 5, vho, F. W. G. Walker's The Russian Gipsy; 6, P. Farrar-Baynes's Colleen. **SPECIALS.** Mrs. R. Hood-Wright's Belyde, 76, and Windle Flo.

SELLING.—£21.—1, Mrs. Coop's Windle Duke; 76. **LITTERS.**—1, W. Scott. **BRACES.**—Two dogs: 1 and special, Mrs. Coop. Two bitches: 1, Mrs. R. Hood-Wright; 2, Mrs. Coop. Dog and bitch: 1, Mrs. M. E. Musgrave; 2, Mrs. Coop. **TEAMS.**—Three or more: 1, Mrs. Coop; 2, Mrs. R. Hood-Wright.

This Prize List is given previous to the Catalogue being checked at the Kennel Club.

COLLIE AND OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG SHOW.

APRIL 6, 7, 8.

The United Show of the Collie Club and the Old English Sheepdog Club was held on the above dates in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace. Mr. W. W. Thomson judged Collies, and Mr. E. Parry Thomas the Old English Sheepdogs. Spratt's Patent, Limited, benching and feeding the exhibits.

PRIZE LIST.

COLLIES.—VETERANS.—Dogs: 1, Champion Southport Perfection; 2, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Benedick. **ROVERS.—OPENS.**—Dogs: 1, A. H. Megson's Champion Ormskirk Emerald; 2, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Woodmansterne Conard; 3, late Doon Cosqueror; 4, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Doon Goldfinder; 5, J. Chambers's Glenleven Bruce; 6, Countess Tolstoy's Benachi Gladlie. **NOVICES.**—Dogs: 1, A. H. Megson's Champion Southport Perfection. **LIMIT.**—1, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Woodmansterne Conard; 2, Mrs. W. H. D. D. O'Connell's Ralph; 3, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Doon Goldfinder; 4, J. Chambers's Glenleven Bruce; 5, R. S. Carter's Ormskirk Orlando; 6, Countess Tolstoy's Benachi Gladlie. **MAIDENS.**—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Manifesto; 2, H. D. Bates's Ballalun; 3, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 4, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Woodmansterne Nero; 5, J. Chambers's Glenleven Bruce; 6, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Woodmansterne Leonard. **OPENS.**—1, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 2, Miss L. Morgan's Excelsior; 3, Countess Tolstoy's Benachi Gladlie. **MAIDENS.**—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Manifesto; 2, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 3, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Woodmansterne Nero; 4, Mrs. J. H. Jacques's Annandale Rover; 5, c. A. Phelps's Sir John; 6, Mrs. L. M. Pope's Malcolm Cammore. **90.** T. Snowden's Gun. **91.** PUPPIES.—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Manifesto; 2, G. M. Wilson's Kilmenny Chief; 3, E. Charlton's Hadfield Perfection; 4, H. E. Smith's Ashford Count; 5, Mrs. J. H. Jacques's Annandale Rover; 6, Mrs. L. M. Pope's Malcolm Cammore. **LADIES.**—Dogs: 1, Mrs. W. H. Day's Clivebrook Ralph; 2, Mrs. E. Z. Wright's Colishall Colonel; 3, equal 3, The Countess Tolstoy's Benachi Gladlie and Mrs. J. H. Jacques's Annandale Rover. **MERLE.**—OPENS.—1, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 2, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Moonshine; 3, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 4, A. H. Megson's Veto; 5, J. J. Powers's Barwell Wonder; 6, late Rytton Wonder. **LIMIT.**—SMOOTH.—Dogs: 1, S. Woodiwiss's Sedgemere Star; 2, J. Powers's Barwell Wonder; 3, late Rytton Wonder; 4, S. A. Hyslop's The Captain; 5, C. Alexander's Ballochmyle Max; 6, NOVICES.—1, A. H. Megson's Millennium; 2, S. Woodiwiss's Sedgemere Star; 3, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Crompton; 4, R. A. Hyslop's The Captain; 5, PUPPIES.—1, F. Hurst's Heatherfield Popple; 2, A. H. Megson's Millennium; 3, S. Woodiwiss's Sedgemere Star; 4, vho and vho T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Crompton; 5, and Ormskirk Dinah; 6, J. Hough's Whitley Lass. **ROUGH OR SMOOTH.**—LOCAL.—Dogs: 1, Mrs. W. H. Day's Clivebrook Ralph; 2, W. H. Day's Lord Clivebrook; 3, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 4, C. S. Carter's Ormskirk Orlando; 5, Countess Tolstoy's Benachi Gladlie; 6, A. A. Phelps's Sir John; 7, Mrs. L. M. Pope's Malcolm Cammore. **COXOLATION.**—1, Miss L. Morgan's Excelsior; 2, A. A. Phelps's Sir John; 3, equal 3, T. Snowden's Gun; 4, Mrs. L. M. Pope's Malcolm Cammore; 5, vho, H. Kearns's Lord Don. **SELLING.**—£10 10s.—Dogs: 1, S.

Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 2, Mrs. B. Z. Wright's Colishall Colonel; 3, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Crompton. **THE COLLIE CLUB'S 31ST DUREY FOR ROUGH OR SMOOTH PUPPIES BORN BETWEEN APRIL 30TH AND NOVEMBER 1ST, 1896.**—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Manifesto; 2, G. M. Wilson's Kilmenny Ralph; 3, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Crompton; 4, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Moonshine; 5, ROUGH OR SMOOTH.—VETERANS.—Bitches: 1, J. Powers's Barwell Lassie; 2, J. Devey's Berwick Beauty; 3, W. H. Day's Primrose Lassie. **ROUGH.—OPENS.**—Bitches: 1, J. Powers's Barwell Lassie; 2, Mrs. H. Armstrong's Heather Mint; 3, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Ida; 4, W. Wilson's Old Hall Moon; 5, r. J. G. Yard's Dinna Forget; 6, J. W. Smith's Leda; 7, Rev. C. Rodwell's Kilmote Dainty Love; 8, late Barwell Kitty; 9, P. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie. **NOVICES.**—1, Mr. T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Ida; 2, W. Wilson's Old Hall Moon; 3, Mrs. M. Davies's Kingsworthy Nora; 4, J. W. Smith's Leda; 5, F. Norris's Kew Beauty; 6, P. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie. **MAIDENS.**—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Ida; 2, Mrs. M. Davies's Kingsworthy Nora; 3, J. Locke's Lady Linwood; 4, J. W. Smith's Leda; 5, vho, F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie; 6, Norris's Kew Beauty; 7, vho, F. W. Male's Lonely Lady; 8, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Silver Bangle; 9, c. M. Simpson's Wicklow Lass; 10, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Grey Pansy; 11, vho, J. Bell's Village Girl; 12, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Ida; 13, W. Wilson's Old Hall Moon; 14, J. Locke's Lady Linwood; 15, J. G. Yard's Dinna Forget; 16, vho, Rev. C. Rodwell's Kilmote Dainty Love; 17, P. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie; 18, c. E. Charlton's Hadfield Enchantress. **LADIES.**—1, Mrs. H. Armstrong's Heather Mint; 2, Mrs. M. Davies's Kingsworthy Nora; 3, and 4, Miss M. Garnett's Grove Souvenir; 5, and Hoo Edith; 6, MERLE.—OPENS.—1, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Silver Bangle; 2, R. Wright's Blue Model; 3, Miss M. Garnett's Grove Souvenir; 4, P. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie; 5, H. Sewell's Whitwell Dorothy Drew; 6, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Silver Light; 7, P. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie; 8, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Grey Pansy; 9, c. J. A. Doyle's Valerie. **SMOOTH.—OPENS.**—Bitches: 1 and 2, J. Bell's Village Girl; 3, and Champion Heatherfield Popple; 4, S. J. Hough's Whitley Lass; 5, S. Woodiwiss's Sedgemere Pearl; 6, late Canute Pearl; 7, NOVICES.—1, F. Hurst's Heatherfield Popple; 2, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Dinah; 3, J. Hough's Whitley Lass; 4, LOCAL.—1, S. Woodiwiss's Sedgemere Pearl; 2, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 3, COXOLATION.—1, F. Norris's Kew Beauty; 2, F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Marie; 3, F. W. Male's Lonely Lady; 4, Mrs. M. Simpson's Wicklow Lass; 5, c. Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Grey Pansy; 6, SELLING.—£10 10s.—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Adelaide; 2, J. A. Doyle's Valerie; 3, 5s.—1 and 2, G. M. Wilson's Kilmenny Chief and Kilmenny Ralph; 3, S. Higgs's Montague Mostyn; 4, R. T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Crompton; 5, vho, F. H. Brown's Harrow Flirt; 6, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Dinah; 7, c. A. Warner's Sefton Kingfisher. **THE COLLIE CLUB'S NINTH AWARD.**—1, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Ida; 2, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Silver Bangle; 3, T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Adelaide. **TEAM.**—1, A. H. Megson's Champion Ormskirk Emerald; 2, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Benedick; 3, Doon Goldfinder; 4, Woodmansterne Conard; 5, Woodmansterne Leonard; 6, and Woodmansterne Nero; 76.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.—VETERANS.—Dogs: 1, Dr. W. Bot's Bouncer; 2, H. Dickson's Harkaway; 3, W. G. Weager's Blue Prince; 4, Miss M. V. Acton's Windsor Jack. **OPENS.**—1, Dr. W. Bot's Bouncer; 2, H. Dickson's Harkaway; 3, W. G. Weager's Blue Prince; 4, F. W. Wilnot's Cupid's Dart; 5, vho, S. Woodiwiss's Washington; 6, Edward-ker's Langeliff Bob; 7, W. G. Weager's Bobadil; 8, E. H. Wilkins's Prince Charming. **LIMIT.**—1, F. W. Wilnot's Cupid's Dart; 2, T. H. Shout's Telford Tatters; 3, S. Dalton's Sir Robert Trevelyan; 4, W. G. Weager's Bobadil; 5, vho, Miss M. V. Acton's Sir Hugo; 6, H. Dickson's Jack Delight; 7, E. H. Wilkins's Prince Charming. **NOVICES.**—1, F. W. Wilnot's Cupid's Dart; 2, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Blue Jacket; 3, Miss M. V. Acton's Sir Hugo; 4, R. F. Allen's Woodbridge Squire; 5, vho, E. H. Wilkins's Prince Charming; 6, vho, E. T. Banks's Dod

ford Scott, '94; c Mrs Keene's Lowland Pcm pay, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo High Tittle, '94. VETERANS.—Bitches: 1, B. S. Freegard's Cott's Bess. OPEN.—1, H. Dickson's Champion Lady Scaramouche; 2, Dr Edwardes-Ker's Dame Barbara, R. '97; 3, W. G. Weager's Merle Princess; 4, Miss M. V. Acton's Lady Heart's Ease; vho. Dr W. Bott's Bouncing Sallie, '94, Dr Edwardes-Ker's Dame Jessie; he, E. H. Wilkins's Duchess of Towers, '95, LIMIT.—1, Dr Edwardes-Ker's Dame Barbara, R. '97; 2, Miss M. V. Acton's Lady Heart's Ease; 3, Dr W. Bott's Bouncing Sallie, '94; 4, Dr Edwardes-Ker's Dame Jessie; vho. B. S. Freegard's Cott's Bess, E. H. Wilkins's Duchess of Towers, '95; he, H. Dickson's Rosemary, R. '97. NOVICES.—1, Dr W. Bott's Bouncing Sallie, '94; 2, E. H. Wilkins's Duchess of Towers, '95; 3, F. W. Wilmot's Nellie Sykes, '96; he, H. Dickson's Rosemary, R. '97. PUPPINS.—DOGS: 1, Dr Edwardes-Ker's Sir Bromeswell, '95; 2, Miss M. Garnett's Hoo Blue Jacket, '96; 3, W. Shepperdson's Tring Ruff; 4, Dr Edwardes-Ker's Sir Ripon, '96. BITCHES: 1, F. W. Wilmot's Nellie Sykes, '96; 2, Thickett and Shaw's Lancashire Lass, '96; 3, G. Blake's Lady Norah.

This Prize List is given previous to the Catalogue being checked at the Kennel Club.

THE KENNEL CLUB FIELD TRIALS.

Under the most favourable conditions the Kennel Club Field Trials commenced on Capt. Pretyman's estate at Orwell on Tuesday. The attendance showed an improvement on that of last year, and altogether the meeting turned out to be a most enjoyable one. Messrs. J. H. Salter and S. Smale acted as judges.

FOR POINTER AND SETTER PUPPIES BRED IN 1896.

THE TWENTY-THIRD FIELD TRIAL DERBY.

First Prize, £75; Second Prize, £30; Third Prize, £20; Fourth Prize, £10; Fifth Prize, £5; Sixth Prize, £5.

The Irish Red Setter Club £5 Cup for the Best Irish Red Setter Puppy in Derby Stakes; The Ten Guinea Breeders' Cup for the Best Irish Red Setter competing at the Trials, the property of a Member, and subject to the Rules of the Irish Red Setter Club.

DERBY.

1. M. F. de la Kethulle's bl w t Setter b, Little Lill, '96, by Blue Jack—Gipsy Queen, Jan. 1, '96.

Against

2. Mr. F. Brookes' liv w Pointer d, Don of Budhill, '96, by Sandford Bang—Cream of Budhill, April 5, '96.

3. Mr. R. L. Purcell Llewellyn's b w t Setter b, Gem Corbett, '96, by General—Countess Maud, April 15, '96.

Against

4. Mr. W. L. Nicholson's liv w Pointer b, Drayton Belle, '96, by Woolton Druid—Bertha of Drayton, April 19, '96.

5. Sir H. F. de Trafford's Irish Setter d, Barton Mick, '96, by Punchestown—Barton Nora, '94, April 8, '96.

Against

6. Mr. Elias Bishop's liv w Pointer d, Prince Pedro, '96, by Senor Don Pedro—Saddles, May 11, '96.

7. Mr. B. T. Warwick's liv w t Pointer d, Compton Wasp, '96, by Woolton Druid—Dora Lee, Feb. 20, '96.

Against

8. Mr. H. Drory's liv w Pointer d, Roy of Meirelbeke, '96, by Crack of Meirelbeke—Little Miss Bang, Feb. 19, '96.

9. Mr. J. Thorpe Hinck's liv w Pointer b, Gem Friar, '96, by Jako Friar—Haidee Friar, April 17, '96.

Against

10. Mr. R. L. Purcell Llewellyn's blue belton Setter b Kitty Wind 'em, '96, by Belton Wind 'em—Minnie II., May 11, '96.

11. Mr. W. Arkwright's lem w Pointer b, Victory, '96, by Aldin Fluke—Nell, March 17, '96.

Against

12. Mr. C. Austin's Irish Setter d, Sam Sullivan, '96, by Shandon II.—Biddy Sullivan, May 4, '96.

13. Mr. R. L. Purcell Llewellyn's Setter b, Gwenith Corbet, '96, by General—Countess Maud, April 15, '96.

Against

14. Mr. B. T. Warwick's liv w t Pointer b, Compton Weasel, '96, by Woolton Druid—Dora Lee, Feb. 20, '96.

15. Mr. F. C. Lowe's liv w Pointer, Daisy of Kippen, '96, by Ben of Kippen—Comely, May 6, '96.

Against

16. Sir H. F. de Trafford's b w t Setter, b, Barton Mistress, '96, by Barton Rap, '94—Lady Middleton, Feb. 1, '96.

17. Major S. Moreton Thomas's liv w t Pointer d, Broxwood Moses, '96, by Fordcomb Port—Lady of the Isles, Jan. 6, '96.

Against

18. Mr. S. Humphrey's bl wt Setter d, The Tripper of Cold Hill, '96, by Ben—Moll, Jan. 29, '96.

19. Mr. F. C. Lowe's bl w t Setter b, Maud of Kippen, '96, by Squire of Kippen—Nell of Kippen, May 14, '96.

Against

20. Mr. C. Drory's bl w Pointer d, Aldin Duke, '96, by Aldin Fluke—Nell, March 17, '96.

21. Surgeon-Captain D. O'Callaghan's Irish Setter d, Achill, '96, by Sullivan—Geraldine II., Feb. 26, '96.

Against

22. Mr. W. Arkwright's bl w Pointer d, Unco Guid, '96, by Brodick Castle Sandy—Strategy, '95, May 2, '96.

23. Sir H. F. de Trafford's Irish Setter d, Barton Punch, '96, by Isinglass Arnie, March 16, '96.

Against

24. Mr. S. Humphrey's liv w Pointer d, Dick of Cold Hill, '96, by Sandford Rajah—May Blossom, March 16, '96.

25. Dr. Webster Adam's liv w Pointer b, Ipswich Belle, '96, by Duke—Bees, March 5, '96.

Against

26. Mr. Patrick Flahive's Irish Setter d, Baron Lee, '96, by Baroncourt—Kerry Nell II., May 16, '96.

The meet was at Croft House, Trimley, when at 9.45 on a capital piece of seeds, Mons. F. de la Kethulle's English Setter, Little Lill, was put down with Mr. F. Brookes's Pointer, Don of Budhill, when it was at once apparent that there was a good scent, for although Little Lill showed anything but good form, her oppo-

nent made some meritorious points, and when taken up had had considerably the better of the heat. Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's English Setter, Gem Corbett, and Mr. W. L. Nicholson's Pointer, Drayton Belle, came next, and here some good work was done, each behaving well to hare, Gem Corbett having a little the pull at the finish, her backing being superior to that of Drayton Belle. Mr. Elias Bishop's Pointer, Prince Pedro, who was recently placed 2nd at the Normandy field trials, had for his opponent Sir Humphrey de Trafford's Irish Setter, Barton Mick, over whom his great pace, fine style, and capital ranging gave him a somewhat easy victory; at the same time Barton Mick made some creditable points, but he was not quite so well broken. Mr. B. T. Warwick's Compton Wasp, a Pointer, and Mr. H. Drory's Roy of Meirelbeke, also a Pointer, now came together, when both commenced by false pointing, and Wasp was none too steady, running in and flushing when Roy had found birds. Wasp, however, afterwards got well on to game twice, and was nicely backed. Mr. Thorpe Hinck's Gem Friar had a strong opponent in Mr. Llewellyn's Kitty Wind 'em, who is an exceedingly fine goer, and has a good nose; in fact, this was quite a one-sided heat, all in favour of Kitty. Mr. W. Arkwright's Victory, a Pointer, and Mr. C. Austin's Irish Setter, Sam Sullivan, had a give-and-take trial, Victory quartering her ground the better and going in the better style, but she evidently wants more breaking, as she is not yet quite steady behind. Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's English Setter, Gwenith Corbet, and Mr. B. T. Warwick's Pointer, Compton Weasel: The former a very merry goer, but getting a little out of hand at times, made some good points, as also did the Pointer; and when taken up there was very little in favour of either. Mr. F. C. Lowe's Pointer, Daisy of Kippen, and Sir Humphrey de Trafford's English Setter, Barton Mistress: Neither of these were sufficiently forward in their breaking, the chief point of merit in the heat being the good command in which Daisy of Kippen was. Major Moreton Thomas' Broxwood Moses, a fine up-standing Pointer, and Mr. S. Humphrey's English Setter, The Tripper of Cold Hill: Here the latter appeared to have the better nose, as Broxwood Moses false pointed more than once, and would not back when Tripper was well on birds. Mr. F. C. Lowe's English Setter, Maud of Kippen, had no difficulty in disposing of Mr. C. Drory's black and white Pointer, Aldin Fluke, who was conspicuous for his false pointing, whilst in Maud is the making of a very useful bitch when better broken. Captain D. O'Callaghan's Irish Setter, Achill, made three good points and no mistakes, when down with Mr. W. Arkwright's black and white Pointer, Unco Guid, who, however, had the better pace, but not quite so steady. Sir H. F. de Trafford's Irish Setter, Barton Punch, and Mr. S. Humphrey's Dick of Cold Hill. There was very little merit in this heat. The former, who is nicely broken, was unfortunate in not finding birds, whilst Dick of Coldhill is a bit of a potterer. Dr. Webster Adam's Pointer Ipswich Belle, and Mr. Patrick Flahive's

Irish Setter Baron Lee: Neither did any satisfactory work.

The second draw resulted as follows:—

Kitty Wind 'em against Barton Punch.
Broxwood Moses against Achill.
Tupper of Cold Hill against Prince Pedro.
Drayton Belle against Dick of Cold Hill.
Maud of Kippen against Gem Corbet.
Don of Budhill against Sam Sullivan.
Barton Mick against Victory.
Compton Wasp against Daisy of Kippen.
Gwenith Corbet against Unco Guid.
Roy of Meirelbeke, a bye.

The first brace to go down after luncheon were Kitty Wind 'em and Barton Punch, both going off at a good pace, but Kitty is evidently the better bird-finder, and made out two or three pairs exceedingly well. At the same time, she is not always quite steady at point, nor does she always back. Punch was steady to hare, and backed nicely. This heat was in favour of Kitty Wind 'em. Broxwood Moses and Achill: In this trial the former behaved much better than he did in the first round, whilst Achill did not show to so much advantage, but she was fairly steady, and backed well, when Moses twice found birds nicely. Tripper of Cold Hill and Prince Pedro: The latter again went off at a great pace, quartered his ground well, and after getting too close to birds, but dropping well to wing, found a pheasant. When Tripper did not back, Prince Pedro had much the best of the heat when called up. Drayton Belle and Dick of Cold Hill: The former going in very good form, had a decisive win, as she made two excellent points, one of which was not backed. Maud of Kippen and Gem Corbet: The latter behaved particularly well; Maud, on the other hand, getting wild, and finished up by running up birds which Gem had found. Don of Budhill and Sam Sullivan: This was a give-and-take trial with little advantage on either side, both doing some fairly good work, and being steady to wing and shot. Barton Mick and Victory: This was not a good trial, Victory going out of bounds after making a point and being steady to wing, whilst Barton Mick's work was of inferior quality.

Compton Wasp and Daisy of Kippen: The former did some false pointing in this heat, but found a cock pheasant and a brace of partridges well, Daisy of Kippen not doing so well as she did in her first heat; in fact, both ran birds up and did not drop to wing. Gwenith Corbet and Unco Guid: Corbet commenced by putting up a hare, and did not drop to fur, but she did not chase; she afterwards found a single bird, and was steady to wing. Unco Guid went out of bounds, and otherwise misbehaved himself. Roy of Meirelbeke then ran his bye, Maud of Kippen being put down with him.

The third draw was as follows:—

Sam Sullivan against Gem Corbet.
Broxwood Moses against Drayton Belle.
Don of Budhill against Roy of Meirelbeke.
Prince Pedro against Kitty Wind 'em.
Barton Punch, a bye.

On Wednesday morning a change in the weather was experienced. In place of the

biting east wind of the day before, the weather was cloudy and much warmer, and just about the time the first brace were sent off rain began to fall, and the continuation of the heats in the Derby Stakes were proceeded with in an incessant downpour. The scent was not so good as on Tuesday, and the work done by the puppies was not so satisfactory. The meet was at Levington Heath, when, although the cover was equally good, nothing like the number of birds were found. The first brace in the third round were Sam Sullivan and Gem Corbet, when both pointed game at the same time; then Sam made a false point, and was backed by Gem. Put down again, both again pointed birds at the same time; Gem was much the better ranger. Broxwood Moses, and Drayton Belle: Very little was done in this heat; the former finished up by chasing a hare out of the field, giving tongue freely. Belle also joined in the chase for a short distance, but came back to whistle. Drayton Belle, who had done so well in the first draw, was this time very disappointing. Don of Budhill and Roy of Meirelbeke: In this trial Don of Budhill destroyed his chance of getting into the prize list by chasing and catching a lark, and by being unsteady to a hare. Roy had in the meantime been doing no mischief, but he found no birds. Prince Pedro and Kitty Wind 'em: Pedro, as usual, went in great form, as also did his opponent, and some exchanges were made, one pointing and the other backing, but Pedro failed to back Kitty when she was standing without birds. Barton Punch then ran a bye with Roy of Meirelbeke. [The judges now called for Sam Sullivan and Kitty Wind 'em, when the latter did most of the ranging, Sam as usual keeping close to his handler, and being, as he had been throughout the whole meeting, fortunate in spotting birds; he, however, was not always quite steady to wing. Kitty made some capital points, but on one occasion did not back when Sam had found birds. Prince Pedro was then put down with Gem of Corbet, but after some good work being done by both Prince and Gem the latter put herself out of court by chasing a bird.

The judge then awarded the prizes as follows:—

- | | |
|-------|--|
| | 1st, Sam Sullivan. |
| | 2nd, Kitty Wind 'em. |
| | 3rd, Prince Pedro. |
| Equal | 4th, Gem Corbet. |
| | 5th, Drayton Belle. |
| Equal | 6th, Roy of Meirelbeke and Barton Punch. |

The Brace Stakes were next decided, when of the three entries—Mr. Patrick Flahive's Irish Setters, Baron Lee and Mr. Johnson; Major S. Moreton Thomas's Pointers, True Bell and Broxwood Moses; and Mr. B. J. Warwick's Pointers, Devonshire Saddleback and Dolly of Budhill—the last-named did much the best work, and after three points had been made and handsomely backed, were declared the winners; 2nd prize going to Major Moreton Thomas's brace, which performed very creditably. In the All-Aged Stakes, the first brace to go down were Mr. Patrick Flahive's Irish Setter, Baron Lee, and Mr. W. Arkwright's Banns, the former, although having the reputation of being an excellent dog in grouse, seems to have no idea of finding par-

tridges. He, however, backed Banns fairly well when he made a point; the work in the heat was not, however, particularly good on the part of Banns. Mr. Flahive's Mr. Johnson and Mr. H. M. Wilson's Bonny Pat of Cold Hill came next, when all the work was done by the latter, who in plough made a very capital point, and behaved excellently throughout the heat. Mons. F. de la Kethulle's English Setter, Blue Jack, and Mons. H. Drory's Dick of Meirelbeke: This was only a very middling performance. Mr. B. J. Warwick's Dolly of Budhill and Mr. S. Humphrey's Telegram: Some very nice work was done in this heat, each making good points, and being steady behind, but Telegram twice ran birds up. Mr. Elias Bishop's Spotted Sampson and Mr. B. J. Warwick's Devonshire Saddleback: The former, an English Setter, ranged in good form, but was unfortunate in being down in plough, where there were only a few birds. Hé, however, found some very well, indeed, and backed his opponent, who went a great pace, and finished up by going quite out of bounds. Sir Humphrey de Trafford's Barton Charmer and Mr. F. C. Lowe's Mabel of Kippen: Both of these dogs are very fast, and quartered their ground very well indeed, and some very pretty work was done. Mabel commenced with a capital point, but Charmer was false. The latter then backed Mabel nicely. He misbehaved himself afterwards by going in front of Mabel and taking her point. Mons. Morrin's Bendigo of Brussels and Major Moreton Thomas's True Bill: The same happened in this heat, which spoilt the chance of True Bill. Bendigo in the meantime had made a good point or two, but also some false ones.

The second draw resulted in:—

Banns against Bendigo of Brussels.
Bonny Pat of Cold Hill against Telegram.
Dick of Meirelbeke against Mabel of Kippen.

Barton Charmer against Dolly of Budhill, Banns and Bendigo of Brussels. The former commenced badly by flushing and not dropping to wing, whilst Bendigo was making some meritorious points. Banns did not back nicely. Bonny Pat of Cold Hill and Tele-

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AT

MAIDSTONE.

MAY 26th & 27th, 1897

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gram. The former on a nice piece of seeds at once found birds, and Telegram also got a good point, but she then flushed, and Bonny Pat again getting on to birds had the better of the heat. Dick of Meirelbeke and Mabel of Kippen; The latter had much the better of this trial, as Dick of Meirelbeke made two or three false points and flushed, whilst she was very steady, and made no serious mistake. Barton Charmer and Dolly of Budhill: The former flushed, when, shortly afterwards, Dolly, after drawing on, made out a pheasant, and afterwards dropped just in time to save a flush. Charmer was then unsteady to wing after getting a point on birds. Bendigo of Brussels and Bonny Pat of Cold Hill were then called up, when Pat made a false point, and Bendigo did the same. Bendigo then made a capital point, and Bonny Pat flushed a pheasant. Mabel of Kippen was then called up to be put down with Bendigo of Kippen, and then a most exciting trial was seen, as getting amongst a lot of birds some beautiful work was done by both; but Mabel, unfortunately, made a mistake, and flushed a pheasant, and did not back when Bendigo was at point.

The judges gave the prizes as follows:—

- 1st, Bendigo of Brussels.
- 2nd, Mabel of Kippen.
- 3rd, Bonny Pat of Coldhill.
- 4th, Dolly of Budhill.

This completed the meeting, and then Dr. Salter proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. Pretyman for his kindness in allowing the trials to be run over his ground, the tenants over whose ground they went, and to Mr. Jacob Reeder, the head keeper, for his attention, and the admirable manner in which he arranged the beats, and Mr. Elias Bishop proposed a vote of thanks to the judges.

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NAME REGISTER.

The following Dogs have been registered from March 1st to 31st, 1897.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Boscoobel, '96, d, Mr E. Brongh's, by owner's Barbarossa—Branhilda, April 15, '96.
Bosthoon, R. '97, b, Mr K. L. Supple's (late Mr G. V. Briscoe's), by Kodo—Doreas (date of birth unknown).
Helga, '96, b, Lieut-Col W. Yoynson's (late Mr W. E. Ramsden-Wood's), by Mr E. Brongh's Bardsolch—Mr W. Jones' Caroline, Feb. 28, '95.
Sir Wat Tyler, '96, d, Mr I. Dickinson's (late Mr R. R. Lawson's), by Wat Tyler—Mr B. Camm's Lady Betty, January 23, '96.
Wenvor Simon, '96, d, Mr E. W. Nell's (late Mr C. R. Allen's), by Pomfret—Mr Yates' Chesterton Duchess III., May 3, '96.

DEERHOUNDS.

Ben, '95, d, Mr J. Hubner's (late Mr T. Maxwell's), (ped. unknown), Feb., 1895.
Heather Beauty, '96, b, Mr R. Chapman's (late Mr A. G. Dippie's), by Mr Martin's Robbie Burns—late owner's Belle Alexander, April 3, '96.

GREYHOUNDS.

Bang, '96, d, Mr W. Taylor's (late Mr G. Bedford's), by Mr Fawcett's Follow-the-Flag—late owner's Brewers' Maid, June, 1896.
Buckfoot, '96, d, Mr H. Bednal's, by Col North's Renagh—Border Bewie, June 25, '95.
Cannon Ball, R. '97, d, Mr C. Harris's (late Mr J. Jones's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Crudwell Flo, R. '97, b, Mr S. Pettifer's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Dai Morgan, '94, d, Mr J. Hay's (late Mr D. Davies's) (ped. unknown), July, 1894.
Eastbrook Spring, R. '97, d, Mrs Keddell's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

La Diabie, '94, b, Mr C. Rodgman's (late Mr C. Emmet's), by Halstead—Dr Doughty's Stray Pearl, May 24, '94.
Lady Sarah, '96, b, Mr W. A. Bioletti's (late Dr A. J. Mahony's), by late owner's Over the Alt—his Ranleigh, June 13, '96.
Malford Jack, R. '97, d, Mr S. Pettifer's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Mrs. McGrath, '96, b, Mrs R. McCulla's, by Mr R. Sneyd's Soudan—Mr M. B. Malcolmson's Rose McGrath, Aug., 1893.
Orchard Bank Note, R. '97, b, Mr T. Matthews's (late Mr T. Chamberlain's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Pick Up, '96, d, Mr W. Price's (late Mr G. Price's), by Rathbeal Dog—Welling II., July 4, '95.
Queen of Kent, '96, b, Mrs B. Downes' (late Mr E. Sobey's), by owner's King of Kent—Sweep, March 1, '96.
Sally's Pup, '96, d, Miss S. Hall's (late Mr A. J. Mahony's), by late owner's Over the Alt—his Ranleigh, June 13, '96.
Treyew Dame, '95, b, Mr E. Sobey's (late Mr T. Jarvis's), by late owner's Swift—his Gip, Nov. 12, '95.

OTTERHOUND.

Safety, '96, b, The Dumfriesshire Otter Hunt, by owner's Tomboy, '94—their Songstress, March 19, '96.

BEAGLES.

Fretful, '95, d, Sir E. C. Boehm's Bart., (late Mr Beard's), Jan., '95.
Lucknow, '96, d, Mr F. B. Lord's, by owner's Lignum—his Lurline, May 11, '96.
Melodia, '96, b, Mr F. B. Lord's (late Mr T. D. Eames's), by late owner's Drummer—his Melody, May 15, '96.
Warrior, '94, d, Mr F. B. Lord's (late Mr T. D. Eames's), by late owner's Ravager—owner's Freshcombe Woodbine, May 12, '94.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Albania, '96, b, Mr J. G. Thorold's (late Mr J. Wilders's), by Mr Mutter's Pendennis—late owner's Stardens Sunshine, July 23, '96.
Aline, '91, b, Mr J. G. Thorold's (late Mr J. Wilders's), by Mr F. Burbridge's Hunton Beak—his Hunton Silence II., '91.

Alport Duval, '96, d, Mr R. Jones's (late Mr S. Gratrix's), by Mr G. Raper's Claude Duval—late owner's Alport Vixen, Aug. 26, '96.

Alport Nettie, '96, b, Mr S. Gratrix's (late Messrs Astley and Jollye's), by Mrs Lawrence's Despoiler—Mr Jollye's Nell, Aug. 28, '96.

Apollo G. Briggs, '96, d, Mr N. C. Slash's, by Mr J. A. Whitaker's Apology—his Belmont Brigantine, July 1, '96.

Barklephedro, '96, d, Miss A. E. Purdy's (late Mr J. T. Purdy's), by unknown sire—Mr J. Able's Bathsheba, Sept. 26, '96.

Begum, '96, d, Mr E. G. Brownrigg's (late Mr R. T. Hearn's), by late owner's Irish Justice—his Bathmines Beauty, June 11, '96.

Belgrave Deltoid, '96, d, Mr A. Wilson-Emm's, by owner's Belgrave Visitor—his Belgrave Venus, July 5, '95.

Black Dainty, '96, b, Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. E. Blagg's Tom Newcome—owner's Gorse, May 3, '96.

Black-eyed Susan, '96, b, Mr F. Maple's, by Mr C. Moore's Spot—owner's Tip, Aug. 10, '96.

Blackrock Rusty, '96, d, Mr R. R. Raby's (late Mr McDonald's), by Hunton Justice—Dr Hearn's Kenilworth Patchless, Oct. 15, '95.

Bowles, '96, b, Rev C. C. Potts's (late Mr F. P. Wild's), by Mr E. Andrew's Knight Errant—late owner's Yvette II., May 31, '96.

Bunya Desmond, '96, d, Dr J. Hill's (late Mr J. J. Pim's), by Mr J. Wilders's Willoughby—Major H. J. How's Stardens Patch, May 8, '96.

Bunya Wicket, '94 (late Wicket), b, Dr J. Hill's (late Mr J. Wilders's), by Mr Mussen's Barrowby Progress—his Barrowby Sunbeam, Feb. 8, '94.

By To, '96, d, Mr G. Kleinjung's (late Mr S. Wood's), by Mr T. T. Fogg's Barrowby Forward—Nell, May 20, '96.

Cello, '96, b, Mr S. Cullen's (late Mr T. S. Murland's), by late owner's Mogul—his Minstrel Maid, Sept. 18, '96.

Clown, '96 (late Hoyston Regent, '96), d, Mr G. Clay's (late Mr G. W. Howard's), by Mr W. Boswell's Appeal—his Nell, May 19, '96.

Coolgreen, '96, d, Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. C. Blagg's Tom Newcome—his Gorse, May 8, '96.

Cotswold Premier, '96, d, Mr W. A. Woolf's (late Mr W. C. Agate's), by Mr Mutter's Pendennis—late owner's Oeyth Pixie, July 10, '96.

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Cast, '93, d. Mr F. Collings, by Mr R. Vicary's Venio—owner's Cherry, June 18, '96.
 Carraghtown Vanity, '96, b. Mr G. I. Smith's, by Mr Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Lady Venio, Aug. 1, '96.
 Carraghtown Venio, '96, b. Mr G. I. Smith's, by Mr Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Lady Venio, Aug. 1, '96.
 Carraghtown Venus, '96, b. Mr G. I. Smith's, by Mr Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Lady Venio, Aug. 1, '96.
 Dame Flyaway, '96, b. Mrs E. Burn's (late Mr F. Redmond's), by late owner's Donington—his Dame Flighy, June 16, '96.
 David Dominie, '96, d. Miss A. Skirving's, by Mr F. Redmond's Dominie—owner's Belmont Pearl, Aug. 17, '96.
 Delator, '96, d. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Lawrence's Despoiler—owner's Delilah, April 10, '96.
 Delphine, '96, b. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Lawrence's Despoiler—owner's Delilah, April 10, '96.
 Desboro Juno, '96, b. Mr E. A. Parish's (late Mr E. B. Andrew's), by Carlisle Verdict—Joan Just, April 28, '96.
 Diamond Jubilee, '96, d. Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. E. Blagg's Tom Newcome—owner's Gorse, May 3, '96.
 Douglas Tonks, '96, d. Mr H. S. Whipp's, by Mr F. Roche's Avon Velox—owner's Douglas Rocket, Oct. 24, '96.
 Earthy Jack, '96, d. Mr A. H. Pethick's, by Mr R. Vicary's Venio—owner's Earthy Chatterbox, Aug. 13, '96.
 Eulalia, '96, b. Mr C. Archer's, by Mr F. Redmond's D'Orsay—owner's unnamed bitch, June 11, '96.
 Exonian Nipper, '96, d. Mr R. J. Gibbings's, by Mr A. Danabell's Dartmoor Laurel—Mr J. N. Nicholls's Dartmoor Welcome, Feb. 7, '96.
 Flass Fairy, '96, b. Mr G. H. Proctor's, by Mr C. Murray's Damocles—owner's Ebor Ruthless, June 3, '96.
 Gables Gem, '96, b. Mr W. E. Thompson's (late Mr T. M. Baxter's), by Trebor Trimmer—late owner's Bourne Sly, June 23, '96.
 Galtee More, '96, d. Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. E. Blagg's Tom Newcome—owner's Gorse, May 3, '96.
 Glenfield Tip, '96, d. Mr A. L. Yockney's (late Mr W. Stafford's), by Stonegate Nailer—Bragate Nettle, March, '96.
 Green Croft Venture, '96, d. Mr H. Ree's (late Mr W. V. Howell-Thomson's), by Mr R. G. Pugh's Osmore Venture—his Flora Dominie, July 27, '96.
 Henrietta, '96, b. Mr T. P. Bellhouse's (late Mr D. Oldfield's), by owner's James Henry—late owner's Dot, June 15, '96.
 Hester Sorrel, '96, b. Mr J. C. Tinn's, by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—owner's Dinah Morris, June 24, '96.
 Highcross Floss, '96, b. Mr J. Ramsden's (late Mr D. Aston's), by late owner's Stonegate Marvel—his Helen, Aug. 11, '96.
 Hillbrook Don, '96, d. Mr P. Seargeant's (late Mr Cottrell's), by Cauldwell Nailer—Cauldwell Wasp, July 23, '96.
 Hope Circuit, '96, d. Rev R. P. Willock's (late Mr J. Stoppard's), by Belmont Barrister—Tatton Trot, May 29, '96.
 Jump, '96, d. Mr H. Cross-Smith's (late Mr T. Fletcher's), by Mr W. J. Hill's Kenwyn Boy—Mr H. G. Hill's Earls Gorse II, Nov. 13, '96.
 Jock Scott, '96, d. Mr W. G. Clegg's (late Mr D. Oldfield's), by Mr T. P. Bellhouse's James Henry—late owner's Dot, June 15, '96.
 Jubilee Spot, '96, b. Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. E. Blagg's Tom Newcome—owner's Gorse, May 3, '96.
 Kyme Quality, '96, b. Mr P. H. Fern's, by Mr Geo. Raper's Claude Duval—owner's Asenby Ann, June 20, '96.
 Lady Duval, '96, b. Mr R. Lancaster's, by Mr G. Raper's Claude Duval—late owner's Lady, Aug. 12, '96.
 Lady Northington, '96, b. Mr T. Dutton's (late Mr J. W. Crossley's), by Rowton Warrant—owner's Baldernstone Remembrance, Aug. 17, '96.
 Longsight Gem, '96, b. Mr W. Kay's, by Mr P. Hickey's High Caste—Mr W. D. Hope's Longford Vixen, July 10, '96.
 Longsight Tyrant, '96, d. Mr W. Kay's, by Mr P. Hickey's High Caste—Mr W. D. Hope's Longford Vixen, July 11, '96.
 Marcetta, '96, b. Mr T. W. Mawby's (late Mr H. W. Eames's), by Mr Culbert's Mimie—late owner's Eburah, May 29, '96.
 Marsden Ben, '96, d. Mr J. Parkin's, by Mr J. A. Whitaker's Apology—owner's Marsden Maggie, June 28, '96.
 Marsden Nellie, '96, b. Mr J. Parkin's, by Mr J. A. Whitaker's Apology—owner's Meifod Dusky, June 27, '96.

Master Mariner, '96, d. Mr T. S. Murland's, by owner's Mogul—his Minstrel Maid, Sept. 19, '96.
 Master Victor, '96, d. Mr B. Murray's (late Mr J. Foreman's), by Mr Hill's Meersbrook Bristles—Mr McNeill's Queenie Cole, May 13, '96.
 Matterdam, '96, d. Mr F. Rollings's (late Mr Bartley's), by Hamble—Mr Bullock's Tenton-hall Nettle, July 30, '96.
 Moneen Daisy Belle, '96, b. Mr G. Lucas's (late Mr B. M. Prentice's), by Mr R. Raby's Blackrock Romulus—late owner's Cabra Ino, April 27, '96.
 Mr. Max, '96, d. Mr H. W. Lloyd's, by Mr W. H. Taylor's Success—owner's Meg, Feb. 28, '96.
 Mr Pickwick, '96, d. Mr C. Vassor's (late Mr Alfred Fitzroy's), by Mr Redmond's D'Orsay—late owner's Denunce, May 3, '96.
 Nantwich Pride, '96, d. Mr J. Grice's, by Mr S. J. Stephens's Acton Pride—owner's Hanton Sketch, Feb. 7, '96.
 Newham Queen, '96, b. Mr E. W. Nicholls's (late Mr W. Herrick's), by late owner's Visitor—his Garter Queen, Jan. 21, '96.
 Newport Excelsior, '96, b. Mr G. H. Lord's (late Mr G. Shaw's), by late owner's Dick—Venus, Dec. 30, '96.
 Newport Venture, '96, d. Mr J. Williams's (late Mrs E. Lawrence's), by Mr G. Raper's Claude Duval—Mr J. Taylor's Dewhurst Bess, Sept. 25, '96.
 Nicholas Nicotine, '96, d. Miss Hume's, by Mr L. H. Mayston's Baby Hazard Junior—Jessie, '96.
 Oliver Twist, '96, d. Mr J. Keeler's (late Mr W. Sutcliffe's), by late owner's Dissenter—his Cherry, April 9, '96.
 Pearl Diver, '96, d. Miss A. Kniffeld's, by Mr A. H. Clarke's Bramcote Venture—Mr H. H. Kniffeld's Excursionist, '96, June 14, '96.
 Piercefield Sharper, '96, d. Miss Clay's (late Mr G. Clay's), by Mrs Lawrence's Despoiler—late owner's Becky Sharp, April 22, '96.
 Poulton Nance, '96, b. Mr J. Warhurst's (late Mr E. H. Wells's), by Mr J. Peverill's Tantalize—late owner's Tredegar Nellie, July 1, '96.
 Pride of Ythair, '96, d. Mr W. Grant's (late Mr W. C. Agate's), by Pedenienn's late owner's Oxyth Pixie, July 10, '96.
 Prince Jack, '96, d. Mr J. William's, by Mr W. Gage's Prince—his Dora, April 14, '96.
 Pursuivant, '96, d. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by owner's Garter King—his Hesperithusa, Dec. 18, '96.
 Quarrel, '96, d. Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. S. Blagg's Tom Newcome—owner's Gorse, May 3, '96.
 Raby Honesty, '96, d. Mr Geo. Raper's, by owner's His Honour, '96—his Richmond Peerless, '96, Sept. 1, '96.
 Roath Reina, '96, b. Mr T. J. Stephen's, by Mr Bartle's Wellington Longhead—Mr Newman's Displeasure, April 24, '96.
 Rowton Vivandiere, '96, b. Mr E. Powell's, Jun. (late Mr J. A. Whitaker's), by Belmont Warrior—late owner's Meifod Nellie, Aug. '96.
 Ruddy John, '96, d. Mr H. S. White's (late Hon Mrs E. S. Ward's), by late owner's Knave of Hearts—her Beauty Spot, C.B., Sept. 20, '96.
 Runney Lad, '96, d. Mr W. H. Bee's (late Mr W. Musson's), by late owner's Barrowby Manager—Mr Hanan's Nettle, Feb. 9, '96.
 Russey True, '96, d. Mr F. W. F. Toomer's, by owner's Russey Billy—Mr W. James's Rusting Pie, May 3, '96.
 St. Helens, '96, d. Mr H. F. Considine's, by Mr F. E. Blagg's Tom Newcome—owner's Gorse, May 3, '96.
 Seldom, '96, d. Mr W. J. Haughton's, by Mr R. H. Metge's Nice III—owner's Brimfield Vixen, March 27, '96.
 Shirley Patch, '96, d. Mr T. M. Burman's, by Mr A. E. Curraill's Marco, '96—owner's Kenilworth Vic, Aug. 27, '96.
 Simon, '96, d. Mr R. E. Pownall's, by Rev P. L. Bagby's Merry Trickster—his Crescent, June 29, '96.
 Slaney Dream, '96, b. Miss O. Roche's, by Mr R. R. Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Slaney Vixen, Aug. 3, '96.
 Slaney Humbug, '96, d. Miss O. Roche's, by Mr R. R. Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Slaney Vixen, Aug. 3, '96.
 Slaney Vivo, '96, b. Miss O. Roche's, by Mr R. R. Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Slaney Vixen, Aug. 3, '96.
 Sorceress, '96, b. Mr W. J. Haughton's (late Mr C. Lancaster's), by Mr R. Vicary's Vis-a-Vis—late owner's Lady Duval, July 23, '96.
 Spot of Notts, '96, d. the Duchess of Newcastle's, by Mr Vicary's Vis-a-Vis—owner's Rylette Retire, May 29, '96.
 Squire Jag, '96, d. Mr J. A. Gough's, by owner's Rowley Jack—Mr J. W. Holt's Venus, Oct. 8, '96.
 Sturdy, '96, d. Mr T. P. Bellhouse's, by Mr Redmond's Dominie—owner's Besom, May 1, '96.
 Tommy's Snowdrop, '96, b. Mr T. T. Shorthouse's (late Mr W. James's), by Mr S. Wilkinson's Faith Paragon—his Dunkirk Lady, July 15, '96.

Trick, '96, d. Mr A. Hamilton-Reid's (late Mr F. Langridge's) (ped. unknown), '96.
 Vennusta, '96, b. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Vicary's Visto—owner's Hesperithusa, July 21, '96.
 Vici-sit, '96, d. Mr C. A. Beatty's (late Mr R. Vicary's), by late owner's Vis-a-Vis—his Vitella, about Nov., '95.
 Vitula, '96, b. Miss M. Cardwell's (late Mr J. Moore's), by Mr C. Murray's Damocles—late owner's Confusion, July 31, '96.
 Welsh Citizen, '96, d. Mr W. V. Howell-Thomson's, by Mr R. Vicary's Valuator—owner's Belmont Nettle, July 15, '96.
 Wenvor Patch, '96, b. Mrs E. W. Nell's (late Mr Allen's), by Reckon—Mowbray Meg, Sept., '93.
 Weston Violet, '96, b. Mr G. J. Robinson's (late Mr A. H. Clarke's), by Mr H. J. Highmore's Stardens Thrift—late owner's Rosemary, May 30, '96.
 Weston Vic, '96, b. Mr G. J. Robinson's (late Mr J. Alderwood's), by Mrs Lawrence's Visaccio—late owner's Oakham Fairy, April 11, '96.
 Whitley Dorothy, '96, b. Mr J. H. Shore's, by owner's Dartmoor Recruit—his Whitley Tykie, Nov. 5, '96.
 White Fox, '96, d. Mr J. H. Shore's, by owner's The Prince of Vipers—his Whitley Dorothy, Aug. 30, '96.
 Widney Doctor, '96, d. Mr T. J. Ambrose's (late Messrs J. and T. Avery's), by Mr J. Avery's Widney Golf Ball—Mr T. J. Avery's Widney Stirling, April 27, '96.

FOX TERRIERS (WIRE-HAIRED.)

Alaska Vixen, '96, b. Mr G. Melville-Smith's (late Mr H. M. Leathe's), by Heriff Bar None—Mr E. Coulson's Sweep, April 19, '96.
 Barcroft Bean, '96, d. Mr A. J. Forrest's (late Mr H. Maslin's), by Mr Spencer's Pendle Shot—late owner's Wasp, May 2, '96.
 Barcroft Belle, '96, b. Mr A. J. Forrest's (late Mr H. Maslin's), by Mr Spencer's Pendle Shot—late owner's Wasp, May 2, '96.
 Barcroft Biddy, '96, b. Mr A. J. Forrest's (late the Rev R. P. Wilcock's), by Court Maddalo—Queen Mab, July, '96.
 Barcroft Timothy, '96, d. Mr A. J. Forrest's (late Miss A. Hamilton's), by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Nailer—Mr Read's, Jun., Birkdale Tinsel, Dec. 6, '96.
 Basin Lady, '96, b. Mr J. H. Sanford's, by Mr W. Thurnall's Cauldwell Nailer—owner's Dartmoor Weed, Aug. 22, '96.
 Basin Lily, '96, b. Mr J. H. Sanford's, by Mr W. Thurnall's Cauldwell Nailer—owner's Dartmoor Weed, Aug. 22, '96.
 Basin Nailer, '96, d. Mr J. H. Sanford's, by Mr W. Thurnall's Cauldwell Nailer—owner's Dartmoor Weed, Aug. 22, '96.
 Belton Barney, '96, d. Mr B. Jones's (late Mr W. Byles's), by Mr T. H. Pearson's Belton Spot—late owner's Happy, May 12, '96.
 Boggie, R. '97, d. Mr D. Wilson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Bristles of Notts, '96, d. Duchess of Newcastle's (late Mr S. Hill's), by late owner's Meersbrook Bristles—his Meersbrook Pusey, May 18, '96.
 Britton Brazil, '96, d. Mr E. Weiborn's, by Mr R. Philipson's Ropers Nutcrack—owner's Britton Pop, June 13, '96.
 Brook Vivandiere, '96, b. Mr H. Thackeray's Schwabe's, by owner's Criterion—his Ormond Ester, July 21, '96.
 Chota Jinks, '96, d. Mr R. T. Hearn's, by Mr R. R. Raby's Blackrock Romulus—owner's Kenilworth Patchless, Oct. 10, '96.
 Cinchona, '96, d. Mr R. T. Hearn's, by owner's Irish Justice—his Rathmines Beauty, June 12, '96.
 Cotswold Sting, '96, b. Mr W. A. Woolf's (late Miss Hamilton's), by Birkdale Broom—Belver Ada, May 1, '96.
 Cotswold Vic, '96, b. Mr H. Stead's (late Mr W. O. Greenfield's), by late owner's Coxcomb—Mr W. R. Geyton's Luck, June 21, '96.
 Easter Diamond, '96, d. Messrs Drabble and Middleton's, by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Bess—Mr W. Middleton's Ebor Trance, Oct. 1, '96.
 Flamborough Curatrix, '96, b. Mr H. J. Barber's, by Mr A. M. Sutcliffe's Curator—Mr H. J. Barber's Flamborough Squiffy, Aug. 9, '96.
 Flamborough Sulky, '96, d. Mr H. J. Barber's, by Mr A. M. Sutcliffe's Curator—owner's Flamborough Squiffy, Aug. 9, '96.
 Flamborough Tartar, '96, d. Mr H. J. Barber's, by Mr A. M. Sutcliffe's Curator—owner's Flamborough Squiffy, Aug. 9, '96.
 Flamborough Vixen, '96, b. Mr H. J. Barber's, by Mr A. M. Sutcliffe's Curator—owner's Flamborough Squiffy, Aug. 9, '96.
 Fortunata, '96, b. Mr S. W. Evans's, by Mr S. H. Palfrey's Master Turk—owner's Potentilla, June 27, '96.
 Himp, '96, b. Mr J. Kitchen's (late Mr W. Hulce's), by Mr T. D. Harrison's Leigh Scorchers—Mr W. C. Robert's Winsford Dolly, April 28, '96.

Go Bye, '95, d, Mr G. Stanworth's (late Messrs Booth and Barrowclough's), by Mr A. M. Sutcliffe's Curator—late owner's Wyke Venom, Oct. 14, '95.
 Irish Daddies, '96, d, Mr R. T. Hearn's, by owner's Irish Justice—his Rathmines Beauty, June 12, '96.
 Jodine, '95, b, Mr G. Raper's, by Mr Brockton's Scamper—Mr Lees's Notts Lill, March 13, '95.
 Joey, '95, d, Miss E. A. Leadbitter's, by Mr Nelson's Ragman—Mr J. Elleray's Nelly, Sept. 13, '95.
 Limefield Bango, '95 (late Bango), d, Mr J. Rhodes's (late Mr J. H. Kelley's), by owner's Ship Bang—late owner's Holme Missie, July, '95.
 Mansfield Daisy, '96, b, Mr J. W. Dickinson's, by Barton Energy—Nora, Aug. 1, '95.
 Myrtle Minx, '96, b, Mr A. McDonald's, by Mr E. Welburn's Protector—owner's Nell, June 8, '96.
 Nansen, '96, d, Mr R. T. Hearn's, by owner's Irish Justice—his Rathmines Beauty, June 12, '96.
 Nether Edge Venture, '96, d, Mr H. H. Oakes's (late Mr S. Hill's), by late owner's Meersbrook Bristles—his Meersbrook Vic, May 23, '96.
 Ormsay Marplot, '96, d, Mr C. McNeill's, by owner's Briton Silli—Mr Rylott's Vin, June 6, '96.
 Park Violet, '96, b, Mr H. Wiseman's, by Mr Beatty's Park Joe or Barton Energy—owner's Park Judy, Aug. 31, '96.
 Patchwork Bristles, '96, d, Mr J. P. Roberts's (late Mr G. Welch's), by late owner's Master Bristles his Miss, July 17, '96.
 Queensbrook Clipper, '96, d, Mr W. C. Hinckley's, by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Bristles—owner's Queensbrook Cruel, Sept. 17, '96.
 Queensbrook Crafty, '95, b, Mr W. C. Hinckley's (late Mr C. Bartle's), by late owner's Wellington Scorch—his Patch, Oct. 2, '95.
 Roscoe Pat, '95, d, Mr B. Webster's, by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Ben—owner's Nell, Dec. 24, '95.
 Seneca Helena, '95, b, Mr C. H. Higson's, by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Bristles—owner's Wellington Nettle, July 21, '96.
 Station Lad, '96, d, Mr J. Winter's, by Mr G. Horne's Hurree Joracks—owner's Station Girl, Jan. 31, '96.
 Stone Jug, '96, d, Mr W. Sibley's (late Mr W. Bayliss's), by Dr Hearn's Irish Justice—late owner's Irish Vic, Sept. 18, '96.

Shamrock, '96, d, Mr R. Walsley's, by Messrs J. Spencer, Hargreaves, and Riley's Pendle Shot and Exchange—Messrs Hargreaves and Riley's Demdyke, June 10, '96.
 Taffside Trip, '97, d, Mr F. Robert's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Thornfield Beauty, '96, b, Mr F. W. Butterfield's, by owner's Thornfield Bonsor—his Thornfield Biddy, May 15, '96.
 Tredegar Bob, '97, d, Mr W. J. Lewis's (late Mr R. Widdowson's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Trippet Jollity, '95, d, Messrs Drabble and Middleton's, by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Spot—Mr W. Middleton's Ebor Bridesmaid, Aug. 18, '96.
 Unionist, '96, d, Major H. C. Mansergh's (late Mr C. Bolter's), by Mr R. T. Hearn's Irish Justice—late owner's Review, May 15 or 16, '96.
 Unknown (The), '93, d, Mr H. Isaac's (late Mr D. Hughes's) (ped. unknown), April 24, '96.
 Warwick Energy, '96, d, Mr C. P. Hill's (late Mr H. Wiseman's), by Mr R. H. Beatty's Barton Energy—late owner's Park Judy, Aug. 31, '96.
 Wheatland Long Face, '95 (late Long Face, '95), d, Mr W. H. Tallis's (late Mr C. Bartle's), by late owner's Wellington Scorch—his Miss Teaser, April 20, '95.

POINTERS.

Aldin Di-di, B. '97, b, Mr C. Drury's (late Mr Glossop's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Bang of Budhill, '96 (late Bang of Budhill, '96), d, Miss G. Restons's, by Mr R. Chapman's Sandford Bang—owner's Cream of Budhill, April 5, '96.
 Bly, '92, d, Mr W. G. Toomey's (ped. unknown), '92.
 Castlereagh Grog, '96, d, Mr J. Saffrey's, by Right Hon. The O'Connor-Don's Paddy—his Lady, May 6, '96.
 Deadwood Dick, '95, d, Mr W. Turner's, by Uncle Sam, '94—owner's Norah Creina II., Oct. 22, '95.
 Dennis, R. '97, d, Mr L. H. Fitzmaurice's (late Mr J. Tundley's), by Mr Pilkington's Major—Jane (date of birth unknown).
 Devonshire Rattler, '96, d, Mrs J. Lee Bulled's, by Mr Partridge's Racket—his Belle, January 5, '96.
 Fitzson, '95, d, Rev T. FitzGerald's, late Mr J. Chamney's, by Mr P. L. O'Donnell's Rollo—late owner's Venus X., July 20, '96.

General Romeo, '96, d, Mr J. McClean's, by owner's General Gordon—his Moneen Lady Alice, April 29, '96.
 Glensham Sacko, '95, d, Mr W. Young's, by Capt R. A. Ogilby's Glensham Dancer—owner's Juno, May 10, '96.
 Heather Banker, '95, d, Mr R. Chapman's (late Mr R. S. Bryan's), by Mr Rawles's Salmo—late owner's Molton Belle, June 17, '96.
 Heather Rip, '96, b, Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Heather Graphic—his Heather Bid, May 27, '95.
 Heather Drake, '95, d, Mr R. Chapman's (late Mr R. S. Bryan's), by late owner's Salmo—his Belle, June 17, '95.
 Lord Bala, '94, d, Mr H. C. Huitfeldt's (late Mr E. Bishop's), by late owner's Bob II.—his Chance, Feb. 20, '94.
 Madam Gambol, '96, b, Mr M. Quinn's, by Mr G. Potter's Barton Ben—Mr R. Houston's Miss Gambol, April 2, '96.
 Major Gambol, '96, d, Mr M. Quinn's, by Mr G. Potter's Barton Ben—Mr R. Houston's Miss Gambol, April 21, '96.
 Moneen Atlas Aster, '95, b, Mr G. Lucas's (late Mr McClean's), by late owner's General Gordon—his Moneen Lady Alice, April 29, '96.
 Phra, '95, d, Mr R. Mitchell's, by owner's Pharoah, '92—his Skip, May 10, '95.
 Rex of Salop, '96, d, Mr J. Bishop's, by Mr Jones's Don—his Nell, January 9, '96.
 Roulette, '95, b (late Yarm Annie, '95), Mr George Raper's (late Mr J. M. Ayre's), by Mr Ridley's Stainton Frank—late owner's Juno, July 11, '95.
 Ruler of Salop, '96, d, Mr J. Bishop's, by owner's Fordecombe Prince—his Ruby of Salop, Feb. 10, '96.
 Tamerton Flirt, R. '97, b, Mr H. W. Grigg's (late Mr G. Peel's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Warleigh Countess, '92, b, Mr H. G. Hawker's (late Mr Horndon's), by late owner's Bang—his Countess, March, '92.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Countess of Middleton, '95, b, Rev D. Mallinder's (late Rev R. G. Lawrence's), by Mr G. Potter's King Mac—late owner's Rita, June 24, '95.
 Countess of Sunderland, '97, b, Rev D. Mallinder's by owner's Emperor Edward Laverack—his Lady Darlington, Jan. 25, '97.
 Dandy of Salop, '96, d, Mrs J. Bishop's, by owner's Bounce of Salop—his Beauty of Salop, Jan. 4, '96.



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Daah of Epworth, '94, d, Mr A. M. Sharp's, by owner's Sir Rover—his Bonnie Blue Moll, Nov. 3, '94.
 Deelish, '94 (late Guy of Geldedale), d, Mr E. U. Roberts's (late Mr J. Bishop's), by Rev Mallinder's Geldedale II.—his Rita, Aug. 14, '94.
 Dr. Nansen, '95, d, Mr C. Jowett's, by Mr Robertshaw's Woodcock—Mr M. Waller's Nell, Dec. 24, '95.
 Earl of Sunderland (The), '97, d, Rev D. Mallinder's, by owner's Emperor Edward Laverack—his Lady Darlington, Jan. 25, '97.
 Fairy Queen, '95, b, Mr G. Brooke's (late Mr J. Simmonds'), by Waltham Fred—Quail, May, '95.
 Grandeur, '95, d, Surgeon M. Mackenzie's (late Mr T. Webber's), by Prince W. II.—Mabel W., Feb. 1, '95.
 Llewellynbrain Grouse, '97, d, Mr C. Vaughan-Pryce-Rice's (late Rev D. Mallinder's), by Mr F. C. Lowe's Squire of Kippen—late owner's Young Kate of Ulverston, Jan. 6, '97.
 Llewellynbrain Snow, '97, d, Mr C. Vaughan-Pryce-Rice's (late Rev D. Mallinder's), by late owner's Emperor Edward Laverack—his Lady Darlington, Jan. 25, '97.
 Mademoiselle Monchaballe, '95, b, Mons M. P. Baron's, by owner's Master Frederick—his Bessie Millie, Jan. 30, '95.
 Master Dickie, '95, d, Mons M. P. Baron's, by owner's Master Frederick—his Bessie Millie, Jan. 30, '95.
 Primrose Dame, '95, b, Mrs W. Phillips's, by Mr G. Ker's White Prince—owner's Gipsy Queen, March 26, '95.
 Rose Hartley, '95, b, Mr Geo. Raper's, by Lord Bentinck—Mr W. Hartley's Orton Dobbie, May 16, '95.
 Smart, '95 (late Redness Viscount), d, Mr E. U. Roberts's (late Mr J. Bishop's), by Mr F. Webber's Prince W.—Dr Howson's Duchess of Albany, March 3, '95.
 Young Mabel of Kippen, '97, b, Rev D. Mallinder's, by Mr F. C. Lowe's Squire of Kippen—owner's Young Kate of Ulverston, Jan. 6, '97.

SETTERS (BLACK-AND-TAN).

Rydon Chance, '95, d, Mr T. C. Calvert's (late Rev W. Seton's), by late owner's General Gordon—his Nell, Sept. 14, '95.
 Rydon Duke, '95, d, Mr T. C. Calvert's (late Rev W. Seton's), by late owner's General Gordon—his Nell, Sept. 14, '95.

IRISH SETTERS.

Arad Rhue, '95, d, Mr J. T. McQuinn's, by Mr J. Langford's Gamecock—owner's A. L., July 21, '95.
 Ascanius of Cullinamore, '94, d, Mr E. F. Nuttall's, by Capt Lloyd's Ranger—owner's True Blue, July 5, '94.
 Ballagh Belle, '95, b, Mr J. Mole's, by Mr J. G. Hawkes's Baldyle—owner's Kerry Belle, June 28, '95.
 Beaufort, '95, d, Mr W. A. Roynon's (late Mr D. S. Steker's), by Mr F. H. Bass's Glenamoy—Mr F. Hall's Slavaway, March 3, '95.
 Breckmount, '95, d, Mr W. Wilson's (late Mr J. J. McIvor's), by Dr Boyd's Dermott Rhu—late owner's Miss Rake, May 23, '95.
 Belle of Ulster, '95, b, Mr S. McIlwraith's, by Dr J. C. Boyd's Dermott Rhu—Mr R. Auld's Flossie, Aug. 18, '95.
 Bullem, '95, d, Mr and Mrs J. H. H. Swiney's, by owner's Donal MacSwine—their Norah MacSwine, April 21, '95.
 Blush, '95, b, Mr F. H. Bass's by owner's Antrim—his Florette, Sept. 17, '95.
 Cabra Chief, '95, d, Mr E. S. Snow's, by owner's Killiney Chieftain—his Hopeless, July 21, '95.
 Carlton Shamrock, '95, b, Mr G. E. Cartmel's (late Mr E. Sobey's), by late owner's Netherbury Ben—his Halo, Feb. 28, '95.
 Cashel, '95, d, Mr F. H. Bass's, by owner's Antrim—his Blossom IV., Sept. 11, '95.
 Celtic Blood, '95, d, Mr J. T. McQuinn's, by Mr J. Langford's Gamecock—owner's A. L., July 21, '95.
 Charlemont Grouse, '94, d, Mr R. G. Perrin's (late Mr G. E. Mulock's), by Mr A. Munroe's Sandy le Voleur—late owner's Mina, Dec. 21, '94.
 Con O'Neil, '95, d, Mrs S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—Mr D. B. Coppinger's Lady Clare, July 11, '95.
 Croghan, '95, d, Mr J. McIvor's, by Dr Boyd's Dermott Rhu—owner's Miss Rake, May 23, '95.
 Crabbe, '95, b, Capt J. K. Millner's, by owner's Fraech—Mr T. C. Nelson's Kathleen Rhu, March 29, '95.
 Countess Clare, '95, b, Mrs S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—Mr D. B. Coppinger's Lady Clare, July 11, '95.
 Crested of Cullinamore, '95, b, Mr E. F. Nuttall's, by Capt Lloyd's Ranger—owner's True Blue, July 5, '95.

Curraway, '92 (late Byron), d, Mr E. U. Roberts's (late Mr W. Charlton's) (ped. unknown, Oct. 1, '92).
 Drimkeen, '95, d, Dr R. O'Callaghan's (late Rev R. O'Callaghan's), by Mr C. Austin's Sullivan—owner's Geraldine II., Feb. 26, '95.
 Duke of Dunganon, '95, d, Mr J. Newell's, by Sir H. F. de Trafford's Camlough Bloom—owner's Camlough Nell, May 25, '95.
 Dundrum Nell, '95, b, Mr G. Revington's, by owner's Hurier—his Daisy, July 12, '95.
 Dunganon Hilda, '91, b, Mr J. Charles's, by Sir H. F. de Trafford's Camlough Bloom—Mr A. J. Sharkey's Hilda, May 17, '95.
 Dunkerran, '95, d, Mr S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—Mr D. B. Coppinger's Lady Clare, July 11, '95.
 Eriou, '94, b, Mr H. J. Hanbury's (late Mr W. M. Boland's), by Mr Perrin's Hector—late owner's Pretty Norah, May 2, '94.
 Garrymore, '95, d, Mr J. J. Giltrap's, by owner's Garrymore Junior—Mr C. E. Corcoran's Peg, Sept. 11, '95.
 General, '95, d, Mr J. W. Headlip's, by owner's Muckross Count—his Ivagh, July 12, '95.
 Glensham Countess, '95, b, Mr W. Young's, by Mr J. Newell's Camlough Bloom—his Camlough Nell, May 25, '95.
 Gold Flake, '95, d, Mr T. Jones's (late Mr F. Goddell's), by Harlock—Belle, June, '95.
 Hetty, '95, b, Mr W. Wilson's (late Mr J. McIvor's), by Dr Boyd's Dermott Rhu—late owner's Miss Rake, May 23, '95.
 Highfield Pat, R. '97, d, Mr W. H. David's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Ionishiea Sullivan, '95, d, Mrs S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—Mr D. B. Coppinger's Lady Clare, July 11, '95.
 Jina, '95, b, Mr J. McIvor's, by Dr Boyd's Dermott Rhu—owner's Miss Rake, May 23, '95.
 Kerry Beauty, '94, b, Mr R. Meredith's, by sire unknown—Mr B. O'Leary's Belle, Feb., '94.
 Lady Claremorris, '95, b, Mrs S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—Mr D. B. Coppinger's Lady Clare, Aug. 1, '95.
 Lord Claremorris, '95, d, Mrs S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—Mr D. B. Coppinger's Lady Clare, July 11, '95.
 Lucy Lee, '95, b, Mr P. Flahive's, by owner's Mr Johnson—his Kerry Nell II., Sept., '95.
 Maid of Dunganon, '95, b, Mr J. Newell's, by Sir H. F. de Trafford's Camlough Bloom—Mr T. A. Bond's Derry Meg, April 16, '95.
 Master Jim, '95, d, Mr J. Mallagh's (late Mr G. Wallace's), by Mr S. Brown's Elton Manny—late owner's Slip, Dec. 7, '95.
 Muldoon, '95, d, Mr P. P. Lawler's, by owner's Noble General—his May Girl, June 27, '95.
 Nellie McSwine, '95, b, Mr and Mrs J. H. H. Swiney's, by owner's Donal MacSwine—their Norah MacSwine, April 21, '95.
 Norah MacSwine, '95, b, Mr and Mrs J. H. H. Swiney's, by owner's Donal MacSwine—their Norah MacSwine, April 21, '95.
 Oven Rhu, '95, d, Mr J. C. Boyd's, by owner's Dermott Rhu—Mr W. Boulton's Nelly, June 20, '95.
 Owen Rhu, '95, d, Mrs S. M. Coppinger's, by Mr C. C. Austin's Tim Sullivan—owner's Lady Clare, July 11, '95.
 Raleigh Recorder, '91, d, Mr H. E. Joly's, by owner's Dick—his Lucy, July 11, '91.
 Runchamp Hasty, '95, b, Mr H. S. Wilson's, by Mr A. McEnery's Charleville Joker—Mr A. W. Moore's Selene, April 11, '95.
 Sally, '95, b, Mr Macdermot's (late Mr C. Moore's), by Mr E. White's Moor—late owner's Maggie, Aug., '95.
 Stella of Ballyduff, '95, b, Mr J. W. Odium's, by owner's Charlemont Conn—his unnamed bitch, July 20, '95.
 Tremont Jasper, '95, d, Dr J. J. Robinson's, by Mr J. C. Boyd's Dermott Rhu—Mr J. Wright's Quail, Feb. 22, '95.
 Upshot, R. '97, d, Mrs G. J. Meredith's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

RETRIEVERS (WAVY).

Barton Dan, '95, d, Sir H. F. de Trafford's, Bart., by Buoyant—Florion Trowe, May 8, '95.
 Barton Scot, '95, d, Sir H. F. de Trafford's, Bart., by owner's Barton Sweep, '95—Bess, April 19, '95.
 Boreas of Batsford, '95, d, Mr A. B. Freeman-Mitford's, by owner's Blizard—his Beauty of Batsford, June 8, '95.
 Cast, '95, d, Mr C. A. Phillips's, by Mr G. R. Davies's Duke III.—owner's Wedding Bell, March 9, '95.
 Dentie, '95, d, Mr J. Warwick's, by Louie—Mr J. Mayes's Zephyr, '95.
 Gilbert, '95, d, Mr T. Kingman's (late Mr J. Wright's), by Mr Geo. Cook's Dangle—Mr Warriner's unnamed bitch April, '95.
 Jenny of Batsford, '95, b, Mr A. B. Freeman-Mitford's, by owner's Blizard—his Nell of Batsford, March 30, '95.

Llantarnam Tory, '95, d, Mr G. F. Harding's, by Royston Tant—Black Blossom, March 28, '95.
 Mike, '95, d, Mr H. R. Cooke's, by owner's Minet—his Worsley Bess, June 11, '95.
 Moray Shah, '95, d, Mr A. Burns's (late Mr H. Baker's), by Mr L. D. Wigan's Chisholm Drake—late owner's Flirt, March 2, '95.
 Mountain Druid, '95, d, Mr W. Marsden's, by Sir W. W. Wynn's, Bart., Sam—Mr J. Drake's Trace, July 8, '95.
 Pit Lass, '95, b, Mr C. L. Burrows's (late Mr J. Warren's), by Mr Farquharson's Ceasor—Flirt III., '95.
 Rookery Lorna, '95, b, Mr W. J. Handley's, by Mr L. A. Shuter's Darenth—owner's Rookery Queen, June 22, '95.
 Sailor Flirt, R. '97, d, Miss A. M. Byrno's (late Mr Davidson's), by Sam—late owner's Nell (date of birth unknown).
 Talton Count, '95, d, Mr T. F. Egerton's, by Mr G. Davis's Duke III.—owner's Flirt V., April 15, '95.
 Valliant, '95, d, Mr A. Fenwick's, by owner's Prince Victor, '92—Earl Percy's Jess, Feb. 3, '95.
 Veda, '95, b, Mr C. A. Phillips's, by Mr G. H. Davies's Duke III.—owner's Wedding Bell, March 9, '95.
 Zephyr of Batsford, '95, d, Mr A. B. Freeman-Mitford's, by owner's Blizard—his Beauty of Batsford, June 8, '95.

RETRIEVERS (CURLY-COATED).

Barman (The), '95, d, Mr R. Thomas's, by Mr W. John's Tiverton Ruler—owner's Young Tiverton Beauty, May 18, '95.
 Gomerall Duchess, R. '97, b, Messrs Mason and Wood's (late Mr R. Beighton's), by Lionel—late owner's Hexgrave Jem (date of birth unknown).

IRISH WATER SPANIEL.

Johnny Brennan, '95, d, Mr R. F. W. Thorp's, by Col Trench's Shamus—owner's Billy O'Connor II., June 20, '95.
 Liffey Duck, '95, b, Mr D. Cant's by Mr J. Browne's Refo—owner's Rosetta, Sept. 12, '95.
 Molly O'Donoghue, '95, b, Mr J. Brown's, by Mr T. C. Tisdall's Free O'Donoghue—owner's Colleen Dhas, Jan. 15, '95.
 Oonagh O'Donoghue, '95, b, Mr T. C. Tisdall's, by owner's Dermot Asthore—his Duck O'Donoghue Dec. 11, '94.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.

Hempsted Judy, '94, b, Mr F. Saunderson's (late Mr J. Laity's), by Boss—Duster, Aug. 9, '94.
 Hempsted Trixie, '95, b, Mr F. Saunderson's, by Mr F. W. Smith's Alvey Logic—owner's Hempsted Bandy, Sept. 22, '95.
 High Street Lass, '95, b, Mr J. D. Buckland's (late Mr H. Wiggett's), by Rufus—Ruby, Oct. 26, '95.
 Lightwood Duchess, '94, b, Mrs A. M. Carn's (late Mr P. Cadman's), by Broom—the Duke of Portland's Sago, March 5, '94.
 Minwona Jocco, '95, d, Mr W. Fellows's, by Mr Geo. G. Wansley's Alvey Bruce—owner's Alvey Lustre, June 18, '95.
 Sir Romp, '95, d, Major E. J. B. Buckle's (late Mr J. Atkinson's), by Captain L. W. Atkinson's Romp III.—Mr Allick's Nell, June 17, '95.
 Woodhays Ready, '95, b, Mr H. S. Gilb's (late Mr W. G. Clegg's), by late owner's Holmes Hermit—late owner's Ready, June or July, 1895.

SUSSEX SPANIELS.

Prince Vic, '95, d, Miss J. Whitley's (late Mr J. Durham's), by Mr J. Mason's Prince—late owner's Judy, Oct. 11, '95.
 Skip, '94, b, Mr H. Mitchell's, by sire unknown—Mr J. Brokenshaw's Flo, '94.

FIELD SPANIELS.

Billyraget, '95, d, Mr W. Kavanagh's, by owner's Bridford Ladas—his Mimic, July 5, '95.
 Barum Peter Piper, '95, d, Mr F. Jennings's, by Mr J. Boyle's Barum Duke—Mr W. Clarke's Barum Floss, April 17, '95.
 Barum Sally, '95, b, Mr B. A. Jones's (late Mr F. Jennings's), by Mr Woolland's Bridford Shahn—late owner's Barum Flo, July 9, '92.
 Black Varnish, '95, d, Mr H. W. Jones's (late Mr T. Mitchell's), by Black Prince—late owner's Lady Goldthney, Sept. '95.
 Cathcart Jess, '95, b, Mr A. Gall's (late Mr F. W. Lewis's), by Mr W. R. France's Bexhill Brigadier—late owner's Elfrida, '95, Aug. 3, '95.
 Colbridge Bangno, '95, d, Major R. Claude Cane's, by owner's Fortinbras—his Colbridge Chloe, April 27, '95.
 Colbridge Corin, '95, d, Major R. C. Cane's, by owner's Fortinbras—his Colbridge Chloe, April 27, '95.
 Colbridge Eglamour, '95, d, Major R. C. Cane's, by owner's Fortinbras—his Colbridge Chloe, April 27, '95.

Celbridge Imogen, '96, b. Major R. C. Cane's, by owner's Fortinbras—his Celbridge Chloe, April 27, '96.
 Celbridge Oberon, '96, d. Major R. C. Cane's, by owner's Fortinbras—his Celbridge Chloe, April 27, '96.
 Coleshill Don, '96, d. Mr. J. Smith's, by owner's Coleshill Blue Boy—his Coleshill Magpie, March 26, '96.
 Darkie Jim, '96, d. Mr. A. McGregor's, by Mr. W. Reid's Stepps—Mr. W. Henderson's Black Bull, April 23, '96.
 De Marco, '96 (late Dr. Marco, '95), d. Mr. G. Mitchell's (late Mrs. Greening's), by Major R. C. Cane's Fortinbras—Celbridge Miranda, June 9, '96.
 Fernbrae Mutineer, '94 (late Decametre, '94), d. Mr. G. J. Weinberg's (late Mr. H. Ford's), by Mr. M. Woodland's Bridford Brilliant—his Celbridge Nerissa, Nov. 21, '94.
 Heather Noble, '96, d. Mr. R. Chapman's, by owner's Heather Priory—his Heather Nellie, June 28, '96.
 Old Nick, '96, d. Miss or Mrs. E. M. Garde-Brown's (late Mr. C. P. Johnson's), by late owner's Rathgar Lord—his Fidelity II., Feb. 12, '96.
 Rathglass Gipsy, '96, b. Mr. H. C. Stanley's (late Mr. C. P. Johnson's), by late owner's Rathgar Lord—his Fidelity II., Feb. 12, '96.
 Ring o' Bells, '96, b. Mr. J. A. Massie's (ped. unknown), June 9, '96.
 Sancho of Bray, '96, d. Mrs. L. Turbett's (late Mr. J. Gilbert Kennedy's), by late owner's Wardleworth Roger—his Donore Biddy, June 1, '96.
 San Jose, '94, d. Mrs. L. Lee's, by Messrs Budge and Thompson's Wardleworth Roger—his Wardleworth Venus, about June 20, '94.
 Silia Sultan, '96, b. Mr. W. A. Walter's (late Mr. A. Powell's), by Mr. J. Smith's Beverley Comet—late owner's Silia Belle, April 26, '96.
 Sir Mortimer, R. '97, d. Mr. J. J. Atkinson's (late Mr. J. C. B. Mortimer's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sportyman, R. '97, d. Mr. J. Hawkins's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Tipperary Dorothy, '95, b. Mrs. P. A. Greening's (late Mr. J. S. Garrett's), by Mr. D. J. Goshin's Lord Granville—his Movement, May 26, '95.
 Warden Fussie, '95, b. Mr. A. Powell's, by Mr. J. Smith's Beverley Comet—owner's Silia Belle, April 26, '96.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Biddy, '95, b. Miss S. G. Kerr's (late Mr. Darbey's), by Mr. Phillips's Rivington Signal—late owner's Tiverton Nellie, Nov. 12, '95.
 Boko, '94, d. Capt. C. W. Grey's (late Capt. Cumming's), by late owner's Ziti—his Zoe, Jan. '94.
 Braeside Bob, '96, d. Mr. J. M. Porter's (late Miss Gill's), by late owner's Welford Duke—her Millstone Duchess, March 4, '96.
 Busaco Arabes, '96, d. Mrs. Greening's, by Mr. W. Beckett's Palmerston Don—owner's Semiramis, May 5, '96.
 Busaco Ziska, '96, b. Mrs. Greening's, by Mr. W. Beckett's Palmerston Don—owner's Semiramis, May 5, '96.
 Canadian Beaver, '95, d. Miss M. G. Mackay's (late Mr. T. Robertson's), by Mr. H. Mowatt's Red Obo—his Mar, May 4, '95.
 Don Bowdler, '94, d. Mr. R. de C. Peele's, by Mr. G. Gibbs's Bruton Don—owner's Rose Bowdler, '94, June 4, '96.
 Heather Spot, '96, b. Mr. R. Chapman's, by owner's Heather Spark—his Daisy, Jan. 14, '96.
 Hollywood Beauty, '95, b. Mr. J. Davies's (late Mr. J. R. Falconer's), by Mr. C. A. Phillips's Rivington Riot—late owner's Judy, May 1, '95.
 Jubilee Comet, '96, d. Mr. G. Morgan's (late Mr. W. T. Jones's), by Mr. D. Cole's Quordon Darky—late owner's Lady Matilda, May 12, '96.
 Kingstone Floxie, '96, b. Mr. F. Stubbs's (late Mr. H. Singleton's), by late owner's Ladies—unknown dam, June 21, '96.
 Molly Bawn, '95, b. Mr. E. Boardman's (late Countess of Aylesford's), by Mr. D. G. Gopling's Lord Granville—his Movement, June 26, '95.
 Penarth Gem, '95, b. Mr. F. Rolling's (late Mr. M. Morris's), by Mr. Wilking's Bruce—Mr. Bright's Lady, Nov. 15, '95.
 Phyllis Bowdler, '96, Mr. R. de C. Peele's, by Mr. G. Gibbs's Bruton Don—owner's Rose Bowdler, '94, June 4, '96.
 Piccadilly Trotter, '96, d. Mr. H. Kunheim's (late Mr. B. Hedward's), by Toots—late owner's Scotch Lassie, June 11, '96.
 Rainbow, '95, d. Mr. M. Nash's, by Mr. C. A. Phillips's Rivington Blue Coat—owner's Floss, Aug. 25, '95.
 Rivington Bee, '96, b. Mr. C. A. Phillips's, by Mr. W. Calves's Binton Victor—owner's Busy, March 10, '96.
 Rivington Sue, '96, b. Mr. C. A. Phillips's, by Mr. W. Calves's Binton Victor—owner's Busy, March 10, '96.
 St. Lythan's Flora, R. '97, b. Mr. C. Allen's (late Mr. Bees's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Tiverton Punch, '95, d. Mr. S. Darbey's, by Mr. Phillips's Rivington Signal—Miss L. Darbey's Tiverton Nellie, Nov. 12, '95.
 Woodbridge Jet, R. '97, b. Mr. B. Moore's (late Mr. G. Armistage's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

DACHSHUNDS.

Adelheid, '96, b. Mr. J. M. Turner's, by Mr. W. H. Cross's Police Constable—owner's Topsy, Aug. 13, '96.
 Beulah, '96, b. Mr. C. M. Berkeley's (late Mr. N. D. Smith's), by Mr. J. C. Henderson's King Sol—late owner's Superba, Aug. 20, '96.
 Black Bread, '96, b. Capt. and Mrs. Barry's, by owner's Jack Twopenny—their Merrylegs, July 4, '96.
 Bob Fitzsimmons, '96, d. Mr. C. Bryant's, by Mr. Smyth's Kron Prinz—owner's Maude, Aug. 3, '96.
 Brander, '96, d. Mr. C. M. Berkeley's (late Mr. J. C. Henderson's), by late owner's King Sol—his Dorothy Vernon, March 17, '96.
 Brittle Biscuit, '96, b. Capt. and Mrs. Barry's (late Mr. H. Jones's), by late owner's Jackdaw—his Pink Pearl, '94, April 24, '96.
 Clifton Prince, '96, d. Mr. J. H. Edkins's (late Mr. W. Barnett's), by Mrs. Warrick's Zipp—late owner's Judy, Aug. 2, '96.
 Court Ball, '96, d. Mr. C. Bryant's, by Mr. Smyth's Kron Prinz—owner's Emily Bryant, June 3, '96.
 Damborg, '96, d. Mr. D. C. Spencer's, by Mr. T. H. B. Boulderson's Stickleback—Mr. H. Martini's Za Za, May 12, '96.
 Franziska, '96, b. Mr. J. M. Turner's, by Mr. W. H. Cross's Police Constable—owner's Topsy, Aug. 13, '96.
 Hyndman Bella, R. '97, b. Mr. C. H. Wood's (late Mr. Doria's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Kankan Coako, '96, d. Hon. E. Loch's (late Mr. J. Smuto's), by Jim Crow—late owner's Zaeo, June, '93.
 Lady Florence, '96, b. Mr. J. Cragg's, by Mr. J. Cockerill's Cloister, '95—owner's Lady de Norine, March 25, '96.
 Lady Kitty, '96, b. Lieut-General H. R. Tison's, by Capt. Barry's Jack Twopenny—owner's Lady Thyr, July 24, '96.
 Miss May, '94, b. Mrs. E. Davies's (late Mr. H. W. Daniell's), by Mr. E. D. McDougal's Yan Yean—Ulla Dulla, July 4, '94.
 Monchoe, '96, b. Mr. G. F. de Caen's (late Mr. A. Fitzmaurice's), by Mr. Maxwell's unknown dog—Capt. Barry's Freda, July 1, '96.
 Norman, '96, d. Mr. A. T. Forgie's, by Mr. T. H. B. Boulderson's Stickleback—Mr. H. Martini's Za Za, May 12, '96.
 Pless, '96, d. Mr. Justice Ross's (late Mr. C. Bryant's), by Mr. Smyth's Kron Prinz—late owner's Emily Bryant, June 3, '96.
 Prince Kruger, '96, d. Mr. J. Cragg's, by Mr. J. Cockerill's Cloister, '95—owner's Lady de Norine, March 25, '96.
 Pritz, R. '97, d. Mr. J. Jackson's (late Mr. J. Davies's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Salamander, '96, d. Mr. Syr's, by Mr. E. S. Woodiwiss's Pterodactyl—owner's Hoyden, June 4, '96.
 Scutator, '96, d. Mr. Syr's, by Mr. E. S. Woodiwiss's Pterodactyl—owner's Hoyden, June 4, '96.
 Shardlow Belle, '97, b. Mr. A. J. Macdonald's (late Mrs. A. Gilbert's), by Mrs. S. M. Blackston's Bon Bon—late owner's Schakhe, Jan. 6, '97.
 Solos, '96, d. Mrs. F. Pearce's, by owner's King Sol—Mr. Moore's Brownie, Dec. 6, '96.
 Wadding, '96, d. Mr. E. S. Woodiwiss's, by owner's Wamba—his Waxwing, Sept. 5, '95.
 Wamba, '94 (late Faxe-zu-Von-Blumenthal), d. Mr. E. S. Woodiwiss's (late Mr. P. Roensengen's), by late owner's Hansel—his Dina E., May 5, '94.

MASTIFFS.

Beatrice, '94 (late Rathgar Dneboos), b. Mr. J. J. Burke's (late Mr. T. J. English's), by Mr. T. Corlew's Hector—late owner's Gaiety Girl, Sept. 26, '94.
 Lady Juno, '96, b. Mr. J. Corbett's (late Mr. A. W. Lucas's), by late owner's Petrarch—his Lady Boss, Nov. 29, '96.
 Parkfield Hector, '94, d. Mrs. E. M. Pike's (late Mr. W. N. Higgs's Lord Stafford—Mr. P. A. Mann's Lady Constance, April 6, '94).
 Sir Antony, '96, d. Mr. A. D. Sutcliffe's, by Mr. A. J. Thorpe's Mark Antony—Mr. H. Wilkinson's Lady Constable, June 6, '96.

ST. BERNARDS (ROUGH).

Barnett Jestema, '97, b. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Baron Gloucester, '96, d. Mr. H. Philip's (late Mr. J. B. Carliss's), by Capt. Hargreaves's Sir Hereward—late owner's Lady Canova, April 22, '96.
 Beppo, '94, d. Dr. W. A. H. Egerton's (late Mr. C. Steelfox's), by Mr. P. Swainson's Barrovian Wonder—daisy, Oct. 24, '94.
 Blackgate Prince, '96, d. Mr. T. Hall's (late Mr. Vasey's), by Mr. R. Rawlings's Lord Dale—late owner's Lily of Lumley, June 11, '96.

Bray Lion, R. '97, d. Mr. T. Campbell's (late Professor Andre's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Caeran Girl, '94, b. Mr. F. Martin's, by John Gilpin—Mr. J. J. Ames's Bella, Aug. 13, '94.
 Coligny, '96, d. Mr. J. Carter's, by Mr. G. E. Robinson's Roswal—owner's Dame Barbara, April 25, '96.
 Duke of Maidens, '96, d. Mr. Anstey's, by Mr. W. Elias's Islwyn—Mr. J. Middleton's Lady, Feb. 14, '96.
 Duke of Rutland, '95, d. Mr. J. Ward's (late Mr. Kitchen's), by Mr. C. E. King's Duke of Althorpe—late owner's Floe, March 4, '95.
 Faithful, '96, b. Mr. J. Woodcock's (late Mr. B. Bates's), by Mr. D. Darby's Hector—late owner's Duchess of Maravilla, '93, June 18, '96.
 Gelert Rhonda Boy, '96, d. Mr. F. W. Walker's (late Miss Birch's), by Duke of York III.—Ton Pentre Leah, Jan. 10, '96.
 Gipsy Belle, '96, b. Messrs P. W. Bryson and R. Godwin's, by Messrs T. and W. Pywell's Montezuma—Mr. W. Bromley's Evington Bessie, '94, April 20, '96.
 Gorton Duke, '96, d. Mr. W. Machin's (late Mr. J. Thompson's), by Mr. A. Hinchcliffe's Thomond—General Favorite, March 23, '96.
 Jacques, '95, d. Mr. J. Cardy's (late Mr. R. J. Foster's), by owner's Young Maringo—Airdienne, Feb. 20, '95.
 Lady Alice Dudley, '96, b. Mr. E. H. Bower's (late Mr. B. S. Nobby's), by The Bard—late owner's Lamby, March 21, '96.
 Lady Emily, '96, b. Mr. J. Bradbury's, by Mr. J. B. Lavender's Handworth Donny—owner's Vera, June 8, '96.
 Lady Ena, '96, b. Mr. W. Turner's (late Mr. F. S. C. Turner's), by Mr. S. A. Sant's Lord Brassey—late owner's Queen Jura II., Jan. 14, '96.
 Lady Kerrison, '93, b. Mr. J. Carter's, by Mr. G. E. Robinson's Roswal—Miss M. Nailer's Dame Barbara, April 25, '96.
 Lady Mithull, '97, b. Mr. R. Ripley's, jun., by Mount Hecla—Mr. Green's Mary Anderson, May 11, '97.
 Lady Selina, '97, b. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Lady Sheel, '97, b. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Lord Broad Gill, '97, d. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Lord Dennison, '96, d. Mr. T. H. Holman's, by Mr. E. Stamford's Don Pedro III—owner's Lady Mabel, July 12, '96.
 Lord Glenville, '96, d. Mrs. G. W. Ruddock's (late Mr. F. T. C. Turner's), by Mr. J. Mellor's Lord Ruskin—late owner's Queen Jura II., Aug. 5, '96.
 Park House Victor, '92, d. Mr. A. Jackson's, by Mardo The Hunter—Mr. T. W. Copeland's Lady Bernard, Aug. 16, '92.
 Portbos, '96, d. Mr. A. Subert's (late Mr. P. Swainson's), by late owner's Swiss Boy—his Finchley Beauty, Dec. 30, '96.
 Prince Boudow, '97, d. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Prince Hiram, '97, d. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Princess Annie May, '97, b. Mr. B. Andrews's, by Mr. Duxon's Lord Frill—owner's Vic, Jan. 22, '97.
 Princess Beauty, '94, b. Mr. T. Allen's, by Mr. L. Briggs's Vicar of Bray—owner's Lady Lawrence, April 23, '94.
 Princess Prudence, '96, b. Mr. E. H. Wallbrook's (late Mr. F. S. C. Turner's), by Mr. J. Mellor's Lord Ruskin—late owner's Queen Jura III., Aug. 5, '96.
 Queen of England, '96, b. Mr. P. R. Birks's (late Mr. C. W. Pearson's), by Duke of Florence—late owner's Lady Monteith, Sept. 11, '96.
 Quentin, '94, d. Mr. J. F. Knott's (late Mr. P. Swainson's), by late owner's Barrovian Wonder—his Daisy, July, '94.
 Rosa Lee, '94, b. Mr. J. A. Shaw's, by Basil—Mr. D. Williams's Rose, Oct. 1, '94.
 Royal Scot, '93, d. Mr. C. S. Pitt's (late Mr. J. Crank's), by Mr. S. W. Smith's Scottish Prince—Mr. Jackson's Princess Jura, Feb. 16, '93.
 Vashiti, '91, b. Mr. W. Collier's, by Mr. W. Harvey's Big Ben—owner's Juno, May 17, '91.
 Wiltshire Ben, '96, d. Mr. E. B. Humphrey's (late Mr. S. B. Foss's), by late owner's Duke of Gloucester—Mr. H. Harry's Cleopatra, April 18, '96.
 Wolfram, '96, d. Messrs G. and B. Inman and Walmesley's, by owner's Stranger (The)—Mr. G. Inman's Anitra, May 11, '96.

ST. BERNARDS (SMOOTH).

Angelus, '95, d. Mr. R. Doyle's, by Mr. H. Gort's Wrinkles—his Miss May, Oct. 19, '95.
 Earl of Huntingdon, '96, d. Mr. E. Fyne's (late Messrs. T. and W. Pywell's), by late owner's Montezuma, their La Belle '94, Sept. 28, '96.
 Oakley Queen, '95, b. Mr. C. Claridge's, by Mr. J. M. Tracey's Waterman—Mr. A. Ferguson's Dame Margery, May 2, '95.

King of the North, '96, d, Mr W. Shaw's (late Mr Hillier's), (ped. unknown), May 1, '96.
Tullus Ostilius, '96, d, Mr W. Nell's (late Mr A. C. Hamilton's), by Marco—Countess, Oct. 6, '96.
Whitehill Ivo, '96, d, Mr C. Longshaw's (late Mr J. S. W. Harding's), by Mr W. T. Lord's Ivo—Mr J. Bruce's Princess of Durham, April 18, '96.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Beautiful Lady, '94, b, Mr J. E. Roberts's (late Mr Raban's), by Mr T. Mansfield's Court Royal—his Sea Nymph, Feb. 23, '94.
Birtley Countess, '95, b, Mr R. A. Greenwell's, by Mr W. C. King's King Stuart—owner's Lady Nora, July 24, '95.
Nidderdale Don, '95, d, Rev. T. Harrison's, by Mr J. Calland's Leopold—Mr W. Hodgson's Carry, Dec. 5, '95.
Osman, '95, d, Mr T. C. McCulloch's (late Mr A. J. Rendle's), by Merry Boy—Duchess of York, '95.
Pirate Dick, '96, d, Mr R. A. Carswell's, by Mr W. C. King's King Stuart—owner's Princess May, April 18, '96.
Porpoise King, '96, d, Mr R. A. Carswell's, by owner's Grimbrian—his Daisy, July 20, '96.
Porpoise Queen, '96, b, Mr R. A. Carswell's, by owner's Grimbrian—his Daisy, July 20, '96.
Pride of Newland, '95, b, Mr G. Linskill's, by Dr Jolly's Pirate Chief—owner's Nell, Aug. 3, '95.
Princess Olga, '96, b, Mr A. E. Burgess's (late Mr O. Owen's), by Mr Dixon's Finchley Prince—late owner's Snowstorm, June 3, '96.
Troutbrook Duchess, '96, b, Mrs W. T. Gent's, by owner's Ruler—her Hope, June 20, '96.
Wolf of Galway, '96, d, Mr G. H. Vazey's (late Mr J. Clark's), by Mr O. Bradley's Donavan—late owner's Black Duck, May 20, '96.
Yachtsman, '95, d, Mrs A. Mansfield's (late Mrs Cross's), by owner's Triumph—Mr J. Thompson's Wild Rose, March 6, '95.

DALMATIANS.

Circus Girl, R. '97, b, Mr E. T. Parker's (late Mr Ackroyd's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Lively, '94, d, The Earl of Drogheda's, by Sir Thomas Acland's Prince—his Bell, May, '94.
Maid of Athens, '96, b, Mr W. B. Herman's (late Mrs J. H. Todd's), by Mr Turner's Acrobat—late owner's Morecambe Rose, June 29, '96.
Premier, '96, d, Mr R. Llewellyn's, by Mr Mercer's Charles Dickens—Mr Birtles' unknown bitch, Feb. '95.
Teddington spoils, '95, d, Mr G. E. C. Beale's (ped. unknown), Sept., '95.

COLLIES (ROUGH).

Andervion Cyril, '97, d, Dr F. W. Mann's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Southport Perfection—owner's Andervion Nell, Feb. 22, '97.
Andervion Marcus Superbus, '97, d, Mrs F. W. Mann's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Southport Perfection—Dr F. W. Mann's Andervion Nell, Feb. 22, '97.
Andervion Mercia, '97, b, Dr F. W. Mann's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Southport Perfection—owner's Andervion Nell, Feb. 22, '97.
Annandale Rover, '96, d, Mrs J. H. Jacques's (late Mr J. N. Anderson's), by Mr J. Roxburgh's Annandale Pilot—his Annandale Flower, April 7, '96.
Archie Boy, '96, d, Mr A. White's, by Mr H. E. Stockdale's Cardiff Wonder—owner's Princess May, June 21, '96.
Argivina, '94, d, Mr J. Smith's, by owner's Tyrone—his Tyrone Florrie, Aug. 30, '94.
Ashford Count, '96, d, Mr H. E. Smith's, by Mr A. Warner's Ashford Fox—owner's Countess of Ashford, June 20, '96.
Ashton Boy, '96, d, Mr E. Hurst's, by Mr W. Atkinson's Scot—Mr W. Atkinson's Sweetheart, Feb. 23, '96.
Bamford Nun-Nicer, '96, b, Mr J. Ashworth's (late Mr C. Pearson's), by Mr R. Rudman's Spotland Non-Such—Mr Roston's Beauty, July 5, '96.
Bath Marvel, '96, d, Mr T. Morgan's (late Mr H. Coombs's), by Messrs Smith and Coomb's Finsbury Don—late owner's Bath Nell, Aug. 29, '96.
Bath Road Boy, '96, d, Mr J. Harrison's, by Mr Stiles's Scarisbrick Fox—Mr W. Hackett's Kettering Lolo II., Aug. 8, '96.
Belfield Barrister, '95, d, Mr J. Baron's (late Mr T. Holt's), by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—late owner's Castleton Maggie, Dec. 27, '95.
Bolton Perfection, '96, d, Mr D. Walker's, by Mr J. Taylor's Darwin Hero—owner's Bolton Jessie, June 19, '96.
Bridgetown, R. '97, d, Mrs H. C. Phillips's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Cairn Gem, '96, b, Messrs Clark and Scott's (late Messrs Murray and McGowan's), by Messrs Pollock Bros.' Doon Fanny—Mr W. Nimmo's Doon Rose, May 7, '96.
Chelven Lass, '96, b, Mr E. Wellershoff's, by White Fox—Miss Muffet, Dec., '95.

Chancellor Cigar, '95, d, Mr W. J. Heatley's (late Mr A. Cave's), by Mr W. D. Key's Sefton Cigar—Mr E. Williams's Upton Lassie, June 12, '95.
Cheviot Nonsuch, '96, d, Mr W. F. Barry's, by Mr H. L. Schultz's Cheviot Masterpiece—owner's Cheviot Flash, July 8, '96.
Chiltern Coquette, '96, b, Mr C. Hubbard's, by Mr J. W. Gardener's Snuffel-Titch—owner's Chiltern Lady, Oct. 8, '96.
Choopatra, '96, b, Mr W. R. Jackson's, by Mr W. Beddoe's Trumpeter, '94—Mr J. Jackson's Bailey Queen, May 5, '96.
Club Lassie, '96, b, Mrs Sutton's, by Mr W. Byrne's Quinsboro Merit—Capt J. H. Patrickson's Duncrain Beauty, July 6, '96.
Collington Mischief, '95, b, Rev E. L. Child-Freeman's, by Mr F. B. Craven's Doon Perfection—owner's Collington, Jan. 5, '96.
Cowslip, '96, b, Mr J. Evans's (late Mr A. H. Symonds's), by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—late owner's Cuckoo Grace, '95, Sept. 1, '96.
Credition Trilby, '96, b, Mr W. Long's (late Mr H. T. Brown's), by Mr F. W. Waterman's Roderick Dhu—late owner's Saltmoor Belle, Feb. 26, '96.
Crofts Bank Beauty, '96, b, Mr C. C. Hooley's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Emerald—Mr J. T. Meadowcroft's Tabby Belle, May 11, '96.
Crosby Lassie, '95, b, Mr A. S. Black's (late Mr C. I. Poppitt's), by Merry Ino—Newport Flo, Aug. 31, '95.
Denton Doctor, '96, d, Mrs E. Nixon's, by Mr Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—Mr R. Milburn's Brampton Floss, April 29, '96.
Derby King, '96, d, Mr L. Bandot's (late Mr H. C. Schultz's), by late owner's Cheviot Masterpiece—Clay Bridge Beauty, Dec. 1, '96.
Derby Rover, '96, d, Madame la Comtesse de la Falaise's (late Mr H. C. Schultz's), by Woodend Byron—Florence, March 25, '96.
Dolphin Ralph, '96, d, Mr W. S. Henchie's (late Mr T. Stewart's), by late owner's Oswald Ralph—Rosemount Nellie, March 1, '96.
Don Defender, '96, d, Messrs Pollock Bros., by owner's Doon Marvel—their Doon Seabreeze, March 25, '96.
Donard, '96, d, Mrs H. E. Evans's, by Mr J. Morrison's Laddie of Narrow Water—Mr G. McClymont's Juno of Fort, May 21, '96.
Donna Rita, '94, b, Mr I. J. Bloomfield's, by owner's Mountain Heather—his Tamar, Sept. 10, '94.
Dorset Swell, '94, d, Mr H. A. Bryant's, by Mr Megson's Edgbaston Marvel—Queen, Nov., '94.
Dowie Den, '96, b, Mr F. Byerman's, by owner's Lilburn Marvel—his Miss Perfection, Dec. 20, '96.
Downpatrick, '96, d, Mr D. Adams's (late Mr W. Stall's), by Mr Blavis's Lincock Laddie—late owner's Whitcote, Sept. 16, '96.
Duchess of Panmure, '96, b, Mr A. Macaire's (late Mr Panmure-Gordon's), by Mrs Gordon's Ian of Ruthven—late owner's Carrick Alexandra, May 13, '96.
Edgbaston Queen, '96 (late Dalmeny Lass, '95), b, Mr C. H. Wheeler's (late Mr Tanner's), by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Duke—Warstock Bess, April 1, '96.
Edinburgh Wolf, '96, d, Dr C. M. Coates's, by Mr Waterman's Roderick Dhu—owner's Fox, July 18, '96.
Edmonstone Czar, '96, d, Mr C. Cook's, by Mr E. H. Ranson's Edgbaston Fox—owner's Gipsy Maid, Sept. 23, '96.
Edmonstone Czarina, '96, b, Mr C. Cook's, by Mr E. H. Ranson's Edgbaston Fox—owner's Gipsy Maid, Sept. 23, '96.
Emerald Lily, '96, b, Mr T. Pinche's (late Mr T. Nevett's), by Mr Megson's Major Alexander—late owner's Patricroft Bess, July 22, '96.
Errigle, '96, d, Mr R. J. Smith's (late Mr W. Troup's), (ped. unknown), July 3, '96.
Excellio, R. '97, d, Mrs A. Nicholls's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Fair Bessie, R. '97, b, Mr R. Rowand's (late Mr H. McKenzie's), by Scotland's Mist—late owner's Maid of Kilredder (date of birth unknown).
Faithful Daisy, '96, b, Mr E. Ziemann's, by Mr W. Smart's Leigham Prince—his Streatham Mab, April 9, '96.
Fern Bank Nero, '96, d, Mr G. H. Bostock's (late Mr J. Haworth's), by late owner's Fern Bank Perfection—his Lady Gowan, June 20, '96.
Fern Bank Thunderstorm, '96, d, Mr T. H. Caravel's (late Mr J. Haworth's), by late owner's Fern Bank Perfection—his Humber Flossie, June 8, '96.
Field Milkmaid, '96, b, Miss E. E. Ramsden's, by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—Mr J. Stout's Dacre Dairymaid, June 6, '96.
Flinton Wonder, '96, d, Mr J. A. Boardall's (late Mr T. P. Breakey's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Southport Perfection—late owner's Portington Beauty, July 1, '96.
Flycot, '94, b, Mr D. Dean's, by Mr Elke's Lincoln Star—Mr F. Lightbown's Miss Why, Aug. 28, '94.

Foxhall Betty, '95, b, Mr H. Cornall's, by Messrs J. M. and J. E. Wignall's Chaubert—owner's Dorothy II.
Glenn Water, '96, d, Mr C. E. Whittle's (late Mr H. W. Bennett's), by Mr Crabtree's Roderick of Ruthven—late owner's Gemakins, June 22, '95.
Green Croft Bess, '96, b, Mr H. Rees's (late Mr W. Fisher's), by late owner's Southport Plato—his Lady Craven, July 2, '96.
Hampshire Lass, '97, b, Mr C. Cooper's (late Mr Smith's), by Mr J. T. Bancroft's Carrick Wonder—late owner's Haworth Dolly, Jan. 2, '97.
Hampton Light, '97, d, Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
Happy Jack, '96, d, Mr F. W. Slater's, by Messrs Wignall's Rothschild—Mr S. Louder's Rachel, May 6, '96.
Harrow Flirt, '96, b, Mr F. H. Brown's, by Mr Jolly's Ormskirk Marksman—owner's Harrow Queen, June 2, '96.
Harrow Perfection, '96, d, Mr D. M. Robert's, by owner's Spotland Wonder, '95—his Harrow Princess, Sept. 10, '96.
Heather Mary, '96, b, Mr R. Chapman's, by Mr E. Wheeler's Bar None—owner's Heather Fancy, May 1, '96.
Heathland Laddie, '95, d, Mr G. J. Brown's, by Mr F. B. Craven's Heather Ralph—Mr H. Brigham's Kelpie Vixen, June 27, '95.
Herbert Perfection, '96, d, Mrs E. Greene's, by Mr W. Batty's Glen Briar—Mr H. C. Tisdall's Roseen, Jan. 14, '96.
Hereford Daisy, '96, b, Mr R. Millar's (late Mr C. F. Copeman's), by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Edgbaston Criterion—Mr C. A. Baylis's Ipsley Gem, May 30, '96.
Hereford Sultan, '96, d, Mr R. Millar's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Major Alexander—owner's Wye Valley Queen, July 30, '96.
Heron, '94, d, Mr A. Fulton's (late Mr J. Craig's), by Heather Luck—late owner's Nannie, Nov. 12, '94.
Herr Max, '95, d, Mr M. Prior's (late Mr M. Braddell's), by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Goldfinder—late owner's Lagan Comely, July 20, '96.
Holbeck Perfection, '96, b, Mr J. W. Spedding's, by Roxburgh Perfection—Mr A. Steele's Rose of Tweedside, March 14, '96.
Hoddest Pomeroy, '96, d, Mr H. Bates's, by Mrs S. Reid's Tyrone Charles—her Queen's Place Brockley, June 17, '96.
Holloway Jeff, '94, d, Mr J. H. Greig's, by Messrs Rae and Parsons's Great Gun—their Newmarket Pride, Aug., '94.
Holme Valley Pansy, '96, b, Messrs T. and E. Raye's, by Mr Holdsworth's Finsbury Captain—Mr Staker's Marsh Beauty, June 3, '96.
Hoo Grey Pansy, '96, b, Miss M. Garnett's, by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Fox—owner's Grove Sweet Lavender, May 1, '96.
Hoo Moon Shine, '96, d, Miss M. Garnett's, by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Fox—owner's Grove Sweet Lavender, May 1, '96.
Hoo Quick Silver, '96, b, Miss M. Garnett's, by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Fox—owner's Grove Sweet Lavender, May 1, '96.
Hoo Silver Bangle, '96, b, Miss M. Garnett's, by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Fox—owner's Grove Sweet Lavender, May 1, '96.
Hoo Silver Light, '96, b, Miss M. Garnett's, by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Fox—owner's Grove Sweet Lavender, May 1, '96.
Hoo Symmetry, '96, d, Miss M. Garnett's, by Mr F. Barlow's Yardley Blue Fox—owner's Grove Sweet Lavender, May 1, '96.
Huddersfield Dinah, '95, b, Mr J. Towson's, by Mr E. T. Kaye's Southport Supremacy—owner's Huddersfield Lady, May 3, '95.
Inglewood Goliath, '96, d, Mr J. Kidd's, by Mr Threlfall's Darwin Goliath—owner's Inglewood Ruby, July 16, '96.
Inglewood Madge, '96, b, Mr J. Kidd's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—Mr C. R. Corbould's Rennie Travona, May 26, '96.
Islington Ted, '95, d, Mr Geo. Billier's, by Mr Reynolds's Duncan Dean—owner's Bonnie Bess, Dec. 4, '95.
Jack Northampton, R. '97, d, Mrs M. G. Moore's (late Mr W. R. Birney's), by Mont Blanc—Fanny.
Jacko, '96, d, Mrs J. J. Giltrap's, by Mr W. Byrne's Quinsboro Merit—owner's Merion Fanny, July 20, '96.
Kewwick Prince, '96, d, Mr Allison's, by Mr Lee's Eclipse Laddie—Mr Livingston's Kelpie, May 30, '96.
Kearsley Perfection, '96, d, Mr N. Sharples's, by Bridgewater Perfection—Mr Thorp's Kearsley Jimmie, April 5, '96.
Kilmeny Chieftain, '96, d, Mr G. Murray-Wilson's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—owner's Lady Kilmeny, May 27, '96.
Kilmeny Gem, '96, b, Mr G. M. Wilson's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—owner's Kilmeny Jess, Aug. 29, '96.

- Kilmenny Vixen, '96, b. Mr G. M. Wilson's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—owner's Lady Kilmenny, May 27, '96.
- Kimotee Dainty Love, '96 (late Barwell Kitty, '96), b. Rev C. Rodwell's (late Mr J. Powers's), by Mr A. Withers's Waverley Marvel—Lassie, May 28, '96.
- Kirkdale's Glory, '93, Mr T. Hesketh's (ped. unknown), June 13, '93.
- Knave of Diamonds, '96, d. Miss Taylor's (late Mr Stret. h's), by late owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Nellie, Nov. 18, '93.
- Knarebro' Queen, '96, b. Mr F. J. Seaton's, by Mr Daniels's Prince II.—Mr A. J. Seaton's Daisy, June 12, '96.
- Knockinchen, '93, b. Major M. J. Kenny's, by owner's Parbold Primate—his Fibre, June 13, '96.
- Lady Ashford, '95, b. Mr Geo. C. Allen's, by Mr Rush's Rynash Bob—Mr A. Warner's Ashford Lass, Jan. 10, '95.
- Lady Bute, '93, b. Mr F. C. Ward's, by Mr Davis's Bonnie—Mr E. M. Lewis's Fishguard Belle, Sept. 20, '94.
- Lady Coquette, '96, b. Dr V. L. Ardagh's (late Mr J. Jack's), by Lord Greville's Comte Hert—late owner's Primula, '93, Aug. 15, '91.
- Lady Evington, '96, b. Mr W. Massey's (late Mr A. Lindley's), by Mr Appleton's Barwell Monarch—late owner's Haslemere Floss, Sept. 16, '96.
- Lady Gwendoline, '96, b. Mr C. H. Goddard's, by Mr E. Appleton's Barwell Monarch—owner's Midget II., Dec. 1, '96.
- Lady Palmerston, '96, b. Dr V. L. Ardagh's (late Mr T. F. Marchant's), by Dan—Molay Lass, July 29, '96.
- Lady Tout, '97, b. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Lang Syne, '96, d. Mr A. E. Harper's (late Mr W. F. Hind's), by Mr J. Hind's Garry—late owner's Bessie, Aug. 28, '95.
- Liburn Gem, '96, b. Mr F. Byerman's, by owner's Liburn Marvel—his Miss Perfection, Dec. 20, '93.
- Limerick Jack, '96, d. Major M. J. Kenny's, by owner's Parbold Primate—his Fibre, June 13, '96.
- Little Scot, '96, d. Mr J. Radford's, by Mr W. Salt's Little Gunner, '95—Mr Eaton's Egerton Ripple, July 8, '96.
- Liverpool Duchess, '96, b. Mr S. Hollowood's (late Mr Coates's), by Mr Lester's Glen—late owner's Gladys, April 8, '96.
- Liverpool Lilly, '96, b. Mr H. Harrison's, by Mr T. Topham—Mr B. Reid's Daisy, Feb. 20, '96.
- Llandaff Flirt, '96, b. Mr J. M. Hutchings's (late Mr A. T. Wilcox's), by Mr Morris's Auckland Athol—late owner's Flossy, March 30, '96.
- Lord Donald Clivebrook, '96, d. Mr H. Kern's, by Mr W. H. Day's Lord Clivebrook—Mr J. N. Anderson's Rytan Star, Aug. 23, '95.
- Lord Reaby, '96, d. Mr T. Potter's (late Mr A. H. Megson's), by late owner's Southport Perfection—his Maid of Athens, May 17, '96.
- Luath, '96, d. Mr J. T. Donald's (late Lieut Mackenzie's), by Mr Mitchell's Johnnie—his Diane, July 24, '96.
- Luciana, '96, b. Mr A. H. Hubbard's (late Rev C. Rodwell's), by late owner's Kimotee Acrobat—his Foxhill Lass, Oct. 6, '96.
- Maidstone Neil, '96, b. Mr G. Allen's (late Mr Hogg's), by Mr Rust's Oakbank Perfection—late owner's Marden Lass, Sept. 13, '96.
- Malcolm Canmore, '96, d. Mrs L. M. Pope's, by Mr C. E. Berry's Barwell Batchler—Mr Johnson's Floss, May 1, '96.
- Medlock Marilla, '96, b. Mr A. Douthwaite's, by owner's Medlock Perfection, '95—his Medlock Nell, April 24, '96.
- Minnie Palmer, '96, b. Major M. J. Kenny's (late Mr J. S. Gibson's), by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—late owner's Prescott Lass, June 6, '96.
- Miss Christo, '97, b. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Mitcham Rose, '96, d. Mr D. T. Gillespie's (late Mr W. W. Thomson's), by Lord Clivebrook—Rytan Star, Aug. 23, '95.
- Montague Ralph, '93, d. Mr S. Higgs's (late Mr Buchanan's), by Mr F. B. Craven's Heather Ralph—Mr R. McAllister's Miss Glennie, Dec. 9, '93.
- Moorland Nettle, '96, b. Mr G. E. Roddy's (late Capt R. Williamson's), by Southport Perfection—Mr R. Curry's Ayreshire Daisy, June 1, '96.
- Morsg, '96, b. Mr W. Collon's (late Mr W. Merry's), by owner's Tweed—late owner's By Glenbehar, March 13, '96.
- Nithsdale Prince, '96, d. Mr J. Petrie's (late Mr J. Roxburgh's), by Mr Agnew's Old Hall Blucher—late owner's Annandale Tib, Aug. 20, '95.
- Northern Wolf, '96, d. Mr E. T. James's (late Mrs H. Morgan's), by late owner's Ramsey Christie—her Chester Arline, Feb. 28, '96.
- Northland Chief, '96, Mrs S. Reid's, by owner's Tyrone Chriss—her Queen's Place, Brockley, June 17, '96.
- Northland Gem, '96, b. Mrs S. Reid's, by owner's Tyrone Chriss—her Queen's Place, Brockley, June 17, '96.
- Norwich Philox, '96, b. Mr F. J. Page's, by Mr B. Z. Wright's Parbold Physician—owner's Flossie IV., May 13, '93.
- Olympion Trix, '96, b. Messrs W. and F. C. Lomax's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Wellington—owner's Olympion Phyllis, June 24, '96.
- Ormskirk Adelaide, '96, b. Mr T. H. Stretch's, (late Mr A. McKenzie's), by owner's Ormskirk Goldfinder—late owner's Triple, May 4, '96.
- Ormskirk Commission, '96, d. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by owner's Ormskirk Goldfinder—Mr A. McKenzie's Triple, May 4, '96.
- Ormskirk Escimation, '96, b. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Ormskirk Hilda, July 11, '96.
- Ormskirk Ida, '96, b. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Ormskirk Jessamine, June 6, '96.
- Ormskirk Manifesto, '96, d. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Ormskirk Hilda, July 11, '96.
- Paderewsky of Drumrum, '96, d. Mr A. Simms's (late Mr W. S. out's), by late owner's Waverley Wonder—his Waverley Witch, June 11, '96.
- Parbold Jim, '96, d. Mr F. J. Page's, by Mr B. Z. Wright's Parbold Physician—owner's Flossie IV., May 13, '93.
- Parbold Smiler, '96, d. Mr H. Proctor's, by Mr Perkins's Parbold Peeder—owner's St. Helen, '95, Sept. 6, '95.
- Paris Scott, '96, d. Mr Lacombe's (late Mr H. C. Schultz's), by Mr W. F. Berry's Cheviot Hero—Sable May, Feb. 10, '96.
- Patricioff Tottie, '95, b. Mr T. Nevett's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Bendigo—owner's Patricioff Violet, Aug. 20, '95.
- Peckham Belle, '96, b. Mr T. H. Norton's, by Mr Roberts's Spotted Wonder—Mrs Wittington's Harrow Ruby, July 13, '96.
- Peggy of St. George's, '96, b. Mr S. Britton's, by Parbold Peggie—Hineley Mignonette, July 20, '95.
- Penrith Sunflower, '96, b. Mr T. W. Tallord's (late Mr T. Robinson's), by late owner's Scarsbrick Comet—his Scarsbrick Myflower, March 17, '93.
- Persephone, '96, b. Mr F. R. Saturley's (late Mr A. E. Chappell's), by Mr J. Scott's Annandale Pilot—late owner's Grand Duchess, Aug. 18, '96.
- Phoebe, '96, b. Mr H. Parker's, by Betchton Wonder—Mr C. Robinson's Stethforth Lassie, Jan. 6, '94.
- Phillips, '97, d. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Plym Rover, '96, d. Mr J. E. Churchward's (late Mr J. H. Haydon's), by Mr McKibbin's Heather Ralph—Mr C. Bentley's Fosse May, Jan. 4, '96.
- Pride of Craven, '96, d. Mr P. Rodger's, by Mr R. Thompson's Shepherd's Boy—Mr C. Barrett's Nell, April 5, '96.
- Prince Gielert, '96, d. Mr W. D. Davies's, by Childwick—Mr H. Button's Lady Cleveland, July 28, '96.
- Prince Ranji, '96, d. Mr A. Gray's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Mayor Alexander—Mrs A. Gray's Withnell Belle, March 21, '96.
- Protection, '96, d. Mr J. R. Gibson's, by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—owner's Prescott Lass, June 6, '96.
- Quinsboro Maple, '96, b. Mrs Gardiner's, by Mr Byrne's Quinsboro Merrit—Mr H. E. B. Nuttall's Maple, June 22, '96.
- Ratton, '96, d. Madame Bonnor's (late Mrs J. Rae's), by late owner's Great Gun—her Farningdon Dolly, Sept. 12, '95.
- Record Wonder, '96, d. Mr L. C. Wride's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Major Alexander—owner's Ladyship, '95, March 6, '96.
- Ribby Corn, '96, b. Mr A. Jolly's, by Mr J. Haworth's Fern Bank Perfection—owner's Ribby Mollie, July 1, '96.
- Rockwood Bar None, '96, d. Mr F. Mayfield's (late Mr A. Newton's), by late owner's Yardley Bar None—his Nottingham Dolly, July 5, '96.
- Rory of Cork St., '97, d. Miss M. Fry's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
- Rouverre, R. '97, d. Mr A. St. Claire's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
- Royal Record, '96, d. Mr L. C. Wride's, by Mr A. H. Megson's Major Alexander—owner's Ladyship, '95, March 6, '96.
- St. Fort, '97, d. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Saturn, '96, b. Mr S. C. Malthouse's (late Mr Elkington's), by Mr A. Filler's Upton Chimbo—late owner's Upton Daisy, April 1, '96.
- Sculp Delah, '96, b. Mr W. D. Gilchrist's, by Mr J. Robertson's Sculphmore—owner's Sculp Girlie, May 6, '96.
- Scot Mitford, '96, d. Mr J. D. Wood's, by Mr A. Thow's, jun., Invercauld Chief—Mr F. J. Yarrow's Marie, Sept. 25, '93.
- Sir Basil, '96, d. Mr W. E. Flirt's, by Mr F. Enbank's Liburn Charlie—owner's Liburn Nell, July 15, '93.
- Sir Roland, '96, d. Mr E. Swarbrick's (late Mr T. Rowlinson's), by late owner's Scarsbrick Comet—his Scarsbrick May Flower, March 17, '96.
- Sparto Duke, '96, d. Mr E. Lowther's (late Mr A. Swarbrick's), by Mr F. A. Copley's Hadfield Marvel—his Ormskirk Countess, March 18, '96.
- Springwood Hero, '96, d. Mr R. C. Illingworth's, by Mr W. Holdsworth's Finbury Pilot—Mr J. T. Grey's Frenchwood Daisy, July 2, '93.
- Starlight, '97, d. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Summerland Lady, '96, b. Mr J. Strangman's, by owner's Rockenham Romulus—his Rockenham Heather, May 3, '96.
- Summerland Niece, '96, b. Mr J. Strangman's, by owner's Rockenham Romulus—his Rockenham Heather, May 3, '96.
- Sweet Charlotte, '97, b. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Tarbock Wonder, '96, b. Mr A. Garnett's (late Mr D. Denn's), by Mr Eke's Lincoln Star—late owner's Flycatcher, '91, Sept. 14, '96.
- Tim Bob, '94, d. Mr B. Rowland's (late Mr T. Rowland's), by Mr R. P. Lloyd's Old Times—late owner's Fair Bessie, R. '97, Oct. 17, '94.
- Toss Up, '96, d. Mr J. Summers's (late Mr S. Johnson's), by Mr A. Woodward's Jack Brag—his Floss, Nov. 13, '96.
- Tosti, '96, b. Mr R. Ripley's, jun. (late Mrs J. Chesers), by Mr J. Wollfinch's Laddie—late owner's Mischief, Oct. 2, '96.
- Toto, '96, d. Rev Dr P. French's (late Rev Cooper's), by late owner's Pride of the Grange—his Roselle of Roselle, May 1, '96.
- Twilight, '96, b. Messrs Thompson and Oates's, by Mr W. Holdsworth's Finbury Pilot—Mr W. Grey's Rosslyn Poppy, July 3, '96.
- Ulster Shalah, '96, b. Capt T. W. Reynolds's (late Messrs J. and A. Sloan's), by Mr W. M. Dawson's Beesmont Bertram—late owner's Lady Clarissa, Sept. 16, '93.
- Valley King, '97, d. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Velleda, '96, b. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Higgs's Montague Blue Bear—owner's Amynta, June 19, '96.
- Vesta Tilley, '96, b. Major A. J. Kenny's (late Mr J. R. Gibson's), by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—late owner's Prescott Lass, June 6, '96.
- Vizior, '91, d. Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Higgs's Montague Blue Bear—owner's Valerie, June 12, '96.
- Waverley Marvel, '96, d. Mr A. Withers's (late Mr J. Merry's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Edgaston Marvel—Mr W. Young's Floss, Oct. 15, '93.
- Waverley Wand, '96, d. Mr W. Scott's, by owner's Waverley Wonder—his Waverley Witch, June 11, '96.
- Westwood Laddie, '96, d. Miss L. A. St. P. Orde's (late Mr T. H. Legg's), by Rev Hans F. Hamilton's Benedick—late owner's Bagendon Gem, Oct. 16, '95.
- Wesley Emerald, '96, d. Mr J. T. Meadowcroft's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Emerald—owner's Tabley Belle, May 11, '96.
- Wesley Gem, '96, b. Mr J. T. Meadowcroft's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Emerald—owner's Tabley Belle, May 11, '96.
- Wesley Jewel, '96, b. Mr J. T. Meadowcroft's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Emerald—owner's Tabley Belle, May 11, '96.
- Westbury Surprise, '96, b. Rev E. E. Matrauers's (late Mr E. Moss's), by Mr Papworth's Hamptone Squire—late owner's Westbury Guss, June 22, '96.
- Wexford Pride, '96, d. Mr P. P. Lawler's, by owner's Big Ben II.—his unnamed bitch, May 1, '96.
- Wexford Wonder, '96, d. Mr P. P. Lawler's, by owner's Big Ben II.—his unnamed bitch, May 1, '96.
- White Hawk, '97, d. Mr E. W. Reed's (late Mr G. Cohen's), by late owner's Tanner Cigar—owner's Queenie, Jan. 3, '97.
- Wicklow Lass, '96, b. Mr M. Simpson's (late Capt J. Paterson's), by Mr Byrne's Quinsboro Merit—late owner's Danairn Beauty, July 6, '96.
- Winton Murial, '96, b. Mr J. W. Blackburn's (late Mr R. Bradshaw's), by late owner's Bridgewater Perfection—his Barton Elsie, Nov. 20, '95.
- Yardley Blue Marie, '96, b. Mr F. Barlow's (late Mr Whellon's), by owner's Yardley Blue Star—late owner's Hollestone Daisy, July 4, '96.

Baxton Yarrow, '95, d. Mr G. Twigg's, by owner's
Admiral Vancouver - his Buxton Fly, July 24, '95.
Cape (The), '95, d. Mr A. Hyslop's, (lat. Messrs
Lowe and Roberts) by Mr A. D. Sutcliffe's
Heatherfield Tip - Mr T. Parker's Tyndale
Pearl, April 24, '96.
Heatherfield Linda, '96, b. Mr F. Hurst's by Mr T.
Moreton's Noble - owner's Heatherfield Ivy,
May 24, '96.
Heatherfield Popsie, '95, b. Mr F. Hurst's, by Mr
T. Moreton's Noble - owner's Heatherfield Ivy,
May 24, '96.

Hamford Mr., '96, p. Mr E. B. Atkinson's (late Mr. R. Burnes), by Mr T. Wallace's Woodland Ralph—his Ryton Queen, Jan. 23, '96.
Lady Morlin, '98, b. Mr T. Ackroyd's (late Mr Holden), by Horsforth Royal—Mr Walker's Guess, May 10, '95.
Lark, '95, d. Mr R. Jeremia's (late Mr E. Parry-Thomas's), by Mr F. Roberts's Watch—late owner's unnamed bitch, '95.
Ormskirk Crompton, '95, d. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Ormskirk Master, E. '95, July 27, '96.
Ormskirk Dunn, '95, b. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by Ormskirk Dunn, '95, b. Mr T. H. Stretch's, by owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Ormskirk Master, E. '95, July 27, '96.
Roderick Dhu, '95, d. Master J. H. Bonnyman's (late Mr McLennan's), by late owner's Moss—his Beauty, Jan. 18, '96.
Ryton Veto, '93, d. Mr T. Wallace's, by Mr J. Bell's Stanhope Veto—owner's Ryton Widow Aug. 25, '96.

Blue Bouncer, '80, d. Mr A. Sellwood's (late Mr C. B. Colman's) by Mr Dickson's Hawks-was owner's Bogie Girl, July 28, '86.
 Hobbes, '88, d. M. H. A. Clarke's, by Melton- owner's Gipsy, Oct. 5, '95.
 Bess Eye, '88, d. Mrs C. E. Fisher's, by owner's Sawbee—her Dame Trot, 6, Aug. 19, '98.
 Duchess of Towers, '88, b. Mr E. H. Watkins' (late Mr C. Williams') by Mr W. G. Wessler's Blue Prince—late owner's Daisy Sykes, Sept. 9, '95.
 Gipsy Bob B., '97, d. Mrs J. Dickson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Hoo Blue Jacket, '98, d. Miss M. Garnett's (late Mr Gates's), by Mr Stride's Yorrick—late owner's Lady Rags, April 10, '93.
 Hoo Blue Jacket, '98, d. Miss M. Garnett's (late Mr Gates's), by Mr Kinglake's Shepherd's Delight—late owner's Mop'll, October 20, '94.
 Hoo Sea Spray, '98, b. Miss M. Garnett's (late Mr Gates's), by Mr Stride's Yorrick—late owner's Mop, April 20, '93.
 John Churchill, '96, d. Miss Robertson-Walker's, by Mr C. Fisher's Sawbee—her Dame Trot, Aug. 19, '98.
 Kirkdale Blue Boy, '98, d. Mr J. Rogerson's, by Messrs. Naylor Bros'. Kirkdale Bingo—owner's Kirkdale Blue Bell, '94, May 31, '96.
 Lancashire Lass, '98, b. Messrs. Thickett and Shaw's, by Dr. G. McGill's Holm Bishop, '94—owner's Rosey Queen, '94, same date.
 Lady Anne Pompey, '94, d. Mr Keene's, by Mr Copeland's Windsor Liddle—his Lady, May 12, '98.

Marvel, '96, d. Mrs Herbert's (late Mr C. Frost's),
by County 800-Tunstead Gipp, June 24, '96.
Nellie Sykes, '96, d. Mr F. W. Wilmot's, by Mr H.
Dickson's Harkaway - owner's Daisy Sykes,
Mar 24, '96.
Fate, '96, b. h. by Mr F. Brown's (late Messrs
Aebst Bros.), by Mr W. Kerrison's Humping
Bob-late owner's Blue Girl, June 1, '95.
Peeler, '96, d. Mr P. R. Murless's, by Mr McGill's
Watch Boy-owner's Doll Wynn, July 22, '96.
Puebe, '96, b. Mr P. R. Murless's, by Mr McGill's
Watch Boy-owner's Doll Wynn, July 22, '96.
Pioneer, '96, d. Mr G. Long's (late Mr Collins's),
by Mr Dickson's Harkaway-late owner's Weasel,
Oct. 8, '95.
Prince Charming, '95, d. Mr E. H. Wilkins's
(late Mr F. Wilmot's), by Mr W. G. Wessner's
Daisy Prince-late owner's Daisy Sykes, Sept.
9, '96.
Richmond Lady, '96, b. Mr T. Coved's, by Mr
Dickson's Harkaway-Mr Cope's Lady Nydia,
Feb. 28, '96.
Sir, '96, d. Dr Edwards-Ker's, by owner's
Mr Staverton's Sir Dame Rachel, Aug. 20, '96.

Rosemary, R. '97, b. Mr H. Dickinson's (late Mr Harper's Jack's Delight—late owner's Gipsy (date of birth unknown).
Sally Smut, R. '97, b. Mr C. S. Carter's (late Mr H. Dickinson's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Sir Bromeswell, '96, d. Dr Edwardes-Ker's, former owner's Sir Staverton—his Dame Rachel. Aug. 20, '96.
Sir Stafford, '96, d. Mr E. Parry-Thomas's, former owner's Sir Berkeley—his Welsh Beauty, May 13, '96.
Sky Bay, '96, d. Mr J. Taylor's, b. Mr H. Dickinson's Sir James—Mrs F. Fosse's Birthday. Sept. 22, '96.
Sweet Marie, '96, b. Rev H. Farrer-Baynes's, b. Mr H. Dickinson's Hawkway—Mr T. Gray's Rumps. Aug. 12, '96.
Tying Ruff, '96, d. Mr W. Shepperson's (late Lord Bute's), b. Mr H. Dickinson's Hawkway—late owner's Ruff, April 18, '96.
Yorkshire Squire, '96, d. Mrs J. Brigham's, b. York-bire Squire, b. late Mrs J. Brigham's, former owner's Savendish Squire—her Lady May, July 23, '96.

Owen, '85, b. Mr. J. Murray; by Mr. Coxwell's
 Asha Swift—b. Mr. Dalziel's Lena, May, '93.
 Ashton Mischief, '96, b. Mr. J. Lees's (late Messrs
 Watson and Newsome's); by Sir Benjamin—b.
 W. Newsome's Nancy Lee, March 22, '96.
 Bandoline, '93, b. Mr. T. Lockhead's (late Mr.
 Ferriaday's); by Mr. Longmore's Orient Prince
 —b. June 8, '95.
 Belle Victoria, '98, b. Mr. J. Littlewood's (late
 Mr. G. Littlewood's); by Mr. Bybus—Sutton's
 Donax—late owner's Lady Capena, June 3, '96.
 Billy The Buccaneer, '96, d. Mr. G. H. Simpson's;
 by Mr. C. W. Hancock's Tiger—owner's Gipsy
 —b. June 8, '95.
 Bonny Cassel, '96, b. Mr. S. Foster's (late Mr. W.
 Spicer's); by Billy—Kate, Oct. 30, '96.
 Boy Blue, '96, d. Mr. H. Elliott's; by Mr. Green-
 wood's Facey Nelson—owner's Wild Daisy, June 28,
 '96.
 Bramble, '98, b. Mr. A. W. Noakes's; by Mr Pearl's
 Lord Grey—owner's Lady Lucy, May 8, '98.
 Brewery Carbine, '95 (late Carbine), d. Mr. R.
 Beardmore's (late Mr. J. Smith's); by Mr. A. S.
 Coxon's Cyclops—his Betsy Warrington, Feb. 21, '95.
 Brewery Chip, '96, b. Mr. R. Beardmore's (late
 Messrs Waters and Card's); by Mr. A. Wynn's
 Kemish Wonder—owner's Rustic Rose, Feb.
 17, '96.
 Brewery Gipsy, '95, b. Mr. R. Beardmore's (late
 Mr. J. Smith's); by Mr. W. S. Clark's Hawker—
 Strawberry Girl, Aug. 8, '95.
 Brewery Lady, '96, b. Mr. R. Beardmore's (late
 Mr. Lay's); by Mr. W. S. Clark's Fandango—
 late owner's Ma-de-Albany, April 30, '96.
 Brewery Nell, '95, b. Mr. R. Beardmore's (late
 Mr. J. Smith's); by Mr. W. S. Clark's Hawker—Mr.
 R. Gibson's Strawberry Girl, Aug. 8, '95.
 Brewery Queen, '95, b. Mr. R. Beardmore's (late
 Mr. J. Smith's); by Mr. S. Longmore's Orient Don-
 —b. May 19, '96.
 Brewery Rose, '92, b. Mr. R. Beardmore's (late
 Messrs Waters and Card's); by Mr. G. Raper's
 Rustic Sovereign—Mr. C. S. Chaudhli's Claudia,
 Dec. 1, '92.
 Brussels Fan, '96, b. Mr. G. Smaelen's (late Mr. L.
 N. Hodgson's); by Hicks—late owner's Emma,
 Jan. 19, '96.
 Brussels Greet, '98, b. Mr. G. Smaelen's; by owner's
 Lovelling—his Dabetsick, Feb. 8, '96.
 Chub, '96, b. Mr. H. Wildon's (late Mr. H. Schlafer-
 man's); by Mrs Brooks's Baby Bacchus—her
 Broemspring Alice, Aug. 28, '96.
 Detroit, '96, b. Mr. J. J. H. Van-sell's; by owner's
 Danielchen—his Dolores Dindan, Sept. 9, '96.
 Dottie, R. '97, b. Mr. T. G. Stevens's (late Mr.
 Doran's); by Satan II.—late owner's Scrum-
 gearer (date of birth unknown).

Doctor Bill, '94, d. Mr V. A. Holroyd's (late Mr H. B. Beet)'s, by Mr J. Davis's Bullring Lion, Dr Beutson's Fock, Aug. 16, '94.
 Duke of Bow, '98, d. Mr G. Ruby's, by Mr Haywood's Nobleman (The)-owner's Bow Poul, Nov. 1, '96.
 Earl of Bow, '98, d. Mr G. Wilby's, by Mr Haywood's Nobleman (The)-owner's B3w Poul, Nov. 1, '96.
 Ealdstone, '81, '98, d. Mr J. Dalziel's, by Mr Cassel's Owen Swift-owner's Lens, May 27, '96.
 Fa smille, '97, d. Mr J. Austen's, by Mr W. L. Smith's Don Fernando-Mrs L. Stewart's Delhi, Jan. 1, '97.
 Gipsy, '94, b. Mr G. Mayo's (late Mr King's), by Mr H. B. Beet's, by Mr G. Ruby's, by Mr Haywood's Nobleman (The)-owner's Bow Poul, Nov. 1, '96.
 Grafton Snow, '94, b. Mr J. Tomer's, by Mr Evanson's Squash-owner's Fenella, Nov. 26, '96.
 Haird Mo, '98, b. Mr H. Wormle's, by Mr Poole's Breeze - his Ashton Lion, Sept. 26, '96.

Lady Jane, '93, b. Mr. A. M. Hodgson's, by Mr. A. F. Williams's Boomerang-owner's Lyric, March 9, '96.
 Hard Hit, '95, d. Mr. A. M. Hodgson's, by Mr. A. F. Williams's Boomerang-owner's Lyric, March 9, '96.
 Hawksworth, '96, d. Miss L. M. Hodgson's, by owner's Hick's-hor Erma, April 28, '96.
 Hiarta, '96, d. Mr. A. F. A. Williams's, by M. F. Reeves's Stockwell-owner's Lorna, Oct. 5, '96.
 Horatio Nelson, '96, d. Mr. J. R. Pratt's, by Mr. R. J. Hartley's Age of Spades or Cyclops-Mr. F. Hinks's Lady, June 20, '96.
 Humble, '96, b. Mr. G. G. Tod's, by Mr. F. Reeves's Stockwell-owner's Chataleine, Jan. 27, '96.
 Ironclad (The), '94, b. Mr. R. W. Wood's (late Mr. E. Lindsay's), by Mr. Watson's Bruce III-Mr. Webster's Nell, April 10, '94.
 Johnny Jones, '96, d. Mr. E. Brock's, by Mr. W. H. Fortescue's Boom-day-owner's Minnie Josephine, '94, b. Mr. G. E. Haselcham's, by Mr. G. B. Murrell's King Orry-Maggie, Feb. 20, '91.
 Judy Nelson, '96 (late Judy Sykes), b. Mr. R. Hartley's (late Mr. H. Elliott's), by Mr. Greenwood's Facey Nelson-Wild Daisy, June 20, '96.
 Judy Sykes, '96, b. Mr. R. Hartley's (late Mr. H. Elliott's), by Mr. Greenwood's Facey Nelson-Wild Daisy, June 20, '96.
 Kitty Clover, '96, b. Mr. F. Goodman's, by Mr. J. B. Joel's Don Alexis-owner's Lady Mixx, Aug. 31, '96.
 Kitty Nelson, '93, b. Mr. R. Hartley's (late Mr. S. Woodiwiss's) by late owner's Outsider-Dryad, April 15, '93.
 Lady Richmond, '96, b. Mr. A. Smetton's, by owner's Reminder-Mr. W. Newton's May Queen, Sept. 10, '96.
 Lady Salano, '95 (late Wise Ethel, '95), b. Mr. F. Lambert's (late Mr. Hopkings's), by Mr. W. H. Ford's Don Salano-Mr. T. H. Greatbatch's Lady Ganton, May 17, '95.
 Lady Stretford, '96 (late Midget), b. Mr. L. B. Gronow's (late Rev. A. C. Madden's), by Aston Thorbould-Mr. Sherman's Judy II., June 12, '96.
 Lady Vernon, '96, b. Mr. A. Bill's, by Mr. F. Reeves's Stockwell-owner's Lady Addy, '93, June 24, '96.
 Latona, '95, b. Mr. A. F. A. Williams's, by Mr. F. Reeves's Stockwell-owner's Lwys, Oct. 5, '95.
 Lord Vernon, '93, d. Mr. A. Bell's, by Mr. F. Reeves's Stockwell-owner's Lady Addy, '93, June 24, '96.
 Marie Lloyd, '96, b. Mr. E. Brock's, by Mr. W. H. Fortescue's Boom-day-owner's Minnie Palmer, Sept. 27, '96.
 Millie, '96, b. Mr. G. G. Torrance's, by Imp-Mr. Peffer's Abdallah, July 10, '96.
 Miss Dacot, '96, b. Mr. R. Hartley's (late Mr. Threlfall's), by Mr. Belton's Dacot-Mr. G. W. Richards's Sheffield Doris, '94, Feb. 13, '96.
 Miss Minnie, '96, b. Mr. T. Marsh's, by Mr. A. F. Williams's Boomerang-Mr. A. M. Hodgson's Lyric, March 9, '96.
 Major Stockton, '96, b. Mr. J. Applebe's (late Mr. F. Beckett's), by late owner's Stockton-his Camberwell Moggy, Oct. 17, '96.
 Monarch of Bow, '96, d. Mr. G. Kirby's, by Mr. Haywood's Nobleman (The)-owner's B.W. Post Nov. 1, '96.
 Murnia, '96, b. Mr. J. Murray's, by Mr. D. Y. Cassel's Mr. G. G. Torrance's, by Imp-Mr. Peffer's Abdallah, July 10, '96.
 Nellie Farrer, '97, b. Mr. G. P. Everitt's, by Mr. A. Turner's Ted Grabber-his clashers Beauty, Jan. 13, '97.
 Newnham Cribbe, '96, d. Mr. J. A. Tregelles's (late Mr. A. Stephenson's), by Mr. E. Reeves's Cribbe-his Gratton Rose, Oct. 1, '96.
 Old Susan, '96, b. Mr. S. Hardaker's, by Mr. Ford's Don Salano-owner's Wasp, Oct. 8, '93.
 Pinfold Blue, '96, d. Mr. J. E. Worrall's (late Mr. S. B. Bolas's), by Mr. G. Meyrick's Dimboola-late owner's Una, Nov. 4, '96.
 Prince of Wales, '96, b. Mr. J. G. Faenbach's (late Mr. H. Barley's), by Mr. J. Toop's Slavin II.-late owner's Our Helmi, Sept. 27, '96.
 Progress, '93, d. Mr. A. Isaacs's, by Hero-Julgaria, Jan. 10, '93.
 Punch the Piper, '93, d. Mr. G. H. Simpson's (late Mr. B. M. Parker's), by Bob-Mr. J. Marks's Lily, June 1, '93.
 Queen, '96, b. Mr. J. Fox's, by Mr. A. Bell's Cliffo-Mr. J. T. Walley's Evenson, May 4, '96.
 Rebecca, '94, b. Mr. A. M. King's (late Mr. J. Sandall's, Jun.), by Mr. J. Ellis's Captain Jack-late owner's Hettie, Nov. 2, '94.
 Reckless Ruth, '95, b. Mr. W. L. Rylands's (late Mr. W. Silgham's), by late owner's Richard Lord, Nov. 2, '95.
 Sheffield Doris, '94, b. Mr. R. Hartley's (late Mr. G. W. Richards's), by Mr. G. G. Tod's Stretton-late owner's Sheffield Mab, '94.

Shogan, '94, d. Mr W. W. Whalley's (late Dr Todbery), by Mr F. Bateson's Rustic Sultan—Mr E. Hewlett's Boverl June 22, '94.
Shulamite (The), '95, b. Mr G. G. Tod's, by owner's Stiletto—his Rose of Sharon, April 18, '96.
Sir Tom, '96, d. Mrs S. Brown's (late Mr H. Burley's), by Mr Toop's Slavin II.—late owner's Our Helmsie, Sept. 27, '96.
Snowberry, '95, b. Mr H. T. Hyslop's (late Mr J. Waddy's), by Major-Princess Fido, June 19, '95.
Snowdron, '95, b. Mr N. W. Hudson's (late Mr G. Ollett's), by Monarch Lion—late owner's Lady Jannie, Dec. 29, '95.
Southampton Snowball, '96, b. Mr C. L. Bundy's, by Capt Holyoke's Coffee Cooler—his Sheba's Queen, Dec. 29, '96.
Spanish Lily, '96, b. Mr L. Crabtree's, by Mr J. S. Pybus-Sellon's Dimboola—owner's Wild Fairy, '92, March 28, '96.
Summerland Queen, '96, b. Mr H. M. Radcliffe's (late Mr V. O'Neill's), by late owner's General Marshall—his Lady Rachel, April 18, '96.
Thornbury Bess, '96, b. Mr Richardson's, by Mr F. Perks's Scarcrow—owner's Sweet Sauce, Dec. 2, '95.
Toby Twinkle, '96, d. Mr R. B. Kimber's, by Mr F. Beckett's Stockton—Mr Warty's Lady Ethel, Dec. 11, '94.
Vancouver Peter, R. '97, d. Mrs T. F. G. White's (late Mr B. Saverger's), by Mr Holliday's Royal King Urry—unnamed bitch (date of birth unknown).
Vowel, '96, b. Mr W. Gunn's (late Mr G. Kilby's), by Mr Haywood's Nobleman (The)—late owner's Bow Poil, Nov. 1, '96.
Wild Fairy, '92, b. Mr L. Crabtree's, by Mr S. Wood's Sheffield Monarch—Mr H. S. Bennett's Bromsring Bess, July 27, '92.

BULLDOGS (TOY).

Endcliffe Marten, '95, d. Messrs Toon and Thomas's (late Mr M. Perard's), by late owner's Merican—his Diddie, May, '95.
Little Sal, '96, b. Mr B. W. Mason's (late Mr R. L. Harrison's), by late owner's Peter Bonito, R. '96—Mr S. Johnson's Larrule, April 16, '96.

BULL TERRIERS.

Billy the Collier, R. '97, d. Mr J. Taylor's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Carte, '96, b. Mr G. Blatter's (late Mr Lee's, jun.), by Rumpion—late owner's Lady, Nov. 26, '96.
Clayton Rose, '96, b. Mr A. E. Skinner's (late Mr R. George's), by Mr Pegg's Woodcote Wonder—late owner's Bolham Lily, April 24, '96.
Croydon Victor, '96, d. Mr L. Johnston's (late Mr A. H. Johnston's), by late owner's Duke of Clarendon—his Destruction, July 10, '96.
Darby Duke, '97, d. Mr T. Aspinall's, by Mr Entwistle's Duvorton—owner's Venus, Jan. 27, '97.
Hero, '96, d. Mr J. Cuddy's (late Mr B. A. Varty's), by Sir Talbot II.—late owner's Lady Ada, Oct. 1, '96.
Hyperion Shah (The), R. '97, d. Mr E. N. Buchanan's (late Cape Gale's), by Choka—late owner's Buddy (date of birth unknown).
Iron Duchess, '96, b. Mr T. Aspinall's, by Mr A. Taylor's Derby—owner's Venus, June 18, '96.
Jack Spratt, '96, d. Mr J. Richardson's, by Mr F. Hinks's Haslingdon Count—Mr Russell's May, Aug. 31, '94.
Lady Victoria, '96, b. Mr F. Hinks's (late Mr G. Forneybrough's), by Mr J. Hinks's Pretty Bill—late owner's Lady Fido, Aug., '96.
Lichfield Duchess, '96, b. Mr E. W. Cureton's (late Mr J. W. Lynn's), by Mr B. Garside's Greenhill Romeo—late owner's Lady Briton, July 8, '96.
Lilith, '96, b. Mr J. E. Green's, by Mr B. Beanson's Woodland Teufel—his Woodland Spide, Aug. 30, '96.
Lord Nelson, '96, d. Mr J. T. Llewellyn's (late Mr T. Gubbins's), by owner's Hindley—late owner's Elfrida, July 21, '96.
Lord Romeo, '96, d. Mr B. W. Cooper's (late Mr B. Garside's), by late owner's Greenhill Romeo—his Woman in White, May 20, '96.
Millstone Daisy, '96, b. Mr W. Mayor's, by Mr P. Wyck's Woodbine Marquis—owner's Millstone Queen, June 4, '96.
Prince Florian, '96, d. Mr R. B. Limbery-Buse's (late Messrs W. and E. Heayn's), by Mr Bulkeel's Enfield Bully—late owner's St. Austell Gipsy Queen, June 18, '96.
Queen Boudicca, '95, b. Mr J. Parr's (late Mr G. Chite's), by late owner's Peter Jackson—his Lady Lilly, July 2, '95.
Quetta, '96, b. Mr W. Entwistle's, by owner's Duvorton—his Violet II., June 20, '95.
Viscountess, '96, b. Mr W. H. Elborn's, by Mr B. McCullough's Prime Minister—owner's Vincent Duchess, Sept. 9, '96.
White Angel, '96, d. Mr J. E. Green's, by Mr B. Beanson's Woodland Teufel—Mr Taylor's Vic, Sep. 13, '96.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS.

Berg Violet, '94, b. Dr M. Rapp's (late Mr W. Barlow's), by Mr F. H. Balshaw's Mayfield Sry—his Mayfield Fessie, Nov. 10, '94.
Boosterstown Tot, '93 (late Tot), b. Mr T. Oakley's (late Mrs E. Smith's), by Mr R. Stirling's Great Scott—late owner's Strabane Vanity, Oct. 29, '93.
Clontarf Hero, R. '97, d. Mr W. T. Kelly's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Clontarf Heroine, R. '97, b. Mr W. F. Kelly's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Crown Victor, '96, d. Mr J. Taylor's (late Mr C. Jackson's), by Mr Balshaw's Milltown Royal—Mr Wood's Norah, April 21, '96.
Dublin Lass, R. '97, b. Mr S. Byrne's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Hindsford Marvel, '96, d. Mr J. H. Hodgkinson's (late Mr W. Barlow's), by late owner's Royal George—his Alice, May 25, '96.
Jumbo, '96, d. Mr A. Thompson's (late Mr E. Thompson's), by Mr E. Dickson's Gipsy—late owner's Gipsy, May 6, '96.
Lady Biney, '96, d. Mr W. R. Watson's (late Mrs Wilmore's), by Prince—late owner's Lady, March 21, '96.
Mayfield Violet, '95, b. Mrs J. H. Balshaw's (late Mr M. Openshaw's), by Norbury Ben—late owner's Norah, Feb. 13, '95.
Midnight Spider, '96, d. Mr O. Joneque's, inn. (late Mr W. J. Amer's), by late owner's Midnight—his Albertina, '94, Oct. 8, '96.
Plato, '96, d. Mr W. Hodgson's, by Mr J. Gill's Star—owner's Strangeways Queen, June 3, '96.
Prince Albert, R. '97, d. Mr P. Kenley's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Queen of the North, '96, b. Mr W. Bell's (late Mr J. Gledhill's), by Mr G. Hogg's Stand Admiral—late owner's Stirlingbridge Queen, March 18, '96.
Rochdale Lady, '96, b. Mr J. J. Johnson's, by Mr R. Latham's Sir Alfred II.—owner's Moss Side Rose, June 1, '96.
Sir Everett, '96, d. Mr B. Hayes's, by Mr B. Latham's Sir Alfred II.—Mr Wigglesworth's Claymore Pearl, Sept. 4, '96.
Stacey, '96, b. Mr H. Edge's, by Mr J. Barlow's Rising Star—owner's Stacey, Aug. 5, '96.
Stanley, '96, d. Mr S. Haslam's, by Mr H. W. Lacy's Rhodes Oban—Mr Kitchen's Bess, June 10, '96.
Western Pansy, '96, b. Mr B. Latham's (late Mr Barlow's), by late owner's Bruce Imperial—his Queen, May 22, '96.
Yorkshire Lad, '96, d. Mr B. Sinkinson's, by Mr B. Latham's Sir Alfred II.—Mr J. Barker's Lassie, June 20, '96.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER.

Water Lily, '94, b. Mr W. Scott's (late Mr F. Darby's), by Mr W. Bexfield's Young Prince Albert—late owner's Western Star, Sept. 3, '96.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.

Dossie, '96, b. Mr H. Scratton's (late Mr J. C. Wilson's), by late owner's Ayrshire King—his Ayrshire Gipsy, April 26, '96.
Edinburgh Lass, '96, b. Mrs H. G. Ramage's (late Mr A. G. Ringwood's), by Mr R. S. Reeves's Scherer—late owner's Letty, March 27, '96.
Joek o' the Grange, '96, d. Mr A. G. Ridgewood's, by Mr R. S. Reeves's Scherer—owner's Letty, March 27, '96.
Jubilee, R. '97, b. Mr W. E. Ackrell's (late Mr Cundall's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Kirstie Viper, '95, b. Mr D. Abercrombie's, by Rev G. O. Parlane's Victor—owner's Claremont Piper, July 28, '95.
Lady Trencher, '94, b. Mr B. Rice's (late Mr W. Thomson's), by owner's Sir Bob—late owner's Gipsy, July 23, '94.
Oaklen, '94, d. Mr J. N. Oram's, by Mr J. Nutford's Major Cook—owner's Nellie, March 4, '94.
Other Tearum, '94, d. Mr I. I. Scott's (late Mr J. Cook's), by Mr Kerr's Pluck III.—Mr T. Bell's May Flower, Jan. 20, '94.
Pomp, '96, d. Mr W. E. Ackrell's, by Capt L. Schofield's Terrie—owner's Jubilee, R. '97, June 29, '96.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Barkis, R. '97, d. Mr W. N. Andrew's (late Mr W. E. Alcock's), by Mr Hogarth's Piper—Wan (date of birth unknown).
Berwick den, '96, d. Mr J. W. Blen-h's, by Mr Crawford's Endrick Goldsmith—his Jethart Gyp, May 26, '96.
Brier Rose, '96, b. Mr W. M. Thomson's, by Mr H. S. Wallace's Clyde Boy—owner's Betty, '95, Sept. 5, '96.
Cheviotdale Lady, '95, b. Mr A. G. Ching's (late Mr J. Cornforth's), by late owner's Crossley Hattie—Mr W. W. Ramsey's Sweetbriar, Feb. 26, '95.
Highfield Viper, '95, d. Mr J. Catterall's, by Mr J. Benton's Rumbledon Blue Borderer—his Lily, June 23, '95.

Miss Pegotty, '95, b. Mr W. N. Andrew's (late Mr J. Cornforth's), by late owner's Sailor Lad—his Lady Kitty, Feb. 21, '95.
Our Boy Blue, '96, d. Mr W. H. Booth's (late Mr G. Hatch's), by late owner's Corey Lad—his Our Lass, Oct. 22, '96.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Ben Mor, '96, d. Mrs Tulloh's, by owner's Tommy VI.—her Belwood Music, July 2, '96.
Honourable Hattie (The), '96, b. Miss FitzGerald's, by Miss D. Alton's Kingstown Douglas—owner's Lady Elsie, July 21, '96.
Lady Pris, '96, b. Mr P. B. Pearson's, by Mrs H. S. Freeman's Lord Lennox—owner's Sidie, March 27, '96.
Lady Skye, '96, b. Mrs R. Jocelyn's (late Mr Radgwill's), by Mr R. T. F. Walker's Jura—his Jemma, March 6, '96.
Lennoxlove's Sheila, '96, b. Mrs Tulloh's (late Mr R. Hishop's), by late owner's Lennoxlove—his Molly, May 6, '96.
Royal Princess, '96, b. Mrs R. Jocelyn's (late Mrs Freeman's), by Mr Todd's Royal Prince—Mr Williamson's Molly, May 30, '96.
Scotcliffe Dandy, '96, d. Mr H. Buckley's (late Mrs W. J. Hughes's), by late owner's Laird Duncan—his Wolverley Dolly, Oct. 29, '95.
Sheffield Violet, '96, b. Mr G. Wood's (late Mr H. S. Freeman's), by late owner's Bendigo—Mr Bell's Sweet Violet, April 1, '94.
Sindie, '95, b. Lady S. Byng's (late Mr I. Pratt's), by late owner's Donald Munroe—his Jenny McLean, April 21, '95.
Sir William, '96, d. Mr A. Todd's, by owner's Royal Prince—his Myrtle, April 3, '96.
Summerland Davy, '96, d. Mrs Strangman's, by Summerland Scamp—her Summerland Tickle, Dec. 6, '96.
Summerland Dorel, '96, b. Mrs Strangman's, by Summerland Scamp—her Summerland Tickle, Dec. 16, '96.

BORZOIS.

Airy Fairy Lillian, '96, b. Mr P. Farrer-Baynes's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's Windle Dainty, Sept. 27, '96.
Barishna, '96, b. Mr M. E. Musgrave's, by owner's Oprotnot—his Rakids, July 4, '95.
Chance, '96, b. Mr A. Davies's (late Mr A. Mcir-head's), by Du-hess of Newcastle's Negrada II.—Mr F. E. Butterfield's Daphne, April 12, '96.
Colleen, '96, b. Mr P. Farrer-Baynes's, by Mr A. Taylor's Korotai—owner's Windle Dainty, Sept. 27, '96.
Dagmar, '96, b. Mr H. A. Morgan's (late Mr M. E. Musgrave's), by late owner's Oprotnot—his Freilina, May 1, '96.
Edley Olga, '96, b. Mr M. Birch-Jones's (late Mr P. G. Smith's), by Dr Norris's Nihilist—Mr J. Turner's Katcha, July 20, '96.
Father O'Flynn, '96, d. Mr P. Farrer-Baynes's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's Windle Dainty, Sept. 27, '96.
Kathleen, '96, b. Mr P. Farrer-Baynes's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's Windle Dainty, Sept. 27, '96.
Korotai, '96, d. Mr W. Scott's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's May Queen, Sept. 13, '96.
Labanoff, '96, d. Mr J. C. Radcliffe's, by Duchess of Newcastle's Negrada III.—owner's Elfrida, July 29, '96.
Maida, '96, b. Mr W. Scott's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's May Queen, Sept. 13, '96.
Mertyn Gypsy, '96, b. Mr R. W. Bradford's (ped. unknown), Aug., '95.
Mistooki, '96, d. Mr C. J. Leuk's (late Mr E. Shepherd's), by late owner's Oxford Don, R. '97—his Miss, Nov. 30, '96.
Norah, '96, b. Mr P. Farrer-Baynes's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's Windle Dainty, Sept. 27, '96.
Ozernoi, '96, d. Mrs M. E. Musgrave's, by Mr M. E. Musgrave's Oprotnot—the Great—his Smeka, June 24, '96.
Peter Alexis, '96, d. Mrs May's (late Mr F. C. Lowe's), by the Duchess of Newcastle's Oudar—her Lebedka, Dec. 9, '96.
Saint Simon, '96, d. Mrs May's, by Mr Hick's Saladin—Mr Waggitt's Brenda, April 1, '96.
Shuvolof, '96, d. Mr G. H. A. Hudson's, by the Duchess of Newcastle's Katcha—Mr R. D. Watson's Wanda, '96, Nov. 4, '96.
Tuliot, '96, d. Mr W. Scott's, by Mr W. Taylor's Korotai—owner's May Queen, Sept. 13, '96.
Welbeck, R. '97, d. Mr A. C. Summersale's (late Mr P. Smallpage's), by Mr A. A. J. Rowan's Oetman—his Krasoika, April 15, '92.
Xenia, '96, b. Mr E. T. D. Bouth's (late Mr M. Musgrave's), by Slavony—late owner's Casrina, June 10, '96.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Auld, '91, b. Mr H. J. Ludlow's, by Mr A. McKerrrow's Undercliffe Sandy—owner's Brita, June 10, '96.

Athole Queen, '95, b. Mr J. T. Smith's, jun. (late Mr Phillips's), by Mr C. B. Allen's Cairn Dhu—Mr Moore's Realty, Nov. 24, '95.
 Aytton Lassie, '95, b. Mr L. F. Palmer's, by Mrs Hannay's Villain—owner's Blackie, Sept. 10, '96.
 Bolton Bruce, '95, d. Mr E. J. Brown's (late Mr A. J. Stewart's), by Messrs Heard and Kinnear's St. Clare Ben—their St. Clare Betsy, Aug. '95.
 Cardiff Scot, '95, d. Mr H. Garrish's (late Mr McCraith's) (ped. unknown), '95.
 Chelsea Jack, '95, d. Mr E. Gaston's, by owner's Jerry—his Jessie, July 1, '95.
 Clontarf Thistle, '94 (late Finsbury Tartar), b. Mr W. F. Kelly's, by Rascal—Mabs Cross Bee, May 10, '94.
 Dombey, '95, d. Mr A. Phillip's, by Mr J. Williams's Panton Prince—Mr R. Tursey's Vic, June 15, '95.
 Dorsey Despot, '95, d. Mr D. E. R. Griffiths's, by Mr H. Wood's Kilbreck—owner's Heagar, May 29, '96.
 Dunsyre Crib, '95, d. Miss Noble's, by Mr J. D. McColl's Dunryan—Mr A. Smith's Auchavine Mary, Aug. 1, '96.
 Felix, '92, d. Mr W. S. Seddon's (late Mr J. Bull's), by Mr Brodie's Clunian—late owner's Wasp, March 11, '92.
 Fearag, '94, b. Capt R. H. W. Tulloh's (late Mr Bedford's) (ped. unknown), '94.
 Garter, '95, b. Messrs Everill and Gerrish's, by Mr J. W. Ludlow's Kildee—owner's Selwood Sheilan, March 2, '96.
 Heigham Bonnie Lassie, '95, b. Mr T. M. Cutting's, by Mr C. E. Frost's Norwich Jack—owner's Yorkie, Oct. 15, '96.
 Heigham Crofter, '95, d. Mr T. M. Cutting's, by Mr C. E. Frost's Norwich Jack—owner's Yorkie, Oct. 15, '96.
 Ivor, '95, d. Mr W. Johnston's, by Mr J. Miller's Pickpocket—owner's Lady Bess, March 25, '96.
 Kinaldie, '95, d. Mr J. Nuttall's, by owner's Kinloch—his Bada, July 7, '96.
 Lady Kilmore, '94, b. Capt W. Bromilow's, by Kiltree—Mr H. J. Walton's Olive, May 8, '94.
 Lancelyn Jess, '95, b. Mr W. Watson's (late Mr C. M. Nicholson's), by Mr H. J. Ludlow's Kildee—late owner's Lady Norry, May 26, '96.
 McBriar, '95, d. Mr T. W. Mason's, by owner's McArthur—his Mousa, July 15, '95.
 Miss Nelson, '95, b. Mr H. Hartley's, by Mr G. D. Walker's Caltan Tyrant—his Duchess, April 25, '95.
 Pillgwenlyf Meg, '95, b. Mr J. Woodliff's, by Mr J. Williams's Panton Prince—Mr R. Fursey's Vic, June 13, '94.
 Tibb, '95, b. Mr A. R. Moody's, by Dr Macindoe's Mac—his Bessie, April 27, '95.
 Tidy, '95, b. Mr W. S. Seddon's, by owner's Felix, '92—his Prim, Aug. 30, '96.
 Torrance Laddie, '95, d. Mr L. F. Palmer's, by Mrs Hannay's Villain—owner's Blackie, Sept. 16, '96.
 York Tiger, '95, d. Mr H. Camidge's (late Mr W. E. Thompson's), by Don Alexander—late owner's Lady Alice, Nov. 10, '95.

POMERANIANS.

Hansome, '95, d. Mr J. Perkins's (ped. unknown), Aug. '95.
 Miss Decima, '95, b. Mr W. C. Burrow's (late Mrs A. Linklater's), by late owner's Prince Edward—her Scotch Lassie, June 12, '96.
 Mystic of Rozelle, '95, b. Miss Hamilton's (late Mr Jackson's), by owner's Rex of Rozelle—late owner's Music, May 1, '95.
 Pansy Girl, '95, b. Mrs E. J. Thomas's (late Mrs Hamilton-Bird's), by Mrs H. Walker's King Pippin—late owner's Vera, April 11, '95.
 Troddles, '95, b. Miss Chevers's, by Dr Chevers's Prince—unknown bitch, May 23, '96.

POMERANIANS (TOY).

Bayswater Brownie, '95, d. Mrs Hale's (late Mrs Jenkin's), by Mr Moverley's Nubian King—his Lady Bell, Feb. 28, '96.
 Bayswater Fritz, '95, d. Mrs Hale's (late Mr Hughes's), by owner's Bayswater Swell—late owner's Bognor Netchel, July 9, '96.
 Haida, '95 (late Chocolate Cream), '95, b. Mrs N. M. St. Lo Malet's (late Mrs Pettitt's), by Mr Hayward's Gentleman Joe, '92—Mrs Nunsdon's Rosey, Feb. 1, '96.
 Kafir Boy, '95, d. Mr E. J. Thomas's, by owner's Black Boy—his Queen Bee, Aug. 15, '96.
 Leeds Perfection, '95, d. Mr T. T. Craven's (late Mr J. H. Birtwistle's), by Mrs Hale's Bayswater Swell—late owner's Tips, July 10, '96.
 Little Billee Boy, '95, d. Mrs E. J. Thomas's (late Mrs Hamilton-Bird's), by Mrs H. Walker's King Pippin—late owner's Vera, April 11, '95.
 Lulu, '95, b. Mrs H. Kingstone's, by Bunner—Flocky, April 30, '95.
 Magic, '95, b. Mrs E. Horne's (ped. unknown), Aug. 10, '96.
 Merry, '97, b. Mrs E. Horne's, by Mrs Hale's Bayswater Swell—owner's Madcap, Jan. 10, '97.

Meinshaw Frolic, '95, b. Mr T. Bentley's (late Mrs Harvey's), by Mrs Pettitt's Prairie King—her Rosebury Girl, June 5, '94.
 Minstrel Boy, '97, d. Mrs E. Horne's, by Mrs Hale's Bayswater Swell—owner's Madcap, Jan. 10, '97.
 Pearly, '95, b. Mr H. Tew's (late Mrs Hale's), by late owner's Bayswater Swell—Mrs Horne's Lulu, Nov. 22, '95.
 Port Talbot Queen, '95, b. Mrs L. Thomas's, by Mrs Addis's Mr T—Mrs Housman's Bayswater Queen, June 18, '96.
 Sancy Boy, '95, d. Mesdames E. J. Thomas and Linklater's (late Mr J. W. Weetman's), by Mrs E. J. Thomas's Black Boy—late owner's Topsey, October 3, '96.
 Snowdrop Girl, '95, b. Mesdames E. J. Thomas and Linklater's (late Mr J. W. Weetman's), by Miss Chell's Belper Frim—late owner's Guilda, Sept. 30, '96.

PUGS (FAWN).

Letty Ann, '95, b. Mr and Mrs Ward's (late Mr Robison's), by Pencil—late owner's Judy (date of birth unknown).
 Billy Hulse, '95, d. Mr E. F. Openshaw's (late Mr S. Elliott's), by Mrs Proctor's Claren—late owner's Nottingham Duchess, May 21, '96.
 Carnival Luna, '95, b. Mr C. H. Abbott's (ped. unknown), March 1, '96.
 Damys, '95, d. Miss M. J. Scott's (late Mrs J. A. Crowther's), by late owner's Ragony, '92—his Betsy, May, '95.
 Glen Lillian, '95, b. Mr and Mrs Ward's (late Mrs Cave's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Halma, '95, b. Mrs T. Sutcliffe's, by owner's Gentleman John—Mr T. Robinson's Nellie, Sept. 16, '96.
 Haughty Queen, '95 (late Diamond Queen), '95, b. Mrs C. Boulker's (late Messrs Hooton and Baker's—Mr T. T. Craven's Leeds Ex-Mayor—Mrs Barker's Lady Venus, July 23, '96.
 Hilda, '95, b. Mrs Proctor's, by Mr Riley's Patrician—owner's Charmer, Sept. 1, '96.
 Home Rule Bill, '95, d. Miss M. J. Clarke's (late Mrs W. Brodie's), by late owner's Black Fritz—her My Pretty Jane, June 19, '95.
 Jubilee Jack, '95, b. Mr T. Powell's (late Mrs Mayo's), by Mr Harris's Simple Jack—late owner's Little Annie, Nov. 27, '96.
 Low Hill Wonder, '95, b. Mr T. Powell's (late Mrs Mayo's), by Mrs Taylor's Billie Taylor—late owner's Dot, Nov. 18, '96.
 Manor Queen, '95, b. Mrs Simpson's, by Mr Z. Holden's Earl Sheffield or Roland—his Lady Sheffield, May 12, '96.
 Miss Vixon, '95, b. Mr W. P. Perill's (late Mrs H. M. Wimbush's), by late owner's King Cole—her Lady Cinders, Nov. 28, '96.
 Pauline, '95, b. Mrs T. Sutcliffe's, by owner's Gentleman John—Mr T. Robinson's Nellie, Sept. 16, '96.
 Rosetta, '95, b. Mrs C. H. Quilter's, by Mrs M. Garniss's Beno—her Benham, Sept. 19, '96.
 Sir John, '95, d. Mrs T. Sutcliffe's, by owner's Gentleman John—Mr T. Robinson's Nellie, Sept. 16, '96.
 Staly Donny, '95, d. Mr J. Williamson's (late Mr W. Houldsworth's), by late owner's Finsbury Major—Miss Steward's Stately of Southwick, Jan. 20, '95.
 Sultan, '95, d. Mr T. Hooton's (late Messrs Hooton and Baker's), by Mr Castle's Little Mick—his Merry Queen, Sept. 5, '95.
 Virko, '95, d. Mr E. J. Kesbury's (late Mrs White's), by late owner's Cedric—her Psyche, March 25, '96.
 Welbeck Pride, '95, d. Mr E. Evans's, by Mr M. Connor's Finsbury (Captain—owner's Duso, Sept. 12, '96).

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

Dr. Jim, '95 (late Dr. Jim), d. Mr J. E. Dolby's, by Mr Fosh's Prince Stormy Spot—owner's Flossy Peace, July 19, '95.
 Joan of Arc, '95, b. Mr W. H. Kemp's (late Mr K. Taylor's), by Mr J. Miles's Tiddle-de-Wink—late owner's unnamed bitch, April 23, '95.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

Flora Macdonald, '92, b. Mr C. F. C. Luxmoore's (late Mr S. Amphlett's), by Lucifer—late owner's Adeline, April 17, '92.
 Lord Bute, '95, d. Mr J. Phillips's (late Mrs Ford's), by late owner's Ladies—her Grand Duchess Ida, Sept. 29, '96.
 Model, '95, b. Mr A. Yates's (late Mr H. Clark's), by Mr Hurn's Toodles—his Topsey, Dec. 19, '95.
 Prince Carnal de Rohan, '94, d. Mr T. Paget's (late Mr B. Muller's), by late owner's Master Laureate—his Daisy, Oct. 20, '94.
 Santa Claudia, '95, b. Mrs K. Stephen's, by Mrs Denn's Admiral—owner's Zooty, Dec. 25, '96.
 Saturday, '95, b. Mr T. Paget's, by Monarch—Mr W. G. Abbott's Jill, Aug. 1, '96.
 Wharfedale Duchess, '95, b. Mr W. Bennett's, by owner's Ko Ko—his Judy, Oct. 16, '95.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.

Little Duchess, '94, b. Mr W. H. Kemp's (late M. Miles's), by The Kafir—Minnie, Nov. 22, '94.

Swansea Jack, '95, d. Mrs G. Price's (late Mrs L. E. Jenkins's), by late owner's Day Dream—her Jennitta, Sept. 23, '95.

RUBY SPANIELS.

Gold, '95, d. Mr W. H. Kemp's (late Mr R. Taylor's), by Mr J. Miles's Tiddle-de-Wink—late owner's unnamed bitch, April 23, '95.
 Queen of the Midlands, '95, b. Mrs S. A. Tidman's, by Mrs Ford's Ladies—owner's Lady Laureate, July 6, '96.
 Red Letter, '95, b. Mr T. Paget's (late Mr C. Palmer's), by Jumbo—late owner's Rutland Ruby, Aug. 1, '96.
 Thursday, '95, b. Mr T. Paget's (late Mr C. Palmer's), by Jumbo—late owner's Rutland Ruby, Aug. 1, '96.

POODLES.

Astoncuff, '95, d. Mrs F. Fobin's, by owner's King Bomba—her unnamed bitch, June 5, '96.
 Batty, '95, d. Dr R. H. Fleming's, by Dr J. J. Macgrath's Ivan—Mrs R. H. Fleming's Gill, Oct. 22, '96.
 Black Diamond, '95, d. Lieut-Col T. F. D. Bridge's (ped. unknown), Aug. 29, '96.
 Cherry Black, '89, b. Mr A. Krüger's, by General Orzenski's Zar Benjamin—owner's Nitka, April 20, '89.
 Count Petroff, '97, d. Miss L. Farrell's (late Mrs Binde's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Dandy Dick, '95, d. Mrs Nightingale's (late Mrs Atkins's), by Mrs Greaves's Acrobat (The)—late owner's Black Madge, Oct. 2, '96.
 Dolly Dialogues, '95, b. Major A. V. O'Brien's, by owner's Bobby—his Fay, Nov. 6, '95.
 President Faure, '95, d. Mrs Hume Long's (late Mr R. Long's), by Mr W. H. Schwabach's The Prince of Monaco—late owner's Marquise, June 30, '96.
 Spark, '95, d. Dr R. B. Fleming's, by Dr J. J. Macgrath's Ivan—Mrs R. H. Fleming's Gill, Oct. 22, '96.
 Volga, '95, d. Dr Macgrath's, by Miss Butler's Spark—his Olga, April, '95.
 Walthamstow Hero, '95, d. Mrs B. Freund's (ped. unknown), May, '95.

TOY TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Ering, '95, d. Mr W. Folwell's, by Mr T. Adams's Tower Bridge—his Oxford Beauty, Nov. 15, '96.
 Greenbank Prince, '95, d. Mr J. A. Porter's (late Mr Jackson's), by Mr Baily's Duke—Mr Lloyd's Princess, Feb. 11, '96.
 Lenmas Norah, '95, b. Mr C. S. B. Higgs's (late Mr Locke's), by Mr A. Langley's Lulu—late owner's Vic, March 1, '96.
 Little Tich, '95, d. Mr Geo. Reese's (late Mr W. Rontley's), by late owner's Little Dottie—his Little Lassie, July 7, '96.
 Margaret, '95, b. Mr W. Folwell's, by Mr T. Adams's Tower Bridge—his Oxford Beauty, Nov. 15, '96.
 Mascotte Alert, '97, d. Mrs C. A. Monk's (late Miss Molyneux's), by owner's Alert—her Mascotte Jewess, '94, January 20, '97.
 Mascotte Dancer, '97, b. Mrs C. A. Monk's (late Miss Molyneux's), by owner's Alert—her Mascotte Jewess, Jan. 20, '97.
 Park House Rose, '85, b. Mrs M. M. Jackson's (ped. unknown), Feb. '85.
 Phyllis, '95, b. Mr T. Vere's, by Mr Ford's Dot—Mr Bond's Nelly, Nov. 12, '96.
 Piccadilly Little Maud, '95, b. Mr and Mrs J. and K. Chorlton's, by Mr J. Chorlton's Doctor—his Lilly, May 1, '96.
 Piccadilly Maggie Duggan, '95, b. Mr and Mrs J. and K. Chorlton's, by Mr J. Chorlton's Doctor—his Lilly, May 1, '96.
 Wimbledon Jack, '95, d. Lieut-Col T. Tully's (late Mr J. Cummin's), by Mrs F. E. Walton's Doney—late owner's Rose, May 10, '96.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Alma Taylor, '95, d. Mr W. Laviers's, by Mr J. Davies's Landowne—Mr H. Rosenberg's Margram Vic, May 20, '96.
 Arline, '94, b. Mr W. Alsop's (late Messrs R. and T. Whittaker's), by Crow Gill Sportsman—Bridget O'Gorman, April 9, '94.
 Ash Tartar, '95, d. Mr E. Bart's, by Mr Perry's O'Connor—owner's Molly Bawnon, May 24, '96.
 Ba-burn Queen, '95, b. Mr J. Mitchell's, by owner's Moss Ted—his Biddy, June 24, '96.
 Ballyeharm, '95, b. Mr M. Clery's, by owner's Ballyeharm Demon—his Ballyeharm, May 23, '96.
 Balmoral Bill, '95, d. Mr W. J. Parker's, by Mr W. Graham's Breda Dan—owner's Balmoral Fan, June 18, '96.
 Bawnboy's Son, '95, d. Mr R. Currie's, by Bawnboy—Mr R. G. Bickerton's Grove Bridget, Aug. 12, '96.
 Bay Graham, '95, b. Mr G. Jamison's, by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—owner's Mingled, May 6, '96.
 Belfast Drollen, '95 (late Kohl), '95, b. Mr F. Gregg's (late Mr R. S. Knox's), by late owner's Red Idol—his Kristel, Feb. 7, '96.

Benin, '96, b, Mr C. J. Barnett's, by Mr J. Foreman's Fardion Mixer—owner's Burma, July 8, '96.
 Blackbrook Beltry, '96, b, Mr F. W. Breakell's, by owner's Alligator—his Sally, Aug. '96.
 Bolton Mike, '96, d, Mrs M. F. Reynard's, by Mr S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Mixer—Mr L. Cogden's Miss Speeds, Oct. 23, '96.
 Boyss, R. '97, d, Miss L. Oddie's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Breeddate, '96, d, Mr A. Wilson's (late Mr H. Stafford's), by Mr Krehl's Ben IV.—late owner's Sally, June 20, '96.
 Brennus, '96, d, Mrs C. E. Thorbon's, by Mr W. J. Langdon's Armagh Scamp—Mr Hume's Patsy, Sept. 15, '96.
 Briar Barney, '96, d, Mr W. B. Brumby's, by Mr Romy's Zion I.—Major Steele's Lady Betty, Feb. 11, '96.
 Bruno O'Flannigan, '96, d, Mr G. A. Humphrey's (late Mr E. Sobey's), by his Father O'Flannigan—his Kilgannon Ruffy, March 8, '96.
 Burslem Kitty, '96, b, Mr T. T. Roberts's (late Mr R. T. Butler's), by late owner's Timothy—his Walsall Meg, June 6, '96.
 Burslem Ranger, '96, d, Mr T. T. Roberts's (late Mr R. T. Butler's), by late owner's Theologian—his Vixen, June 8, '96.
 Cabra Bill, '96, d, Mr W. Geoghegan's, by owner's Tiger—his Lil, June '96.
 Calthorpe Connie, '96, b, Mr J. S. Allgood's, by Lord of the Leet—Chip, Dec. 20, '96.
 Constance, '96, b, Mr D. Wilson's, by Disturbance—owner's Viola Belle, April 27, '96.
 Count Schomberg, '96, d, Messrs Craven and Firth's, by Mr Craven's Leeds Paddy—owner's Lenora, June 18, '96.
 Craigs Gift, '96, d, Mr A. Brecher's, by Mr J. Craig's Blue Beard—Miss Ormerod's Annie Ryan, July 20, '96.
 Cregagh Lass, R. '97, b, Mr G. Kilroy's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Cremorne, '96, b, Mr T. C. Tisdall's, by owner's Charon—his Mimi, Sept. 1, '96.
 Crow Gill Bridget, '96, b, Mr F. M. Jowett's, by Rustie Mayo—owner's Crow Gill Ruby, April 25, '96.
 Crow Gill Dandy, '96, d, Mr F. M. Jowett's, by Cheekmate—Mr Bracewell's Crow Gill Biddy, July 10, '96.
 Crow Gill Patsy, '96, d, Mr F. M. Jowett's, by Breda Muddler—Mr Carran's Deramore Gessey, May 11, '96.
 Crow Gill Tyrant, '96, d, Mr F. M. Jowett's, by Breda Muddler—owner's Lena, July 1, '96.
 Carina Bittersweet, '96, b, Mr E. M. Flannigan's (late Mr G. Mayall's), by Breda Mixer—late owner's Breda Iris, June 30, '96.
 Derry Mystery, R. '97, b, Mr T. A. Bond's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Dovenby, '96, d, Mrs R. Charlton Harrison's (late Mrs J. G. Lawrence's), by late owner's Garry—her Jack, May 15, '96.
 Dunlavin Jack, R. '97, Mr K. L. Supple's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Dunleer, '96, d, Mr E. P. Molloy's, by Mr F. E. Colclough's Ballybough—owner's Molly, April 30, '96.
 Early Bird, '96, b, Mr J. K. Porter's, by Provost Ted—Mr J. Armstrong's Irish Vic, Sept. 7, '96.
 Ferrard, '96, d, Mr P. L. Macwilde's (late Mr C. Hoey's), by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—late owner's Rust, '94, July 18, '96.
 Fiskin, '96, d, Mr G. Jamison's, by Breda Muddler—owner's Milford Nettle, May 11, '96.
 Giesgariff, '96, d, Mr J. Davies's, by Mr W. Lewis's Patsy Molloy—owner's Colleen Bawn IV., May 19, '96.
 Glenmount Mixture, '96, d, Mr J. C. Craig's (late Mr G. Jamison's), by Breda Muddler—late owner's Mingled, May 6, '96.
 Heriff Picture, '96, d, Mr D. F. Wright's (late Mr T. Lazenby's), by owner's Heriff Punch—late owner's Pepper, June 18, '96.
 Hillbrook Biddy, R. '97, b, Mr P. Sergeant's, by Mr Exon's Paddy—Mr Edmund's Biddy Blaengwaar (date of birth unknown).
 Hillbrook Ginger, '96, b, Mr P. Sergeant's, by Mr Tarrant's Cousin Crabtree—owner's Hillbrook Biddy, R. '97, Nov. 3, '96.
 Housekeeper, '96, b, Mr T. Lazenby's, by Mr D. F. Wright's Heriff Punch—owner's Moll Anthony, '94, June 18, '96.
 Howens Gill Norah, '96, b, Mr J. T. Pescod's, by Crow Gill Tartar—Mr J. Willis's Norah, April 2, '96.
 Hull Mixer, '96, d, Mr S. C. Bastow's, by Mr J. Toner's Newtown Aristocrat—owner's Maypole, '95, Sept. 17, '96.
 Ingatstone Ben, '96, d, Miss Mand Hollebon's (late Mr R. Higson's), by Mrs Lawrence's Garry—late owner's Darlin III., Aug. 16, '96.
 Irish Amuser, '96, d, Mr Isaac's (late Mr Sergeant's), by owner's Irish Tom—Molly Cready, June 24, '96.
 Italian Lady, '96, b, Mr S. Byrne's, by Breda Mixer—Mr T. Boylan's Hilltown Bridget, June 15, '96.
 Jack McGuire, '96, d, Mr C. Hoey's, by Breda Muddler—owner's Lust, '94, July 18, '96.

Jargoon, '96, d, Mr W. M. Thomson's, by Mr W. Graham's Breda Dan—Capt. Watkin's Ballyrag, Oct. 9, '96.
 Jenny Lee, '96, b, Mr S. Jessop's, by owner's Janty—his Nancy Lee, Aug. 1, '96.
 Jipsy Jane, '96, b, Sergt. L. Clarke's, by Mr Carson's Shankhill Dan—owner's Knockniny Lass, July 2, '96.
 Joe Godfrey, '96, d, Mr W. H. Bower's, by Blackbrook Bandmaster—owner's Red Mullett, Aug. 10, '96.
 Kaiser, '96, d, Mr R. S. Knox's, by owner's Red Idol—his Kriffel, Aug. 24, '96.
 Kildare Dann, '96, d, Mr B. Moore's (late Mr C. A. Townley's), by late owner's Danny Man—his Kildare Lassie, Oct. 2, '96.
 Kubla Khan, '96, d, Mr R. S. Knox's, by owner's Red Idol—his Kriffel, Aug. 24, '96.
 Lady Irene, '96, b, Mr A. E. Barnard's (late Mr C. L. Pyke's), by Tyrant—late owner's Red Ida, Aug. 2, '96.
 Lady Rhue, '96, b, Mr W. H. Frowde's, by Diamond—Mr J. Todd's Lady K. T. Rhue, Aug. 19, '96.
 Lancet, '96, d, Dr E. Lycett-Burd's, by owner's Doctor II.—his Vic, June 30, '96.
 Lansdown Paddy, '96, d, Mr F. Young's, by Mr Hynes's Shawna Scoob—Mr Macaulay's Fanny, Aug. 5, '96.
 Long Odds, '96, d, Mr J. D. Lumsden's (late Mr C. M. Douglas's), by Mr G. R. Krehl's Chaff—late owner's Old Trick, Aug. 25, '96.
 Melody, '96, b, Mr J. W. Mellhagga's, by Breda Muddler—owner's Red Image, Dec. 8, '96.
 Merthyr Timmy, R. '97, d, Mr W. Mansell's, by Mr Burr's O'Connor—Mr Williams's Biddy (date of birth unknown).
 Merton Molly, '96, b, Mr E. M. Hast's (late Mr H. Clowes's), by Tipperary Ted—late owner's Rose, March 2, '96.
 Milford Buffer, '96, d, Mr C. R. Norton's, by Mr Wiener's Birr (late Ballysilly Venture)—owner's Bangle, Jan. 8, '96.
 Minworth Mavourneen, '94, b, Mr W. Fellows's, by Crow Gill Paddy—Mr S. Holmes's Town End Lady, May 22, '94.
 Miss Pepper, '96, b, Mr J. Banks's, by Disturbance—owner's Lady Luff, April 5, '96.
 Moggy, '96, b, Mr F. Peag's, by Mr Hatchett's Victor—owner's Nell, July 19, '96.
 Moll Anthony, '94, b, Mr T. Lazenby's, by Mr G. H. Bolster's Bellinger—his Budy McQuaide, April, '94.
 Moonshine, '96, b, Mr J. W. Mellhagga's, by Mr R. S. Knox's Red Idol—Mr J. Duncan's Red Income, May 23, '96.
 Mourne Mixer, '96, d, Mr C. Browne's, by Mr D. Wilson's Contraband—owner's Mourne Beauty, '95, Aug. 4, '96.
 Music Master, '96, d, Mr E. Ashcroft's (late Mr Breakell's), by late owner's Blackbrook Bandmaster—Mr A. Reed's Jennie, Oct. 16, '96.
 Navan Judy, '96, b, Mr J. P. Timmon's, by Heriff Punch—Mr J. P. Timmon's Navan Girsha, '95, Aug. 27, '96.
 Navan Punch, '96, d, Mr J. P. Timmon's, by Heriff Punch—owner's Navan Girsha, '95, Aug. 27, '96.
 Nipsy, '96, b, Mr D. W. T. Holloway's (late Mr G. W. Price's), by Mr Popham's Jack Snipe—late owner's Miss Totie, Aug. 1, '96.
 Norah O'Flynn, '96, b, Mr T. Simpson's, by Mr Stansfield's Criterion—Mr Greenwood's Cousin Molly, April 4, '96.
 Norah O'Brien, '96, b, Mr F. Hag's, by Mr Tarrant's Cousin Crabtree—owner's Biddy O'Brien II., Sept. 8, '96.
 Patrick Bray, '94, d, Mr C. H. Batten's, by Mr Darwin's Mayo—Mr Howe's Guess II., Sept. 17, '94.
 Peacemaker, '96, d, Mr J. Banks's, by Disturbance—owner's Lady Luff, April 5, '96.
 Raider, '96, d, Mr G. P. Mumford's, by Disturbance—owner's Gipsy Queen, '93, April 17, '96.
 Rake, '96, d, Mr G. A. Stephenson's, by Crow Gill Tartar—Mr Parker's Terrence, June 1, '96.
 Rath Ida, '96, b, Mr W. Moor's, by Breda Muddler—owner's Breda Abbey, Sept. 29, '96.
 Red Captain, '92, d, Mr G. Kleinjung's, by Bencher—Coun Bawn, April 27, '92.
 Rhuna, '96, b, Mr C. Flood's, by Mr Cosgrove's Cabra Dandy—owner's Kitty, July 18, '96.
 Rose McNulty, '96, b, Mr M. P. Roche's, by Mr E. Leahy's Ballysilly Demon II.—his Queen of Spades, June 5, '96.
 Rushall Cora, '96, b, Mr M. Chadwick's, by Fardion Mixer—Mr Partridge's Bonny Belle, Aug. 10, '96.
 Saint, R. '97, d, Mr J. J. Rooney's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sam Brown, '96, d, Mr R. A. Smith's, by Ted Malone—Mr Coetran's Courtenay Cheque, Aug. 11, '96.
 Selhurst Lass, '96, b, Mr J. Sear's, by owner's Kerry Pickles—his I Guess, April 16, '96.
 Shaun Beg, '96, d, Col C. Barlow's, by Tipperary Ted—Mr Purdie's Biddy Dinah, Jan. 11, '96.
 Shyboy, '96, d, Mr J. Banks's, by Disturbance—Lady Luff, April 5, '96.

Slashing Harry, '96, d, Mr T. Lazenby's, by Heriff Punch—owner's Moll Anthony, '94, June 18, '96.
 Scott Water, '96, b, Mr J. Moir's, by Hulton Matchless—Mr McCarthy's Castle Madge, Jan. 2, '96.
 Spott Leader, '96, d, Mr R. A. Smith's, by Sporting Boy—Mr Robins's Alcester Gay Lady, Oct. 20, '96.
 Sternfield Tim, '96, d, Mr J. M. Longe's, by Cheekmate—owner's Sternfield Lioness, June 23, '96.
 Sunnybank Lass, R. '97, b, Mr H. R. G. Jones's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sweet Blend, '94, b, Mr R. A. Smith's, by Chapman—Blend, July 3, '94.
 Sweet Colleen, '96, b, Mr R. A. Smith's, by Mr G. Allen's Blackbrook Ben—owner's Sweet Lena, '95, Nov. 10, '96.
 Temple Mick, '96, d, Capt Stokes's, R.N. (late Mr E. J. Brennan's), by late owner's Temple Topper—his Lady Templeshannon, March 18, '96.
 Tim Connor, '96, d, Mr T. Yarr's (late Mr W. E. Sanders's), by late owner's Peter—his Sedition, May 8, '96.
 Volvox, '95, d, Mr A. H. Cobb's, by Mr T. Bassett's Bookmaker—his Mab, Sept. 25, '95.
 Wild Wasp, '96, b, Mr J. A. Williams's (late Mr J. P. Cinnamond's), by his Red Caliph—his Red Corinne, June 22, '96.
 Wild Witch, '96, b, Mr J. A. Williams's (late Mr C. P. Cinnamond's), by his Breda Dan—his Red Iveagh, Nov. 30, '96.
 Wilful Peg, '96, b, Mr J. W. Basson's, by Hard Brick—Mr Goulding's Dina II., Oct. 1, '96.
 Winsford Ben, '94, d, Mr W. Hulse's, by Mr L. Petrie's Saint Inishary—owner's Con-on, Aug. 15, '96.
 Winsford Nan, '96, b, Mr W. Hulse's, by Mr L. Petrie's Saint Inishary—owner's Con-on, Aug. 15, '96.

FOREIGN DOGS.

Fanica (late Fanica), b, Miss A. Bruce's, by Topsy—M. Marquess's Boul, Nov. 25, '95.
 Lill, R. '97, b, Mr R. McKernan's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Wellington Andy, R. '97, d, Mrs A. A. Whelan's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Wellington Joe, R. '97, Mrs A. A. Whelan's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

GREAT DANES.

Bellona, '96, b, Dr G. S. Meadows's, by Mr Leadbetter's Count Fritz—Dr R. T. Meadows's Juno, July 30, '96.
 Blanco, '96, d, Mr G. L. Arthur's (late Mr J. Baehr's), by Lord—late owner's Flora, July 2, '96.
 Carlomina, '96, b, Mrs W. Foster's, by Baron Carlo—Mr Omershaw's Lady Minna, July 9, '96.
 Hendon Frieda, '97, b, Mr A. Raymond Buttress's, by Mr H. Schmidt's Intrepid—Mr Warrier's Princess, Jan. 6, '97.
 King Bruce, '95, d, Mr G. Knowles's (late Mr H. J. Johnson's), by York—late owner's Blue Queen, July 3, '95.
 Lancing Blue, '94, b, Mrs Hill's, by Mr Alexander's Mate—Mr H. Rose's Sophie, Aug. 29, '94.
 Lord Warwick, '97, d, Mr R. T. Martin's, by Romulus—owner's Saga, '90, Jan. 7, '97.
 Mark Guy, '96, d, Mr A. H. Capper's (late Dr Wright's), by Mr Combe's Lion—late owner's Flora, Nov. 5, '96.
 Penguam Donovan, d, Mr H. P. D. Phillips's, by Mr G. I. Jones's Down Nero—owner's Dora II., Oct. 4, '96.
 Prestwich Nero, '95, d, Mr A. Muirhead's, by owner's Nero—his Queen Sylvia, June 8, '95.
 Prince Gourmand, '96, d, Mr A. Whitworth's, late Mr Tilling's, by Mr Beadle's Gourmand II.—late owner's Minerva, Oct. 20, '96.
 Prince of Poets, '96, d, Mrs A. H. Petherbridge's, by Mr A. H. Petherbridge's Prince VI.—Clatter, Dec. 4, '96.
 Princess Janna, '96, b, Mr A. H. Petherbridge's, by his Prince VI.—his Clatter, Dec. 4, '96.
 Stirmight, '96, d, Mr G. C. Allen's, by Mr Leadbetter's Snow King—Mrs R. Herbert's Northern Light, March 24, '96.
 Wanderer, '96, d, Mr F. Benson's, by Mr R. Fitz-Nigel Newton's Orloff—owner's unnamed bitch, April 11, '96.

BASSET HOUNDS (SMOOTH).

Felix Faure, '96, d, Mr A. E. Morgan's, late Mrs E. L. Davidson's, by her Rought—her Yvette Guilbert, July 16, '96.
 Hollicke, '96, d, Hon. C. P. Courtenay's, by owner's Ranter—his Joyous, Oct. 4, '96.

BASSET HOUND (ROUGH).

Tambourine, '96, b, Mr Lawrence Johnston's, by Mrs Totie's Tambour—owner's Fiddle, April 1, '94.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Arline, '96, b, Mr C. Kennedy's (late Mr T. Cawthra's), by Mr G. Holla's Marvel—late owner's Minnie, April 8, '96.



Colleen Bawn, '96, b. Miss M. Keane's (late Mr. T. Cavthra's), by Mr. G. Holm's Marvel—late owner's Minnie, April 8, '96.
 Frederick the Great, '96, d. Miss Edith Lord's (late Messrs Walton and Beard's), by late owner's Ashton Major—Mr. Newbold's Violet, March 8, '96.
 Little Dolly Girl, '96, b. Mrs. C. A. Lord's (late Mrs. Edwards's), (ped. unknown), May 21, '96.
 Longfellow, '96, d. Mrs. Gifford's (late Messrs Walton and Beard's), by Merry Prince II.—Lill, Feb. 24, '96.
 Phillis, '96, b. Mrs. Wright's, by Mr. Craven's Peter—Mr. Pollard's Nell, March 25, '96.
 Royal Prince, '96, d. Mr. A. T. Bailey's (late Mr. J. Kay's), by late owner's Derby Ben—his Lill, April 21, '96.
 Victor, '96, d. Mrs. H. K. Hitchcock's, by Mr. J. Sutcliffe's King Halifax—Lucy, May 7, '96.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Broadlands Bumble Bee, '96, b. Mr. A. Clark's, by owner's Broadlands Bunkum—Dr. Rouse's Rustic Kitty, June 9, '96.
 Barly Bryman, '96, d. Miss M. N. Arnold's (late Mr. E. W. Spink's), by Mr. Crew Groves's Hyndman Briar—late owner's Sunbeam, June 21, '96.
 Chippendale Delight, '96, d. Mr. F. Orledge's (late Mr. H. Coombs's), by Hyndman Briar—late owner's Bath Duchess, July 3, '96.
 Clitheroe Tucker, '96, d. Dr. A. W. Mussen's, by Tommy Tucker—owner's Clitheroe Blaze, July 22, '96.
 Clonmell Marvel, '96 (late Clonmell Marvel, '96), d. Mr. E. Miller's, by Mr. Russell's Chipper—Cholmondeley Moon, March 27, '96.
 Daffodil, '96, d. Mr. Joe Parker's, by owner's Briar Brittle—Mr. W. Wilson's Judy, July 29, '96.
 Dumbarton Jock, '96, d. Capt. F. L. Baird-Smith's, by Mr. T. L. Brown's Rustic King—Mr. A. E. Jennings's Dumbarton Lass, March 29, '96.
 Dumbarton Prince, '96, d. Mr. A. E. Jennings's, by Sharpe's Duke—Mr. Shepherd's Highgate Pass, Aug. 24, '96.
 George, '96, d. Mr. H. Roston's (late Mr. Jeffery's), by Jack—late owner's Tamar Bury, about Jan., '96.
 Grassville Bounty, '96, b. Mr. R. B. Parkinson's, by Tommy Tucker—Bess, '96.
 Hatter, '96, d. Mr. H. S. Sankey's (ped. unknown), Sept. 1, '96.
 Jael, '96, b. Mr. S. R. Downey's, by owner's Chance—his Crazy, Sept. 1, '96.
 Jactus, '96, b. Mr. A. G. Bushbridge's (late Mr. S. R. Downey's), by late owner's Chance—his Crazy, Sept. 1, '96.
 Jill, '96, b. Mr. H. Roston's, by Cholmondeley Bracken—Dr. Rouse's Rustic Kitty, June 14, '96.
 Maid of Caerphilly, '96, b. Mr. W. Evans's, by Mr. Musgrave's Richmond Briar—owner's Nettie, March 8, '96.
 Myrtle Marvel, '96, d. Mr. E. Mitchell's, by Banker Ciss, Sept. 1, '96.
 Newport Bogie, R. '96, d. Mr. J. Hazell's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Notts Brivies, '96, d. Mr. and Mrs. Willday's, by Notts Rammer—Notts Violet, April 2, '96.
 Prince Cholmondeley Jack, '96, d. Mr. W. J. Palmer's, by Mr. J. Morris's Peter—his Bertha, March 8, '96.
 Queen of Diamonds, '97, b. Messrs Trentham and Buckley's, by Mr. F. Thompson's Express—his Ours, Jan. 24, '97.
 Sauterforth Jerry, '96, d. Mr. D. Parkinson's, by Mr. W. Hanson's Jeff—owner's Bawmire Jenny, Sept. 15, '96.
 Swinsea Kola Nut, '96, d. Messrs Bennett and Tatham's, by Willow Nut—owner's Daisy Bell, May 29, '96.
 Tone Rosebud, '96, b. Mr. G. H. Elder's, by Mr. R. Mitchell's Rustic Royal—Mr. J. E. Langton's Lace, April 7, '96.
 Trout, R. '96, d. Mr. T. Singleton's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 T. Resider, '96, d. Mr. A. E. Watson's (ped. unknown), Nov., '96.
 Venquer, '96, d. Mr. G. L. Venables's, by Sammy—Nell, Feb., '96.
 Wallace Crack, '96, d. Mr. S. Smith's, by Willow Nut—Manorley Vixen, April 20, '96.

WELSH TERRIERS.

Bodwen, '96, b. Mr. W. Pierce-Williams's, by Colonel Savage's Broughton Ben—owner's Dell, Sept. 10, '96.
 Brilliantine, '96, b. Mr. J. L. Kerpen's, by Mr. A. P. Case's Monk—owner's Gwendolyn, Nov. 24, '96.
 Cefnwrach Nel, '96, b. Mr. D. M. Williams's, by Jack Antony—Mr. W. Roberts's Bess, May 15, '96.
 Comrade, '96, d. Mr. J. L. Kerpen's, by Mr. A. P. Case's Monk—owner's Gwendolyn, Nov. 24, '96.
 Darkie, '96, d. Miss A. G. Eck's, late Mr. R. Manning's, by Cymro Dewr II.—late owner's Brynmor Dodo, May 31, '96.

Derwydd, '96, d. Mr. W. Pierce-Williams's, by Colonel Savage's Broughton Ben—owner's Dell, Sept. 10, '96.
 Dos Jesse, R. '97, b. Mr. H. Warren's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Gallant Nell, '96, b. Mr. A. Wilson's (late Mr. J. Arundale's), by Mr. J. Charter's Cardiff Topper—late owner's Colwyn Gem, Oct. 23, '96.
 Hulton Madam, '96, b. Dr. J. H. Marsh's, by owner's Cymro-o-Gymry—Mr. Upjohn's Lady Susie, Aug. 17, '96.
 Hulton Maisie, '96, b. Dr. J. H. Marsh's, by owner's Cymro-o-Gymry—Mr. Upjohn's Lady Susie, Aug. 17, '96.
 Hulton Manners, '96, b. Dr. J. H. Marsh's, by owner's Cymro-o-Gymry—Mr. Upjohn's Lady Susie, Aug. 17, '96.
 Li-nair Lavister, '96 (late Betty, '96), Mr. E. L. Barker's (late Mr. D. Jones's) (ped. unknown), Jan. 5, '96.
 Meir, '96, d. Mr. W. C. Roberts's (late Mr. R. Hughes's), by late owner's Fern Bank Tery—his Del Del, Aug. 23, '96.
 Peel Taff, '96, d. Mr. L. L. Armitage's, by Dr. J. H. Marsh's Cymro-o-Gymry—Mr. Upjohn's Lady Susie, Aug. 17, '96.
 Penner Lad, '96 (late Royal, '96), d. Mr. J. Clement James's, by Cymro Dewr II.—Mr. J. Hay's Question, Aug. 24, '96.
 Quora Gwynne, '97, d. Mr. J. Burrows's (late Mr. T. H. Harris's), by his Red Palm—his Nel Gwynne, Jan. 17, '97.
 Shoni Bach, '96, d. Mr. E. Laurence's, by Mr. Aikley's Gyp—Mr. Dennis's Molly, Sept. 8, '96.
 Southfield Prince, '96, d. Mr. J. S. Smithson's, by Brynair Byelaw—owner's Dingle Vic, July 20, '96.
 Southfield Topsy, '96, b. Mr. J. S. Smithson's, by Brynair Byelaw—owner's Dingle Vic, July 20, '96.
 Torwerth, '96, d. Mr. W. Jones's, by owner's Dick—Mr. E. J. Edwards's Nel, Aug. 8, '96.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.

Bann, '96, d. Mr. P. E. Meredith's, by Mr. J. F. Baily's Louth—Mr. Gray's Shiloh II., Nov. 5, '94.
 Dermot Ashmore, '96, d. Mrs. G. Williams's, by Mr. Trainor's Brian II.—Capt. Graham's Noohoo, March 22, '96.
 Juliet, '96, b. Mr. F. B. Summers's, by Mr. J. B. Walby's Kilhair—Mr. A. J. Gerard's Cheevera, April 30, '96.
 Killaloe, '96, d. Mrs. Isa Gray's, by Mr. Dobbins's Wolfang—Mrs. Gray's Shiloh II., Dec. 10, '95.
 Wincap Bally, '96, b. Mr. E. W. Nell's, by Mr. Crisp's Bran Juna, Jan. 1, '96.

WHIPPETS.

Clarence, '96, d. Mr. H. Riley's, by Mr. Broadbent's Jolly Hatter—Messrs Bottomley's Manorley Model, May 7, '96.
 Norah my Own, R. '97, b. Mr. G. W. Pacey's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Rags, '96, d. Mr. P. J. Saunders's, by Barrett's Tom—Mr. Sparke's Minnie, '94.
 White-ocks, '96, d. Mr. H. H. Johnson's (late Mr. H. Tweed's), by Mr. H. Vickers's Enterprise—late owner's Persuasion, April 25, '96.

SCHIPPERKES.

Deepish Tribby, '96, b. Mrs. F. Pilling's, by unknown dog—owner's Bajou, April 5, '96.
 Eccles Lassie, R. '97, b. Mr. H. S. Moxon's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Pomfret Gyp, R. '97, d. Mr. H. S. Moxon's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Prestwich Turk, '96, d. Mr. A. Muirhead's, by owner's Prestwich Bogie—his Topsy, Sept. 13, '96.
 Prestwich Wrennie, '96, b. Mr. A. Muirhead's, by owner's Prestwich Bogie—his Topsy, Sept. 13, '96.
 Small Talk, '96, b. Mrs. A. Milner's, by St. Hubert—Mr. W. Green's The Favourite, June 10, '95.
 Somebody's Sweetheart Boy, '96, d. Mrs. K. Finter's, by owner's Somebody's Boy—her Somebody's Missie Madcap, March 1, '96.
 Tower, '96, d. Miss F. Braine's, by Incolmes Perke—Mr. J. W. Parsons's Betty, Sept., '96.

CHOW CHOWS.

Toby, R. '97, d. Mr. J. Ainsworth's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Wan Hii, '96, d. Mrs. Janvra Dickson's (ped. unknown), Dec. 1, '96.
 Wan Ku, '96, d. Dr. W. B. Pritchard's (ped. unknown), April, '96.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Choko, R. '97, b. Mrs. C. W. Hull's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Crystal, R. '96, b. Mrs. M. E. Grindrod's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Garnet, '96, d. Mrs. M. E. Grindrod's, by owner's Moonstone—her O'Yona San, R. '90, Sept. 20, '96.
 Hatsu, '96, d. Hon. Mrs. McL. Morrison's, by owner's Sasaki—her O'Koma, Oct. 25, '96.

Kitzu, R. '97, b. Mrs. Samuelson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Moonstone's Daughter, '96, b. Mrs. M. E. Grindrod's, by owner's Moonstone—her Emerald II., Oct. 25, '96.
 Moonstone's Son, '96, d. Mrs. M. E. Grindrod's, by owner's Moonstone—her Malvern Beryl, R. '96, June 28, '96.
 Ningyo, '96, b. Mrs. C. W. Hull's, by owner's Dia Mikado—Mr. T. Beard's Chocho, R. '97, Oct. 30, '96.
 The Owl, '96, d. Mrs. M. E. Grindrod's, by owner's Moonstone—her Malvern Coral, R. '96, Oct. 15, '96.

TRANSFER REGISTER.

The following dogs have been transferred to new owners from March 1st to March 31st:—

BLOODHOUND.

Duncombe, from Mr. J. Hay to Mr. A. Arnold Bennett.

GREYHOUND.

Miss Mary Davis, from Mr. W. Scrimshaw to Mr. H. W. Edmondson.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Belmont Sunshine, from Mr. D. H. Owens to Mr. J. G. Thorold.

Bill Newcome, '95, from Mr. W. J. Houghton to Mr. R. C. Barcroft.

Blithesome, from Mr. W. S. Wright to Mr. E. O. Ireland.

Bury'n Premier, from Mr. A. E. Parish to Messrs Mitchell and Fryer.

Cyrus, '96, from Capt J. A. de Castro to Mr. E. O. Ireland.

Decree Nisi, from Mr. F. Redmond to Mr. R. Wana-maker.

Duff, '96, from Mr. Madgwick to Mr. H. W. Garrett.

Ethelwyn, '96, from Mr. H. W. Eames to Mr. A. W. Emma.

Hope Reprieve, from Rev R. P. Willecks to Mr. S. Gratrix.

Moonlight, '94, from Mr. R. G. Makin to Mr. G. W. Dowling.

Rosebery, '96, from Mr. J. C. Tinne to Mr. J. G. Thorold.

Rowton Pitcher, '94, from Mr. J. A. Whitaker to Mr. F. Mansell.

Rowton Tutor, '96, from Mr. E. Powell, jun., to Mr. C. B. Macpherson.

Royston Duval, '96, from Mr. H. R. Brown to Mr. J. A. B. Greaves.

Some Recompense, from Mr. E. Powell, jun., to Mr. W. A. Hirst.

Stainwith Rip, from Mr. T. Webster to Mr. G. Mundy.

Tredegar Milkmaid, '96, from Mr. E. H. Wells to Mr. E. G. Fisher.

Wicklow Fable II., from Mrs. E. Burns to Mr. G. J. C. Vincent.

FOX TERRIERS (WIRE-HAISED).

Charlton Snowball, from Mr. S. Castle to Mr. H. Harcourt-Kent.

Donington Flirt, '96, from Mr. G. Welch to Sir H. F. de Trafford.

Green Croft Bristles, '96, from Mr. H. Rees to Mr. W. V. Howell-Thomas.

Long Face, '96, from Mr. C. Bartle to Mr. W. H. Tallis.

Mentmore Provo I, '96, from Mr. T. Pearse to Mr. C. J. Adams.

Ordsall Emerald, from Mr. J. Foulds to Mr. W. I. Carson.

Roswall, '96, from Mr. F. Bullen to Mr. H. A. Scott.

Rorston Rambler, '96, from Mr. G. W. Howard to Mr. H. W. Croft.

Wellingborough Fan (now Queensborough Ortel), from Mr. C. Bartle to Mr. W. C. Hinchley.

Wellingborough Pop, '96, from Mr. C. Bartle to Mr. H. H. Woodcock.

POINTERS.

Leyfield Bob, '95, from Mr G. S. Tatham to Mrs H. M. Tatham.
True Bill, '95, from Mr E. C. Norrish to Mr S. Moreton Thomas.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Moorecock, from Messrs Robertshaw and Holmes to Mr E. Cockill.
Young Mabel of Kippen, '97, from Rev D. Mallinder to Mr C. V. Pryce-Rice.

IRISH SETTER.

Charlemont Ranger, from Mr R. G. Perrin to Mr and Mrs McM. Smyth.

RETRIEVERS (WAVY-COATED).

Chester, from Mr G. R. Davies to Mr H. M. Wilson.
Click, from Mr G. R. Davies to Mr H. M. Wilson.
Darby, '96, from Mr J. Hull to Mr A. Coats.
Hush II., from Mr P. F. Fordham to Mr W. R. Blackwell.
Rookery Madge, '93, from Mr W. J. Handley to Mr G. R. Davies.
Sweep VIII., from Mr A. B. Baker to Mr W. H. Davies.

RETRIEVER (CURLY-COATED).

Preston Tip Top, from Mr W. R. Walker to Mr T. H. Martin.

IRISH WATER SPANIEL.

Irish Joe, from Mr FitzHerbert to Mr F. M. Lee.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.

Baile Friar, from Mr W. Caless, jun., to Mr G. B. Clark.
Bridesmaid, from Mr Lowe to Mr C. Watts.

FIELD SPANIELS.

D-enmetre, '94, from Mr H. Ford to Mr G. J. Weinberg.
Lambton Laddie, from Mr A. H. Landless to Mr W. F. Lloyd James.

COCKER SPANIEL.

Sota, from Mr R. de C. Peele to Mr H. C. Stanley.

DACHSHUNDS.

Jerusha, from Mr H. Jones to Capt and Mrs Barry.
Lilian, from Mr T. Houghton to Mrs F. Houghton.

ST. BERNARDS (ROUGH).

Handsworth Donny, from Mr J. B. Lavender to Mr F. R. Fenwick.
Hornsea Princess, from Mr J. R. Allison to Mr J. C. Blake.
King Wallace, '96, from Mr P. W. Bryson to Mr J. H. Brownword.
Lady Crompton, from Mr O. Brooks to Mr H. Chiffe.
Lady Dudley, '95, from Mr Geo. Saunders to Mr S. A. Sant.
Lady Warkworth, from Mr R. Skelly to Mr F. R. Fenwick.
Rubicon, from Mr Wooland to Mrs Jagger.

ST. BERNARDS (SMOOTH).

Catrina, from Capt Nicholson to Mr L. L. Davies.
Lea von Arth, from Mr J. Jones to Mr W. Atherton.
Wyham Belle, from Mr W. J. Bell to Mr J. Henderson.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Black Queen (The), from Mr W. Paterson to Mr R. Houston.
Humber Queen, from Mr C. C. Haddenby to Mrs A. A. Chambers.
St. Agatha, from Mrs Crossfield to Mrs W. T. Gent.
Thor II., from Mr C. Chambers to Mrs A. A. Chambers.

DALMATIAN.

Ribblehead Sam, '95, from Mr R. Blackburn to Mr G. E. C. Beale.

COLLIES (ROUGH-COATED).

Alder Gladdie, from Mr J. Collyer to Mr T. Brankston.
Barden Antagonist, '95, from Mr W. Baskerville to Mr C. Berry.
Barwell Kitty, '95, from Mr Powers to Mr C. Rodwell.
Brookside Marvel, from Mr G. P. Locke to Mr H. Ryding.
Cheviot Heroine, from Miss M. Mears to Mr H. A. Trafford.
Dan of Arden, from T. Willmot to Mr W. Warner.
Darwen Hero, from Mr J. Taylor to Mr J. Haworth.
Deepdale Sunbeam, from Mr W. Bartley to Mr J. H. L. Scames.
Deon Ralph, from Mr G. Wild to Mr J. Housley.
Fosse Dolly, '95, from Mr C. Bentley to Mr C. Rodwell.
Glenleven Bruce, from Mr Stevens to Mr J. Chambers.
Goldminer, '96, from Mr C. Metcalfe to Mr N. Read.
Hawlemere Floss, '95, from Mr G. W. Flint to Mr A. Lindley.
Hightown Sandy, '94, from Mr J. Newton to Mr E. A. Bagley.
Hford Bonnie, '95, from Mr J. Pickup to Mr R. L. Watson.
Kaleidoscope, from Mr A. H. Megson to Mr H. Manley.
Lady Christine, '95, from Mr A. Roberts to Mr W. Roberts.
Lady Lassie, from Mr A. Roberts to Mr W. Roberts.
Lord Ross, from Miss M. Mears to Mrs A. Mears.
Newmarket Daisy, from Mr Penny to Mr J. H. L. Scames.
Old Hall Moon, '96, from Mr J. Agnew to Mr W. Wilson.
Plympton St. Maurice, from Mr Lovell to Mr R. Pickard.
Regent, from Mr T. Brigham to Mr F. Mason.
Sentinel, from Mr J. J. Cowap to Mr T. Ambery.
Sir Robert Bruce, '95, from Miss L. A. Watson to Mr R. L. Watson.

Stylish Shot, '96, from Mr A. Roberts to Mr C. Griffiths.

COLLIES (SMOOTH).

Cadette Nip, '95, from Mr F. Wildgoose to Mr W. Wilson.
Heatherfield Nip, from Mr A. H. Megson to Mr J. Bell.
Mignonette, '96, from Mr R. A. Lewis to Mr J. T. Owen.
Veto, '95, from Mr J. Bell to Mr A. H. Megson.
Whitley Lass, '96, from Mr E. R. Atkinson to Mr J. Hough.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.

Bawbee, from Mr H. Wilson to Mrs C. E. Fisher.
Bobtail, from Mr E. R. Shipton to Mr P. Farrer Baynes.
Lieber Bob, '94, from Major M. Thomas to Mr B. S. Freegard.
Langcliffe Bob, from Messrs Naylor Bros. to Dr Edwardes-Ker.
Peter Bob, '94, from Mr W. Thomas to Mr A. D. Meison.
Sir Robert Trewey, '95, from Mr E. Sobey to Mrs S. Dalton.

BULLDOGS.

Autocrat, from Mr D. P. Stewart to Mr E. Whiles.
Bountiful Beauty, from Mr C. Hall to Mr R. Beardmore.
Don Juan, from Mr Thomas to Mr A. Hurdle.
Hannah Thornfield, from Mr Griffiths to Mr T. N. Palmer.
Highwayman, from Mr L. S. Perry to Mr R. Hartley.
Lady Abby, '93, from Mr A. Bell to Mr A. P. Pattinson.
Molly Morgan, from Mr P. W. Wilson to Mr C. W. A. Marshall.
Old Style, from Mr H. W. Stephenson to Mr R. Hartley.
Peter Stockwell, from Messrs. Burton and Smith to Mr J. Arsell.
Preston Force, '95, from Mrs W. H. Furl to Mr J. Geo. W. James.
Professor, '95 (The), from T. Fletcher to Mr G. A. Glida.
Uxbridge Punch, '93, from Mr W. Williams to Mr H. J. Jones.
Yeovil Queen, from Mr F. Brake to Mr J. S. Pybus-Sellon.

BULL TERRIERS.

Duke of Cumberland, from Mr H. A. Walker to Mr T. Snalley.
Greenhill Duchess, from Mr W. Mayor to Mrs C. Houker.
Lady Julia, from Mr B. Casade to Mr G. Drabble.
Woodline Miss, from W. Lavey to Mr J. Hall.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER.

Hereward, from Mrs J. E. Walsh to Mr J. M. Chend e.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.

Amity Craigie, from Mr Latham to Mr C. C. Reynolds.
Steele II., from Mr R. E. S. Cooper to Miss A. Hutchison.

SKYE TERRIER.

Lauriston King, from Mrs G. D. Reynolds to Mr J. H. Reynolds.

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Alston Queen, '96, from Mr E. T. Yates to Mr J. Turner.
Mina, from Lord Cottenham to Mrs May.
Prince Galitzin, from Messrs Firth and Todd to Mr J. B. Nixon.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Dal Dhu, from Captain Wetherall to Mr R. K. Cross.
Finchbury Tarteress, from Mr G. Raper to Mr W. F. Kelly.
Jock Scott, from Mr E. Ross to Mr D. Sutherland.
Strathbrock, from Mrs W. W. Aspinall to Mr D. Harding Cox.

POMERANIAN.

Duchess of York from Miss Hamilton to Mrs J. B. Kirkbeck.

POMERANIANS (TOY).

Payswater Madge, '96, from Mrs Hale to the Hon. and Rev. F. Dutton.
Chocolate Cream, '96, from Mrs Pettitt to Mrs N. M. St. Lo Malet.
Indian Prince, '94, from Mrs Pettitt to the Hon. and Rev. F. Dutton.
Spilliken, '95, from Miss C. M. A. Creswell to Mrs F. E. Franklin.

PUGS (FAWN).

Little Nina, from Mrs Greliche to Mr J. W. Woodhead.
Royal Rip, '96, from Mr J. C. Frost to Mr H. Nixon.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

Bonny Girl, from Mr H. W. Axe to Mrs H. W. Axe.
Benny Man, from Mr H. Nixon to Mrs H. W. Axe.
King Richard, from Mr R. Clark to Mr A. Yates.

POODLES.

Bicker (The), from Mr M. Wootton to Mrs T. M. Boulgrave.
Tuna, '96, from Mons J. Fournier to Mrs C. Jackson.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Ballintor, '95, from Mr A. Bond to Mr J. Bewick.
Cous'n Chutney, '96, from Mr W. H. Day to Mr J. O'Sullivan.
Cousin Conquest, '96, from Mr F. Tarrant to Mr W. A. Pritchard.
Houston Martin, from Mr G. Angus to Mr T. W. Selow.

GREAT DANES.

Primas, '94, from Mr H. J. Davis to Mr C. D. Wilson.
Prince VI., from Mr A. H. Petherbridge to Mr H. Rosser.

BASSET HOUND (ROUGH).

Still Another, '95, from Messrs Gibbs and Waller to Mrs M. Tottle.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Balrobery Bruce, from Mr C. Southworth to Mr F. S. T. Hutchison.
Betsey, '96, from Mr D. Jones to Mr E. L. Barker.
Blue Boy, from Mr S. W. Liddle to Mr S. A. Davey.
Bristles, '94, from Mr A. E. Chapman to Mr S. Carter.
Clip, from Mr J. H. Shackleton to Mrs E. Stewart.
Clitheroe Bob, '96, from Dr A. W. Musson to Mr W. H. B. Fletcher.
Little Moor Kitty, '96, from Mr A. Allatt to Mr W. Garside.
Red Dragon II., from Mr D. Jones to Mr E. L. Barker.
Rustie Diamond, from Mr R. Mitchell to Mr G. M. V. Robinson.

WELSH TERRIERS.

Home Chat, from Mrs W. H. Thomas to Mr A. Selterington.
Mischief, from Mr J. Smithson, Jun., to Mr G. R. Marriott.
Norton Ragwyr, '96, from Mr H. Reynolds to Dr J. H. Marsh.
Norton Ruth, from Mr H. Reynolds to Dr J. H. Marsh.
Royal, '96, from Mr L. Pugh to Mr J. C. James.
Senny Cribbage, '96, from Mr T. H. Harris to Mr D. Harris.
Striaer, from Mr T. A. Hartley to Mr A. Selterington.

SCHIPPERKE.

Trumpington Ben, from Miss E. Harrington to Mr R. Geo. Pope.

CORRECTIONS.

The name of dam of the Pug, Timid Lassie, should be Haughty Sashie, not unknown, as registered.

The pedigree of the Irish Terrier, Knockinney Lass, should be Jim—Nettle, not unknown, as registered.

The Smooth Fox Terrier, registered by Mr E. A. Parish, in No. 204, should be Desboro' Plaything, '96, not Tufnall Plaything, '96.

The name of Mr H. A. Jones's Rough Collie should be Wellesbourne Jess, '95, not Wellesbourne Tess, '95, as stated in No. 204.

The name of owners of the Chow Chow, Swen Kiang, should be Mrs J. Dickson and Miss Manley, not Mrs J. Dickson, as stated in No. 204.

The name of Mr H. King's Bulldog, registered in No. 203, should be Capenhurst Hades, '96.

The name of the owner of the Bloodhound, Marcus, '96, registered in No. 204, should be Mrs J. E. Radcliffe.

The Wavy Retriever, Jim Crow, R. '97, registered in No. 203, is Sweep VIII. (K.C.S.B. 33,825).

The name of the Schipperke bitch lent by Mr E. W. Lulham to Mr E. Mosely for breeding purposes, should be Southdown Jetty, not Dolly, as stated in No. 204.

The name of Mr J. B. Lloyd's Bulldog registered in No. 204, should be Judicor, '96, not Indicator, as stated.

The name of the owner of the Scottish Terrier, Stafford Kildae, registered in No. 204, should be W. Cartwright-Brookfield.

The name of the owner of the Smooth Fox Terrier, Cacus, '95, transferred in No. 203, should be Mrs Steane Price, not Mr M. S. Price, as stated.

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INDEX TO LIST OF STUD DOGS.

BREED.	NAME.	OWNER. &c.	FEE.	PAGE.
BLOODHOUNDS	SELWOOD PRINCE	R. Hood-Wright	£ 8. 0.	177
	ROLLOCK	Hubert Courtney Hodson	4 4 0	177
	RAMESES	"	10 10 0	177
	ROMEO	"	5 5 0	178
	CHAMPION BONO	Edwin Brough	10 10 0	178
DEERHOUNDS	BARRABOSA	"	10 10 0	178
	CHAMPION DARTY	J. Collingham Tinker	"	178
	DICTATOR	"	5 5 0	178
	SELWOOD ROY	R. Hood-Wright	4 4 0	177
	SELWOOD DHOURAN	"	4 4 0	177
FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH)	HEATHER JOCK	"	4 4 0	177
	THANE MACDUFF, 229a	F. Methold	4 4 0	177
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	HOPE RESERVE	"	1 1 0	178
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	PENDENNIS	"	"	178
	CHAMPION DOMINIE	Francis Redmond	5 5 0	178
	CHAMPION D'ORSAY	"	5 5 0	178
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	GLENLAIR GROUSE	"	"	179
	TOMMY	"	"	179
	CHAMPION BLIZZARD	Head Keeper	5 5 0	179
RETRIEVERS (PLAT)	WIRACRE	Kennelman	5 5 0	179
	RIGHTWAY	"	10 10 0	179
	DARWIN	H. Liddell Grainger	6 6 0	179
	BRAINTRER BEN	Edwin Lass	2 2 0	179
	CHAMPION DARENTH	L. Allen Shuter	6 6 0	179
" (SMOOTH)	HEEDFUL	P. Fordham	4 4 0	179
	CHISHOLME DRAKE	Lewis D. Wigan	3 3 0	179
	BUOYANT	"	5 5 0	179
	GLENLAIR JOE	Major J. A. Wedderburn	"	179
	Maxwell	"	"	179
RETRIEVER (CURLY)	BRIDFORD MARYBETH II.	F. W. Wade	3 3 0	179
	NORWOOD TINKER	T. Whitwell	"	180
	TORRADOR '95	Mrs. M. Tottle	2 11 6	179
	KILMANOCK CORNWALK	R. C. McM. Smyth	2 2 0	178
	WOODMANSTERNE CONRAD '95	Rev. Hans F. Hamilton	7 7 0	180
COLLIES	MOON GOLDFINDER	"	5 5 0	180
	BENEDICK	"	5 5 0	180
	HUGHENBEN OTTOMAN	"	2 2 0	180
	WELLSBENE CONQUEROR '95	R. Higson	7 7 0	180
	SEPTON CHALK	W. D. Key	5 5 0	180
BULL DOGS	MAXX BRUCE '95	"	3 3 0	180
	DONAX	J. S. Fybus-Sellon	5 5 0	180
	DACOTT	"	4 4 0	180
	DENVER	"	3 3 0	180
	DURBO	"	2 2 0	180
DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER	HIS LORDSHIP II.	Edgar Farman	180	180
	MASTER JOHN BULL	W. J. Pegg	2 2 0	180
	WOODCOTE DON	"	1 1 0	180
	WOODCOTE DICK	"	1 1 0	180
	HUCKNALL PRINCE	Dr. Coates	2 2 0	180
SCOTTISH TERRIERS	REGENCY STREET PRINCE	Fletcher	3 3 0	180
	BLACK ADDER	A. Mutter	"	178
	CHAMPION HYNDMAN CHIEF	C. H. Wood	"	180
	KILBERCK	"	"	180
	CHAMPION KILDER	H. J. Ludlow	"	180
BLENHEIM SPANIEL	KILMARN	"	"	180
	KILARTH	"	"	180
	STRATHELANE	W. W. Aspinall	2 2 0	180
	GAIR	Mrs. Hannay	4 4 0	180
	VILLAIN	"	3 3 0	180
BASSET HOUNDS	CONQUERING HERO	T. Whitwell	"	180
	NICHOLAS	"	"	179
	CHAMPION TAMBOUR	Mrs. M. Tottle	3 3 0	179
	GREYLAND BRIAR '95	"	5 0 0	179
	HARFORD '95	Walter Gardole	2 2 0	179
AIREDALE TERRIERS	AP THOMAS	Dr. Whalfe	1 1 0	179
	CARNARVON TIF	W. C. Roberts	"	180
	AP THOMAS II.	"	"	180
	OLD JOE	"	"	180
	NOVELTY	A. Mutter	"	179
WELSH TERRIERS	PETER BOB '94	Jocelyn	"	179
	BENVOLGENCE	A. D. Milson	2 2 0	178
	"	Kennelman	1 1 0	178
	"	"	"	178
	"	"	"	178

LIST OF STUD DOGS.**DEERHOUNDS.****STUD DEERHOUNDS.****SELWOOD ROY**

(Registered.) L. K. PREMIER

Twenty-two 1sts and Specials. 31½ in. Fawn brindle. Perfect outline, head, eyes, legs, and feet.

SELWOOD DHOURAN.

(Registered.) 7 1sts and specials.

22 in. Dark brindle. Grand dog throughout, and Ch. Swift's best won.

HEATHER JOCK

(28,996).

Winner of fourteen 1sts and Specials, ten 2nds. A dark heather brindle, perfect eyes, coat, and great substance.

Apply, R. HOOD-WRIGHT, Frome, Somerset.

The marvellously well-bred Bloodhound,

SELWOOD PRINCE.

By Champion Cromwell (19,754) ex Artemis by Champion Pharaoh ex Countess of Ripple (18,219), dam of Champion Duchess II. (19,762).

Stud fee, £4 4s.

Apply, R. HOOD-WRIGHT, Frome, Somerset.

PRIZE DEERHOUND AT STUD.

The well-known Deerhound

THANE MACDUFF, 229a.

Sire—Dunrobin's Laird. Dam—Nesta.

Stockkeeper, June 13th, 1896, says:—

"Here a rare big hound in Thane Macduff scored; his head and expression perfect, as are his legs and feet, in addition to which he has plenty of bone."

Fee, £4 4s.

Apply FRED. METHOLD, Esq., Thorne Court, Bury St. Edmunds.

BLOODHOUNDS.

THE ABNALLS PRIZE BLOODHOUNDS AT STUD.

ROLLOCK

(33,091).

Winner of 40 First and Second Prizes and Specials. Sire of Romeo, Radiant, Rhapody, Rameses, Romola, Rubric, &c., all First-Prize Winners.

RAMESES

(40,037).

Exhibited at Fifteen shows and winner of Twenty-five First Prizes and Specials, including First and Champion Reserve, Birmingham 1895, and Championship, Birkenhead, 1896.

BOULTON & PAUL, MANUFACTURERS, NORWICH.

Registered Copyright.

STABLES, COACH HOUSES, HARNESS ROOMS, STABLE FITTINGS, &c.

Loose Boxes as above, delivered to most stations in sections for purchasers to erect.

One Box, £12 10s.; Two Boxes, £24; Four Boxes, £47 10s.

PORTABLE BUILDINGS

For Leasehold Property, Artistic Wood Summer Houses, Porches, &c.

The Original Makers of Kennel and Parky Appliances.

Profusely Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free on application.



No. 92.

REGISTERED DOG KENNEL.

Cash Price, including Registered sliding Bench. Terrier Size, 21/-; Retriever size, 32/6; Mastiff size, 55/-.

ROMEO

(40,038).

First (Novice) and Champion Reserve, Birmingham, 1894, &c.

Fees: Rollback and Ramesses, 10 Guineas; Romeo, 5 Guineas and choice of Pups.

Address:—HUBERT COURTNEY HODSON, Abnalls, Litchfield.

WINNERS AND WORKERS.**CHAMPION BONO**

(23,919)

Exhibited at 17 Shows, and winner of 21 first prizes and 13 specials, including the 25-guinea Deakin Challenge Cup for best sporting dog of any breed, the 50-guinea Rello Challenge Shield, and specials for the best dog and for the best sporting dog of any breed. Bono has an unbeaten record, and has sired a number of exceptionally fine hounds.

BARBAROSSA

(40,030).

Black and Tan by Champion Bardolph (30,567)—Bell-maid by Champion Bono (23,919)—Harebell.

Exhibited 10 times, and winner of 15 1st prizes; also cup for best dog of any breed in the show at Leicester, and other specials, including the 50 guinea Rolls Shield, and 2 Championships.

The above hounds are exceptionally strong in constitution, and have first-rate hound properties, as well as typical heads. They are proved good sires.

Any bitch not proving in whelp will be allowed a second service if sent the next time she comes in season.

Fees:—10 guineas, prepaid. Station and Telegraph Office, Scarborough, over 1 mile.

Address:—EDWIN BROUGH, Wyndyate, near Scarborough.

BLOODHOUNDS AT STUD.**CHAMPION DARBY**

(21,706).

Fee on application.

DICTATOR

(26,191).

Winner of Twenty-four First and Specials including the Championship Prize at Bath. Fee, 5 Guineas for the present.

J. COLLINGHAM TINKER, Harborne, Staffordshire.

DACHSHUNDS.**RED DACHSHUND AT STUD.****KILMANOCK CORNSTALK**

(K.C.S.B. No. 40,782). Born 23rd March, 1894.

Has won (up to November, 1896), at eight shows, under Club judges, seventeen prizes, also a challenge cup, club medals and numerous specials. Kilmanock Cornstalk is a long, low, well-shaped dog, great depth of chest, grand head and jaw, ears well set, good sound legs, plenty of bone. Fee, £2 2s.—Apply to RICHARD C. MCM. SMYTH, Mount Henry, Dalkey, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG**OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG AT STUD.****PETER BOB, '94.**1st Prize Birmingham Show, 1895. "Good in coat, colour and bone."—*Kennel Gazette*, December, 1896. Fee, Two Guineas. Mr. A. D. MILSON, Hither Brome, Lapworth, Warwickshire.**IRISH TERRIER.****IRISH TERRIER AT STUD.****BENEVOLENCE**

(35,256).

Sire, Bassettlaw Paddy (35,251). Dam, Bijou, by Bachelor. Winner of 7 First and 4 Second Prizes. Sire of Blackbrook Breeze, winner of many prizes. Fee, £1 1s.

Apply, Kennelman, Shakespeare Hotel, Victoria Station.

FOX TERRIERS.**FOX TERRIERS AT STUD.****ESMOND.**

Sire, Clive Newcome; Dam, Brockenhurst Margaret. £1 2s.

WRITING MASTER.

Sire, Pendennis; Dam, Stardens Diadem. £3 3s.

HOPE REPRIEVE.

Sire, Charlton Verdict; Dam, Luna. £1 1s. These Terriers are all winners in the best company, and of the highest breeding. Please write, before sending, to S. GRATRIX, West Point Kennels, Whalley Range, Manchester.

CHAMPION FOX TERRIERS AT STUD (NEAR LONDON).

The property of Mr. Francis Redmond.

CHAMPION DOMINIE.

Fee, £5 5s.

CHAMPION D'ORSAY.

Fee, £5 5s.

DONINGTON.

Fee, £5 5s.

DEVIL'S LUCK.

Fee, £3 3s.

DALBY.

Fee, £3 3s.

All puppies by the above sires will be eligible for the Fox Terrier Club's Birthday Stakes, 1897. Should any bitches visiting the above sires not prove in pup, a second service allowed free.

Stud cards apply, Whetstone House, Totteridge, N., one minute from Totteridge Station, G. N. railway, where all dogs are met. Telegrams: Whetstone House, Whetstone. Dogs can be seen by appointment only.

AT STUD THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER**BRITON STILL**

(K.C.S.B. 33,463.)

Sire of Meersbrook New Girl, Briton Pop, Charlton Belle, Peter Simple, Briton Spot, Briton Don, and many other winners.

Briton Still, whelped March, 1891, by North Grove Brittle, ex Lucy, by Champion Brittle.

Briton Still has the longest head and smallest ears of any dog now in the fancy at stud. He has also a good hard coat. A very game Terrier. Winner of 1st and Cup at New Brighton, and many other prizes at our leading shows, including Liverpool, Leeds, Bath, &c., &c., &c.

Stud Fee, £1 1s. Apply to H. W. CROFT, Esq., Barcroft Hall, near Burnley.

Bitches to Towneley Station, L. & Y. Railway.

SURREY KENNELS, WANDSWORTH, S.W.**FOX TERRIERS AT STUD**

Wires

TIPTON SLASHER

(35,961.)

WELLINGBORO' TARTAR.

Smooths.

PENDENNIS

(38,106).

MONT D'OR.

Welsh Terrier.

OLD JOE

(30,578.)

Dandie.

BLACKADDER.

A. MUTTER, 8, Tonsley Hill, Wandsworth, W.

IRISH SETTERS.**IRISH RED SETTERS AT STUD.****(1) LAD OF KERRY**

(36,246).

(2) GLENLAIR GROUSE

(38,448).

(3) TOMMY

(40,511).

The above have been steadily shot over to grouse, black game, and partridges all this season and are first-class workers in the field, staunch and steady on fur and feather, and thoroughly broken in.

Also the Black Curly Retriever

GLENLAIR JOE

(By Victor Chief ex Dell)

Regularly shot over, perfect tempers, and tender mouths and excellent in water.

MAJOR WEDDERBURN MAXWELL, Glenlair, Dalbeattie, N.B.

STUD ENGLISH SETTER.

COUNT SCHOMBERG.

Winner of Six Firsts, Three Specials, and Two Second Prizes. First season on the Bench; is a grand all-round dog.
Fee, 5 Guineas.
Apply, W. S. COTTELE, Newtown, North Wales.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

AIREDALE TERRIER AT STUD.
GREETLAND BRIAR, '95.
(K.C.S.B. Vol. xxiv. No. 378A.)

PEDIGREE:—

Sire—Champion Cholmondeley Briar. (32,967.)	Airedale Jerry (35,533.) Cholmondeley Luce (37,799.)	Rattler Bess Rough Rustic Flora (30,400.) Guess
Dam—Diana Vernon (Breeder of Win- ners in every litter.)	Champion New- bold Test. (28,824.) Business.	Jenny Ch. Brush (23,820.) Pride of Leeds.

Greetland Briar is an exceptionally game Terrier, with strong, powerful jaw, and very small ears. "Our Dogs" reports of him: "Excellent in colour, coat, and bone." He has won ten prizes at ten Shows, averaging ten per class, and including Nottingham K.C. Show.
Fee, to a few good pedigree bitches only, 2 guineas, or 1 guinea and puppy.
WALTER GARSIDE, Croft House, Greetland, near Halifax.

AIREDALE TERRIER.

HARFORD, '95.

Rustic Rattler (32,977) ex Donah (41,833).
The property of Dr. WHAITE, 28, South Park Hill, South Croydon (close to station).
About the largest-boned and strongest show dog of the breed, weight 44 lb., perfect coat, body, legs and feet, and full of Terrier quality: winner of numerous prizes, including 2 1sts at open shows.
The very dog for weak-faced and light-boned bitches.
Stud fee, £1 1s.

SKYE TERRIER.

FAWN SKYE TERRIER.

NOVELTY

(34,986).

Winner 23 prizes. 1st (Novice), Liverpool, 1892; 1st, Silver Cup, Manchester, 1892; 1st, Special, Leeds, 1892; 1st (Open Class), Lancaster, 1894; 1st (Open Class), Darlington, 1894.
JOCKLYN, Davenham House, Northwich.

BASSET HOUNDS.

AT STUD THE ROUGH BASSET-HOUND
CHAMPION TAMBOUR
(37,743.)

Sire—CAPORAL. Dam—MUSSETTE.
Winner of SIXTEEN FIRSTS and MANY SPECIALS, including Five Championship CUPS, GOLD MEDAL, STUD DOG MEDAL, Crufts, 1896.
"TAMBOUR" is a Grand Hound in all points, and is acknowledged to be the Best Rough Hound living. Is a sure stock-getter. Stud Fee £5. All Bitches to be addressed to Bell Busk Station, M.R., Carriage Pad.

ALSO THE SMOOTH BASSET-HOUND.

NICHOLAS

by Champion Forester ex Champion Psyche II., brother to Champion Paris and litter brother to Bowman.

Whelped 1892, Tricolour. Fee, £3 3s.
Nicholas is the sire of the winning bitch, Dolores, 1st and Championship, Birkenhead, limit 1st and Reserve Champion Birmingham, 1896, &c.

ALSO THE RED DACHSHUND

TOREADOR '95.

Sire, Champion Pterodactyl ex Janita.
TOREADOR is a smart young dog, with red nose, grand body and loin, nice head, ears, and very low. Winner of four 1sts, three specials, and six 2nds. Fee, 25 guineas.
Photos and Stud Cards on application to JOHN GIBBS, Kennelman, Coniston Hall, Bell Busk, Leeds.

RETRIEVERS.**CHAMPION BLIZZARD**

(K.C.S.B. 33,813).

By Champion Darenth out of Breeze.
Champion K.C. Crystal Palace, 1893, Champion Birmingham, 1894, Champion (challenge bowl and Duke of Marlborough's cup) Birmingham, 1896. Sixteen first and champion prizes.
Owner, Mr. Freeman Mitford, C.B.
Fee, £5 5s.
Apply, Mr. SKILTON, Head Keeper, Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh.
Station and Telegraph Office—Moreton-in-Marsh, 1½ miles. 199

RIGHTAWAY.

Limited to 20 nominations at 10 guineas each.
Rightaway won 1st and champion prize at the Crystal Palace in 1894, and 1st, champion, the Duke of Marlborough's cup for the best Flat-Coated Retriever, and the 30-guinea challenge cup for the best Retriever of all Classes at Birmingham. He is a dog with splendid nose, perfect coat, eye, and ears. He is sire of Longfield Ivy, Click, Record, and other 1st prize winners. He has been regularly shot over, and has a perfect temper, excellent nose, and very tender mouth.

WISEACRE.

By Zelstone, out of Think, dam of Moonstone, at 5 guineas.
Wiseacre was 1st at Birmingham in three successive years, also cup for the best Retriever of all Classes. He has been regularly shot over for several years.
Apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, The Kennels, Ettington Park, Stratford-on-Avon. Telegraph, Ettington, 2 miles.

AT STUD.

**FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER
DARWIN.**

BORN 1893.

By Champion DARENTH, ex Champion STANFORD TRACE.

Darwin has a beautiful flat coat, is exceptionally good in the field, with a first-rate nose and very tender mouth.

First time exhibited he won five First Prizes at Manchester, including First Prize in the Open Class, and Cup for the best Flat-Coated Retriever in the Show. And at the Crystal Palace he won First Limit and Special.

Will serve a limited number of bitches—Fee, Six Guineas.

Apply to H. LIDDELL GRAINGER, Middleton Hall, Belford, Northumberland.
Telegrams, Belford, 1½ miles. Station, Belford, N.E.R., 4 miles.

THREE CLEAR DAY'S NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN.

BRAINTREE BEN.

Born July, 1895. Sire Champion Hopeful (32,447). Dam Whisky IV. (31,373). 1st Uxbridge, 1st Northampton, 2nd Crystal Palace, &c.
Fee £2 2s. or £1 1s. and puppy.

Apply, EDWIN LASS, Braintree, Essex. 204

FLAT OR SMOOTH-COATED RETRIEVER AT STUD.

The property of Lt.-Colonel Cornwall Legh, who bred it.

BUOYANT.

By Champion Darenth (K.C.S.B., 28,997) — dam Breeze (15,609). Winner of 1st Prizes at Liverpool and Darlington, 1892. This young dog is very handsome and active, has good legs and feet, and is a splendid worker.

Fee, £5 5s.
Apply WALTER MEECH, The Kennels, High Legh, Knutsford, Cheshire. Telegrams, High Legh; Railway Station, Lynton, Cheshire.

RETRIEVER AT STUD (SMOOTH-COATED).

The property of LEWIS D. WIGAN, Chisholme, Hawick.

CHISHOLME DRAKE

(38,496).

Sire Heedful (29,001).
Dam Duchess by Zampa (36,883) ex Harmony (34,671).
Chisholme Drake whelped March, 1892; has already won the following prizes:—

1893, First (Puppy) Dumfries.
1894, First (Novice) Edinburgh.
1894, First (Limit) Edinburgh.
1894, Second (Open) Edinburgh.
1894, Second (Limit) Birmingham.
1894, Third (Open) Birmingham.
1895, First (Limit) Edinburgh.
1895, Third (Open) Edinburgh.
1895, First (Limit) Birmingham.
1895, Second (Open) Birmingham.
1896, First (Open) Derby.
1896, First (Open) Ayr.
1896, First (Limit) Edinburgh.
1896, Second (Open) Edinburgh.

Chisholme Drake is a good-tempered, active dog, and is a perfect no-slip retriever in the field.
Fee, £3 3s.
Apply, Mr. STEWART SMITH, The Kennels, Chisholme, Hawick.

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER AT STUD.

CHAMPION DARENTH.

Three times winner of Kennel Club special for best Retriever in Show.

Sire of Darwin, Blizzard, Buoyant, Horton Brilliant, and many other great winners.
DARENTH, who is perfect in the field, is in robust health, and active as a puppy. Very sure sire, but second service allowed free if bitch misses.

Fee, Six Guineas.
Nominations taken for 1896, limited to fifteen.
L. ALLEN SHUTE, Esq., Kirby Hall, Horton Kirby, Kent.
Telegrams: South-Darenth.
Station, Farningham Road.

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER AT STUD.

HEEDFUL

(K.C.S.B. 29,001).

Born February 5, 1889, sire Champion Hopeful, 22,447, dam Champion Tact, 15,571; winner 1st Crystal Palace, 1891-92; 1st Challenge Cruft's, 1893; 1st Challenge Bristol, 1893; 1st Challenge York, 1893; 1st Challenge Portsmouth, 1893; 1st Challenge Bath, 1894; 1st Challenge High Wycombe, 1894; 1st Sandy, 1894; 1st Cruft's, 1895; stud dog class; 1st and Special Wembley Park, 1895; 1st Southend, 1895.

Sire of Helpful, fourteen 1sts and cups, and sold for £45 to go abroad; Hush II., five 1sts and twice President's Cup; Langside Echo, three 1sts and Challenge Cup; Chisholme Drake, three 1sts and cups, and 2nd and 3rd Birmingham; Lister, three 1sts and three cups, also 3rd Birmingham; 3rd Palace; Chesherton Black Bess, two 1sts; Heydon Floss, two 1sts. Has also sired some grand pups belonging to the Prince of Wales.
Stud fee, 4 guineas.

Apply, P. FORDHAM, Bank House, Royston, Herts.

SUSSEX SPANIELS.

SUSSEX SPANIEL AT STUD.

BRIDFORD MAUBERT II.

(33,928).

By Champion Bridford Victor ex Champion Bridford Naomi. Bred and exhibited by Mr. M. Woolland.
1st Agricultural Hall (K.C.), Birmingham, Cruft's, Derby, Romford, Exeter, &c.

A grand bodied dog, good bone and colour, very long and low, typical throughout.

Fee, 5 guineas to approved bitches only.

Apply, F. W. Wade, Kidsgrove, North Staffordshire.

COLLIES.**CARDIFF STUD COLLIES.**

The well-known Stud Rough Sable-and-White Collie

SEFTON CIGAR.

Cigar is a big winner, and as a stud dog is siring some grand stock, which includes many noted winners. He is most attractively marked, marvellously big, with rare bone, good head, with ears and tail perfectly carried; his coat, legs, feet, &c., are perfection.

MANX BRUCE '95.

The sensation of the year, winning 35 prizes and 2 cups at eight Shows (only times shown). The *Stock-keeper*, January 17th, 1896, says:—"Manx Bruce, the best puppy we have seen for some time, to-day he won all he could, including Cup for Best Dog in the Show, any breed; he is improving daily, and when fully furnished will trouble the best we have ever here. He has a grand long level head, well chiselled, with ears well set on and carried correctly, good body, legs, feet, and tail, with plenty of size."

Stud Fee, 3 guineas each.
Cards and press opinions from W. D. KEY, The Cedars, Grange Gardens, Grange-town, Cardiff.
Telegraphic Address:—"Kennel, Cardiff."

MR. R. HIGSON'S ENGLEFIELD STUD COLLIE.**WELLESBOURNE CONQUEROR, '95.**

Born April 16th, 1895.

Wellesbourne Counsellor. Wellesbourne Beauty
Ch. Southport Wellesbourne Edgaston Ryland
Perfection. Christabel. Marvel. Jenny.

Ch. Christopher.

He is the best young dog of the year, a large golden sable-and-white, with one of the longest, cleanest chiselled heads on the bench, beautiful small ears and ear carriage, lovely dense coat, and plenty of bone, rare legs and feet and full of quality all round; winner of numerous 1sts and special at Liverpool, Leicester, Cruft's, and 25 guinea challenge cup last Southport C.C. Show.
See Mr. Diggle's (the Judge's) report on the Collie Club Show in the May number of the *Kennel Gazette*.

Fee, £7 7s. to a limited number.
Stud cards on application. Photos, 1s. each.
Address, R. HIGSON, Park House, Englefield Green, Surrey.
Station, Egham, L.S.W. Ry.

AT STUD, COLLIES.

Near London.

Highest breeding. No better sires. Winners of many 1sts and Specials.

WOODMANSTERNE CONRAD '95.

Fee, £7 7s.

DOON GOLDFINDER

(40,716).

Fee, £5 5s.

BENEDICK

(34,350).

Fee, £3 3s.

HUGHENDEN OTTOMAN

(34,428).

Own brother to Portington Bar None.

Fee, £2 2s.

Stud Cards from REV. HANS F. HAMILTON, Woodmansterne, Epsom.

BULL DOGS.**BULL DOGS AT STUD.**

The property of and bred by Mr. J. S. Pybus-Sellon.

DONAX.

By Champion Dockleaf out of Dona Disdain, by Don Pedro. Fee, £5 5s.

DACOT.

By Dandelion out of Dolores Disdain (litter sister to Donax). Fee £4 4s.

DENVER.

By Donax out of Decima Disdain (sister, later litter, to Champion Dockleaf). Fee, £3 3s.

DUBBO.

By Champion Dimboola, out of Daisy Disdain, by Champion Dockleaf.

Fee, £2 2s.

For Stud Cards, Service, and all particulars, apply to the Head Kennelman, Chas. Garrett, The Dairy, The Common, Wimbledon. 200

PRIZE BULLDOG AT STUD.**REGENT STREET PRINCE**

(By Sheffield Barry ex Hackney Gipsy).

One of the best young Dogs of the day; he is Litter Brother to Quercus Street, and both having figured well in the prize list at the leading shows, it speaks well of the quality of his breed. He has taken 15 Firsts, including 2 Firsts and the 20 Guinea Berry Cup at the Crystal Palace K.C. Show, and numerous other prizes.

Press opinions:—*Stock-keeper* says:—"Regent Street Prince has a good head, and stands well as a Bulldog should."

Field:—"Regent Street Prince excels in character, but requires time to furnish."

Fee, Three Guineas; and to members of the Bull Dog Club and S. L. Bull Dog Club, Two Guineas.
FLETCHER, Naturalist, 99, Regent Street, London.

THE STUD PRIZE BULLDOG.**HIS LORDSHIP II.**

(K.C.S.B. 41,120).

His Lordship II. is by the celebrated CHAMPION HIS LORDSHIP (brother to Champion Cigarette), who was out of Champion Ruling Passion, whose sire was Champion Grabber, winner of nearly 30 First, Special, and Other Prizes.
Fee, £2 2s.
EDGAR FARMAN, Brooklands, Romford.

BULL DOGS AT STUD.**MASTER JOHN BULL.**

One of the grandest little Bulldogs under 45lb. ever seen, possessing a very large head, heavy wrinkle, deep stop, with beautiful eyes, set wide apart, very short face, perfect ears, short body, grand roach back, short screw tail; his shoulders are simply perfection, and stands remarkably wide, is very low to the ground, with beautiful-shaped arms and big bone. His pedigree shows at a glance this dog to be full of the famous Crib blood, through Lion Seeker and Forceps, his dam being a daughter of the celebrated Heave's Crib. This alone should be sufficient to thoroughly recommend him to breeders; already sire to some very promising puppies.

Stock-keeper:—"Master John Bull, a grand little dog, short roach back, big ribs, low to the ground, very wide in chest, and well out at shoulders, with beautifully-shaped forelegs."

Licensed Victuallers' Gazette:—"Master John Bull we commend to those who consider Farcy Romford to have a good body, to put him alongside this little chap and weep."

Kennel Gazette:—"Master John Bull, the dog is a perfect little model, and positively a treat for any connoisseur to gaze upon."
Fee, 2 guineas.

WOODCOTE DON.

By Donax ex Ceres, by Guido ex Margaret Catchpole.

A very heavy-boned, low-legged, powerful youngster, with heavy wrinkle; he resembles his sire, and is an exceptionally healthy dog.

WOODCOTE DICK.

by Don Alexis ex Queen of Spades, by Dandelion ex Hilda, by Champion His Lordship. This dog probably possesses the largest skull, widest and deepest muzzle, and heaviest bone of any dog out, low to ground, heavy wrinkle, and an immense wide underjaw. He has the much-sought-for Dandelion blood both sides of pedigree.

Both these dogs are certain stock-getters, and under two years old. They get vigorous, healthy stock (different to the worked-to-death stud dogs). For a limited period I will accept one guinea fee.

W. J. PEGG, Woodcote Lodge, The Common, Wimbledon.

HUCKNALL PRINCE.

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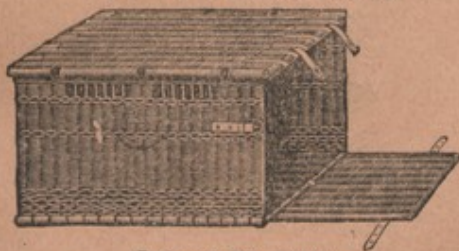
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See page 334

f. 4r



THE KENNEL GAZETTE:

A Monthly Journal published by the Kennel Club.

"LET HERCULES HIMSELF DO WHAT HE MAY,
"THE CAT WILL MEW, AND DOG WILL HAVE HIS DAY."
—Hamlet, Act v., Scene 1.

No. 210.—Vol. XVIII.]

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

[PRICE 6D.]

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Analyst, late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry.

OLD CALABAR.

THE "KENNEL GAZETTE" DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

DATE.	DAY.	CANINE EVENTS.	DATE.	DAY.	CANINE EVENTS.
SEPTEMBER. 14	Tuesday.	Woodstock (Oxon) Dog Show.	SEPTEMBER. 29	Wednesday.	Market Rasen Dog Show.
"	"	Stranorlar (Donegal) Irish Red Setter Club's Field Trials (and following days).	"	"	Harrow Dog Show (and following day).
"	"	Stratford (Essex and East London Canine Association) Dog Show.	OCTOBER. 2	Saturday.	Macclesfield Dog Show.
15	Wednesday.	Middlewich Dog Show.	"	Tuesday.	Committee Meeting of the Kennel Club.
"	"	Caistor (Lincolnshire) Dog Show.	6	Wednesday.	Abercarn Dog Show.
"	"	Loughborough Dog Show.	"	"	Bath (Bath and Western Counties) Dog Show (and following day).
16	Thursday.	Ilkeston Dog Show.	"	"	Caterham Dog Show (and following day).
"	"	Hooole Dog Show.	"	"	Edinburgh Dog Show (and two following days).
17	Friday.	Ashford (Kent) Dog Show (and following day).	9	Saturday.	Heywood Dog Show.
"	"	Brampton (Cumberland) Dog Show.	19	Tuesday.	Cystal Palace Kennel Club's Forty-second Annual Show (and two following days).
18	Saturday.	Langley Park Dog Show.	20	Wednesday.	Leamington Dog Show (and following day).
23	Thursday.	Altrincham Dog Show.	21	Thursday.	Aylesbury Dog Show.
"	"	Bristol Dog Show (and following day).	25	Tuesday.	Banbury Dog Show (and following day).
25	Saturday.	Radcliffe (Manchester) Dog Show.	28	Thursday.	Rotherham Dog Show.
27	Monday.	Rushden Dog Show.			

Notices for insertion in the next issue should reach the Editor not later than the 8th prox.

KENNEL CLUB ASSOCIATES.

ALL PERSONS who WISH to BECOME ASSOCIATES are requested to APPLY for FULL PARTICULARS to the SECRETARY of the KENNEL CLUB, 27, Old Burlington Street, London, W., the Subscription being One Guinea and-a-Half per annum, for which they shall be entitled to a copy of the KENNEL CLUB "STUD BOOK" annually, and also to a copy each month of the KENNEL GAZETTE, post

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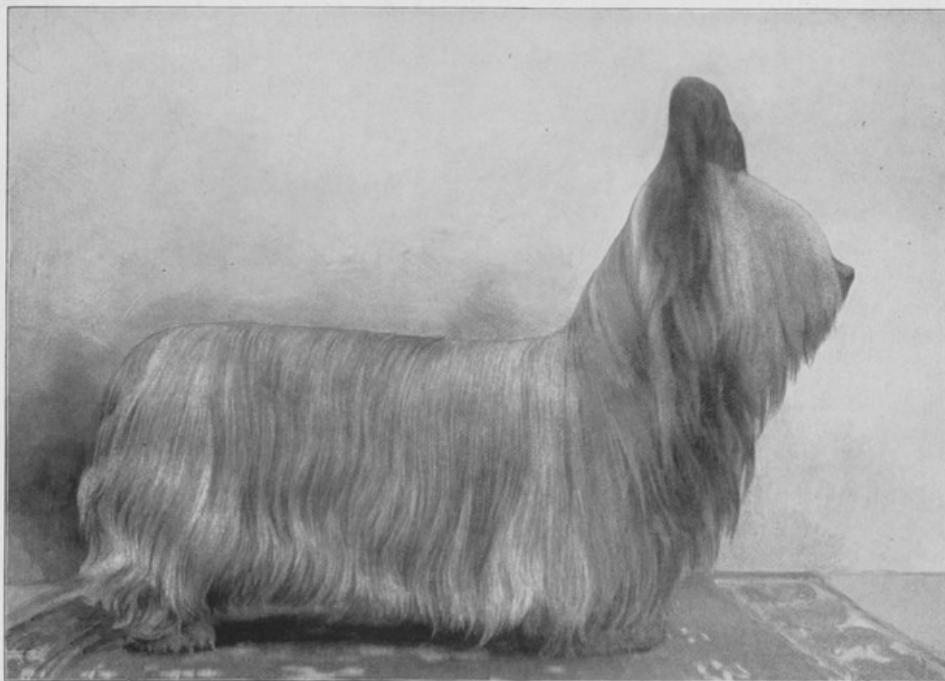
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f. 24



THE KENNEL GAZETTE.

A Monthly Journal Published by the Kennel Club.

No. 210.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Vol. XVIII.

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EDITORIAL.

All Editorial and Literary Communications should be addressed to The EDITOR of the "Kennel Gazette," 27, Old Burlington Street, W.

All Business Communications should be addressed to the MANAGER.

The next number of the "Kennel Gazette" will be published on Saturday, October 9th.

The "Kennel Gazette" Diary of forthcoming events will be found on page 2 of cover.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only.

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CLUB AND KENNEL NOTES.

Members of the Kennel Club will learn, with satisfaction, that special accommodation has been arranged for them at the forthcoming Kennel Club Show. A suite of rooms, together with boxes overlooking the principal judging-rings and balcony, commanding a view of the grounds of the Palace, has been placed at the disposal of the Club for its members by the Crystal Palace authorities.

We understand that members will have the privilege of inviting their lady friends into part of the Club-rooms, where refreshments will be obtainable, and this privilege will, doubtless, be availed of. We publish a plan of the rooms, &c., placed at the disposal of the members, admission to which will be obtained by them upon the production of their Kennel Club Ivory members' passes.

The position of the rooms is in the central transept facing the great organ, and from the boxes a capital view of the judging in three of the principal judging-rings will be obtainable. A smoking-room and balcony, reception and other rooms are included in the suite, and the Club attendants will be in charge. These rooms, which Dr. Turner, of the Show Committee, has arranged for, will certainly be greatly appreciated by members and their friends.

The special prizes to be offered at the Kennel Club Exhibition will make a goodly show in the catalogue. Many valuable special prizes nowadays, although high sounding, do not often become the winners' own property, and the Kennel Club Challenge Cups, therefore, to be offered for the first time at the Show, and which will be capable of being won outright, will command particular notice.

These Cups are worth winning, because, in the first place, they are really valuable ones. In the second place, they will become the absolute property of the fortunate winners; and lastly, but not least, they are absolutely open to universal competition. The honour of winning one of these trophies will be the greater, seeing that these Challenge Cups are not confined to competition between the members of any particular Club, nor are the judges who may award them only those who happen to be in a particular list. In view of the particularly open nature of the competition in all its aspects, and that the prizes can only be won at the greatest show of the year, they will at once be stamped as the highest honour that a dog can win.

The decision to establish these Kennel Club Challenge Cups having only quite recently been arrived at, it is not possible to arrange for most of the breeds this year. However, in the space of a few hours several valuable Cups have already been provided for. A thirty-guinea Cup for Flat-coated Retrievers will be found in the schedule presented to the Club for the purpose, through the instrumentality and help of Mr. S. E. Shirley, and the Chairman of the Kennel Club has also interested himself in the provision of a Cup of similar value for Irish Setters. Mr. John Ross and another gentleman have given the Kennel Club a Challenge Cup value £21 for competition among the Bulldog classes. The Bloodhound breed, too, will have its Challenge Trophy this year, value £21, which has been presented by the Association of Bloodhound Breeders.

We note that among the immense list of specials, that the names of two clubs which have before figured at Kennel Club Shows are absent. In both cases it is because the judges selected by the Kennel Club do not happen to be on

the select judges list of these specialist organisations. Were the judges appointed incapable that would be good reason for a club not giving its members the chance of winning the club prizes; but in the present instances it is admitted on all sides particularly desirable and capable men in the two breeds have been selected to make the awards. Although existing for the purpose of improving the breeds, and notwithstanding the fact that nothing but praise can be bestowed upon the selection of judges, neither of these clubs officially support the classes, and for an wholly inadequate reason.

We do not suggest that specialist clubs ought not to keep lists of gentlemen competent to make awards; on the contrary, such lists must always be useful for reference; but to treat such lists as the only hall mark of capability is ridiculous. For instance, in the case of the St. Bernard Club, the gentleman elected as judge has for long past been a most popular and much-sought-after judge by his club and outside it, and for years has acted as one of its judges, but now, forsooth, simply because he has recently retired from the breed and its club, he is no longer good enough to award its prizes.

In the case of the Bulldog Classes, here again the judge is one of the oldest experts in the fancy, and, although he is an ex-member of the Committee and a popular judge, yet he is not competent to award the Bull Dog Club's prizes. The withholding of the Club Specials will not, however, in any way affect the exhibitors, except having the effect of increasing their number instead of diminishing it. Such a list of Bulldog Specials, mostly cash, has never before been competed for at a Kennel Club Show, and the spontaneous way in which they have been offered by various good fanciers cannot but be gratifying to the gentleman who has kindly undertaken, for the Kennel Club, the task of making the awards.

In the case of the National Bull Terrier Club also, about a dozen gentlemen, being members of that club, have subscribed so as to support the classes with specials, as that Club's trophies will be absent. These special prizes also have been spontaneously offered to the Kennel Club.

We regret that, owing to the death of a very near relative, Mr. Claud Alexander is compelled to excuse himself from fulfilling his engagement to judge the Skye Terriers at the forthcoming Kennel Club Show. We believe that Mr. Gresham will take his place.

An interesting feature in connection with the recent Show of the Nottingham Town

and County Society was the Sheep Dog Trials, held on the second day in a meadow adjoining the Show ground. Writing of these trials, an esteemed correspondent—a well-known judge—says:—"I have never seen trials before, therefore cannot speak of 'points' technically, but the intelligence, the gentleness, the caution of the dogs amongst the sheep, never going near to frighten, but simply guiding not driving them through the different openings, and finally penning them, was pretty indeed. I suppose the dogs understand the Gaelic language, possibly the whistle is also Gaelic, at any rate I did not understand either, but the dogs did, and at once obeyed orders, and this was worth seeing."

Captain T. Perkins, of the Honourable Artillery Company and of the Kennel Club, we are pleased to note, is the recipient of one of the medals conferred by Her Majesty in connection with this sixtieth year of her reign. Captain Perkins was in command on Jubilee Day, and is the only officer in this well-known regiment who received the honour.

To celebrate the fiftieth natal anniversary of Mr. George R. Sims, a large number of well-known wielders of the pen, and a goodly sprinkling of his friends in the canine world, dined at the Café Royal, last week. As might be supposed, the occasion drew together a gathering of prominent journalists, as well as those whose hobby is the same as that of the guest of the evening. Among others in conveying the congratulations of those present interested in dogs, that thorough cynophilist, Mr. George R. Krehl, did so in a speech which was particularly happy in its phrases, as his speeches always are.

The chief item of news ancient Old English Sheep Dogs, this past month, seems to be the success of Mrs. Ba'shaw's exhibit at Liverpool, Ursa Major, who, having cleared the boards there, was subsequently bought by J. J. Holgate, who, in turn, sold him to his present owner. At Birkenhead this dog beat Dr. Batt's Champion Bouncer in the open class, and subsequently at a Show in Bedfordshire, in a mixed class of Collies and Old English Sheep Dogs, was placed first, beating a smartish Collie in Ormskirk Melton. His present owner, Mr. W. F. Clayton, evidently made no mistake in his idea of this dog's merits when he secured him from the Hock Kennels.

There is evidently room just now for a really good young Collie, for, to judge from the Collie exhibits at recent Shows, nothing has yet come out likely to upset Mr. A. H. Megson's cracks. It is just possible, we hear, that a smart youngster or two may make their first appearance at one of our big approaching Shows, either the Kennel Club or Birmingham.

Bournemouth did not make a splash in Collies, the only really promising young dog that came all the way from Scotland being handicapped by his condition, and the owner is to be sympathised with in that the long cross-country journey caused Annandale Splendour to arrive late for some classes, and very much out of form. Mr. Jas. Locke came from far off Hawick to show and win with his home-bred sable and white Love Letter. There was also a promising sable puppy, the property of a local exhibitor. Mr. W. H. Day won in Open Dogs with Clivebrook Ralph, who made such an impression on Mr. Laing, a Collie fancier from Jersey, that the latter made a tempting offer for this dog, which, being accepted, Clivebrook Ralph leaves his old kennel, which he has credited with many wins during the last two years.

As many of our readers are aware, all dogs imported into South Africa have to undergo a term of quarantine on Robben Island, near Cape Town. Many very valuable dogs have died whilst under detention, and this mortality has had a very discouraging effect upon the importation of high-class animals. The subject has engaged the attention of the local Kennel Club, who recently appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government to urge the removal of the quarantine station from Robben Island to the mainland. The Kennel Club does not seek a reduction in the term of quarantine so long as the veterinary authorities consider the precaution necessary, but maintain that if the quarantine station is removed to the mainland the efficiency of the quarantine will be increased, while owners of dogs would be able to visit their dogs frequently and if signs of illness made their appearance veterinary aid could be speedily rendered. The matter was still under the consideration of the authorities when the last advices were dispatched.

Mr. Robert Vicary, having undertaken the Mastership of the South Devon Foxhounds, will be unable in consequence to devote any time to dog showing during the coming season.

By winning the Championship at the late Nottingham Show with Enterprise, Mr. Herbert Vickers can now claim to have now bred two and the only champions in this variety, Zuber being the other. We congratulate him.

A tale of buried wealth in the shape of a crown is told in *The People* as follows:—"In the second week of January this year a St. Bernard dog, owned by Mr. C. A. Pottinger, Clarendon, Trowbridge, Wilts, swallowed a five shilling piece. The dog was chained up and watched for a fortnight, after which the coin was given up as lost. On Sunday, August 15th, the dog

was seized with a fit of vomiting, and disgorged the five shilling piece, which had remained in its stomach for over seven months. The coin was in no way damaged, the only evidence of the curious experience it had undergone being a slight discolouration. The dog seemed much relieved at having got rid of its 'ill-gotten gains,' and is now in perfect health. The money being returned to its lawful owner, the romance of this buried wealth ended satisfactorily."

The life which Arctic dogs lead in the chilly regions of the North circle when upon expeditions such as that just returned from Franz Josef Land is one of constant hardship. The tremendous strain upon the muscular and nervous system of our canine friends is well exemplified in the fact that out of the 37 dogs taken from the northern coast of Arctic Russia by Mr. Jackson only four had survived the ordeal and come back with the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition to England.

Immediately upon the arrival of the s.s. "Windward" on Saturday last we were afforded, by Mr. Montifore Brice, the honorary secretary of the Expedition, the opportunity of seeing these interesting dogs on board the vessel, and we are indebted to Mr. Jackson himself for many interesting details in connection with the sledge dogs which accompanied him in his scientific researches, and assisted in his geographical discoveries in far north Franz-Josef Land.

The labour of hauling the sledges over the ice is immense, and when it becomes a question of life and death there is no option to the explorer but to compel the dogs to undergo great privations and fearful exertions which rapidly thin their ranks, and their dead carcasses become provender for the survivors. This is no fairy tale, and such will always be the case so long as these expeditions to the chilly north are continued. The progress of Arctic research has always been dependent upon dogs, and those called upon to perform the sledging work must indeed be tough customers to survive for long the terrible cold and hardship necessarily attendant upon forced marches, long toil, and the bitter weather.

Even the home life of the Arctic dogs who guarded the hut which Jackson and his comrades built as winter quarters was by no means devoid of dangers. Nimrod, whom we illustrated in our issue of September last, from a photo taken on the spot, had a very narrow escape from a bear, as did Raving, his companion on guard. It seems a bear attacked Nimrod, and in his efforts to free himself the dog broke his chain and attacked the bear in the rear. At this moment Lieut. Armitage rushed

from the hut and, seeing what was happening, called out to Jackson, who made a very characteristic reply: "I'm in my bath and haven't a stitch on, so would you be so kind as to step out and just shoot him for me." Armitage, seizing his rifle, put a bullet through bruin just in time to save Raving, who could not break away, and was actually on his back under the bear, who fell dead with his still moving jaws on the top of him.

The number of dogs used to each sledge, varies according to circumstances, and the distances traversed in a single day also depend upon the exigencies of the occasion. When there are plenty of dogs and food is easily procurable, as many as twenty dogs are used to a single sledge, whilst on occasions this number may be reduced to four. Over smooth ice an 18 foot sledge loaded with a boat weighing, when freighted over a ton, 30 miles can easily be accomplished during the day. Over rough ice the distance accomplished may often not exceed a mile or two. A noticeable circumstance in connection with sledge driving is the sagacity displayed by the dogs. As an instance, the Captain of the *Windward* who has had great experience in the Arctic regions, relates how on former expeditions he had found the dogs, in spite of their great fatigue, would put on a fresh spurt as they approached an ice ridge, because experience had taught them that dogs who fell out were invariably killed, rather than that the speed of the sledge should be retarded by exhausted draught dogs.

English explorers are able to get far better work out of their sledge dogs than the inhabitants of Arctic regions, owing to the better treatment the dogs receive at their hands. Esquimaux neglect their dogs very much, they are cruelly beaten, and frequently half-starved, while the English take the greatest care in their housing, management, and feeding. In Mr. Jackson's expedition, the dogs were always fed first, before the members of the party took their own meals.

The training of the dogs for sledge purposes commences from the moment they are able to travel, the Esquimaux attaching a block of wood to the tails of their puppies at a very early stage of their existence, daily increasing the distance they are required to follow the sleds thus encumbered, and training them to understand instructions by word and signs; a well-trained sledge dog as readily understanding and executing his master's instructions as a sheepdog will those of a Scotch shepherd. These dogs, especially when kindly treated, are as docile and as attached to their masters as are those of any other breed. The bad reputation which they have gained is owing to their quarrelsome disposition

amongst themselves. This is notorious, and in every expedition many valuable and useful dogs are killed in the encounters which are of almost daily occurrence.

These dogs will not naturally attack bears, but have to be trained to do so. In Mr. Jackson's pack, Nimrod, the pure white Samoyad dog already referred to, was the leader in these contests, as Mr. Jackson surmises, because he had in all probability been used for tackling bears, before he came into his possession, and it was he who taught the other members of the pack. Of course these dogs do not kill bears, for they will not fly at bruin's throat. Their usefulness is, by their barking, to apprise the hunter of the vicinity of the bears, and by biting at their heels and otherwise worrying them, enable them to be shot, without the need of a long stern chase.

Bears will not willingly attack dogs, especially in the daytime, but in the darkness of winter they will stand at bay. Mr. Jackson lost several dogs in this way. The dogs become venturesome, attack the bear too closely, and are crushed to death by the weight of its enormous jaws.

Of the dogs originally taken out by Mr. Jackson only four survive, viz., Bismarck, Nimrod, Rags, and Smike. Bismarck was the sledge leader. He is a wolf-coloured Ostiak dog, one of the largest kind, good-tempered, sagacious, and strong. Nimrod is a Samoyad dog, pure white, as are all pure-bred Samoyads. He is a strong sledge dog, good-tempered, and courageous in attacking bears. Rags came among Mr. Jackson's Ostiak dogs, but is not pure-bred. He is a cross, probably between an Ostiak and a Samoyad. Smike is a very serviceable animal, a splendid type of the sledge dog.

Mr. Jackson's favourite dog is Raving, a dog bred by him in Franz Josef Land, and is a cross between a Samoyad and Ostiak. He is now about two years old. This dog was once absent for nearly three weeks in these inhospitable regions, but turned up again safe and sound (perhaps he went to the North Pole "on his own!")

A very curious result of the long Arctic winter night is noticeable among a number of the dogs born during the expedition. Those born in the spring are well-developed specimens of the Samoyad dog, but those born in the autumn are quite stunted in growth, the months of darkness during such an important growing period of a puppy's life having the effect of preventing its natural development.

This instance of the beneficial influence of the sun is curious, but is only the same

as occurs with vegetable life in the northern parts. Trees there are very stunted, but their leaves are actually larger than similar species in our own latitude, the reason being that the natural life of the leaf is spent wholly in daylight, the result being a greater development than where, as in this country, a considerable portion is passed in darkness.

It seems that both the Retriever dogs which Mr. Jackson took out with him from England died, not being able to stand the intense cold; and the same fate overtook the Lapland dog, Yackie, which was sent out on the *Windward* last year. He was not fit for the work of sledging, and succumbed in March. A good many puppies were bred by Mr. Jackson. Of the twenty-two dogs and four puppies brought home, eighteen were born on the expedition.

It is not at all improbable that the pack, with the sledges, &c., will be on view at the Kennel Club Show next month. We hope Mr. Harmsworth will be able to permit of their being present, as they would be particularly interesting to all. The pack are now comfortably housed at Mr. Matter's.

In view of the interest which the subject affords, we recommend our readers to refer back to our issue of May last year, and re-read the very interesting article on "Dogs in the Arctic Regions," specially written for the *Kennel Gazette* by Mr. Montiflore Brice.

Those whose particular hobby is Bull Terriers will doubtless be glad to hear that the Kennel Club have acceded to the petition of the National Bull Terrier Club. In future, therefore, the removal of hair from the under side of a Bull Terrier's tail will be allowable.

In connection with the recent introduction of a cat and rabbit into a show ring, the following regulations, which will appear among those of the Kennel Club Show, will attract notice:—"No animal other than the exhibits will be allowed within the precincts of the show during the continuation of the exhibition."

We much regret to have to chronicle the death of Sir Everett Millais, Bart., who died on Tuesday night from an attack of inflammation of the lungs. The deceased baronet, who since 1875 has been a well-known figure in the canine world, was only 41 at his decease, he having been born in 1856. Sir Everett was always fond of animals, and during his early studies abroad turned his attention to Dachshunds, and on his return to England became the owner of Waldine, who gave birth to four first prize Palace winners, her first litter.

But it is as a Basset Hound fancier Sir Everett will be best remembered. He was, we believe, the first to introduce the breed into this country in the shape of the well-known Model. This dog and Fino de Paris were at this period (1874) used in the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris, as stud dogs, and the deceased gentleman secured one, and Mr. Krehl later on the other.

Sir Everett for a time was practically unopposed in the breed on the show bench, and, starting at the Wolverhampton Show in 1875, for a year or two he had things pretty well his own way. Later on Mr. Krehl began to import, and Sir Everett subsequently, writing upon the subject of his hobby, stated that in his opinion Bassets in this country would have "dwindled to spectres of their former selves had not that gentleman thrown in his lot with them at the time." Sir Everett always took a keen interest in scientific subjects connected with his hobby. He was for some years a member of the Kennel Club.

Mr. Tennent forwards us as we go to press the schedule of the forthcoming Scottish Kennel Club Show, to be held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th prox., at Edinburgh. The classification is good, and a number of specials are offered in the various classes. The Show is of course held under Kennel Club Rules, and should be a success.

We regret that it is ill-health which is the cause of Mr. Sidney Woodiwiss leaving England for a trip round the world. We hope he will return fully restored to his former health.

The Harrow Show Executive have, we understand, appointed a Sporting Spaniel Club judge and adopted that Club's classification for its impending Show. We shall be interested to see from the awards if the Club's standard really differs from that of the old Club.

We are again indebted to our valued contributor "Este" for a highly interesting article on the sense of smell and hunting by scent. We believe that hitherto this subject has never before been so exhaustively treated in any publication, and we are sure it will receive considerable attention outside the doggy circle as well as within it.

The bi-annual general meeting of the Kennel Club is announced to be held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., at the Club House.

Mr. W. H. Day has sold to Mr. W. R. Laing the Rough-coated Collie, Clivebrook Ralph, K.C.S.B. 249a, the price paid running into three figures. Ralph, who is known as litter brother to Champion

Ormskirk Emerald, has already won over thirty 1sts and Specials, his last big win being at Bournemouth, where he won two 1sts and three Specials, and the Five Guinea Silver Claret Jug for the best Collie in the Show. Madame Sarah Bernhardt has also purchased a grand sable and white puppy by Clivebrook Ralph—Primrose Lassie.

La Nature, of Paris, has published a paper on "The dog as an article of food," from which we gather that many nations besides the Chinese have at one time or another included the dog in their menus. The writer quotes Pliny, who wrote: "Our fathers regarded small dogs as so pure a food that they used them as expiatory victims. . . ." Even to-day young dogs' flesh is served at feasts held in honour of the gods; while Apicius, in a curious treatise on "Cookery," still extant, states: "The Romans also ate adult dogs." The savages of North America often eat their dogs when other provisions are unobtainable. We are also told that before the introduction of cattle, the Spaniards in Mexico used the native dogs so freely as food that the species has now completely disappeared.

In Africa dogs form the food of certain negro tribes; in the Ashantee country the flesh is eaten both fresh and dried. And it appears that in the lower Kongo region, among the Batéks, there is a custom that must fill every friend of an animal with indignation—being the killing of a dog for food it is maltreated and tortured to make the flesh more tender. According to Captain Cook, the natives of New Zealand ate their dogs and clothed themselves in their skins. Forster adds: "They love the flesh passionately, and prefer it to that of the pig." The Greenlanders and Kamchatkins also sometimes eat their dogs, but only when reduced to this extremity by famine. Among the Chinese, the dog is yet regarded as an ordinary article of food, even an epicure's delicacy.

THE CHAMPION SKYE TERRIER "WOLVERLEY JOCK."

Our illustration this month is a portrait of Champion Wolverley Jock, a dog entitled upon its winnings to claim the position of one of the best Skye Terriers of his day. Wolverley Jock is the property of Mrs. W. J. Hughes, of Wolverley, near Kidderminster, and was bred by his owner. Jock was born September 16th, 1894, and consequently is just three years old. He comes from good stock, his sire being Champion Laird Duncan (K.C.S.B. 32,321), his dam Wolverley Cronie (K.C.S.B. 37,272); his full pedigree is appended. Jock is a light coloured dog, on the heavy side, fairly low, excels in length of body, profuse coat, and expression of jaw and head.

He was first shown at Birkenhead, September, 1895, where he gained First Puppy. In October of the same year, at Edinburgh, he took 2nd Open, 2nd Limit, 1st Novice, and two Specials; and at the Kennel Club Show at the Crystal Palace he obtained 1st Limit, 2nd Open, Championship, and five Specials, concluding his successes for the year at Birmingham, in November, by gaining reserve Limit, reserve Open and Special.

His subsequent victories include, in 1896, Liverpool, January, 3rd Limit, Open, and reserve; Birkenhead, September, 1st Limit, 1st Open, and Specials; Edinburgh, October, 1st Open, 1st Limit, Championship and seven Specials; Birmingham, November, 1st Limit, 2nd Open, Championship, three Specials; Northampton, December, 1st Limit and 1st Open. This year, he won 1st Open at Derby, in January; 1st Open and Special, at Liverpool in the same month, and the 1st Open, at Manchester, in March.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Jock's career on the Show bench has been a very successful one, and he being now in his prime, will no doubt earn still further laurels on the Show bench.

His pedigree is as follows:—

Wolverley Lock.	Laird Duncan (32421)	Stanley III. (32433)	Prince George (25679)
		Queen Bess II. (25695)	Queen Bess II. (25695)
	Venus II.	Prince Charlie II. (19669)	Venus.
		Venus.	Venus.
	Wolverley Cronie (37172)	Iron Duke (29990)	Prince George (25679)
		Queen Bess II. (25695)	Queen Bess II. (25695)
	Jenny Geddes (32447)	Prince George (25679)	Prince George (25679)
		Dalmoney	Dalmoney

SPECIALIST CLUBS.

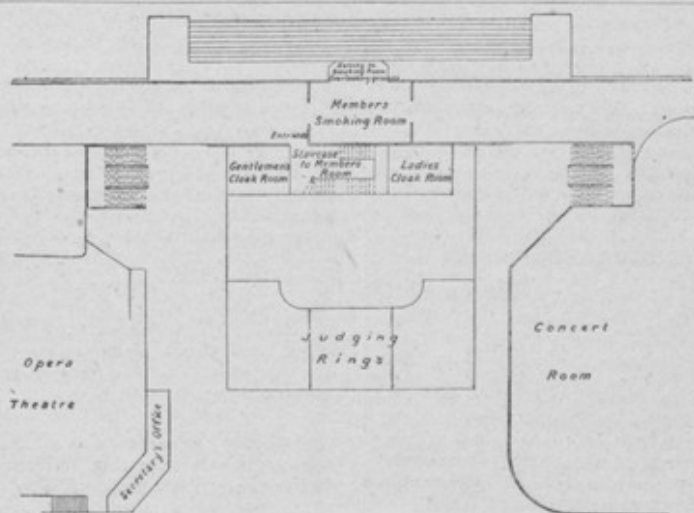
Specialist Clubs have done good service in many instances, by fostering the interests of a breed, but in connection with the object for which such clubs are presumably established, the election of Club judges has always been somewhat of a risky proceeding, and has certainly sometimes been actually detrimental to the best interests of a breed. Some Associations, such as the Mastiff Club, have discontinued the practice of having limited select lists; and others, like the Association of Bloodhound Breeders, have avoided it.

Of course clubs have a perfect right to say whether their cups and prizes shall be given or not, but if the judge be one approved by them, there should be no reason for withholding them. It will be conceded by all that some of the judges in the lists are less competent than others who are not included amongst the chosen few. It is the duty of Show Committees to appoint the best judges possible, and in the case of the Kennel Club, whose Committee is composed of gentlemen representing all interests, it may be conceded that they have every opportunity of forming a good judgment and making a good selection. Although it is desirable that Specialist Clubs should work in harmony with the Kennel Club for the common end they have in view, it is very necessary that the Kennel

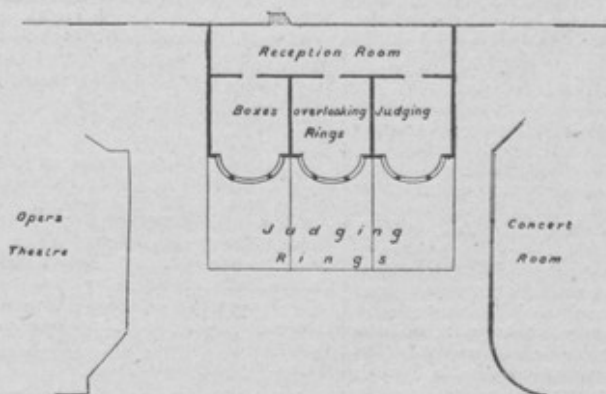
Club should consider the interests of all exhibitors.

It cannot be of any benefit to Specialist Clubs, and certainly not to any breed, to have such hard and fast rules that when a judge whom they do not approve is appointed,

takes place in Specialist Clubs and good men get shouldered off the lists, and certainly undesirable men occasionally get put on to them, and it may be highly desirable to select a judge who is free from any partizan spirit. The Kennel Club is ready at all times to re-



Plan of portion of Central transept showing members rooms &c



Plan of floor above Members Rooms &c showing reception room & Boxes overlooking Judging rings

PLAN OF THE KENNEL CLUB ROOMS AT THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW.

they should be unable to allow their specials to be competed for at such an important show as that of the Kennel Club.

Some of the best judges are perhaps not members at all, or perhaps they have resigned their clubs. Again, dissension sometimes

arise suggestions that may be of use and benefit to any of the breeds represented by Specialist Clubs, and frequently gives effect to them, but it would be subversive of all rule and authority if it permitted the selection for such an important office as that of judge at its

Show to be made by any other than its own Committee.

We trust the day is far distant when the selection of judges by the Kennel Club shall be dependent upon this or that Club giving its specials or any other reason which prevents the free and untrammelled exercise of its efforts for the common weal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for the Editor must contain the name and address of the writer, but a nom de plume may be adopted for publication if desired.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."
SPANIELS.

SIR,—In the May number of the *Kennel Gazette* Mr. James Farrow refers to the Sussex Spaniel Bridford Dallion as a Pillar of the Stud Book. It may therefore interest your readers to know that this dog died in Melbourne in January last, and the following extract from the *Australasian* of January 9th will give you some interesting details of his Colonial career:—

"The death is reported of the well-known imported, Field Spaniel Champion Bridford Dallion, at the ripe age of 13 years. Mr. D. Kinnear, who owned him at the time of his death, states that the old dog has left 13 puppies behind him, six of which are seven months old, and the others about five weeks. For some unaccountable reason, Dallion was not frequently used as a sire by breeders in Australia, although it has been proved by an English writer on Spaniels that much of the success of Mr. Woodland's celebrated dogs is due to the infusion of the Bridford Dallion blood. Amongst his progeny in Australia, Champion Tregear e Belle, owned by Mr. A.W. Johnson, of Hobart, is probably the best known, but some of the puppies referred to may possibly help to keep the old dog's memory green. The dam of Tregear e Belle, viz., Champion Bridford Ruby, was imported to Australia at the same time as Bridford Dallion. Both these dogs possessed the beautiful rich golden liver colour, so characteristic of the old Sussex breed of Spaniels, and which is still highly valued by breeders in England."

With regard to the Cocker, Jack Obo, also referred to by Mr. Farrow, he died last year in the possession of Mr. W. W. Buswell, of Melbourne. Jack Obo sired a great many winners in Australia, but owing to the comparatively poor quality of the bitches to whom he was mated, none of his progeny are equal to him in show points. When I tell you that I have been a keen admirer of Spaniels for over 20 years, you will readily understand how much I have enjoyed reading Mr. Farrow's article. I knew many of the dogs referred to, and at the dispersal of Mr. Easton's kennel in 1881, I purchased several puppies of the well-known Beverley strain. I may further add that I am returning to England (after ten years' absence) on August 28th, by the R.M.S. "Orotava," and at the Kennel Club Show, in October next, I hope to see some of the present-day cracks. It would take up too much space to refer fully to the present position of the different breeds of Spaniels in the Colonies, but we have a few good imported specimens,

and the outlook is certainly a cheerful one, especially as far as Cockers are concerned. In conclusion, I must congratulate you on the improvements effected in the *Kennel Gazette*.

Yours truly,

W. L. RAR (Kennel Editor),
The Australasian.

Melbourne, May 25th, 1897.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."
THE RETRIEVER CLUB.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that a preliminary meeting of Retriever owners was held on Tuesday last, at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of discussing the desirability of forming a Retriever Club or Association. Sir Humphrey F. de Trafford, Bart., presided. There were present Lieut.-Col. C. S. Dean, C.C., Mr. T. F. Egerton, Mr. Jas. Brown, Mr. C. A. Phillips, Mr. F. C. Hignett, Mr. Mason, Mr. A. Wilcox, and Mr. Theo. Marples. A number of gentlemen, owing to their shooting and other engagements, wrote expressing their inability to attend the meeting, but expressing sympathy with the objects of the proposed Club, and many of them their willingness to support it.

These include the following:—Capt. Chaloner, Mr. C. S. Dentworth Reeve, Mr. Harding Cox, Mr. Cecil Gladdish Hulkes, Mr. Elias Bishop, Mr. J. Moore-Lipscombe, Mr. Lewis D. Wigan, Mr. J. T. Harris, Mr. R. F. Hulkes, Mr. H. Reginald Cooke, Mr. A. Heath, Mr. W. H. Duke, Mr. S. E. Cannon, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. D. Morrison, and others.

An interesting discussion took place, and eventually a resolution was unanimously come to that it was desirable a Retriever Club should be formed under this broad title, the primary object of which should be the promotion of Field Trials, or other tests of working capability in the Retriever; the granting of certificates of proficiency to keepers and trainers in different parts of the country, as well as to individual dogs; the offering of prizes for the best-trained Retrievers, and fostering the working instincts in the Retriever, and promoting his interests in every legitimate way.

It was decided that a circular setting forth the main objects of the Club should be drawn up and sent to Retriever owners, and a further meeting called at the Show of the Kennel Club at the Crystal Palace to further discuss the matter, and formally instal the Club on the lines indicated.

Yours faithfully,

THEO. MARPLES,

Hon. Secretary, *pro tem*.

10, Gore Street, Piccadilly, Manchester,
Sept. 2nd, 1897.

WIRRAL AND BIRKENHEAD AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY'S SHOW.

To the Editor of the "KENNEL GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the disastrous effects upon this Society's funds occasioned by the exceptionally bad weather experienced on both days of the Show. This recurrence of heavy

and continuous rain almost throughout the dates of our two last fixtures has crippled the resources of the Society very seriously; in fact, it has not only demolished the whole of the balance in the bank (the Society not having any moneys invested), but will necessitate my committee becoming guarantors to our bankers for an overdraft of several hundred pounds. As usual, all obligations will be met with the least possible delay—the prizes were remitted in full immediately after the show, except in the dog section, and these will be paid on the expiration of the 21 days limit, in accordance with the Kennel Club Rules. It is proposed that next year's Show be held earlier in the season, and the committee will consider the matter in due course. Under these circumstances I venture with confidence to appeal for donations to assist the committee from their heavy responsibilities. Amounts can be paid to the credit of the society direct to the North and South Wales Bank, or any of its branches, or will be thankfully received by the undersigned. — Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR H. EDWARDSON, Secretary.
28, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead.

ON THE SENSE OF SMELL AND HUNTING BY SCENT.

It is a curious thing that, in the family of the Canide, some of its members should hunt almost entirely by the sense of smell, and that others should take their game by that of sight, whilst some, doubtless, do so by the exercise of both senses.

Hunting by scent is not confined to any one order of animals, for we find it practised by carnivores, fishes, and insects; naturally, however, it is most perfected—because necessary to existence—in those which maintain their own lives, or provide for those of their progeny by it.

Instances, the laying of the eggs of moths and butterflies upon the appropriate food-plants for their larvae, to which they are directed by scent. This is especially so with the crepuscular and nocturnal moths.

Mental associations, perhaps more than any others, cluster round sensations of smell, and we are often strongly moved by some odour that opens the floodgates of our memory. The sense of smell, however, plays a far more important part in the lives of the lower animals than in our own, and we probably possess but a mere remnant of a much more perfect mechanism. In comparison with any ordinary mammal, such as a dog or cat, we have a much less surface provided for the distribution of the olfactory nerves. In them we find secondary turbinate coming off from the main laminae, while all are directed with their ends towards the nostrils, so that the inhaled air is exposed to a most extensive surface, which gives to some of them such acute sense of smell, exceeding anything which our own senses are able to conceive. In the nose, it is the upper cavities alone which possess the sense of smell, the lower one being entirely for the purposes of respiration, and vocal resonance. The odoriferous particles must rise to these upper chambers, so that short respirations, or "sniffing," abrupt and repeated, are

resorted to in order that small quantities of air may be put into rapid motion. During this "sniffing" the palate which closes the nasal cavities at the back is put in action, and this serves to drive the scent-laden air upwards into the cavities where the olfactory nerves are spread about.

Taste, especially for what we term "flavour" is intimately associated with smell; and if we hold our nostrils so that no air current will come through them (in this case from behind), we are able to take nasty medicines with little comparative distaste. The intimate association of taste and smell has a very great bearing upon the question of hunting by scent, because it is upon this association of ideas that the emotion produced by smell has so direct a causal connection with that of the satisfaction of hunger. A sapid smell causes our "mouth to water." Enough has been said, however, about the physiology of smell to enable us to proceed with our subject.

The nose is placed over, and close to, the mouth that they may be of mutual help and assistance to seek that which is good, and to reject what is bad. It is rather singular that the two nostrils should be placed so near together and yet be divided by a septum. It is in accordance with what seems to be a rule—that the three special senses, viz., smell, sight, and hearing, which receive their stimuli, or impressions, from the exterior world (of course, subjective in the perception) should be double. There is but little doubt that the double nostrils, like the two eyes, give the animal a sense of direction whence the smell comes. The body becomes oriented to the line, and chemotropic in the same way that some caterpillars are heliotropic, and turn their heads towards the source of light, and go there. For the same reason, moths are said to fly into a candle; and many of the marine animals, which seek the light of the surface of the ocean or the darkness of its depths, are guided by orientation, and are said to be positively or negatively heliotropic, as the case may be. "We call the orientation of an organism through diffusing molecules, chemotropism, and speak of positive chemotropism if the animal is forced to bring its axis of symmetry into the direction of the lines of diffusion, and to turn its head towards the centre of diffusion. In this orientation, each pair of symmetrical points of the surface of an animal is cut at the same angle by the lines of diffusion. It can easily be shown that the larvae of the fly are positively chemotropic towards certain volatile substances, which are formed by putrifying meat and cheese, but which are not contained in fat. The young larvae of the fly are guided by these substances to the centre of diffusion in the same way that the moth is guided into the flame. The female fly possesses the same positive chemotropism for these substances as the larva, and is therefore led to the meat." For the fuller explanation of the mechanism through the nervous and muscular systems of organisms, I must refer the reader to a most interesting paper, "On Egg-Structure and the Heredity of Instincts," by Professor Jacques Loeb, in "The Monist," for July, 1897. There can be no doubt that animals have a sense of direction of scent, although a hound will occasionally hunt "heel." When a pointer or setter

finds a partridge, not by roading, but in full gallop, his body is brought to a dead stand, but his head is oriented and pointed straight to the centre of diffusion of the odoriferous molecules—the partridge.

When we come to study the psychology of scent we front a very difficult problem, especially, as in this instance, we are judging our superiors. Quā scent we are the inferior animal, and to analyse the perceptions and motives of those more highly gifted than we, is therefore a well-nigh insuperable task. On the reception by an organism of a scent-stimulus emotion is excited, and the incoming impulse arouses instinctive activities which, if unrestrained—as they are before experience has had time to educate the recipient—involve reflex action in carrying out the effects. These reflexes are of a three-fold character,

1. Visceral, as hunger, which is connatal.
2. Sexual, which is a deferred instinct.
3. Protective, which is acquired by habit, and, therefore, not a true instinct. It is an individual acquisition reached by repetition in the course of experience. Many animals, such as the deer, are greatly protected from enemies by sense of smell.

(The first of these three reflexes, evoked by scent, is the only one here to be discussed.) We must try to imagine what the first impressions of any young, warm-blooded mammal must be at the moment of contact with its changed surroundings after birth. Its first sense to receive any stimulus is the thermic or temperature sense. Cold, or currents of air, will arouse emotion and discomfort, and give rise to a reflex act of crying, which connotes opening of the mouth; the mother's body gives back the satisfaction of warmth, which it instinctively seeks; the mouth coming in contact with the nipple of the breast, another reflex act is produced, and sucking takes place with still more satisfaction. Sucking is a compound reflex act, and generally one of the first instinctive activities practised by a mammal. Through association of this with the sense of smell, the young, especially if they be born blind and deaf, learn the lessons of experience, and the early instinct merges into the habit of finding the breast by scent. If a puppy be watched it will be seen to sniff around whilst seeking for its sustenance. Indeed the young which are born deaf and blind have this as their only guide, except when in actual touch with the mother. Dr. Mills, of Montreal, however, "is not prepared to affirm or deny that in the dog and cat taste and smell are present at birth, but if they do exist, he is sure they are of the feeblest, are of very little use to the animal, and play but a very subordinate part in its life during the blind period. Still his kitten, on the second day of life, sniffed and became uneasy when Dr. Mills rubbed his hands well on a St. Bernard and then placed them near the little cat's nose. By the twentieth day smell had become of great suggestive value in the dog. . . . For some days after the eyes are open, the time being longer for the dog than the cat, Dr. Mills found it difficult to get evidence of anything like distinct sight, and in the dog especially, sight seems at this stage quite subordinate to smell." (Quoted by Prof. Lloyd Morgan in *Instinct and Habit*, p. 112-3). Professor Preyer believes that, in the

case of animals, they are first guided to the teats by the sense of smell. He states that puppies, rendered incapable of smell by the severance of the olfactory nerves, could no longer find the mother's teats as long as they were blind. They crept about on her belly trying to suck everywhere. Blind puppies, in their normal state, on the other hand, find the teats at once. Dr. Mills, however, expresses a different opinion as the result of his observations: "I have not changed my opinion," he says, "that the puppy and, I will now add, the kitten, find the nipple of the mother by touch, rather than smell, and that they are drawn towards the belly of the mother by the warmth of the part." (*loc cit* p. 114). Mr. Mann Jones is of this opinion also, and speaks of the assistance rendered by the mother, which, of course, no one would deny. I have above tried to show how the temperature sense and the special sense of smell together bring about the result desired. We must remember that we are considering the very beginnings of life's activities, which are all important to the young mammal, of which, too, we ourselves can have no recollection, nor indeed, any similar experience. We may rest assured, however, that the very absence of sight and hearing in a puppy or kittens is in some manner compensated for by other means of making a start for life. Professor McKendrick mentions the case of James Mitchell, a boy who was born deaf, dumb, and blind, and chiefly depended on smell for keeping up his connection with the external world. He employed it on all occasions, like a domestic dog, in distinguishing persons and things. Mr. W. Wade, of Oakmont, U.S.A., also writes me of a girl in a blind school, who can pick out the linen (even after being washed) of the hundred different inmates of the establishment.

Hunting by scent is then a modification of a congenital instinct; but in which skill can only be acquired and perfected by habit in the individual, and by combination with others. It is an elaboration of the first lessons of life, which serve as the foundations of future experiences. These experiences are registered in consciousness, supervised and compared with one another, so that selection can be made and acted upon with judgment. Dogs could never be taught to hunt by scent unless they preserved the congenital instinct. Their instinct may be modified by education to hunt in a way that is not strictly natural, such as the driving of game towards a poacher's net, or to hunt for truffles, &c. Hounds that are trained to hunt a carted deer, have their instincts modified so that they bay round and do not pull down their quarry, which they no doubt would do, if unrestrained. Bloodhounds, trained to hunt man without attacking him, is another instance of modification.

Dogs are capable of much education upon lines that have no instinctive basis, such as the tricks one sees on the stage. "Begging" is an acquired habit, often taught to the dog, but sometimes this attitude is spontaneously assumed by dogs and cats, and is based upon a former experience of reaching up for food. I have seen this habit of begging quoted as an instance of the transmission of an acquired character, which is a more than problematical occurrence; at all events it is

going out of one's way to explain a very natural act. Romanes, in "Mental Evolution in Animals," p. 195, speaks of the inheritance of this habit in a family of cats belonging to Mr. Lawson Tait; and in Mr. Hurts' Sky-torriers (*Nature*, August 1, 1872). What could be more likely than that a dog or cat, which is habitually fed with tit-bits from the hand, should reach and sit up to receive the next morsel; and if experience taught it that by this attitude it was more readily obtained, a similar attitude would be again assumed when it asked for more. But this is by the way.

Dogs, left to themselves, would hunt for that kind of food which they liked and was easiest to obtain. What hungry hound would hunt fox when hares were around? "Ware Hare!" is a hard lesson for the young fox-hound to learn; and it often has to be fixed in the tablets of his memory with a bit of whipcord. But our hounds and dogs are associated with man, who alters the natural arrangements. Just as the trained falcon shows a behaviour, which is an adaptation and modification of its congenial instincts as a bird of prey, and will "wait on" till the game is flushed, following her master from field to field, and regulating its flight by his movements; so, in like manner, a dog sinks his own natural proclivities in the interest of his master. A certain quarry—be it stag, fox, hare, or man—is run down and some reward obtained. In the case of stag-hounds and harriers the young hounds are "blooded"—not, as a rule, being allowed to eat their quarry. The point, however, is that in one way or another hunting will become associated with the satisfaction of hunger. Doubtless, dogs can be taught to hunt cats, stoats or other "varmints," but this is an artificial appetite for fighting to pay off some old score or what not. Anyway, it is a habit (and not an instinct), acquired from association with man; and I very much doubt if a wild dog would ever hunt for any purpose other than to maintain its own existence. Some of the Felidae (e.g., Leopards) will catch and eat dogs, and are apparently very fond of them; but I never heard of a dog that ate a cat or a stoat, and very rarely a rat. Nothing but the excitement of the chase will make hounds break up and eat a fox or an otter.

Imitation enters largely into the training of hounds. It is a natural thing for the younger hounds to follow the old ones and acquire knowledge of the object to be obtained. Participation in action begets a community in emotional experience, and lays the foundation of suggestive influence. The "cry" of hounds is an expression of emotion, and has a very suggestive value. "A still hunter" is but a poor teacher for young hounds. It is interesting to watch an old hound when he hears an "opening," and see him stop to judge whether it is a true find or only the note of a "babbler." A young hound, by a sort of sheep-in-the-gap-ness, falls into the habits of his elders, as they did before him, when they too were young and plastic. Such is the power of tradition. At first sight it seems rather a foolish thing on the part of the pursuer to let his pursued quarry be aware that he is in pursuit; but it is of value to the community of the pack, and very possibly—like the war-cry—it is intended

to strike terror, and to upset the mental balance of the quarry. A very cunning old beagle or terrier will often hunt quite "still," and pounce upon a rabbit or hare in its "seat;" but, if he misses him there, will immediately "open," and call for assistance from the other members of the pack.

Scent and its problems have always been great matters for discussion, and but very imperfectly understood. As far as we know, most, if not all organisms distribute some scent into their surrounding medium of air or water. In the dead organism we know that it is the result of putrefying bacteria; and that, if bodies be kept from putrefaction, little or no smell is evolved. In the living organism different causes are at work.

The scent which emanates from the body of an animal is doubtless largely caused by the secretion of glands (sudoriferous, sebaceous, and others) scattered over the skin and mucous membranes; that is to say, the external and internal integuments of the body. Doubtless the varieties of scent which exist in animals of different species, and even in those of the same species, are due to the differences of these secretions. The secretions of these glands again depends upon the varieties of food, sexual and other factors. Some of the bacteria, which live normally in health, and abnormally in diseased bodies, are known to produce different effluvia. As these exist on the skin and mucous membranes, even in health, they may at least help to determine the quality of the scent.

The reflexes produced by scent are, above stated as Visceral, Sexual and Protective. Scent itself—as a stimulus to excite these reflexes—is also therefore of a threefold character, viz.: 1, Attractive, or as Food, like the scent of flowers to the bees, or of carrion to the blow-fly, the quarry to its pursuer, &c. 2, Sexual, besides the general, many animals have special sexual scent organs (very often confined to the male), e.g., the castor glands of the beaver, musk glands of *cervus moschatus*, the occipital glands of the camel, the "tear" gland of the deer, antelope, and sheep, the crural gland of the male monotreme, and the sexual spots on the butterfly's wing, &c. 3, Protective scent which may be either (a) Recognition, in order that the members of a community may recognise each other, and (b) Warning, that those not naturally their enemies may make no untoward mistake; as in the skunk, badger, and other mustelidae. These glands are all modifications of sweat glands, or, more rarely, of sebaceous.

We should expect that, on the theory of natural selection, the possession of a powerful body scent in a species that was much preyed upon, would be a progressively decreasing quantity, because it would be an attraction to its enemies, especially to those who hunt by scent; however, the young, feeble, and wounded are, no doubt, the easier prey, and the question resolves itself very much into—"The devil takes the hindmost."

There is no doubt of two facts—that the scent of some animals, such as birds, is very different at one time of year to another; and that—the atmosphere and meteorological conditions have a very important influence. A sitting partridge is said to have no scent. This is probably untrue; the explanation

being that her scent is different, and, therefore, not so easily recognised by a setter or pointer, being unlike his former experiences. Foxes, however, know where to find them, when the supply of rabbits runs short.

Scent is made up of material odoriferous particles, of a highly volatile nature, which are deposited along the track of an animal, and are wafted thence through the air to leeward by the wind. We speak of scent as not "laying," and of being "breast-high." These states probably depend upon atmospheric conditions; as, for instance, when white frost is on the ground, scent is said not "to lay;" probably, it would be more correct to say that it won't rise. The frost congeals the volatile particles, so that they do not rise into the olfactory chambers of the hound. On the other hand, hounds will sometimes "run like mad" when a snowstorm comes on. Snow is a mixture of air with water, and it engages the particles of scent in its meshes and disengages them if the air—as is often the case—be a little warmer. A certain amount of moisture, without too rapid radiation of heat from the ground, is necessary to a "good scent." As the old song says:—

"A southerly wind and a cloudy sky
Proclaim it a hunting morning,"
but a dry east wind and a bright sky are apt to produce a blank day.

An animal, suffering from a disease, has a different scent from one in health; and this is doubtless one of the acquired instincts (or rather habit) amongst animals, who recognise and isolate a sick member. If we see one apart from the rest of a herd or flock, we at once know that there is something wrong. This, at times, may be due to a desire for quiet on the part of the sick, but if we drive it back to the main body, we often see that the others resent the intrusion. There is no doubt that certain diseases have each their peculiar scent; and any physician will tell you that small-pox, measles, diphtheria and rheumatic fever, &c., can often be detected by the nose. Insane people also have a peculiar smell, and I have been told by asylum attendants that the different forms of madness, such as mania, dementia and melancholia can be so distinguished. Probably the want of proper nerve control influences the secretions; and in the case of infectious diseases the germs of infection, either directly by their own products; or indirectly, by altering the secretion of glands produce the different observed results.

There is a smell of health as well as of disease, and without going so far as some of the degenerate mystics, such as Paul Verlaine, &c., we, as men, are all influenced by that myrrh-like smell which betokens health and all its possibilities. Browning, who was not a "degenerate," sings:—

"She ruined? How? No heaven for her?"
Crowns to give, and none for the brow
That looked like marble and smelt like myrrh!"
but this is a rather unpardonable digression, especially as Browning was not speaking of a Diana.

We have noticed that mental, as well as physical, states of the body enormously influence the scent. This by experience becomes knowledge to many an old hound.

How well he knows a "sinking fox"; and (if you are there) you will sometimes see an old hound go to the head of a pack and carry the scent, whereas he had let others do the previous work and cut out the pace.

All breeds of dogs have keen power of scent, although, of course, they differ in this respect. It is indeed doubtful if any dog, in a state of nature, hunts entirely by sight. Some of our greyhounds, if allowed freedom, will quickly take on the role of lurcher. The dingo and the esquimaux are very keen-scented, and the collie has an excellent nose; these dogs are quick of hearing as well as of sight. The hound is, *par excellence*, a hunting dog, whose nose is all in all to him, but his sight and hearing are more or less degenerate senses. In the highest type—the bloodhound—we find long pendulous ears, and eyes that lack the sharp gaze of many others. If you call to them from any distance, they often look every way but the right; they do not use their eyes when following a trail; and will run blindly under a cart or other obstacle, if in the line of scent. I have been obliged to discontinue training in the daytime, in anything like a crowded street, for this reason. When not hunting, the same hound will follow a carriage quite readily. Their power of hearing is not perfect, as, owing to the lack of power to open the ear, they with difficulty localise sound. Low-scented hounds are best left to follow their own line, make their own casts, and must not be "lifted" too much. The old southern hound was very like the bloodhound in hunting. Foxhounds have quicker sight and hearing, but they have been crossed with greyhound. The hearing of all hounds is doubtless less acute than that of prick-eared dogs. They possess, however, good enough hearing to notice one of the pack's opening whimper, and to go to cry, although "Hark to him there," has often to be emphasised.

Why is it that low-scented hounds, such as the bloodhound, have such long ears and deep flews? The answer is, domesticity. They are farthest from the wild type, because they have been domesticated and selected by man for a long period on account of their power of following a stale line. Their ears have not been subject to natural selection, and, therefore, in accordance with a not unusual law in domesticated species, they have degenerated in function and increased in bulk. They have pendulous ears, primarily, from disuse, and, secondarily, because they were selected and emphasized by man. It is, therefore, more true to say that they have long folded ears, because they are keen-scented, than that they are keen-scented because they have long ears, as some have foolishly done. That there is an association between the two things, there is no doubt; but it is bad logic to ascribe the effect to the cause. Very probably, if we, by breeding, improved their special senses of sight and hearing, some loss of low-scenting power would take place, because it would no longer be their principal criterion. We humans, who, *quâ* smell, are poor indeed, say—"seeing is believing"; but the hound thinks, "Smelling is a dead cert." Who has not seen a dog run up to a stranger in the streets and test his nether garments by the ordeal of smell to ascertain whether he was his lost master? [If the

average Irishman is asked why a dog smells at a stranger, he answers, to see who he is.] Which of us could look on, unmoved, when Lieut. Cameron returned from his African travels, and his dog could not at first recognise him as a member of the family; until, after a long sniffing, he found that he was his long lost master, and then his exuberance of joy knew no bounds? What did the dog recognise—that sojourn in a tropical land and other extraneous circumstances had not altered during all those long years, and which the dog had kept stored up in his memory? We have no conception. All that we know is that the dog has as many small concepts in his repertoire as we have words in our vocabulary.

Terriers, and even dalmatians, will track the well-known scent of their master o'er hill and dale, or through the streets; but it is rare indeed for such a dog to hunt the line of a stranger, when laid on by his master, as a properly trained bloodhound will, especially if he be given some piece of clothing, or article touched by him, as a clue, to smell, before he is laid on the scent. Man, not being a furry animal, and having his body clothed with various materials, probably leaves but a poor scent. Bloodhounds have been found the best dogs for the purpose of tracking him, because, of all dogs, they take the most pains to puzzle out a foiled or a cold line of scent.

That hounds do not more frequently change their line, and hunt another that crosses it, shows probably that their keenness of scent must recognise their first quarry from all others. This is knowledge gained by experience; as, for instance, it is obviously of greater benefit to tire out one deer than to change to another, which is fresh and full of running. I have known hounds to hunt a deer through a park where there were a hundred or more running about, and not change their deer. It is of course more difficult to keep to a line when several deer are unharboured at the same time, and the scent of each is of nearly equal value, so to speak. In the Devon and Somerset hunt only old and trusted "tufters" can be relied upon to get the "warrahtable" stag "right away" from the rest.

I have touched but the grammar of the subject, which is indeed a most difficult though interesting one. We have but few facts and little actual experience as *data* upon which to form our opinions.

ESTR.

THE CROPPING EDICT: A RETROSPECT.

When the Kennel Club made a rule that no dogs born after a certain date could win a prize at Shows held under their rules unless their ears were in a natural state, the majority of the canine world were dumfounded.

One would think that amongst the gentlemen who framed and passed that law there were not many representatives of the cropped breeds. Through apathy or want of organisation, cropping was abolished with like protest, the most remarkable thing being that those the most interested seemed to show no sign of either or disapproval a

the change. The first thing that aroused them from this lethargic state was when the questions were addressed them—What are you going to do now? and, What kind of ears are your dogs going to have?

Nobody seemed able to answer this query; those gentlemen who happened to belong to a specialist club generally replied that the body of which they were members would determine what was the right course to pursue, and those who did not belong to any organisation, and not wishing to commit themselves for fear they might be wrong, were content to rest on their oars and wait to see the turn of the tide.

The cause of this was soon apparent; as a matter of fact, the breeders of cropped dogs had never in the whole course of their existence ever contemplated the animals wearing their ears in a natural state throughout their life.

When the clubs met and the matter was discussed, it was found there were many kinds of ears. The question to decide was which one to adopt as a standard, and some agreed to endeavour to breed one kind; but others, perhaps wisely, left things open for a time to see what type was most favoured by nature.

The breed most affected by this edict was that with which this article is mainly intended to deal, viz., the Bull Terrier. Men who have been for years in the fancy know what a struggle the dog has had to obtain his present position, and we are mainly indebted to a few enthusiastic breeders for the great superiority of the Bull Terrier of to-day compared with that of a decade ago. Fortunately all true lovers of the race rallied together with the object that, if the breed could not go on improving as heretofore, they would do everything that lay in their power to prevent it degenerating or dying out, as has happened to other species of the canine race.

It is an old saying that misfortunes never come singly. The Bull Terrier Club, evidently suffering from inanition, has shown hardly any signs of life since, but it is to be hoped that it will be resuscitated and once again assume its old position. The National Bull Terrier Club had a series of mishaps, many of its oldest members deserting the ship, and leaving it to its fate in the time of danger; but, thanks to the spirit and determination of a few, who, like the animals they breed, do not know what it is to be beaten, have at last overcome all obstacles, and now somewhat resemble the Phoenix, inasmuch as misfortune has ultimately brought success, and placed the Club on a stronger footing in every way than it was heretofore.

The Northern Bull Terrier Club do not seem in any way to have been affected by cropping or mishaps.

As Bull Terrier judges, as a body of men, seem wonderfully free from even a suspicion of partiality, it is somewhat to be regretted that we do not more often see the best dogs together in competition, especially at our leading shows.

Without doubt there is no better time than the present for anyone joining the fancy, with a view of taking up this breed of dog; as after many years of struggle and disappointment, and just when breeders were beginning to get a perfect type of dog which fanciers of a generation ago thought it impossible to obtain, came the veto on "cropping." This frightened many of the oldest and staunchest supporters of the Bull Terrier out of the fancy; but, thanks to the indomitable pluck and energy of those who stuck to the ship, the storm has been weathered, and this variety of dog is once more in the ascendant. One cannot but notice with regret the fact that most of our best animals are being bought for export abroad, and no doubt in the future there will be a tendency for owners to part with the best uncropped ones in the same way, as for some time to come they will not be of so great a monetary value as formerly, and when taken abroad and altered are bound to fetch better prices.

In conclusion, I might offer a suggestion that Shows should give better classification for uncropped dogs. They are only just awakening to the necessity of doing this, as for the first year after the abolition of cropping there was hardly a Show, including the Kennel Club, who recognised the necessity of catering for those dogs who were debarred from being shown altered, and, as most people think, improved in appearance.

ASHLEY H. JOHNSTON.

TRESPASSING DOGS.

RIGHT TO SHOOT.

A point of interest to all owners of dogs was decided by his Honour Judge Bompas in the case of *Bennett and Potham v. Bizard*. There he decided that an owner of property had a right to shoot a trespassing dog, to prevent the destruction by it of his property, if this could not be prevented in any other way. It seems that the law draws a distinction between cattle and domestic animals in which a man has valuable property, and dogs. In the case of the former, if they should trespass on another's close, the owner of the animals is liable for the trespass and consequential damage, unless, of course, he can show that the owner of the close is under an obligation to fence to prevent such trespassing. But a man is not by the common law considered to have the same valuable property in a dog, and it has been held that, if a man's dog goes into his neighbour's garden, and injures his crops, no action will lie (*Brown v. Giles* 1 C. & P. 118), unless there is *scienter* proved on the part of the master, that he knows the dog is of a mischievous disposition, so as to be unfit to be at large. But it must be noted that it is no justification for shooting the dog that it was merely

trespassing on land at the time. The shooting must be merely to protect property from injury, for if such damage took place the injured owner would have no remedy against the dog's master apart from proving *scienter*—no easy matter in many cases. If the master accompanies a trespassing dog, and is himself a trespasser, he is liable, for the damage done by the dog is consequential upon the trespass of the master. But with regard to the ordinary trespass of a dog, unless the master knows that the dog is mischievous there is no cause for action, for, where a man was digging a well in his garden and his neighbour's dog jumped the wall and fell down and injured him, he had no remedy: (*Sanders v. Teape*, 51 L. T. Rep. 263). But with regard to trespass and injury to cattle and sheep, the common law no longer applies, but there is an absolute duty in the owner of the dog to prevent it from worrying or damaging such cattle or sheep, and evidence of knowledge of a mischievous disposition is no longer required. So strong is this duty which is imposed on the master that in the recent case of (*Grange v. Silcock*, noted *post*, p. 365), it was held that under the Dogs Act 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 60), even where sheep were trespassing on the master's land, if his dog worries them while driving them off, the master can be convicted for the damage before a court of summary jurisdiction as provided under that Act. It seems to be a curious anomaly of our law that the statute should place "cattle" in a better position than human beings; but that is not the only one which occurs in our Statute-book. The question of *scienter* in the case of a trespassing dog is a curious one. Of course, in the case of a bite, one can see that the knowledge of the master should properly be proved before he becomes liable for such an act of a dog, for it is not in the nature of a dog usually to bite. But with regard to trespassing, that seems to stand on quite a different footing.

Why *scienter* in this case should have to be proved is not quite apparent. Undoubtedly, as the law now stands according to the cases of *Mason v. Keeling* (1 Ld. Ray. 606) and *Sanders v. Teape* (*ubi sup*), such *scienter* must be shown. A dog in his nature will always wander, and if he should see a rabbit or other animal will give chase. That is known to every dog owner; why, therefore, the law should require the dog to have had one chase, or one chicken, or one rabbit, is not very clear.—*Law Times*.

THE KENNEL CLUB'S 42nd SHOW.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PRIZES.

The following additional Special Prizes are offered since the Schedule was completed:—

BULL TERRIERS.

The National Bull Terrier Club offer the following Special Prizes, confined to their Members:—

- 353.—£1 1s. for the best Dog or Bitch in the Open Class over 30 lbs.
- 354.—£1 1s. for the best Dog or Bitch in the Open Class not exceeding 30 lbs.
- 355.—£1 1s. for the best Dog or Bitch in the Limit Class.
- 356.—£1 1s. for the best Dog or Bitch in the Puppy Class.
- 357.—£1 1s. for the best Dog or Bitch in the Novice Class.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

The National Bedlington Terrier Club offer the following Special Prizes, confined to their members:—

- 358.—A Medal for the best Dog.
- 359.—A Medal for the best Bitch.
- 360.—A Medal for the best Novice.

Are your Dogs off their Feed this Hot Weather? Then Try

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This treatment keeps them sweet and wholesome and free from fleas and lice.

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Scrubbed or Brushed well out with a mixture of CRUDE "SANITAS" and Water (1 to 40) once a week, using "SANITAS" SOAP (No. 2) when necessary, and sprinkled afterwards with "SANITAS" SAWDUST.

WOUNDS AND SORES

Should be washed daily with ordinary "SANITAS" FLUID (1:5 water), and then dressed with "SANITAS" VETERINARY OINTMENT.

CRACKED HEEL Is speedily cured by "SANITAS" VETERINARY OINTMENT**'DISTEMPER'**

Germs are instantaneously killed by the "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS.

The following Extracts are taken from a Report by A. J. SEWELL, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., dated February 2, 1898.

"I have pleasure in reporting that after three months' trial of your several preparations I am able to testify to their great value and usefulness as Disinfectants, etc."

"The 'Sanitas' Fluid as a Disinfectant is one of the best."

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OFFICIAL.**NAME REGISTER—**

Every dog, PREVIOUS to being exhibited at Shows held under Kennel Club Rules, MUST be registered at the Kennel Club. (Rule I.)

TRANSFER REGISTER—

Upon every CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP the transfer MUST be registered at the Kennel Club, and until such registration is made the dog will not be eligible to compete at any Show or field trial held under Kennel Club Rules. (Rule I.)

FEES—

The fee for the above registrations is one shilling each. (Rule I.)

BITCHES LENT FOR BREEDING—

Notices of bitches lent for breeding purposes, under Rule IV., MUST be lodged with the Secretary of the Kennel Club before the litter is born. This notice must be signed by all parties to the transaction. (Rule IV.)

ENTRY FORMS—

Secretaries can be supplied with Specimen Copies of Entry Forms to be used by Committees of Shows to be held under Kennel Club Rules on application.

KENNEL CLUB COMMITTEE MEETINGS.**COMMITTEE MEETING.**

Committee Meeting held September 7th, 1897.

Present: Mr. Timne (in the chair), Messrs. E. Brough, T. Duerdin Dutton, Edgar Farman, J. Ross, H. Richards, W. W. Thomson, and J. Sidney Turner.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mrs. Oliphant, of Chatley House, Norton St. Philip's, Bath, lodged an objection against Mr. Taylor's Bulldog, Bully Boy II., exhibited at the late Chelmsford Show, for being overweight in Classes 47 and 51, which were for dogs under 45 lbs. weight, and which had been referred by the Show Committee to the Kennel Club for decision and was considered at the Committee Meeting of the Kennel Club, on Tuesday, August 3rd, and adjourned for further evidence.

On August 3rd Mr. Oliphant was present on behalf of Mrs. Oliphant, and Mr. Taylor came in subsequently. Mr. Haylock, the Show secretary, was also present. Mrs. Oliphant's objection was read as follows:—

"June 18th, 1897.—To the Committee of the Chelmsford Dog Show.—Gentlemen,—I object to the Bulldog, Bully Boy II., being shown in Classes 47 and 51, Open and Limit, under 45 lbs., on the ground that he is overweight. May I also draw your attention to your rule No. 7.—Yours, etc., MAY OLIPHANT, Chatley House, Norton St. Philip's, Bath."

We, the undersigned, beg to endorse the objection.—W. T. RILEY and E. FLETCHER.

Enclosed was a certificate of the Show manager, as follows:—"The dog weighed 47 lbs."—A. DE VERE BEAUCLEER.

Mr. Haylock stated that Mr. Taylor's contention before his Committee was that the dog ought to have been weighed at the time of judging, but as the scales had not arrived the dog was not weighed until the next day.

Mr. Oliphant stated that the objection was lodged before the judging, and put in a letter addressed to Mrs. Oliphant by Mr. Beauclerk, in which he stated that Bully Boy II., scaled just over 47 lbs., and after explaining about the scales not being procurable until the second day of the Show, said he had had a chat with Mr. R. W. Stephenson, who sold the dog to Mr. Taylor, who informed him that he always entered Bully Boy II. as over 45 lbs., and that he considered it would have been cruelty to have tried to reduce him from over 47 lbs. to under 45 lbs. Mr. Beauclerk also stated that at the last Cruft Show the dog was entered in the 45 and under 55 lbs. Class, which disproved Mr. Taylor's statement that the dog is 43 lbs.

The foreman porter from Acton Station, who was also present, said he weighed the dog at 10.30 the night before the judging at Chelmsford Show, and it scaled 43 lbs. That he used the Railway Company's machine which had been cleaned by Poole, the maker, the previous day, and a man came and certified that it weighed correctly up to 8 ewt. The dog had no chain, collar, or muzzle on. He had weighed dogs for Mr. Taylor for the last four years, and had often weighed the dog in question.

Mr. Taylor said his wife at the Show asked to have the dog weighed, but was refused.

Mr. Taylor said the dog was passed at the Bulldog Club Show as under 45 lbs. weight.

At this point the matter was adjourned to the meeting of the Committee of Tuesday, September 7th.

Mr. Taylor was again present, as was Mrs. Taylor, and further letters were read from Mr. Oliphant, and, after further consideration it was proposed, seconded, and duly carried, that the objection be over-ruled, the weight of the dog not being taken till the second afternoon of the Show, and there being thus no evidence of the weight of the dog at the time of the judging.

Mr. Musgrave's charge against the Southport Show Committee that no veterinary examination, was made of the dogs entered at their late Show, which was before the last Committee meeting, was further considered. Mr. Musgrave, who was present, said that he took his dog into the Show at 7 a.m. on the morning of the Show, and it was not examined.

At the Committee meeting of August 3rd, the following letters were read from the Secretary of the Southport Show:—

"101, Bold Street, Liverpool.

"To Secretary of Kennel Club.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter re examination of dogs at the late Borzoi Club Show at Southport, I am pleased to inform you that every dog entered for competition, or otherwise, was carefully examined by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon. The fullest and most satisfactory proof as to the truth of

this statement can be easily obtained. One or two dogs which arrived early in the evening previous to the Show, and prior to the arrival of the Veterinary Inspector, who was present from 6 to 10 p.m., I personally took off the bench and had examined in my presence.

"Trusting this explanation will be found satisfactory, and meet with the approval from your Committee,

"Yours faithfully,

"W. TAYLOR, Secretary."

A further letter was read as follows:—

"104, Bold Street, Liverpool,

"Aug. 31st, 1897.

"W. W. Aspinall, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,—The Veterinary Inspector who undertook the examination of dogs at the Special Borzoi Show held at Southport, in the absence of Mr. Sewell, who had arranged to be present, was James O. Platt, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon, 26, Prince's Street, Southport.

"His assistant, who, I understand, is a duly-qualified man, was present from 6 to 10 on the evening prior to Show, and from 8.30 to 1.30 on the day of Show. Mr. Platt was also present, but did not take part in the examination of dogs.

"Yours very truly,

"W. TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary."

The Committee of the Kennel Club, after considering the foregoing correspondence, decided to accept the explanation of the Secretary of the Borzoi Club.

* * *

Mr. Tinne having left the committee room, and Mr. John Ross voted to the chair, an appeal by Mr. Whitaker against the decision of the Shrewsbury Show, dismissing his objection against Mr. Tinne's Fox Terrier, Adam Bede, on the ground that the exhibit's nose was not of right colour, was heard. Both Mr. Tinne and Mr. Whitaker were present. Mr. Whitaker read the following statement in support of his appeal:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I would ask you to consider the matter as one of more moment to the Fox Terrier fancy than at first appears. I base my objection solely on the condition *nose*, and as exhibited at the Shrewsbury Show; and on the rule of the Fox Terrier Club as to disqualifying points. (Mr. Whitaker here produced a list of disqualifying points set out by the Fox Terrier Club, No. 1 being a "nose, white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of the colours). The dog is a distinctly "butterfly" nosed dog, and I contend that as such he is as distinctly ineligible to win prizes. I contend that if we once admit (in the very heart of the Fancy, and under Kennel Club rules) such a distinct infringement of one disqualifying point, we may as well admit at once into competition dogs possessed of *all* disqualifying points!—a most dangerous precedent. It is against this dangerous precedent that I have lodged my objection, and I would respectfully ask this Committee to have both the dog *and* the rule before them, and by your decision I will abide. I appealed against the decision of the Shrewsbury Show Committee, which weakly said, 'They had nothing to do with the Fox Terrier Club Rules'; but, gentlemen, it is *more* than the Fox Terrier Rules I would have you consider—it is the eligibility or ineligibility of a specimen possessing an absolutely disqualifying point. I may be met by the contention that this particular dog has been awarded prizes with the admitted defect, because his nose *may* go all black. I can answer this in two ways—firstly by saying that dogs in a Show ring should be judged *as they are*, and not as they *may* be, and by suggesting

that the proper course would have been to have kept the dog at home till his nose *did* go all black; and secondly by the fact that this particular dog *has* already been penalised for this defect by well known Fox Terrier judges."

A letter written in defence by Mr. Tinne was then read:—

"Bashley Lodge, Lymington, Herts,

"29th Aug, 1897.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to say that my contention, or rather my defence, is simply that the eligibility of my dog to compete (on account of his nose being not yet wholly black) is solely a matter for the judge, and not for a committee. I assume that the Shrewsbury Committee took this view.

"It may be outside a 'defendant's' business to comment, but I cannot help thinking that an exhibitor of Mr. Whitaker's long experience should have known how groundless is his objection, and if ever there was a frivolous objection, this overflows with frivolity.

"Yours truly,

"J. C. TINNE."

Mr. Tinne, having made a statement in support of his contention, the parties left the committee room, and it was duly proposed, seconded and carried to dismiss the appeal.

* * *

The matter of an application for the remission of a term of disqualification of an exhibitor, under Rule XII., was considered and adjourned.

* * *

A petition was considered from the National Bull Terrier Club asking that a Clause be inserted to the following effect among the "Exceptions" to the Kennel Club's regulations for preparing dogs for exhibition:—"Bull Terriers may have the hair removed from the under side of the tail." The petitioners state:

- (1) Not the slightest pain or inconvenience is inflicted on the dog by this practice.
- (2) Such preparation is necessary for the smart appearance which is so essentially a characteristic of a typical Bull Terrier, as washing for exhibition makes the dog's stern very ragged, and in regard to those specimens at present on the bench the periodical clipping has greatly strengthened the growth of hair, with the result that in the untrimmed state many of these dogs have tails resembling the brash of a fox.
- (3) The practice has been a general one for many years, no secret whatever is made in regard to it, and consequently by so fining his dog's tails, no Bull Terrier fancier takes an unfair advantage of his fellows. If, however, such preparation is in future to be considered an offence many fanciers will abandon it, but others continue to trim tails in such a way as practically to defy detection, and therefore in this particular breed the consequences of the new rules will be the very opposite to that intended.

After considerable discussion the Committee decided to accede to the petition of the National Bull Terrier Club.

* * *

Mr. Edgar Farman's application for the registration of the Association of Bloodhound Breeders was allowed, and ordered to be registered.

* * *

The following claim for a prefix, which has been duly advertised in the *Kennel Gazette*, was allowed and ordered to be registered:—

Prefix.

Mr Gibson Dyson ... Dunhampton.

Mr. W. N. Cochrane's claim for prefixes, "Mr." for dogs and "Miss" for bitches, was not allowed.

The following was elected an associate of the Club:—Mrs. Ellen Oughton Giles, 10, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.

* * *

ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee held on Thursday, August 19th, 1897.

Mr. J. W. Ross in the chair.

Objections lodged by the Kennel Club against exhibits at Darlington, Liverpool and Strabane Shows were considered, and certain dogs were disqualified on account of non-compliance with Kennel Club Rules as to registration and identification, &c.

* * *

SHOW COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Show Committee, held on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897.

Present: Mr. Edgar Farman (in the chair), Messrs. T. Duerdin Dutton, and J. S. Turner.

Further details as to the necessary arrangements for the next Show at the Crystal Palace, on October 19th, 20th, and 21st, were settled.

* * *

ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee held on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897.

Mr. W. W. Thomson in the chair.

Objections lodged by the Kennel Club against exhibits at Nottingham, Leicester and Bournemouth Shows were considered, and certain dogs were disqualified on account of non-compliance with Kennel Club Rules as to registration and identification, &c.

REGISTERED CLUB MEETINGS

held during the past month.

ASSOCIATION OF BLOODHOUND BREEDERS.

A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BLOODHOUND BREEDERS WAS HELD AT THE KENNEL CLUB, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.—Present: Mr. Edwin Brough in the chair, Messrs. J. Sidney Turner, W. K. Taunton, and Edgar Farman.

Mr. T. W. Markland and Mr. E. W. Johnson were elected members.

It was decided to present to the Kennel Club a Challenge Cup for competition in the Bloodhound Classes, various members having offered to subscribe towards the same.

Hon. Sec., EDGAR FARMAN.

BULL-DOG CLUB (INCORPORATED.)

COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT RIDGER'S HOTEL, AUGUST 11TH, 1897.—Present: Mr. J. R. Morford (in the chair). Messrs. W. P. Innes, J. H. Ellis, C. Hathaway, J. S. P. Sellen, W. W. Crocker, E. Eumorfopoulos, Capt. Hallatt, and Frank W. Crowther.

Mr. H. A. Maffleet was elected a member of the club.

Mr. George Littlewood was proposed for re-election.

The election of Messrs. S. E. Shirley, J. G. W. James, and R. J. Hartley to the list of club judges was confirmed.

Other matters were discussed, and the usual vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

Hon. Sec., F. W. CROWTHER,
9, Darent Road,
Stamford Hill, N.

IRISH TERRIER CLUB.

The following have been elected members of the Club: Mrs. M. M. Little and Dr. J. B. Laverick, Jun.

Any member having business to propose for the annual autumn meeting of the Club should give early notice of it to the Secretary, as it is probable the meeting will be fixed for the Bristol Show or the Kennel Club Show in October.

RICHARD B. CAREY, M.D. and J.P., Hon. Sec. I.T.C.,
Borris, co. Carlow.

**DOG SHOWS TO BE HELD
UNDER KENNEL CLUB RULES.**

BRISTOL, September 23, 24. Secretary, Mr. Alban Young.

HARROW, September 29, 30. Secretary, Mr. H. Fowler, jun.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Kennel Club), October 6, 7, 8. Secretary, Mr. T. Tennant.

BATH, October 6, 7. Secretary, Mr. A. Wyatt.

CRYSTAL PALACE (Kennel Club's 42nd Show), October 19, 20, 21. Secretary, Mr. W. W. Aspinall.

LEAMINGTON, October 20, 21. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Lockwood.

BELFAST, November 2, 3. Secretary, Mr. Wm. Curran.

BRIGHTON (Fox Terrier Club's Show), November 9, 10. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Tinne.

AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER (South London Bulldog Club), November 16, 17, 18.

BIRMINGHAM (National Dog Show), November 29, 30, December 1, 2. Secretary, Mr. George Beech.

IRISH RED SETTER CLUB'S FIELD TRIALS, September 14 (and following days).

KENNEL CLUB'S 24TH FIELD TRIALS, April 13, 14, 15, 1898.

MANAGEMENT GUARANTEES.**KENNEL CLUB RULE SHOWS.**

The following guarantee has been entered into for the proper management, &c., of the undermentioned Shows, to be held under Kennel Club rules:—

We, the undersigned, having read and carefully considered the Rules of the Kennel Club, and the Regulations of the Dog Show, jointly and severally agree to act on the Committee of such Show in the management thereof, in consideration of the use of the said Kennel Club Rules being granted to us, and we hereby undertake that before any dog or dogs are received by us, the benches shall be properly disinfected to the satisfaction of the duly-qualified and appointed Veterinary Surgeon or Surgeons of the said Show, and further that the whole of the prize money awarded to the successful exhibitors at the said Show shall be paid within a reasonable time after the closing thereof.

The above agreement, which is required to be signed for and on behalf of Shows desirous of using Kennel Club Rules, has been duly filled up and lodged by the following:—

HARROW (HARROW AND WEALDSTONE SHOW), SEPTEMBER 29, 30.

F. Kwim, 3, Milton Villas, Wealdstone, R.S.O.

F. E. Bunting, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
H. J. Talbot, Elmfield, Harrow.
A. Mayhead, Post Office, Harrow.
J. H. Pearson, 3, Union Road, Wembley.
F. E. Jollye, Wealdstone, Harrow.
H. Fowler, Jr., Mirfield, Wealdstone, Middlesex.

BATH (BATH AND WESTERN COUNTIES FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION), OCTOBER 6, 7.

G. Woodiwiss, J.P. (Mayor of Bath).
A. H. Butler, Bath.
W. Sants, Bath.
F. Tonar, M.R.C.V.S., Circus Mews, Bath.
G. G. Stone (Treasurer of the Association), Bath.
F. Butcher, Bath.
A. Wyatt (Secretary), 8, Monmouth Place, Bath.

ROYAL AQUARIUM (SOUTH LONDON BULL DOG CLUB), NOVEMBER 16, 17, 18.

R. G. E. Mann, 13, Carew Street, Camberwell, S.E.
W. G. Smartt, 128, East India Road, E.
H. C. Brooke, Orion Villa, Bexley Heath, S.E.
F. J. Mayger, 165, Dennett's Road, Peckham, S.E.
F. Price, Musical Art Club, W.C.
W. P. Saundby, Balham Park Road, S.W.
W. M. Higgs (Secretary), Knighton, Trinity Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

**CANDIDATE AS ASSOCIATE
OF THE KENNEL CLUB.**

The following candidate for election as an Associate of the Kennel Club will be voted for at the next Committee Meeting:—

Mr. John A. Reed,
Hillside, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.

**APPLICATIONS FOR
PREFIXES.**

The following applications will be considered by the Committee of the Kennel Club at their next meeting. Any person having any objections thereto should communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible.

Mr W. H. Day, 3, Dalberg Road, Brixton	Prefix. Clivebrook.
Mrs R. M. Hasnay, Gosforth, New- castle-on-Tyne	Heworth.

**APPLICATION FOR REGIS-
TRATION OF SPECIALIST
CLUB.**

Mr. F. Brown has applied for the registration of the Irish Red Setter Club.

KENNEL PRODUCE.**BLENHEIM SPANIEL.**

July 13, '97.—Mrs N. Dickinson Taylor's Crowborough Nancy, four dogs and two bitches, to Miss App's Yenadizze.

IRISH WOLFHOUND.

July 24, '97.—Hon E. Dillon's Ailbe, three dogs and six bitches, to Mr M. K. Angelo's Bran II.

ENGLISH SETTER.

July 28, '97.—Rev D. Mallinder's Young Kate of Ulverston, seven dogs and two bitches, to Mr H. C. Hartley's Rogue II.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND.

Aug. 17, '97.—Hon Rose Hubbard's Paula, three dogs and five bitches to owner's Brandy.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

May 19, '97.—Mr H. Yorke Musgrave's Princess May II., six dogs and eight bitches, to His Nibs.

May 22, '97.—Mr H. Yorke Musgrave's Ju Ju, one dog and three bitches, to Dr Jollye's Pirate Chief.

**BITCH LENT FOR BREEDING
PURPOSES.**

The following has been lent for breeding purposes, in accordance with Kennel Club Rule 4:—

Mrs. Morley Allanson's Great Dane, Viola, '97, to Mr. E. E. Fox.

STUD VISITS.**POINTER.**

Aug. 5, '97.—Mr F. Brooke's Huxby Belle, '93, to Mr F. Brooke's Don of Budhill, '96.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

July 30, '97.—Mrs Stirling Cookson's Jasmine of Renton, to Mrs Grindrod's O Dar yoris San.

July 31, '97.—Mrs Stirling Cookson's O Yara San to Mrs Grindrod's Moonstone.

Aug. 30, '97.—Miss Violet Leyton's O-Ka-Kach San, one dog and two bitches, to Mrs M. E. Grindrod's O Danjairo San.

**DOG SHOWS AND JUDGES'
REPORTS.****NOTTINGHAM SHOW.**

AUGUST 11, 12.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Open Dogs.—Demosthenes is a smart level hound, and I was sorry there was only one prize in this Class, which was easily captured by Ramesses, who, with a little more wrinkle, would be had to beat.

Open Bitches.—Margaret Catchpole, reserve, is quite full enough in eye, fair body and nice ears. A mistake is evidently made in her entry, as she was shown at Richmond in 1896, and I find she is in the stud book, date of birth January 21st, 1893. South Carolina has gained in substance since she has been bred from; her wrinkle and loose skin is simply marvellous; she has enough to supply another ordinary Bloodhound. Benefit is just on the small side, but lovely type and quality. Sleepy Eye, '96, a daughter of South Carolina, has a beautiful head, nicely draped ears, particularly thin soft leather, good eyes and length of head; she is light in bone and not finished, but is by far the best puppy I have seen this year.

Novices.—Sleepy Eye, '96, 1st; Gunhilda, 2nd, is a good stamp, capital bone, legs, and feet, nice wrinkle and ears, just a shade heavy in skull. Selwood Simon, '95, is a well-built hound, but ears too high set on, and deficient in wrinkle.

Ramesses and Margaret Catchpole won the Brace, but it was a near thing, as Benefit and Demosthenes made a nice brace, but on the small side.

The Mastiff, St. Bernard, and Newfoundland Classes were cancelled.

DEERHOUNDS.

Open Dogs.—Kelso, an immense hound, won. He is good in outline and style, but he is a bit out of coat and leggy. Rossie Byron, 2nd, looked small beside him, but was put down in lovely form; is good in eye, coat, colour, and character. Bran of Cabalva, 3rd,

is at a bad age for Deerhounds, 16 months; he requires time. He is smart, on racing lines, a good dark steel grey, with black ears and markings. He was not furnished sufficiently to compete with the two above him. Rossie Beau was dead lame on a forefoot. Fleet, reserve, is good in bone, colour, forefeet, and shoulders, but is not smart enough, being a bit heavy in build and head, and moves badly behind. Felixstowe Spring is handicapped with his colour—a fawn, without black points, and light eye—otherwise he is on good lines, plenty bone, grand coat, and good outline. He is heavy in skull, too.

Limit were repeats.

Open Bitches.—Rossie Bippa, shown in tip-top form, easily 1st. Wulphilda, 2nd, is beautifully built and full of character. I should like her better if her head were not quite so big; but, then, it is a good head, full of character and a perfect Deerhound eye. Al Clutha, 3rd, is little behind Wulphilda, and the tables have been turned the other way. She has a sweet head, nice coat, and very good in front. She is not as good as Wulphilda in colour or shoulders, but beats her in forefeet; it was a near thing. Katrine, reserve, another good one, is a pretty blue, but soft in coat and light in eye, which spoils her character. With being so dark, the light eye shows worse than in a light-coloured bitch.

Limit—Wulphilda won; Al Clutha, 2nd. Merry Duchess, a fresh face, is on good lines, very smart, capital legs and feet; she can do with more coat. She won in Novices. Ivan, who is very nice, but requires time. King Bruce, 2nd, is one of the heavy brigade, but full of character. Felixstowe Spey, '96, is another nice one, but a bit heavy in skull, and spoiled by her fawn colour, without dark markings. Rapid and Quick are by no means flyers. Sheila is small, and reminds one of the old Scotch Forest bitches. She ought to be useful to breed from, as she is bred by the Earl of Airlie, and not related to any of the strains now before the public, a property very difficult to get hold of nowadays.

The Rossie pair won the Brace prize.

The Deerhounds were a good level lot. Kelso took his second Championship, and Rossie Bippa her third, so she is now a full-blown Champion.

BORZOIS

I am afraid would have been cancelled had it not been thought Her Grace The Duchess of Newcastle's Team would have been a draw, which I have no doubt they were.

Velsk, '95, is in capital coat and grand condition; he was alone in the Open Dogs; and Champion Mika, held a similar position in the Open Bitches. To my idea she is the perfection of a Borzoi, and her want of coat simply shows up her wonderful quality, symmetry, and bone.

Limit Dogs and Bitches.—Velsk won easily. The grand Duke Constantine is an immense puppy, with a very big head of right shape, but it will always make him coarse. Early Riser, '96, is good in body, coat, colour, but faulty in skull and forefeet.

Novice.—Lairka—one of the last imported—is by no means a flyer; she is fair all-round, but looked common beside Velsk and Mika, who won the Brace.

R. HOOD-WRIGHT.

Lack of entries necessitating the cancelling of a number of Classes was the only drawback to this most enjoyable meeting. The general opinion seemed to be that this drawback was largely compensated by the quality of the exhibits. Bassets and Beagles were amongst the cancelled.

SETTERS.

In the Setter Classes, two entries only were received, both Gordons and fair dogs. Lady Slipper, a nicely-made bitch, has a lengthy, but rather narrow head and nose, is wanting

in lip and the square head. Her coat is flat, and colour fairly good. She was placed 1st in the Limit Class, and with her brother, Surefoot, in the Brace Class, took the Gold Medal. Surefoot is short in head, a well-made dog, of fair colour, but coat long and ragged, not in Show condition. Both show intelligence and some Gordon character. They are by Heather Swell, have been broken to the gun, and, I am told, are first-rate on game.

GREYHOUNDS.

In the Open Class there were four entries. Mr. Whitaker's Champion Master Meifed, a well-known black, winner last year at the K.C. Show and at Birmingham, was 1st. He has a good back, loin, and propelling power. His shoulders are nicely sloped and muscular. They suggest good working power. I should be pleased to see him behind a good hare. This in public cannot be. He is not in the Stud Book. He looks like a racing Greyhound. He was not quite in his best Show condition. The 2nd prize went to Miss Edith Craddock's Fair Play, a lengthy, racing-looking Greyhound. He has plenty of substance, good neck, shoulders, loin, legs, and feet. He is now in his first season, a late puppy, and unfurnished. He will, therefore, improve. I think he is a promising Greyhound, and should run well next season. Mr. J. W. Carlyle's Silver Feather, by Wingrave—Lady Strickland, was 3rd. She was shown much too fat; in fact, in no condition. She may be a fair bitch when in condition.

Novice Class.—Fair Play, 1st; Silver Feather, 2nd.

WHIPPETS.

Open Class, Dogs.—Three competed in the Open Class—Champion Zuber, Champion Enterprise, and Bentwell Swell. They were placed in the order named, and were in fine Show condition. Enterprise was again placed over his beautiful sire. He was distinctly more muscular in loin.

Bentwell Swell was alone in the Novice Class.

Open Class, Bitches.—Zeenah, by Enterprise—Mignonette, 1st. A typical Whippet, with well-sloped shoulders, good head and neck, is lengthy and racing-looking. She has a nicely-arched loin, and this, with her general Whippet character, constitutes her chief beauty. She is now a seven months old puppy, and, therefore, only half furnished. If she goes on well, and develops as her sire did in his puppy season, it will be a grand Whippet indeed that will beat her on the Show bench. Mrs. Road's Radiant Hope, 2nd prize, is also a very nice Whippet. I thought her, for her size, a trifle short, and not quite up to the Whippet character of the winner. Still, she is a beautiful creature. It was a close competition between her and Zeenah, and Whippet character won. I thought Zeenah won not easily, but decisively. I took both into the ring the following morning. Zeenah at once filled the eye, and I was not in doubt. It was a pleasure to see such beautiful dogs in competition.

F. A. MANNING.

BOSCOMBE AND BOURNE-MOUTH DOG SHOW.

AUGUST 17, 18.

The Boscombe and Bournemouth Fanciers' Society Show was held on the above dates in Lady Shelley's Park, Boscombe. The list of judges were as follows:—Bull Terriers and Airedale Terriers, Mr. Alf. George; Bull-dogs, Mr. R. D. Thomas; Collies and Old English Sheepdogs, Mr. W. W. Thomson; Fox Terriers, Mr. C. Littleworth; Irish and Fox Terriers, Mr. K. Vicary; All other Classes, Mr. Geo. Raper. The benching and feeding were carried out by Spratt's Patents,

Limited, and the Sanitas Company disinfected.

COLLIES.

I had a moderate lot of Collies to adjudicate upon, and, starting with Dog Puppies, soon selected the winner in Holsworthy Wallace, a sable and white youngster possessing much quality. But for his pig-jaw he would probably have been a winner right through. He has particularly good ears, a flat skull, serviceable legs, and for the time of the year was in good coat. Staley Squire, a black, tan and white, is also somewhat overshot, and is not so good in skull as the winner. His expression is particularly taking, and he is a capital mover. Roxford excels in body and coat, but fails in head and has a very light eye. Annandale Splendour arrived late, having journeyed all the way from Lochmahon, or would have taken 3rd in this class. He is a showily marked black, tan and white, with particularly good head and ears, and ought to grow into something good. Here his coat was coming out in handfals, and he was all out of form. He stood over in one foreleg, probably the result of his long journey, and requires care in his rearing, nourishing food and plenty of exercise.

The winner in Novice Dogs is a well-built sable, standing on serviceable legs and feet, fair in head, rather full in eye, and good ears. Lofty Chriss, black, tan and white, for a 3½-year-old dog, is wonderfully fine in head. He was dreadfully poor and out of form. His owner told me that he had tried everything, and could not get him into condition, which is indeed a pity. Old Bruce is plain in head, and was short of body coat.

Clivebrook Ralph, looking well and lively as ever, won in Limit, and Doon Goldfinder, in grand coat, took 3rd. Finsbury Pirate is plain below the eyes, and was handicapped by want of coat. He is especially good in body, legs and feet.

In Bitches, of which there was a poor entry, there were two smart young ones in Mr. Jas. Locke's Love Letter, a prettily-marked sable and white, a recent winner in Scotland, and Mr. J. N. Anderson's Lady Strathclyde, a sable, somewhat small in build, with capital head and ears, one likely to do her owner some service. Marston Marmoset, black and tan, has a lovely coat, useful sort, unfortunately she carries one ear erect. Spring Grove Countess, carries her age well; though a bit gone in head, is still good in body and legs. Ormskirk Heiress has capital ears, is weak in face, and was shown much too fat.

In the Local Class the winners were quite up to the average, headed by Lady Strathclyde, 2nd going to Mr. Foster's smart, well-coated, good-eared sable dog, and 3rd to Miss Warren's rare-bodied sable, Princess Trixie.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.

There were 16 entries in Old English Sheepdogs, and amongst these some fair dogs.

The winner in the Novice is a well-developed puppy, good in skull and plenty of bone; at present standing too high on the leg. Jump is another useful one, wants to be squarer in muzzle and lacks solidity. Duchess of Towers is very good in skull and general character. But for being in poor condition and slack over the loins she might have won. Telford Tatters is very typical if a bit small; he was well shown, and won handsomely. Lord Windsor might have done better if in good form, which he was not.

W. W. THOMSON.

IRISH TERRIERS

contained but few really good representatives of the breed. Her Majesty is a very useful puppy, but had nothing of any class to beat. Kerry Barney I have judged before in better form. New Year's Eve is moderate. Tynan is a very typical good dog, but over sized. Bondsman was out of form, nothing like the dog I have previously seen him. Bolton

Woods Mixer won very easily; barring his sickle hocks a very grand Irishman.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

A splendid collection. It is a surprise to me that your doggy contemporaries do not allude to this fact, for really no telescope or magnifying glass was needed to ascertain that these Classes were very far indeed above the average. For all the years I can remember, only on very few occasions has this Show been equalled.

Puppy Dogs.—Claude of Notts is a very perfectly made Terrier, with plenty of bone and quality, one of his forefeet gave me some trouble, but on deciding that it was a mere temporary soreness, I did not disqualify him; he is such a good Terrier that I trust my diagnosis is correct, am not quite confident, as the more I saw of him the more doubtful I became as to what might be the cause of the difference in the two forefeet. Squire of Dames is quite good looking enough for his name; he is not built on quite such true Terrier lines as Claude of Notts, but will probably improve more with age; his head is long and well-shaped, if lacking Terrier expression somewhat. Avon Roydon, 3rd, is a long distance behind those above him, a neat Terrier. His brother, Avon Donald, a nice Terrier, spoiled by his big ears. Twig of North, a fair Terrier, but dead out of form.

Avon Beeswing, 1st in Puppy Bitches, a very neat quality bitch, on the best of lines, could do with a little extra length in face. Dirce, 2nd, is useful and will improve. This Class was not a strong one.

Maiden Dogs.—Vertumnus, 2nd, very good in bone, symmetry, and style, with a little less skull (and he may improve here with age) he would be quite in the front rank, he looks all the workman. Vendor, 3rd, is a grand Terrier; he was not in the best of coats, but for perfectness of legs and feet, size, outline, neck, shoulders, he can take all the beating the very best can give him; his head is long and well-shaped, but for unhandsome markings, his head would not be found much fault with; I consider it distinctly good. Cock-a-Hoop is very neat, but is effeminate looking, and his coat soft. Douglas Royal has not improved. Dalesman is unlucky in his markings, the scoffer might have suggested Dalmatian for his name, but beyond his colour there is not much fault to be found, and very much to admire. He is short in his quarters, and light behind the saddle. His shoulders, face, legs, and feet are all. Superfine is a smart, good Terrier, a little loaded in his chest and shoulders, with lots of character.

Novice Bitches.—An easy win for a charming Terrier in Venusta, who has come on well, and can hold her own with the best.

Limit Dogs.—Kibworth Baron, 1st, a thoroughly sound, well-boned dog. He has scarcely the quality of Adam Bede, but has the better of him in bone, legs and feet, and ribs, whilst Adam is also handicapped by his nose—a brace of first-class Terriers anyhow.

Limit Bitches.—First, Hester Sorrel, in her very best form, and a perfect bitch in front of the saddle, slightly lacking power in hind-quarters, but she is making up well. Decree Nisi, a good boned bitch; lacks quality a little.

Open Dogs.—Donington, in splendid form. His head has improved, and his quarters thickened up. Won well in this very good Class. Compton Dollar is not quite clever in his shoulders, and carries his ears off his head. Cowley Premier, a grand Terrier; legs and feet, shoulders and coat not to be beaten. He is a size big.

Open Bitches.—A grand Class. Dame Fortune beat Hester Sorrel in bone and conformation. Clytha Starlight beat Brockenhurst Agnes in head and bone and Terrier character. Four grand bitches.

To sum up on the Smooths, whether viewed from a mere beauty point of aspect or for the more material workman's appearance, a

better lot of Terriers no man need wish to adjudicate upon, and I have no decision I would wish to recall, or alter, or to apologise for.

WIRE HAIRS.

Charlton Devil is a very promising puppy indeed, and looks like making a Champion. All in head and ears, good body, well-boned legs and feet, and coat fair in texture. Cauldwell Darkie is all a Terrier, and neat all round, save feet, which are as yet a little open. Bolton Woods Rosebud, a grand bitch, much handicapped by ugly ears.

Novice Dogs.—King Bristles, being fully matured, had the advantage of the winning puppy. He is a very smart, workmanlike Terrier, on the best lines. Departure, shown in full coat, is a rare shaped one, on good limbs. His head is rather mean, but no doubt when in now accepted racing trim he will appear to greater advantage. Hedge-row, not in All trim, made a good 2nd to Cauldwell Darkie, a very neat character-istic Terrier, and perfect size.

Limit Dogs.—A very good Class. Humberstone Bristles had some difficulty in beating the immensely-improved Meemerist, whose eyes just turned the scale against him. Old York Dandy, in good coat, was close up, but was scarcely at his best from my previous knowledge of him in the ring. Cherry Wood was softish in coat, a beautiful Terrier, rather long cast and slack in loin. Charlton Devil was too immature for such a Class as this.

Limit Bitches.—A long way behind the dogs. Vanity of Notts, the only new face, would not do her best; very neat indeed; on the small side. Westoe Needle, a well-boned, useful sort, has enough ear and not enough class.

Open Dogs.—A grand Class, and all in first-class form. Roper's Nutcrack, I have never judged so good a dog previously; he won well from the grandly-made Tipton Slasher, who he beats decisively in head and eye. Knock Out, beautiful in neck and shoulders and full of good shape, was almost too bare of coat, which cost him a place.

Open Bitches.—Meersbrook Sereneness has lost all show form, and was easily beaten in this moderate Class; it is difficult to realize that this was once the real smasher she undoubtedly proved herself to be.

The Wires made good Classes. The dogs were, however, far superior to the bitches. I should like to have more coat of wire texture. At the present rate of improvement in the coats of the Smooth variety we shall soon be changing places with the so-called Wires. I was sorry not to have in evidence before me some good puppies by the grand Wire-haired dogs shown, and if Smooth dogs are to continue to be chiefly represented by the Wire puppies exhibited, it seems to me a time must come when it will require a quicker eye and keener discernment than I for one possess to tell "t'other from which."

It is not often a Judge of dogs is honoured by the assistance of a Mayor, and such a Mayor as the Chief Magistrate of Bournemouth. I regret his great services in the ring were not acknowledged in the success his kennel attained, but better late than never, so let me now thank him and my most kind, attentive Stewards, Messrs. Moyle, Rocks, and Parkyn for their great assistance.

ROBERT VICARY.

PRIZE LIST.

BLOODHOUNDS.—NOVICE.—1 and special, Mrs H. C. Hodson's Margaret Catchpole; 2 and special, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's Chatley Regent; 3, S. H. Mangin's Hordle Diana; r, A. C. Smith's Wandie Belle; bc, S. H. Mangin's Hordle Achilles and Hordle Apollo. **OPEN.**—Dogs: 1 and special, H. C. Hodson's Ramesses; 2 and 3, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's Kingsbury Bobbie and Chatley Regent; r and bc, S. H. Mangin's Jupiter, Hordle Achilles, and Hordle Apollo. Bitches: 1 and special, H. C. Hodson's Margaret Catchpole; 2, H. S. Mangin's Hordle Diana; 3 and r, A. C. Smith's What's Wanted and Wandie Belle; vhc, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's Chatley Consort.

BORZOIS.—**OPEN.**—Dogs: 1 and special, Duchess of Newcastle's Velsk; 2, Mrs R. Hood-Wright's Official; 3, J. E. Edwards's Early Morn; 4, Bitches: 1 and special, Duchess of Newcastle's Tzaritsa; 2, Mrs A. Kindell's Tacome.

DEERHOUNDS.—**OPEN.**—1 and special, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Callack; 2, Mrs S. A. Davis's Merlin; 3 and special, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Dhouran; vhc, Mrs Turner Turner's Chief.

GREAT DANES.—**OPEN.**—2 and special, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Victor.

FOXHOUNDS.—**PUPPIES.**—Dogs: 1, T. M. Guest's Axel. **OPEN.**—Dogs: 1 and special, 2 and 5, T. M. Guest's Blackmore Vale Barpe; 3, Sisyphus, and Blackmore Vale Raleigh. Bitches: 1 and special, 2 and 3, T. M. Guest's Blackmore Vale Florida, Blackmore Vale Guiltless, and Blackmore Vale Beauty.

GREYHOUNDS.—**NOVICES.**—1 and special, J. J. Holgate's Southborough Reality; 2, G. Hibberd's Kiko. **LIMIT.**—1 and special, E. C. Adams's Fairy; 2, J. J. Holgate's Southborough Beauty; 3, Mrs Downes's Heterodox; r, C. Cox-Newman's Sweet Lavender III. **OPEN.**—1, J. J. Holgate's Southborough Reality; 2, Mrs Downes's Heterodox; r, C. Cox-Newman's Sweet Lavender III.

POINTERS.—**OPEN.**—Bitches: 1 and special, C. S. Fauntleroy's Tidy; 2, 4.

SETTERS.—**OPEN.**—Dogs: 2 and special, T. E. Hopkin's Moorcock; 3, S. A. Ell's Heather Heath.

RETRIEVERS.—**OPEN.**—Dogs: 1 and special, 8 Darby's Tiverton Best Lad; 2, J. Hull's Black Lion; Bitches: 1 and special, J. Hull's Lena; 2 and special, 3 and 8 Darby's Champion Tiverton Beauty II. and Tiverton Bell; 4, r, J. Alexandra's Down House Rosebud; vhc, Mrs C. Scoones's Storm Queen.

SPANIELS.—**BLACK.**—**OPEN.**—Dogs: 1 and special, A. H. Hussey's Bridford Bruce; 2, S. Darby's Tiverton Punch; 3 and r, A. H. Hussey's Merriott Sweep and Merriott Tinker; 4, W. A. W. Parke's Lord Duke. Bitches: 1 and special, F. W. Milligan's Muntie; 2, G. Tarrant's Brentford Lass; 3, W. A. W. Parke's Rosamond; r and vhc, A. H. Hussey's Fidget and Merriott Smutty; 4, ANY OTHER VARIETY. **OPEN.**—Dogs: 1 and special, C. Allen's Staffordshire Billy; 2, No. 99A. Bitches: 2, H. C. Nicholl's Queen Gyp; 3, 6.

COLLIES.—**PUPPIES.**—Dogs: 1, J. Lisle's Holworthy Wallace; 2, S. H. L. Soames's Staley Squire; Bitches: 1 and special, J. N. Anderson's Lady Strathclyde. **NOVICES.**—Dogs: 1, A. C. Smith's Finsbury Don; 2, J. Lisle's Holworthy Wallace; 3, S. H. L. Soames's Lofly Chris; bc, W. Bromley's Grover; 4, Rev. J. H. Thompson's Old Bruce. Bitches: 1 and special, J. Locke's Love Letter; 2, J. N. Anderson's Lady Strathclyde; 3, W. T. S. Tilley's Marston Ma-moet. **LIMIT.**—Dogs: 1 and special, W. H. Day's Clivebrook Ralph; 2, A. C. Smith's Finsbury Don; 3, Rev H. F. Hamilton's Doon Goldfinder; r, Mrs Trollope's Finsbury Parate; 4, vhc, J. Lisle's Holworthy Wallace, S. H. L. Soames's Lofly Chris, J. Roxburgh's Annandale Splendour; c, Rev J. H. Thompson's Old Bruce. Bitches: 1, J. Locke's Love Letter; 2, J. N. Anderson's Lady Strathclyde; 3, Mrs Trollope's Spring Grove Countess; r, W. T. S. Tilley's Marston Marmoset. **OPEN.**—Dogs: 1, W. H. Day's Clivebrook Ralph; 2, Rev H. Hamilton's Doon Goldfinder; 3, Mrs Trollope's Finsbury Parate; 4, vhc, J. Lisle's Holworthy Wallace, H. S. L. Soames's Lofly Chris. Bitches: 1, Mrs J. Locke's Love Letter; 2, vhc, Anderson's Lady Strathclyde; 3, W. R. Laing's Ormskirk Heiress; r, Mrs Trollope's Spring Grove Countess.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.—**NOVICES.**—Dogs: 1 and special, Miss E. C. Bradshaw's Sir Modred; 2, G. A. Johnson's Juniper; 3, E. H. Wilkins's Duchess of Towers; 4, Capt. H. A. Wombwell's Sir Rupert. **LIMIT.**—1 and special, T. H. Shout's Telford Talters; 2, Miss E. C. Bradshaw's Sir Modred; 3, E. H. Wilkins's Duchess of Towers; r, R. Hood-Wright's Governor Roberts; 4, vhc, W. S. F. Tilley's Lord Windsor.

BULLDOGS.—**PUPPIES.**—Dogs: 1, C. Smith's Wrangler; 2, B. Carter's Kidnoll Bill; 3 and special, C. S. Chandler's Exalted. Bitches: 1 and special, W. J. Fegg's Woodcote Cheladry; 2, C. S. Chandler's Dinora. **NOVICES.**—1, W. J. Fegg's Woodcote Cheladry; 2, R. S. McCreery's Olton Toppy; 3, Marriott and Green's Sir Edward; r, A. Hordle's Magpie Anderson; vhc, Mrs Large's Salesman, G. Boothby's Don Fergo, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's Chatley Clover, F. Holmes's Pica, C. Meyrick's Lyric, A. C. Smith's Wrangler. **LIMIT.**—45 LBS. AND OVER.—Dogs: 1 and special, E. Eumorphopoulos's Diavolo; 2, Marriott and Green's Sir Edward; 3, A. Hordle's Bicester Crib; bc, R. C. Carter's Tadpole. **UNDER 45 LBS.** Dogs: 1 and special, W. J. Fegg's Woodcote Galtee More; 2, H. A. Marlett's Bromley Crib; 3, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's Chatley Nob; 4, 45 LBS. AND OVER.—Bitches: 1 and special, J. S. Tybbs-Sellon's Dairymaid (late

Springfield Vixen; 2, P. Jackson's Lucy Venn; 3, A. Hurdle's Maggie Anderson; 4, C. Meyrick's Lyric; vho, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's Chatley Lady and Chatley Fleck. UNDER 25LBS.—1, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Chelandy; 2, R. McCreery's Clifton Topsy; 3, Miss E. Beck's Tittens; 4, J. S. Pybus-Selton's Queen of the Ochils. 25LBS. AND OVER.—Dogs: 1, E. Euno's Popoli's Diavolo; 2, W. H. Coates's Hocknell Prince; 3, A. Hurdle's Blister Crab. UNDER 45LBS.—1 and special, C. Meyrick's Champion Dimboola; 2, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Galtie More; 3, H. A. Marlett's Bromley Crab; 4, G. A. J. Oliphant's Chatley Nob. 45LBS. AND OVER.—Bitches: 1 and special, C. Hathaway's Homestead Lady Dockleaf; 2, P. N. Jackson's Ivy Leaf; 3, Marriott and Green's Lady Loo Loo; 4, P. S. Pybus-Selton's Dairymaid; vho, A. Hurdle's Maggie Anderson. UNDER 35LBS.—1, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Chelandy; 2, R. S. McCreery's Clifton Topsy; 3, J. S. Pybus-Selton's Queen of the Ochils. 35LBS. AND OVER.—Bitches: 1 and special, F. Yates's Compton Swell; 2, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Bernice; 3, H. Blake's Victoria. NOVICES.—1, F. Yates's Compton Swell; 2, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Bernice; 3, W. Sharp's Wise Virgin. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1 and special, H. E. Monk's Bloombury Tarquin; 2, F. W. Waite's White King Jim; 3, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Bernice. Bitches: 1 and special, H. J. Preston's Lady Floss; 2, Goddard and Hanna's Vitality; 3, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote La Fleche. OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and special, W. J. Pegg's Champion Woodcote Wonder; 2, H. J. Preston's Woodcote Victor; 3, H. E. Monk's Bloombury Tarquin; 4, F. W. Waite's White King Jim. Bitches: 1 and special, W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Pride; 2, H. J. Preston's Lady Floss; 3, Goddard and Hanna's Vitality.

IRISH TERRIERS.—PUPPIES.—1 and special, Mrs H. Clare's Her Majesty; 2 and special, W. F. Boyle's Bolton Woods Bogtrotter. NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Meddler; 2, J. M. Napier's Churchwarden. Bitches: 1 and special, W. A. Pritchard's Cousin Conquest; 2, F. Parkyn's Miss Pat; 3, C. W. Chabrel's Peg Donovan. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1 and special, H. Benner's Kerry Barney; 2, T. C. Tisdall's New Year's Eve; 3, J. R. Thonger's Tynan; 4, vho, S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Meddler; 5, C. C. Fargher's Boudman; 6, C. W. Chabrel's Bill Banter. Bitches: 1, Mrs H. Clare's Her Majesty; 2, H. Benner's Kerry Firefly; 3, C. W. Chabrel's Peg Donovan. OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and special, S. Wilson's Champion Bolton Woods Mixer; 2, H. Benner's Kerry Barney; 3, J. R. Thonger's Tynan; 4, vho, S. Fargher's Boudman; 5, H. Benner's Kerry Firefly; 6, S. F. Parkyn's Firefly.

FOX TERRIERS.—SMOOTH.—PUPPIES.—Dogs: 1 and special, Duchess of Newcastle's Claude de Notts; 2 and special, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 3, F. Reek's Avon Boyden; 4, Duchess of Newcastle's Twig of Notts; 5, vho, F. Reek's Avon Donald; 6, vho, Miss A. F. Serrell's Varney; 7, S. Castle's Charlton Dumps; 8, E. Blagg's Boomerang; 9, J. A. Hosker's Hanno. Bitches: 1 and special, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 2, J. A. Doyle's Dingo; 3, E. H. Wells's Tredegar Dairymaid; 4, vho, J. A. Hosker's Hecate; 5, F. Reek's Avon Delta; 6, MAIDENS.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2, J. A. Doyle's Vertumnus; 3, Rev G. M. D. Longinotto's Vendor; 4, F. Reek's Avon Boyden; 5, F. Redmond's Donatus; 6, J. N. Nicholls's Dartmoor Gripper; 7, Captain de Castro's Cook-a-Hoop; 8, Duchess of Newcastle's Twig of Notts; 9, F. Reek's Avon Donald; 10, vho, Miss A. F. Serrell's Varney; 11, J. A. Hosker's Hanno. Bitches: 1, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 2, J. A. Doyle's Dingo; 3, E. H. Wells's Tredegar Dairymaid; 4, vho, J. A. Hosker's Hecate; 5, Miss A. F. Serrell's Professional Beauty; 6, J. A. Hosker's Hecate. NOVICE.—Dog: 1, Duchess of Newcastle's Claude de Notts; 2, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 3, F. Redmond's Dalesman; 4, J. Stockman's Superfine; 5, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Royal; 6, Duchess of Newcastle's Twig of Notts; 7, Rev G. M. D. Longinotto's Vendor; 8, Captain de Castro's Cook-a-Hoop; 9, F. Reek's Avon Donald; 10, vho, J. A. Hosker's Hanno. Bitches: 1 and special, J. A. Doyle's Venusta; 2, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 3, Captain de Castro's Cymbeline; 4, vho, Miss A. F. Serrell's Professional Beauty; 5, J. A. Hosker's Hecate; 6, J. E. Haynes's Kibworth Faron; 7, J. C. Tinn's Adam Bede; 8, Duchess of Newcastle's Claude de Notts; 9, Dr N. Bell's Kibworth Joe; 10, vho, J. Stockman's Superfine; 11, F. Redmond's Dalesman; 12, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Royal; 13, J. A. Doyle's Venusta; 14, S. R. Wansmaker's Decree Nisi; 15, S. Castle's Charlton Juliet; 16, vho, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Trinket; 17, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing. OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and special, F. Redmond's Donington; 2, B. Haynes's Kibworth Baron; 3, J. C. Tinn's Adam Bede; 4, vho, J. E. Edwards's Cowley Premier; 5, H. Burridge's Compton Dollar; 6, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Royal; 7, Duchess of Newcastle's Claude de Notts;

1 and special, F. Redmond's Champion Dame Fortune; 2, J. C. Tinn's Hester Sorrel; 3, E. Clyde-Lewis's Clytha Starlight; 4, r, J. C. Tinn's Brockenhurst Agnes; vho, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Trinket; 5, Wansmaker's Decree Nisi. WING.—Puppies: 1 and special, S. Castle's Charlton Devil; 2, S. Wilson's Bolton Woods R-sbund; 3, W. Thurnall's Cauldwell Darkie; 4, F. Redmond's Departure; vho, P. Moor's Battle Coker; 5, J. A. Hosker's His Whelp; 6, Dr H. Knight's Seawater Wrangler; 7, 25LBS. NOVICE.—Dogs: 1 and special, W. E. P. Pitts's Kory Bristles; 2, S. Castle's Charlton Devil; 3, F. Redmond's Departure; 4, F. Moore's Battle Coker; vho, J. A. Hosker's His Whelp; 5, Dr H. Knight's Sherwater Wrangler; 6, Bitches: 1, W. M. Thurnall's Cauldwell Darkie; 2, J. A. Hosker's Hedger-w; 3, W. Thurnall's Cauldwell Snap. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1 and special, W. E. P. Pitts's Hummerstone Bristles; 2, G. A. Johnston's Meester; 3, E. R. Wansmaker's Old York Dandy; 4, vho, Earl of Cottenham's Cherry Wood; 5, vho, J. A. Hosker's Hotspur; 6, S. Castle's Charlton Devil. Bitches: 1, S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Rosebud; 2, W. Thurnall's Cauldwell Darkie; 3, Duchess of Newcastle's Vanity of Notts; 4, r, R. Philipson's Westoe Needle; vho, S. Castle's Charlton Valentine; 5, G. A. Johnston's Strand Beauty; 6, OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and special, R. Philipson's Champion Rogers Nutcrack; 2, A. Mutter's Champion Tipton Slaughter; 3, R. Philipson's Kork Out; 4, vho, W. E. G. Pitts's Hummerstone Bristle; 5, vho, R. Wansmaker's Old York Dandy; 6, G. A. Johnston's Meester; 7, Bitches: 1, S. Wilson's Bolton Woods R-sbund; 2, Duchess of Newcastle's Vanity of Notts; 3, G. A. Johnston's Strand Beauty; 4, R. Philipson's Meersbrook Sereneness; vho, S. Castle's Charlton Valentine; 5, 25LBS. AND OVER.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2 and 3, F. Reek's Avon Boyden and Avon Donald; 4, vho, F. E. Blagg's Boomerang; 5, J. A. Hosker's Hanno. Bitches: 1, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 2, J. A. Doyle's Dingo; 3, J. A. Hosker's Hecate; 4, F. Reek's Avon Delta; 5, MAIDENS.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2, J. A. Doyle's Vertumnus; 3, F. Reek's Avon Boyden; 4, F. Redmond's Donatus. Bitches: 1, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 2, J. A. Doyle's Dingo; 3, J. A. Hosker's Hecate. NOVICE.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2, F. Redmond's Dalesman; 3, J. A. Doyle's Vertumnus; 4, r, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Royal; 5, Bitches: 1, J. A. Doyle's Venusta; 2, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, F. Redmond's Donington; 2, J. C. Tinn's Dame Fortune; 3, J. C. Tinn's Hester Sorrel; 4, E. Clyde-Lewis's Clytha Starlight; 5, J. C. Tinn's Brockenhurst Agnes.

THE ISLE OF WHIST AND NEW FOREST FOX-TERRIER CLUB.

MEMBERS.—PUPPIES.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2 and 3, F. Reek's Avon Boyden and Avon Donald; 4, vho, F. E. Blagg's Boomerang; 5, J. A. Hosker's Hanno. Bitches: 1, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 2, J. A. Doyle's Dingo; 3, J. A. Hosker's Hecate; 4, F. Reek's Avon Delta; 5, MAIDENS.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2, J. A. Doyle's Vertumnus; 3, F. Reek's Avon Boyden; 4, F. Redmond's Donatus. Bitches: 1, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing; 2, J. A. Doyle's Dingo; 3, J. A. Hosker's Hecate. NOVICE.—Dogs: 1, J. C. Tinn's Squire of Dames; 2, F. Redmond's Dalesman; 3, J. A. Doyle's Vertumnus; 4, r, H. S. Whipp's Douglas Royal; 5, Bitches: 1, J. A. Doyle's Venusta; 2, F. Reek's Avon Beeswing. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, F. Redmond's Donington; 2, J. C. Tinn's Dame Fortune; 3, J. C. Tinn's Hester Sorrel; 4, E. Clyde-Lewis's Clytha Starlight; 5, J. C. Tinn's Brockenhurst Agnes.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—OPEN.—1 and special, W. W. Thompson's Cron Dirk; 2, Everill and Gerish's Garroth; 3, S. Darbey's Tiverton Topper; vho, Miss K. Bayley's Billy Hogue.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1 and special, Miss A. K. Clifton's Merry Scrap; 2, Miss Arnold's Slump.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1 and special, E. Miles's Clonmel Marvel; 2, C. W. G. Grove's Hymnam Briar; 3, R. Jeffrey's Ready. Bitches: 1 and special, H. Buckley's Clonmel Sensation; 2, C. W. G. Grove's Rudie; 3.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—NOVICES.—1 and special, Mrs K. Spencer's Orange Blossom; 2, (late Speed); 3, A. Mutter's Blackadder; 4, vho, H. Pinder's Robin Gray; 5, vho, Rev. G. O. Pardo's Hinton Raider; 6, vho, Miss M. Corfield's Nectar; 7, H. Dunn's Old Joker; 8, Mrs M. E. Grieve's Thistle Grove Calhast. LIMIT.—1 and special, W. S. Whipp's Dan H.; 2, H. J. Bryant's Calum Beg; 3, Mrs M. E. Grieve's Thistle Grove Crab; 4, A. Mutter's Blackadder; 5, vho, W. H. Pinder's Sir Sandy; 6, E. H. Blagg's Ansty Marvel; 7, W. Smith's Ansty Myrtle; 8, W. H. Blagg's Katrine Duchesse; 9, vho, Miss M. Beale's Greyburn; 10, H. Dunn's Old Joker. OPEN.—1, W. S. Whipp's Dan H.; 2, H. J. Bryant's Calum Beg; 3, equal 7, W. H. Pinder's Sir Sandy; 4, A. Mutter's Blackadder; 5, vho, J. W. Smith's Ansty Myrtle.

POMERANIANS.—WHITE.—OPEN.—1, Miss Hamilton's Champion König of Roselle; 2, Mrs E. J. Thomas's Ethorne Boy; 3, Miss Hamilton's Kleiser Rob of Roselle; 4, ANY OTHER COLOUR.—1 and special, Mrs P. Foster's Moorland Pixie; equal 2, Mrs E. J. Thomas's Little Billee Boy; Mrs S. Wilson's Iky Mo; 3, Mrs P. Foster's Moorland Brownie.

SCHIPPERKES.—OPEN.—1 and special, E. S. Woodwinn's Blackthorn; 2, Mann and Nicholls's Champion Shoots; 3, Mrs J. Skewes-Cox's Pit-Debosch; 4, vho, W. Wilson's Looorator; vho, Mrs R. S. Lamac's Toothpick.

DACHSHUNDS.—OPEN.—1 and special, Mrs T. Bruce's Jane Grey; 2 and special, 3 and 4, E. S.

Woodwinn's Knipps, Capitola; 5, and Wrecker; vho, Mrs F. R. Clifton's Sura; Miss R. M. Carlisle's Rose Marjorie.

PUGS.—PUPPIES.—1 and special, Miss I. Fabian's Northside Frillette; 2, Mrs F. Worthington's Pooch-Bah; 3, Mrs A. Sheppard's Daphne; 4, vho, Mrs Wareham's Holyport Psyche and Dan Leno; 5, vho, Mrs A. Howard's Dolly Duchesse. NOVICE.—1 and special, Miss I. Fabian's North Side Frillette; 2, Mrs F. Worthington's Pooch-Bah; 3, Mrs W. J. Hilder and Mrs S. Robinson's Fairy; 4, vho, Mrs Tennant's Mick. LIMIT.—1 and special, Mrs A. Roberts's Keeley Archer; 2, Mrs A. Howard's Tommy Atkins; 3, Miss I. Fabian's Ericson; 4, vho, Mrs Tennant's Mick. OPEN.—1, A. Roberts's Keeley Archer; 2, A. Howard's Tommy Atkins; 3, J. Fabian's Ericson; 4, — Tennant's Mick.

PUGS.—BLACK.—NOVICES.—1 and special, Miss R. Mortival's Nubia; 2, Mrs Sherill's Bonnie Boy; 3, Mrs A. Howard's Lady Black; 4, Mrs Wareham's Holyport Psyche; vho, Miss I. Fabian's Ivanhoe; 5, Miss R. Mortival's Black Apollo; 6, vho, Mrs A. Howard's Bullion; 7, Mrs Innocent's The Kaffir. OPEN.—1 and special, Mrs L. Innocent's Puff-Puff; 2, 3, Mrs Sherill's Chloe III.; 4, W. Ridler's Jubilee Jill; vho, Mrs L. Innocent's The Kaffir.

TOYS.—UNDER 6LBS.—Equal 1, C. E. Vickers's Princess Pokobantes; 2, and Mrs P. Foster's Moorland Pixie; equal 2, Mrs E. J. Thomas's Little Billee Boy and Mrs Wilson's Iky Mo. OVER 6LBS.—1, Miss P. Foster's Moorland Brownie; equal 2, Mrs P. Turner's Larkfield Roma and Mrs George's Misting Queen; 3, vho, Miss Hamilton's Kleiser Rob of Roselle; 4, and Mrs W. Ridler's Jubilee Jill; vho, W. T. Tweed's Merry Duchess.

POODLES.—OPEN.—1 and special, Miss J. Parrell's Gentleman Joe; 2, Mrs E. Bruce's Hoodies; 3, Miss E. Randall's Victor Royal; 4, Major C. F. Blane's Choc.

VARIETY.—OPEN.—NOT EXCEEDING 30LBS.—1, Mrs George's Mayfield Charlie; 2, J. J. Holgate's Southboro' Macgill; 3, OVER 30LBS.—Bitches: 1, J. J. Holgate's Southboro' Dainty; 2, J. Hill's Admiral II.; 3, F. W. Smith's Ursula Major.

BIRKENHEAD SHOW.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Show of the Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2nd, at Birkenhead. The following gentlemen officiated as judges in their respective classes:—Bloodhounds, Borzois, Basset-hounds, Irish Terriers, and Chow Chows, Mr. G. R. Krehl; Fox-terriers, Airedales, and Bull-dogs, Mr. G. Raper; St. Bernards, Mr. J. Storey; Newfoundlanders, Mr. R. F. Matthews; Mastiffs, Mr. A. J. Thorpe; Bull-terriers, Mr. B. Gar-side; Great Danes, Mr. R. A. Leadbetter; Deerhounds, Mr. J. F. Maginnis; Welsh Terriers, Mr. W. Pendlebury; Skye and Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Mr. W. Foster; Greyhounds, Dalmatians, Pointers, Setters, Pomeranians, Japanese, Pekinese and Pugs, Mr. L. P. C. Astley; Black-and-Tan Terriers, Mr. H. Bednall; Schipperkes, Mr. B. W. Moore; Retrievers and Spaniels, Mr. C. A. Philips; Scottish Terriers, Mr. T. Nuttall; White English, Yorkshire and Toy Terriers, Variety, Selling, and Litter Classes, Mr. T. Marples; Collies and Old English Sheepdogs, Mr. T. H. Stretch; Dachshunds, Mr. E. S. Woodwinn.

Spratt's Patent benched and fed the Sanitas Company disinfected.

ST. BERNARDS.

St. Bernards were not a very numerous group, but the quality was good, and some bright stars were exhibited.

In the Puppy Class, Davaar, a ten months' dog, very tall and straight on his legs, occupied 1st place. With time, he should develop into a good one. The reserve, Lady Marengo, is on the small side.

In the Maiden Class, I had no difficulty in selecting Duke of Surrey for pride of place. His colour is brindle, and his markings are excellent. He has grand expression, immense bone, and very massive head, and great depth in forehead. In type he excels, and his movement is good. He might be a little more broken up in face, but this will, undoubtedly, come with age. He is one of the best seen

out lately, and his owner, who is also his breeder, has every reason to be proud of him, and I predict a brilliant future for this good son of Sir Hereward. Bywater Florence, 3rd, is not very typical, and was outclassed.

In Novice Dogs, the new comer was Sir Lybius, 3rd, a fair-headed dog, with good body and heavy bone.

Novice Bitches introduced me to Rubicon, a nice bitch, good in body, and very typical. She was not shown very full in flesh, having apparently lately discharged maternal duties. Second, Wyham Belle, is a smooth bitch, with capital bone, good mover, and plenty of substance in body.

In Limit Bitches, Mary of Argyle was the pick. There was no denying her many qualities, and her grand body, heavy bone, rich colour, and typical head placed her in the front. Lady Tyrconnel, 3rd. This is a big upstanding bitch, and with heavy timber. She would, however, be considerably improved had she a blaze down her face. In the absence of this, she gives one the impression of being plain in head.

The well-known Traveller paraded in Open Smooth Dogs. He is a grandly-built dog, with immense bone, and brimful of character.

Princess Alice was the only face in Open Smooth Bitches. Her head is of the correct type, with grand wrinkle. Her expression is sweet, and altogether she excels in good points.

Mrs. Jones finished a good day's outing with Duke of Surrey, by winning his first Championship and several Specials.

Mary of Argyle won the Rough Bitch Championship, making her third, and gaining her title of Champion.

Traveller won the Championship for Smooth Dogs, making him also a titled Champion; and Mr. Allison wound up by winning also the Championship for Smooth Bitches and a few Specials with Champion Princess Alice.

JOHN STOREY.

MASTIFFS.

It was very gratifying to me to find the entries so numerous, and the quality so good. There was not a single bad specimen benched.

Novice Dog or Bitch.—First to Elgiva, a well-grown fawn bitch, good colour, size and bone, correct type and moved like a Terrier; 2nd to Baron Hotspur a fawn dog, rather small and markings a trifle too light; 3rd to Brindles Gladys, a typical brindle bitch all through, a grand mover but very small; reserve to Maid of the Wye, a nice bitch but weak in pasterns; reserve, Noble Lex, a good-sized fawn dog, with big skull and light markings and eyes, and inclined to be cowhocked.

Limit Dog.—First, the Cadet, a young brindle dog, with good body and bone; movement not the best, but much improved since I saw him at Liverpool in July last; 2nd, Leyton Jim, whom I considered the best-headed dog in the Class; colour, bone, and movement good, but sadly handicapped by very short forelegs; 3rd, Baron Hotspur, already mentioned; reserve, Lord Stanley, another good-headed dog, sound in body and limbs, but very straight in stifles.

Limit Bitch.—First, Elgiva; 2nd, Stella III., a good all round brindle bitch, rather long in muzzle, but square and typical; 3rd and reserve, Brindles Gladys and Maid of the Wye respectively; vhc, Lady Thyr, showing age; a cobby bitch with good body, bone, and head, which is spoilt by light eyes and blue markings.

Open Dog.—First and Championship to Marc Anthony, who has improved in head, body, and forelegs; he has developed wrinkle and was shown in grand condition. Remainder repeats.

Open Bitch.—First and Championship, Elgiva; 2nd, Stafford Belle; remainder repeats. Although Stafford Belle is taller and larger in body and head, I consider

Elgiva to be squarer in muzzle, more typical, and undoubtedly better in colour and movement.

A. J. THORPE.

GREAT DANES.

Before I begin to criticise the Danes, I must say a word to breeders about the colour of the eyes. There are a lot of people who seem to think that a dark eye is an absolute necessity to a Dane, and they even go further, and say that any other than a dark eye is a disqualification. This is nonsense. All old breeders know and will bear me out in saying that "the colour of the eye should vary according to the prevailing tint of the dog, and that in Harlequins the wall or china eye is a beauty, and most certainly not a defect." Danes are not Newfoundlands. Now let us look at the Classes.

In the Class for Novice Dogs, Dr. Hales Parry introduced us to a stylish young dog in Psoriasis, a brindle. He is a really good-shaped one, owning a very fair head, well put on, capital legs, feet, and tail. His keeper did not show him well at all. Second fell to Mr. Hood-Wright's Selwood Victor, a compact hound, who stands well, and excels in body, legs, feet, and bone, but how I wish one could put him on another head. Third, Leeds Triumph, a dog with a good long level head; in fact, the type we want for uncropped ones. He has nice style and front, but is a little gone behind, and curls his tail. Reserve, Mr. Steele's Palms, far too short on the legs, but sound; vhc, Mr. Bartlett's brindle, Massive, a hound with a grand head and front, but the less we say of him behind the better.

In Novice Bitches I very soon spotted Mrs. Rowatt's Shettleston Princess, a good dark brindle, built well all through. She has a nice style of head, clean neck, stands on all her legs, and is most excellent in her back and loin. I consider Psoriasis and her two real good novices. Second, I gave to Mrs. Horsfall's handsome red fawn puppy, Vanda of Redgrave. She is the best grown youngster for her age I have seen for some time, being very tall, with heaps of bone, good feet, and a head full of quality; of course she is not furnished at present. Third, Mrs. Pandy's Gipsy Queen II., a very fair bitch indeed, perhaps a trifle light in bone. Mr. Boyes' Burnden Fairy, vhc, is a Toy Dane; still a very nice coated bitch and a smart mover. She reminded me of her sire, Baron Carlo, directly she came in the ring. The same owner's Burnden Lack, reserve, is a black; too light all through.

The Limit Dogs came next, and, needless to say, 1st went to Mrs. Horsfall's Champion Hannibal of Redgrave. He was a picture, being in the most perfect condition, and I never liked the dog better. His many good points are so well known that it would be going over old ground indeed to go into them all here, but I must say that his expression is that of a true Dane, a good point now rather rare, and that since he has been at Redgrave he has improved most wonderfully. Second, Selwood Victor, already mentioned. Third, Mr. Payne's The Vet. This dog I should have placed 2nd, but for his cankered mouth. He is a tall, dark brindle, with a capital head, fine and level; in fact, shows quality till you get to his tail, which is coarse. After these failings, I rather took a fancy to the dog. Palms, reserve, and Massive, vhc, we have already talked about.

Mrs. Rowatt's beautiful blue bitch, Cricket, won in Limit Bitches. I have heard a lot about her, and was not at all disappointed. She is all quality, and has a lovely long lean head, clean neck, and a beautiful coat. Second, Mr. Pope's brindle, Sybil, and I must own she did not come up to my expectations. All the same she is a nice bitch, has a good head, and is a free mover. Third was Burden Fairy.

The winners in Open Dogs we have discussed in previous classes. Champion

Hannibal of Redgrave easily won; The Vet., 2nd; Palms, 3rd.

In Open Bitches we come to a good Class. Champion Selwood Ninon won for Mrs. Horsfall. She was in beautiful condition, as were all the Redgrave hounds. I considered them a great credit to Macdonald, Mrs. Horsfall's kennel-man. Ninon is a lovely bitch, and to-day won well. Second, Mrs. Pandy's Champion Mammoth Queen, again one of our best bitches. In my opinion, Champion Ninon ought always to beat her. She is better behind, has a better head, and is deeper in girth. The Blue, Cricket, 3rd and Sybil, reserve, are both mentioned previously. The Danes, on the whole, were very fair, and I was pleased to see four or five of the best dogs of the day among them. We must thank Mrs. Horsfall for generously giving three specials, and I, the officials for their kindness and courtesy.

ROBERT LEADBETTER.

RETRIEVERS.

More interest would have been taken in the Flat-coated competition had Mr. Cooke's entries not been absent. The cause, I understand, was through a serious accident to his kennelman; nevertheless, the Classes were good, and competition keen.

First in the Novice Curries went to Millington Model, a grand quality bitch, but too small. Young Ruler has a good head, but open in feet, and slack in loin. Emerson has not the quality of the others.

Limit Class saw Millington Queen at the head of affairs, a nice level bitch, with few faults. Gipsy's Pride is a big bitch, with an exceptionally long head; her ears are large and short of leather, and she is not quite clean about the throat, but she had the best curl of any exhibited; her feet and pasterns are not of the best. Gomersal Surprise is a fairly well-balanced dog, but his muzzle is too square and shows flew.

Champion Gomersal Lady was easily 1st in the Open Class. She was far and away the best throughout; her legs and feet leave little to be desired, and although perhaps with not quite the quality of head of the others, she is one to fill a sportsman's eye.

Just a word before leaving the breed; it struck me very forcibly that breeders of Curries, in striving so much after quality, were to a great extent sacrificing legs and feet, the one thing so essential in a sporting dog. It may be in the rearing, perhaps cramped runs, but I fear more it is becoming, or will become, hereditary, unless this fault is soon checked.

Flat-Coated.—The Maiden Class of this variety was nothing very great. Longfield Ring was well ahead of anything in the Class. She paid the penalty of being shown in bad condition. Daytime had bad ears, and too long a body; she beat Mountain Baron, who is unfurnished, and moved stiffly behind. Sandy of Eaton Park is a nice young dog with good bone, body, and coat; his head is well-shaped, but a little too much of it. Twit is a nice bitch, good eye and body; she is rather lacking in bone. I did not think Pettings Mallard was in his best form; his eye and expression are not quite of the best, still he has a grand body, and his legs and feet are not to be beaten. His wins in Limit and Open Dogs were pretty easy. Kite, after quite a long absence, appeared again. She was barely in full coat, but her condition was splendid; she has developed bone wonderfully, and when galloped for the Special in the large Horse-ring she moved beautifully.

Longfield Ivy had to give way to her in the Open Class, and she was looking well; her good bone and substance will keep her near the front. Pettings Winefred is a good stamp of bitch; her bone is good and so is her coat, but her feet are not of the best, and I think she is a little roached in her back.

A good deal of interest was taken in the award of the Retriever Gold Medal, which I awarded to Kite, Pettings Mallard being

reserve, and he with Winefred won the Breeders' Brace Cup.

SPANIELS

came out strong in numbers, and in some cases the quality was good, and especially so in Cocker. Braeside Bob is a very typical Cocker; he has an ideal body and carriage, and his colour, a dark lemon ticking, makes him look very gay; he fails somewhat in head. Bruton Briar is a Liver on much the same lines, but he is better in head; was rough in coat. Master Tip has too much Field Spaniel character.

The Czar had pretty much his own way in the Larger Section; he is fairly low, good legs and bone, and was in splendid form; the dome of his head is not correct, although he has wonderful Spaniel expression. Bono II. is coarser throughout and higher on the leg. Maggie of Eaton Park, a very moderate Cumber.

Rathgar Flo is a very nice Cocker of the right type. It was rather an unfortunate oversight for the owner of Master Cutler in putting him in the wrong Class, for he had the Variety Class at his mercy, which was very poor. Benhan Jessamine is a Liver and Tan, very snipy. Rory O'Neale was out of condition, and past his best. The same remark applies to Undeniable and Hindley Black Prince.

My ring-stewards were very attentive, and did all that was possible under the depressing downpour that prevailed.

C. A. PHILLIPS.

WELSH TERRIERS.

These, on the whole, were a rather good collection.

In Puppies, Dog or Bitch, the winner, Neponion, wins easily; extra good head, ears, and front, hard to find fault with, a credit to his sire, Cymro-o-Gymry; 2nd, Gallant Neil, is short in face for puppy; 3rd, Senny Jess, out of coat, fair otherwise. Pencer Joseph, wrong type entirely, too low on the legs.

Novice Dog and Bitch.—First, Hulton Match, a good Terrier, barring his Airedale expression, standing on excellent legs and feet; as time progresses 2nd will beat him; reserve, Vagabond, scores in coat and eyes, good legs and feet, but too short in head.

Limit Dog and Bitch.—First, Red Palm, he was not in his best form; 2nd, Shan Brynafon, good coat, not true in front, and weak in foreface; reserve, Pencer Nell, well known, but gone in head.

Open Dogs.—First and Champion, Cymro-o-Gymry in his best form, in my opinion as good to-day as ever; his head is clean; 2nd, Red Palm, well beaten in points and condition.

Open Bitches.—First and Champion, Bell of Senny, an easy winner, though not quite full in coat; others before mentioned.

I tender my thanks to Mr. Himes (steward) for his courtesy and attention under the depressing circumstance of very inclement weather.

WILLIAM PENDERBURY.

PRIZE LIST.

BLOODHOUNDS.—NOVICES.—1 and championship, T. S. Heydon's Star Spangled Banner, '96; 2, Mrs G. A. J. Olliphant's Chatley Regent. LIMIT.—1 and championship, Mrs T. S. Heydon's South Carolina; 2, F. Gibson's Benefit, '95; 3, Mrs T. S. Heydon's Star Spangled Banner, '96; 4 and vhc, Mrs G. A. J. Olliphant's Kingsbury Bobbie and Chatley Regent; 5, F. Gibson's Demosthenes. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, Mrs T. S. Heydon's Star Spangled Banner, '96; Bitches: 1, Mrs T. S. Heydon's South Carolina; 2, F. Gibson's Benefit, '95.

ST. BERNARDS.—PUPPIES.—1, W. Clark's Davaar; 2, C. M. Pearson and Misses Pearson's Lady Marengo. MAIDENS.—1 and special and championship, Mrs H. J. Jones's Duke of Surrey; 2, W. S. Clark's Davaar; 3, Bywater Kennel's Rywater Florence; 4, G. F. Allender's Dodo. NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, Mrs H. J. Jones's Duke of Surrey; 2, W. S. Clark's Davaar; 3, T. T. Jones's Sir Lybion; 4, W. Clark's Liverpool Hero. Bitches: 1 and special,

Mrs Jagger's Rubicon; 2, J. Henderson's Wyham Belle; 3, T. H. Morris's Dulcinea, '95. ROCONS.—LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, Mrs H. Jones's Duke of Surrey; Bitches: 1 and special and championship, W. S. Clark's Mary of Argyll; 2, Mrs Jagger's Rubicon; 3, Miss Brown's Lady Tyronnel; 4, J. H. Drawbridge's Lady Pictou. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, J. R. Allison's Duke of Portland; Bitches: 1, W. S. Clark's Mary of Argyll; 2, Mrs Jagger's Rubicon; 3, Miss Brown's Lady Tyronnel. SMOOTH.—OPEN.—Dogs: 1 and special, J. R. Allison's Traveller. Bitches: 1 and special, J. R. Allison's Champion Princess Alice.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, S. M. Casson's Havelock, '95; 2, B. Smith's Mayor of Heywood; 3, Rev T. Harrison's Niddale Don, '95; vhc, W. H. Gardner's Black and White King. BLACK.—LIMIT.—1, J. Green's Father Mathew; 2, S. M. Casson's Havelock, '95; 3, B. Smith's Serene; vhc, Miss E. Goodall's Gipsy Jack. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, J. Green's Father Mathew; 2, Miss E. Goodall's Gipsy Jack. Bitches: 1, B. Smith's Serene. OTHER THAN BLACK.—1, H. Dickinson's Merry Boy; 2, W. H. Gardner's Black and White King; 3 and vhc, A. E. Peel's Earl of Walkley, '95, and Countess of Walkley, '95.

MASTIFFS.—NOVICES.—1 and 2, Bywater Kennel's Elgiva and Baron Hotspur, '95; 3 and r, G. Deetman's Gladys, '95, and Maid of the Wye; vhc, E. H. Roberts's Noble Lex, '95. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, F. McKrill's The Cadet; 2, W. S. Clarke's Leyton Jim; 3, Bywater Kennel's Baron Hotspur, '95; 4, T. Law's Lord Stanley, '96; vhc, Gaskill and Caton's May King. Bitches: 1, J. H. Lee's Lady Thyr; 2, Bywater Kennel's Elgiva; 3 and 4, G. Deetman's Gladys and Maid of the Wye; vhc, Bywater Kennel's Stella III. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, Bywater Kennel's Baron Hotspur, '95; 2, G. Deetman's Marc Antony; 3, T. Law's Lord Stanley, '96; 4, W. S. Clarke's Leyton Jim; vhc, F. McKrill's The Cadet. Bitches: 1, Bywater Kennel's Elgiva; 2, F. McKrill's Stafford Belle; 3, Bywater Kennel's Stella III.; 4, G. Deetman's Maid of the Wye; vhc, J. H. Lee's Lady Thyr.

GREAT DANES.—NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, Dr G. H. Parry's Poriasis; 2, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Victor; 3, H. J. Johnson's Leeds Triumph; 4, G. Steele's Pollux; vhc, E. N. N. Bartlett's Massive. Bitches: 1, Mrs Rowatt's Shetleston Princess; 2, Mrs H. L. Horsfall's Vanda of Redgrave; 3, Mrs S. Pender's Gipsy Queen II.; 4 and vhc, W. H. Boyes's Burden Lady and Burden Fairy, '96. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, Mrs H. L. Horsfall's Champion Hannibal of Redgrave, '94; 2, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Victor; 3, E. A. Payne's The Vet, '95; 4, G. Steele's Pollux; vhc, E. N. N. Bartlett's Massive. Bitches: 1, Mrs Rowatt's Cricket, '94; 2, F. E. Pope's Sybil, '94; 3, W. H. Boyes's Burden Lady; 4, Mrs H. L. Horsfall's Champion Hannibal of Redgrave, '94; 5, E. A. Payne's The Vet, '95; vhc, G. Steele's Pollux; 6, E. N. N. Bartlett's Massive. Bitches: 1, Mrs H. L. Horsfall's Champion Selwood Ninon; 2, S. Pender's Champion Mammoth Queen; 3, Mrs Rowatt's Cricket, '94; 4, F. E. Pope's Sybil, '96.

DEERHOUNDS.—NOVICES.—Bitches: 1, E. F. D. Booth's Lady Julie, '96. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, W. C. Grew's Kelo; 2, Mrs R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Fealer, '95; 3, J. H. Bell's Rosie Byron; 4, G. Holliday's Rufford Bend Or, '96. Bitches: 1, E. F. D. Booth's Lady Julie, '96; vhc, E. W. Murphy's Winifred. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, W. C. Grew's Kelo; 2, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Fealer; 3, J. H. Bell's Rosie Byron; 4, G. Holliday's Rufford Bend Or, '96; vhc, E. W. Murphy's Winifred. Bitches: 1, J. H. Bell's Champion Rosie Ripa; 2, R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Callack; vhc, E. W. Murphy's Winifred; 3, E. E. D. Booth's Lady Julie, '96.

BORZOIS.—NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, Mrs C. Young's Grand Duke Constantine, '95; 2, Mrs R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Cosack; 3, W. Scott's Korok, '96. Bitches: 1, Mrs Pickering's Brynn Vera; 2, Mrs H. Clare's Grand Duchess Xenia; 3, Mrs R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Stella, '94. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, Duchess of Newcastle's Velsk, '95; 2, O. Anninger's Vienna Don; 3, J. B. Nixon's Prince Galitzin; 4, Mrs C. Young's Grand Duke Constantine, '95; vhc, Mrs R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Cosack. Bitches: 1, Duchess of Newcastle's Velsk; 2, Mrs H. Clare's Grand Duchess Xenia; 3, Mrs R. Hood-Wright's Selwood Stella, '94; 4, Mrs C. Young's Grand Duchess Xenia, '95. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, Duchess of Newcastle's Velsk, '95; 2, O. Anninger's Vienna Don; 3, Duchess of Newcastle's Prince Galitzin; 4, Mrs Hood-Wright's Selwood Cosack. Bitches: 1 and 2, Duchess of Newcastle's Velsk, '95, and Xenia, '94; 3, Mrs C. Young's Grand Duchess Xenia, '95.

GREYHOUNDS.—NOVICES.—1, W. Taylor's Bang, '95; 2, Mason and Wood's Mento; 3, Miss E. Cradock's Bigger; 4, H. Bednal's Minnie Torrence; vhc, Holdsworth and Holgate's Heatherfield Zulu, '95. Bloor and Follows' Sneyd Moonlight, '95; 4, H. Bednal's Blacklock. LIMIT.—1, W. Taylor's Bang, '95; 2, Mrs Downes's Heterodox; 3, Mason and Wood's Mento; 4, Miss E. Cradock's Fairplay; vhc, Holdsworth and Holgate's Heatherfield Zulu, '95, Bloor and Follows' Sneyd Moonlight, '95. OPEN.—

Dogs: 1, W. Taylor's Bang, '95; 2, Mrs Downes's Heterodox; 3, Mason and Wood's Mento; 4, Miss E. Cradock's Fairplay; vhc, Bloor and Follows' Sneyd Moonlight, '95; 5, H. Bednal's Blacklock. Bitches: 1, Bloor and Follows' Countess of Richmond Hill; 2, H. Bednal's Minnie Torrence.

DALMATIANS.—NOVICES.—1, Mrs Preston's Pluto; 2, F. W. Cosgrave's Serang; 3, B. Brothridge's Bon Bon. LIMIT.—1 and 2, Mrs Preston's Moujik and Primrose; 3, H. Knott's Landing Jack; vhc, F. W. Cosgrave's Serang, E. Turner's Oh My, '95. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, Mrs Preston's Moujik; 2, E. Turner's Champion Acrobat; 3, H. Knott's Landing Jack; 4, W. Whitaker's Sir Benjamin; vhc, E. Turner's Oh My, '95. Bitches: 1 and 2, Mrs Preston's Primrose and Kalonia, '95.

POINTERS.—LIMIT.—1, Miss G. Benton's Jessie of Budhill; 2, Major R. W. P. Lodwick's Lady Josephine; 3, J. H. Davies's Wenford Point; 4, F. Pritchard's Psyche. OPEN.—1, Miss G. Benton's Jessie of Budhill.

SETTERS.—NOVICES.—1, G. P. P. Mac of Geltaide; 2, Bloor and Follows' Heather Luck; 3, C. A. Fletcher's Rock; 4, G. W. Herne's Harlech Queen; vhc, J. Porter's Berthlyd Fin, '95, Slading and Wainwright's Bess of the Barn. LIMIT.—1, G. P. P. Mac of Geltaide; 2, C. A. Fletcher's Rock; 3, Slading and Wainwright's Bess of the Barn; 4, R. L. Crabtree's Lady Nava; vhc, J. Porter's Berthlyd Fin, '95, G. W. Herne's Harlech Queen. OPEN.—1, G. P. P. Mac of Geltaide; 2, C. A. Fletcher's Rock; 3, Slading and Wainwright's Bess of the Barn; 4, R. L. Crabtree's Lady Nava.

RETRIEVERS.—CURLY.—NOVICES.—1, H. Skipworth and T. Welburn's Millington Model; 2, R. Thomas's Young Ruler; 3, J. Wilding's Emerson. LIMIT.—1, H. Skipworth and T. Welburn's Millington Queen, '95; 2, C. Yates's Gipsy's Pride, '95; 3, Mason and Wood's General Surprise. OPEN.—1, Mason and Wood's Champion General Lady; 2, H. Skipworth and T. Welburn's Millington Queen, '95; 3, C. Yates's Gipsy's Pride, '95. FLAT COATED.—

MAIDENS.—1, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Daytime; 2, W. Marsden's Mountain Baron, '96; 3, J. Brown's Longfield Ring; 4, W. Goring's Bettisfield Ben. NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, H. A. Garland's Sandy of Eaton Park; 2, W. Marsden's Mountain Baron, '96; 3, W. Marsden's Bettisfield Ben. Bitches: 1, 2, and 3, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Twit, '96, Willington Gem, '95, and Daytime; 4, J. G. Hulke's Peppings Mallard, '95; 5, H. A. Garland's Sandy of Eaton Park; 6 and r, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Boughton Ben, '95, and Duchy. Bitches: 1, J. Brown's Longfield Ivy; 2, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Twit, '96; 3, C. J. G. Hulke's Peppings Winifred, '96; 4 and vhc, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Willington Gem, '95, and Daytime; 5, W. Marsden's Mountain Jet, '95. OPEN.—Dogs: 1, C. J. G. Hulke's Peppings Mallard, '95; 2, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Twit, '96; 3, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Kite; 4, J. Brown's Longfield Ivy; 5, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Twit, '96; 6, C. J. G. Hulke's Peppings Winifred, '96; vhc, Lieut-Col H. C. Legh's Willington Gem, '95, J. Brown's Longfield Ring; 7, W. Marsden's Mountain Jet, '96.

SPANIELS.—COCKERS.—NOVICES.—1, J. M. Porter's Braeside Bob; 2, W. Calver's Bruton Briar; 3, G. Gibb's Master Tip; 4, C. Langley's Lady Venus. ANY OTHER VARIETY.—NOVICES.—1, J. Graham's The Czar; 2, J. K. and H. Buckley's Bono II.; 3, H. A. Garland's Maggie of Eaton Park; 4, J. Baswick's Knutsford Thyr; vhc, T. L. Mure's Belle of Tomlin; 5, Miss E. Cradock's Moorland Kate. COCKERS.—LIMIT.—1, W. Calver's Bruton Briar; 2, H. C. Stanley's Rathglass Flo; 3, J. M. Porter's Braeside Bustle; 4, D. Cole's Quorndon Lilley; vhc, R. Williamson's Lady Ruby. FIELD.—BLACK.—1 and special, J. Graham's The Czar; 2, J. K. and H. Buckley's Bono II.; 3, Chadwick and Seville's Most n Moonlight. ANY OTHER VARIETY.—1, H. A. Garland's Maggie of Eaton Park; 2, Lieut-Col C. S. Dean's Benham Jessamine; 3, C. E. Cartwright's Rory O'Neale, '95. FIELD.—BLACK.—OPEN.—1, J. Graham's The Czar; 2, J. Baswick's Undeniable; vhc, Miss B. Wimbush's Hindley Black Prince.

COLLIES.—ROCONS.—PUPPIES.—Dogs: 1, W. H. Davies's Oak Bank Primate; 2, R. P. Lloyd's Greasy Prince; 3, E. Roberts's Cambleton Emerald; 4, M. Clover's Wollaton Laddie, '96; 5, Miss J. R. Matman's Laddie. Bitches: 1, A. Rushworth's Princess May; 2, R. Conway's Carlick Beauty; 3, Dr H. R. Preece's Lady Nithsdale, '96; 4, J. J. L. Benson's Franky Christm. MAIDENS.—Dogs: 1, F. B. Craven's Matchless of Clayton; 2, A. McKerron's Undercliff Tramp; 3, W. H. Davies's Oak Bank Primate; 4, R. P. Lloyd's Greasy Prince; vhc, J. McCleod's Cloughton Laddie; 5, M. Clover's Wollaton Laddie. Bitches: 1, E. Mousdale's Deedie Fairy; 2, J. Glenning's Texas Rose; 3, Dr H. R. Preece's Lady Nithsdale, '96; 4, G. Johnson's Kate; vhc, J. Lawton's Floss; 5, J. Beirne's Lady Alyn. NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, F. B. Craven's Matchless of Clayton; 2, A. McKerron's Undercliff Tramp; 3, W. H. Davies's Oak Bank Primate; 4, R. P. Lloyd's Greasy

shaw's May Field Winnie; vhc, E. M. Brooke's Berna-Chree, Mrs G. A. J. O'phant's Chatley's Fluff. ORES.—Dogs: 1, Mrs Evans's Ivel Doctor, '95. Bitches: 1, G. G. Todd's Charley's Aunt; 2, J. Davies's Bull Ring Diamond, '95; 3, L. Crabtree's Spanish Lily, '95.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—PUPPIES.—1, Mrs L. Rayner's March House Piper; 2, C. F. Jackson's Bideford Yeo; 3, E. W. H. Blagg's Katrine Turk; vhc, Mrs L. Rayner's March House Hebe. NOVICES.—1, Mrs L. Rayner's March House Piper; 2, B. Fleming's Rothay; 3, Miss E. H. Rayner's March House Blackie; r, C. F. Jackson's Bideford Yeo, W. Patrick's Netherby Brenda, C. A. Getley's Woodhank Dandie; bc, A. McCulloch's Giffnock Bogie, E. W. H. Blagg's Katrine Turk. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, T. J. Tweddle's Carol Tiger; 2, H. J. Bryant's Calum Beg, '95; 3, T. J. Tweddle's Carol Tartar; vhc, E. W. H. Blagg's Katrine Turk. Bitches: 1, E. W. H. Blagg's Katrine Fairy; 2, Mrs L. Rayner's March Judy, '95; 3, C. F. Jackson's Willaston Kelpie, '95; r, W. Patrick's Netherby Brenda. ORES.—Dogs: 1, Mrs L. Rayner's Blacket House Yet, '93; 2, E. W. H. Blagg's Kyber; 3, T. J. Tweddle's Carol Tiger. Bitches: 1, L. Rayner's Ancrum Fanny, '94; 2, E. W. H. Blagg's Katrine Fairy; 3, Mrs L. Rayner's March Judy, '95; r, C. F. Jackson's Willaston Kelpie, '95; vhc, W. Patrick's Netherby Brenda. BRACK.—1, Mrs L. Rayner's Blacket House Yet, '93 and Ancrum Fanny, '94.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS.—MAIDENS.—1, J. J. Johnson's Rochdale Duchess; 2, Lieut-Col G. S. Dean's Benham Clytie; 3, J. Bazzlewood's Dingie

Mrs. NOVICES.—1, J. J. Johnson's Rochdale Duchess; 2, Lieut-Col G. S. Dean's Benham Clytie. LIMIT.—1, J. J. Johnson's Rochdale Duchess; 2, Mrs J. H. Blshaw's May Field Vio'w, '95; 3, r and vhc, Lieut-Col G. S. Dean's Benham Clytie, Benham Hector and Benham Jet Black. ORES.—1, J. J. Johnson's Rochdale Duchess.

CHOW CHOWS.—NOVICES.—1, J. McKeddie's Ralph the Rover, '95; 2 and 3, Miss S. L. Hayward's Chow IX. and Zu Lee. LIMIT.—1, Miss S. L. Hayward's Mi Mas, '95; 2, E. W. Stansfield's Wang Ji; 3 and r, Miss S. L. Hayward's Chow IX. and Zu Lee.

POMERANIANS.—NOVICES.—1, T. Bentley's Milshaw Darkie, '95; 2, Mrs A. B. McClellan's Clayton Masher, '95; 3, Mrs G. Platt's Eaton Cora; r, Mrs Addis's Aigburth Turk, '95; bc, Mrs H. Clare's Sunshine; c, A. Bree's Albion Showball. LIMIT.—OVER SLB.—1, R. Hartley's Lady Betty; 2, Miss Ives's Mousley, '95; 3, Mrs A. B. McClellan's Clayton Contrast; r, Miss M. A. Coward's Coniston Pop, '95; vhc, Mrs H. Clare's Sunshine. NOT OVER SLB.—2, Mrs P. Foster's Moorland Brownsie, '97; 3, Mrs C. Houliker's Aigburth Prince; r, T. Bentley's Milshaw Darkie, '95; vhc, Mrs P. Foster's Moorland Pixie, '97, Mrs A. B. McClellan's Clayton Masher, '95; bc, Mrs H. Clare's Mite. ORES.—1, Mrs P. Foster's Moorland Pixie, '97; 2, Miss D. Clare's Chocolate; 3, Mrs C. Houliker's Aigburth Prince; r, Mrs S. H. Walker's King Pippin; vhc, Mrs A. B. McClellan's Clayton Masher, '95.

SCHIPPERKES.—MAIDENS.—1 and 2, S. Evans's Woodland Franz and Woodland Moll; 3, Mrs E. Threlfall's Lady St. Hubert; r, G. J. Ross's Newlands

Tut Tut, '97; vhc, J. J. Holgate's Southboro' Daisy. NOVICES.—Dogs: 1, S. Evans's Woodland Franz; 2, G. J. Ross's Newlands Tut Tut, '97; 3, G. H. Killick's Uncle Peter. Bitches: 1, S. Evans's Woodland Moll; 2, Mrs E. Threlfall's Lady St. Hubert; vhc, J. J. Holgate's Southboro' Daisy. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, H. S. Moxon's Pomfret Gyp, '97; 2, G. H. Killick's Uncle Peter. Bitches: 1, R. H. Marshall's Helen of Troy, '95; 2, G. T. Sante's Chorley Daisy; 3, S. Evans's Woodland Rhance. ORES.—Dogs: 1, S. Evans's Champion Joppe; 2, G. H. Killick's Uncle Pick; 3, H. S. Moxon's Pomfret Gyp, '97. Bitches: 1, R. H. Marshall's Helen of Troy, '95; 2, G. T. Sante's Chorley Daisy; 3, S. Evans's Woodland Rhance.

PUGS.—FAWN.—PUPPIES.—1, Mrs C. Houliker's Haughty Myra; 2, H. Taylor's Darnall King; 3, Mrs D. Kelly's Lady Menai; r, Mrs H. W. Axe's Queenie; vhc, W. J. Bollick's Victoria. MAIDENS.—1, No. 514; 2, H. Taylor's Darnall King; 3, J. Drew's Dr. Jim. NOVICES.—1, No. 544; 2, D. K. By's Victor Confidence, '95; 3, H. Taylor's Darnall King; r, J. Drew's Dr. Jim; bc, W. Cadlerbank's Fiction, '95, and Crucil. LIMIT.—Dogs: 1, Mrs C. Houliker's Haughty King, '96 (late Oscar, '96); 2, Mrs L. E. Harris's Finsbury Don. Bitches: 1, Miss L. E. Harris's Finsbury Baroness; 2, No. 544; 3, Mrs R. Hartley's Mercedes, '95; r, W. J. Roddick's Duchess of Brighton. ORES.—Dogs: 1, Miss L. E. Harris's Champion Finsbury Major. Bitches: 1, Miss L. E. Harris's Finsbury Duchess; 2, Mrs R. Hartley's Mercedes, '95; 3 and bc, Mrs T. S. Hannay's Dame Durdon and Dornosse.

This Prize List is given previous to the Catalogue being checked at the Kennel Club.

KENNEL CLUB'S 42nd SHOW,

OCTOBER 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1897.

Prizes valued at over **£3,500** will be competed for.

Schedules ready in a few days,

For which apply to **W. W. ASPINALL, Secretary Kennel Club,**
27, Old Burlington Street, London, W.

No Entries will be received after October 4th, 1897.

KENNEL CLUB REGISTERS

NAME REGISTER.

The following Dogs have been registered from August 1st to 31st, 1897.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Chatley Regent, d, Mrs G. A. J. Oliphant's (late Mr E. Brough), by late owner's Bono—his Baretta, May, '96.
Dora (late Coylass), '91, b, Mrs C. Tinker's (late Mr R. Cooper's), by owner's Darby—Mrs Markland's Modesty, May 21, '94.
Queen of East Anglia, b, Miss M. A. Reeve's (late Miss Macdonald), by Dictator—Mr W. Foster's Riddle Nose, Feb. 15, '97.
Wandle Belle, b, Mr A. C. Smith's (late Mr H. P. East's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

FOXHOUNDS.

Blackmore Vale Axel, d, Mr M. Guest's, by Mr Parry's Archer—owner's Blackmore Vale Festa, March 7, '96.
Blackmore Vale Beauty, b, Mr M. Guest's, by Lord Fitzhardinge's Bowler—owner's Blackmore Vale Monotone, March 18, '95.
Blackmore Vale Delta, b, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Trebawn—his Blackmore Vale Daybreak, April 20, '91.
Blackmore Vale Fensh, b, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Adonis—his Blackmore Vale Festa, April 7, '93.
Blackmore Vale Florida, b, Mr M. Guest's, by the Duke of Beaufort's Waverley—owner's Eggsford Fatima, March 24, '95.
Blackmore Vale Garfield, d, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Raleigh—his Blackmore Vale Guinevere, March 10, '96.
Blackmore Vale Guildless, b, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Gunder—his Blackmore Vale Gossip, 1892.
Blackmore Vale Harper, d, Mr M. Guest's, by the Earl of Yarborough's Acrobat—his Heedless, '92.
Blackmore Vale Raleigh, d, Mr M. Guest's, by Senator—owner's Blackmore Vale Rarity, Feb. 6, '93.
Blackmore Vale Sisypheus, d, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Baronet—his Blackmore Vale Savory, Feb. 17, '95.
Blackmore Vale Student, d, Mr M. Guest's (late the Earl of Yarborough's), by late owner's Streamer—his Laundress, '93.
Blackmore Vale Sylvia, b, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Baronet—his Blackmore Vale Savory, Feb. 17, '95.
Blackmore Vale Trefusi, d, Mr M. Guest's, by owner's Blackmore Vale Ancestor—his Blackmore Vale Trivial, March 26, '93.

BEAGLES.

Consul, d, Mr W. R. Crofton's, by owner's Traveller—his Countess, Oct. 1, '96.
Coronet, d, Mr W. R. Crofton's, by owner's Traveller—his Countess, Oct. 1, '96.
Counsellor, d, Mr W. R. Crofton's, by owner's Traveller—his Countess, Oct. 1, '96.

BASSET HOUNDS (ROUGH).

Paritan (late Peppermint), d, Mrs M. Tottle's, by owner's Tambour—his Pervenche, Feb. 6, '97.
Ragimunde, d, Dr J. Isaac's, by Mrs M. Tottle's Tambour—owner's Bluebell, '93, Sept. 1, '93.

GARSTIN'S Tonic
DOG SOAP

Makes the dog's coat soft and glossy, kills all fleas, eggs washed with it keep less, lathers wonderfully, may be used on the tenderest skin, contains no carbolic.

Of all Saddlers, Retailers of Dog Collars, and Tonic Shops.

FREE SAMPLE and name of Nearest Agent from
A. GARSTIN & CO., Queen Square, Aldersgate, LONDON.

Romulus, d, Dr J. Isaac's, by Mrs M. Tottle's Tambour—owner's Bluebell, '93, Sept. 1, '96.
Sempstress, b, Mr S. E. Owen-Swain's, by Mrs Tottle's Tambour—owner's Spinster, April 2, '91.

DACHSHUNDS.

Archibuteryx, b, Mr W. B. Jevon's (late Mr T. A. G. Strickland's), by Capt Barry's Jack Twopence—late owner's Tonia, Jan. 15, '96.
Bath Laddie, d, Mr L. B. Manby's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Bakaur, b, Mr W. Barton's (late Mrs J. Barton's), by Miss A. M. Pigott's Peer, '96—late owner's Bessie, '95, May 28, '97.
Clifton Wonder, d, Mr J. H. Edkins's (late Messrs R. and G. L. Scrin's), by owner's Clifton King, '94—late owner's Ia, '95, Feb. 25, '97.
Chul-longkorn, d, Mr J. A. Findlay's, by owner's Patsy Twopence—his Mrs Mailigan, July 6, '97.
Dinah of Guernsey, b, Mr W. Jevon's (late Mr H. E. McDougal's), by late owner's Van Year—his Ulla Dulla, Oct. 3, '95.
Goldridge, b, Mrs S. A. Ullithorne's (late Capt Barry's), by Mr Woodhouse's Pierodactyl—Mr H. Jones's Josie, Jan. 16, '95.
Heinrich, d, Miss E. E. Snook's, by Unser Fritz—Sophia, Sept. 24, '96.
Lady Fessie, b, Mrs H. Marshall's (late Mr Howell's (ped. unknown), Jan. 19, '96.
Shardlow Bon, d, Messrs Gilbert and Bloor's (late Mrs A. Gilbert's), by Mr S. M. Blackston's Bon-Fon—Mr G. H. Cross's Schakie, Jan. 6, '97.
Smut, d, Mrs Talbot-Bruce's, by owner's Taffy, '95—Miss Parry's Purple Pansy, Feb. 14, '97.
Thistle (The), d, Miss D. Mildred's (late Mrs C. E. Firmstone's), by Mr H. Jones's Bergmann Blitz—late owner's Black Diamond, April 1, '96.
Tiger Tartar, d, Mr H. Jones's, by owner's Tiger Reinecke—his Josyna, June 21, '96.
Tura, b, Miss F. R. Clifton's (late Mr E. W. Allen's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
Vandaman, d, Mr A. H. Moseley's (late Mr F. R. Putz's), by Mr E. S. Woodhouse's Wisconsin—Mrs E. Scherbert's Continental Waldfrau, Sept. 9, '96.
Young Elshender, d, Mr A. Wynn's, by Elshender—Rhonda II., March 29, '96.

GREYHOUNDS.

Amariyless, b, Mr W. H. Hockley's (late Mr H. Stuck's), by Nenagh—Aronant, June, '93.
Boggar, d, Mr E. B. Stretton's (late Mr Brundit's), by Mr Russell's Restorer—Mr Sinton's Lochlea, March, '94.
Minnie Torrence, b, Mr H. Bednal's (late Mr J. Hopper's), by Mr E. Dent's Tester—Mr W. Inglis's Merry, April, '93.
Mouse, d, Mr H. Vivian's, by Mr T. Thomas's Slogan—Mr J. Lewis's Swallow, March 4, '96.
Silver Feather, b, Mr J. M. Carley's (late Mr Stinton's), by late owner's Wingrave—his Lady Strickland, Jan., '95.
Sneyd Moonlight (late Barton Talkman, '95), d, Messrs Bloor and Follows's (late Sir H. F. de Trafford's), by Royal Speed—Mr F. Sheldon's Annie Laurie II., March 15, '95.

DEERHOUNDS.

Caenlochan, b, Mr P. M. Walker's (late Mr J. Sandimach's), by the Earl of Arkle's Shark—his Dubmach (date of birth unknown).
Chief, d, Mrs E. Turner Turner's, by Mr H. Edwards's Strathmore—unknown bitch (date of birth unknown).
Kingsbury Disraeli, d, Mr W. Evans's, by owner's Earl II.—Mr G. H. Jackson's Groa, June 19, '93.
Kingsbury Napoleon, d, Mr W. Evans's, by owner's Earl II.—Mr G. H. Jackson's Groa, June 19, '93.
Kingsbury Oscar, d, Mr W. Evans's, by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's Glen—his Blyth, May, '94.
Kingsbury Pirate, d, Mr W. Evans's, by owner's Earl II.—Mr G. H. Jackson's Groa, March 28, '97.
Kingsbury Roanag, b, Mr W. Evans's, by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's Glen—his Blyth, April 1, '95.

BOZBOIS.

Borga, d, Mr H. G. Bovill, by Mr A. J. Rousseau's Attaman VI.—his Nadia, July 15, '91.
Grand Duke Alexander (late Alexander), '93, d, Mrs C. Young's, by Mrs T. Boddam's Lobith—owner's Zarina Lubetka, '94, April 23, '96.
Iina, b, Mr A. Anderson's, by Mr J. B. Nixon's Prince Galitzin—his Lady Banga, '95, May 20, '97.
Nadech la (late Hibiscus), '95, b, Miss E. M. Thompson's (late Mrs Southworth's), by Mrs Coop's Windle Courier—Mr Turner's Katcha, Dec. 9, '95.
Odessa, d, Mrs M. T. Steel's, by Mr M. Musgrave's Oromiot—his Fransa, April 23, '97.
Popoff, d, Mr A. Anderson's, by Mr J. B. Nixon's Prince Galitzin—his Lady Banga, '95, May 20, '97.

Prenton Venus, b, Mr J. G. Hinghorn's (late Mr Whittles's) (ped. and date of birth unknown).

IRISH WOLFHOUND.

Laragh, b, Miss A. E. Pope's (late Capt Graham's), by Mr J. Trainor's Brian II.—late owner's Nookoo, March 22, '96.

WHIPPET.

Gentle Annie, b, Mr G. Mansfield's (late Mr P. Knight's), by Seldom Come—Mr G. Thomas's Remember Me, Sept. 13, '96.

POINTERS.

Bess of Stockhill, b, Mr T. Webb's (late Mr S. B. Davies's), by Mr J. Thorp Hinks's Masher Friar—Mr C. A. Beck's Julia of Upton, Feb. 27, '97.
Big Drake, d, Count C. E. Reventlow's (late Sir W. W. Wynn's), by Mr A. P. Heywood Jonsdale's Isthfield Dick—Mr W. Leighton's Dosey, Feb. 23, '92.
Don of the West, d, Mr E. Bishop's (late Mr Woodfin's), by Capt King's Welsh Crab—Mr Edward's Iris, April 1, '95.
Drake of the West, d, Mr E. Bishop's (late Mr Woodfin's), by Capt. King's Welsh Crab—Mr Edward's Iris, April 1, '95.
Josephus, d, Major R. W. P. Lodwick's, by Mr B. Pearson's Bend Or—owner's Madam Josephine, '95, July 1, '97.

Oaklands Fanev, b, Mr W. C. Jones's, by Mr W. Hargreave's Grouse—owner's Oaklands Flirt, March 16, '96.
Oaklands Flighty, b, Mr W. C. Jones's, by Mr W. Hargreave's Grouse—owner's Oaklands Flirt, March 16, '96.
Oaklands Flirt, b, Mr V. C. Jones's (late Mr W. Bottom's), by Mr A. P. Lane's Roy—his Juno, March, '96.
Oaklands Foam, d, Mr W. C. Jones's, by Mr W. Hargreave's Grouse—owner's Oaklands Flirt, March 16, '96.
Oaklands Folly, d, Mr W. C. Jones's, by Mr W. Hargreave's Grouse—owner's Oaklands Flirt, March 16, '97.
Oaklands Shot, d, Mr W. C. Jones's (late Sir W. J. Williams's), by Mr A. P. Lane's Roy—his Juno, March, '96.
Psyche, b, Mr F. Pritchard's (ped. unknown), Oct., '94.
Rock of Stockhill, d, Mr T. Webb's (late Mr S. B. Davies's), by Mr J. Thorp Hinks's Masher Friar—Mr C. H. Beck's Julia of Upton, Feb. 27, '97.
Shot of Stockhill, d, Mr T. Webb's (late Mr C. B. Davies's), by Mr J. Thorp Hinks's Masher Friar—Mr C. H. Beck's Julia of Upton, Feb. 27, '97.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Blue Daisy of Deville, b, Mons M. P. Baron's, by Col C. J. Cotes's Dasher—owner's Blue Maid of Deville, May 30, '93.
Countess of Darnley, b, Rev D. Mallinder's, by Mr H. C. Hartley's Rognie II.—owner's Young Kate of Ulverston, July 28, '97.
Countess of Kippen, b, Rev D. Mallinder's, by Mr F. C. Lowe's Squire of Kippen—owner's Countess of Middleton, '93, May 30, '97.
Dora de Melon, b, Mr H. Dettin's (late Mr Edler's), by Mr Rossgreen's Duc de Montplenisir—Mr Landor's Hermine, Feb. 11, '95.
Earl of Darnley (The), d, Rev D. Mallinder's, by Mr H. C. Hartley's Rognie II.—owner's Young Kate of Ulverston, July 28, '97.
Gwydir Dandy, d, Mons M. P. Baron's, by Col C. J. Cotes's Dasher—owner's Blue Maid of Deville, May 30, '93.
Gwydir Darby, d, Mons M. P. Baron's, by Col C. J. Cotes's Dasher—owner's Blue Maid of Deville, May 30, '93.
Lady of Kippen, b, Rev D. Mallinder's, by Mr F. C. Lowe's Squire of Kippen—owner's Countess of Middleton, '93, May 30, '97.
Little Rognie (The), d, Rev D. Mallinder's, by Mr H. C. Hartley's Rognie II.—owner's Young Kate of Ulverston, July 28, '97.
Mac of Gellisdale, d, Mr G. Potter's (late Mr McGibbon's), by owner's Gellisdale—late owner's Kate, June, '93.
Masquerader, d, Mons M. P. Baron's, by Col C. J. Cotes's Dasher—owner's Blue Maid of Deville, May 30, '93.
Maypole Dancer, d, Mons M. P. Baron's, by Col C. J. Cotes's Dasher—owner's Blue Maid of Deville, May 30, '93.
Navan Belle, b, Mr W. Dove's, by owner's Marquis—his Eccles Fairy, May 3, '97.
Navan Flora, b, Mr W. Dove's, by owner's Marquis—his Eccles Fairy, May 3, '97.
Sir Rock, d, Mr C. A. Fletcher's, by Mr J. Poole's Ulverston Rock—Mr H. Tyson's Ulverston Pearl, June 21, '94.
Wasset Fell Jessie, b, Mr E. B. Johnson's (late Mr E. Dover's), by Mr R. Greenbank's Snowball—owner's Baughfell Ruby, Sept. 7, '96.

IRISH SETTERS.

Berthlwyd Fin, d, Mr J. Porter's (late Mr F. P. Walsh's), by Judge Munroe's Hector—Mr G. Mulock's Mina, April, '95.
 Bowzer, d, Mr W. E. Burke's (late Mr C. Evans's), by Dr D. O. Keefe's Grouse—late owner's Molly, June 27, '97.
 Brockhall Queen, b, Mr W. G. Smalley, by Mr J. R. Fremie's Carrig Ranger—Mr F. R. Boland's Daffy, July 23, '95.
 Herzog Peter, d, Mr H. Cropp's, by owner's Don—unnamed bitch, Dec. 3, '95.
 Hulton Marjorie, b, Mr F. H. Marsh's (late Mr A. E. Taylor's), by late owner's Torkington Mack—owner's Torkington Melody, April 29, '94.
 Jersey Lily, b, Mr Henry J. Jennings's, by Madame P. Gibani's Rufus—owner's Mavis, April 27, '97.
 Kerry Victor, d, Mr P. Flahive's, by Mr and Mrs J. H. B. Swiney's Donal McSwine—owner's Lull, July 29, '96.
 Mantion, d, Mr J. W. Judd's (late Mr G. Wallace's), by Mr S. Brown's Elton Manny—late owner's Slip, Dec. 7, '96.
 Miss Lull, b, Mr P. Flahive's, by Mr and Mrs J. H. B. Swiney's Donal McSwine—owner's Lull, July 29, '96.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Lady Slipper, b, Mr G. H. Sollory's, by Mr R. Chapman's Heather Swell—Mr R. C. Brown's Sherwood Ruby, April 13, '94.

RETRIEVERS (FLAT-COATED).

Beechgrove Flirt, b, Mr E. A. Bonner Maurice's (late Mr P. Winton Smith's), by Mr S. Cox's Tory—his Nell, Sept. 1, '95.
 Battisfield Ben, d, Mr W. Goring's (late Mr G. Wright's), by Pilot—late owner's Combermere, Sept. 11, '95.
 Boughton Pilot, d, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch's, by owner's Mate—his Kate, May 19, '92.
 Branchville Squint, b, Mr G. E. M. Broomhead's, by Mr A. B. Freeman Mitford's Blizard—Mr G. J. Marples's Durwent Mona, Jan. 2, '94.
 Daytime, b, Lieut-Col H. Cornwall Legh's, by Mr G. R. Davies's Duke III—owner's Twinkle O'Mere, Jan. 6, '97.
 Diction, b, Lieut-Col H. Cornwall Legh's, by Mr G. R. Davies's Duke III—owner's Twinkle O'Mere, Jan. 6, '97.
 Drama, b, Lieut-Col H. Cornwall Legh's, by Mr G. R. Davies's Duke III—owner's Twinkle O'Mere, Jan. 6, '97.
 Dread, d, Lieut-Col H. Cornwall Legh's, by Mr G. R. Davies's Duke III—owner's Twinkle O'Mere, Jan. 6, '97.
 Druce, d, Lieut-Col H. Cornwall Legh's, by Mr G. R. Davies's Duke III—owner's Twinkle O'Mere, Jan. 6, '97.
 Faintree Marguerite, b, Mr L. G. Child's, by Mr G. H. Watts's Crissy—Mr D. G. Griffiths's Tuelma, March 22, '97.
 Mountain Baron, d, Mr W. Marsden's, by Sir W. Wynns Ben—owner's Mountain Jet, Dec. 25, '96.
 Sheriffhailes Prince, d, Mr W. Jenkins's (late Mr Jegg's), by Hector—late owner's Gipsy, May, '96.
 Tassel, d, Major E. G. H. Atherley's (late Major L. Drummond's), by late owner's Kestrel—late owner's Nell, June 19, '97.

RETRIEVERS (CURLY COATED.)

Black Nero of Gartsherrie, d, Mr D. Young's, by Mr J. Wiseman's Gartsherrie Ranger—owner's Black Juno of Gartsherrie, Aug. 5, '96.
 Brymbo Wonder, d, Mr J. Worthington's, by Mr Bohn's Tiverton Ruler—Mr R. Thomas's Young Tiverton Beauty, May 18, '95.
 Darwin Rufus, d, Mr E. Gibson's, by Mr J. Boyle's Doctor III—owner's Emma, June 7, '92.
 Emerson, d, Mr J. Wilding's, by Mr E. Gibson's Darwin Rufus—Mr E. Bolus's Rose Mary, Aug. 17, '95.
 King Drake, d, Mr D. Gilmour's, by Mr Chapman's Heather Drake—owner's Gipsy Lass, July 15, '96.
 Rufus, d, Capt R. A. Wombwell's (late Mr J. Pitters's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

WATER SPANIELS.

Holt Sancho, d, Mr J. Barnes's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Judge, d, Rev H. C. Russell's (late Mr O'Rourke's), by late owner's Rock Diver—his Clonbern Aileen (about Jan., '96).
 Werral Spot, d, Mr T. Johnson's (late Mr R. Broome's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

SPANIELS (CLUMBER).

Bagnall Dash, d, Mr H. Matthews's, by Mr H. Green's Gorsaw's owner's Flirt, Feb. 14, '96.
 Beechgrove Karl, d, Mr W. E. Wimpenny's (late Mr F. W. Winton Smith's), by late owner's Rob—his Beechgrove Di, March 30, '97.
 Camia, d, Mr W. Roxburgh's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Shot of Blandau, b, Mons L. Deure's (late Mr P. Caillard's), by late owner's Dutch III—his Jenny, Feb. 4, '97.
 Sloper, d, Mrs A. Lock's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Winsford Briar (late Queen, '93), b, Mr O. F. Burgess's (late Mr J. B. Odham's), by Mr J. H. McKenna's Pomfret Mac—his Norah Friar, Dec. 25, '95.

SUSSEX SPANIELS.

Heather Mattie, b, Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Heather Glen—his Lass, Nov. 10, '96.
 Moorland Kate, b, Miss E. Cradock's (late Mr Lawson's), by Mr Chapman's Heather Glen—Mr J. Robertson's Sandcliffe Jess, August 14, '96.
 Radcliffe Spring, d, Mr J. P. Bishop's (late Mr M. W. Gregory's), by late owner's Pluto—his Juno, March, '96.
 Typo, d, Mr E. Jones's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

FIELD SPANIELS.

Beetle, b, Mr G. Knott's (late Mr D. Hall's), (ped. unknown), '91.
 Black Nora, b, Mr C. Peirzywalski's, by Mr W. Watkins's Gipsy Boy—owner's Lika Dora, Feb. 26, '96.
 Branchville Nell, b, Mr G. E. M. Broomhead's (late Mr J. Munsey's), by Mr J. Smith's Buxton Ruby—late owner's Floss, June 21, '95.
 Bruton Lady, b, Mr H. Dean's (late Mr W. J. Locket's), by late owner's Black Bruton, '95—his Nan, Oct. 27, '96.
 Castleford Cassie, b, Mr S. Crawford's, by Major C. Cane's Azrael—owner's Bustle Royal, '91, Sept. 12, '96.
 Coleshill Robert, d, Mr J. Smith's, by owner's Coleshill Bine Boy—his Coleshill Maggie, Dec. 25, '96.
 Director, d, Mr J. Graham's, by owner's Station-master—Mr W. West's Empress, Oct. 6, '96.
 Duke of Cumberland, d, Mr J. Litt's (late Mr R. Leach's), by Mr W. Brown's King Lear—late owner's Prætexta Maid, May 6, '97.
 Handy, d, Mr A. B. Dyan's (late Mr W. S. Holmes's), by Mr T. Mace's Maxim II—late owner's Hilda, June 18, '95.
 Kettering Sombra Bill, b, Mr J. Stage's (late Mr C. H. Wakefield's), by Mr Smith's Coleshill Planet—late owner's Sombra Bell, Dec. 23, '96.
 Marston Lord Faithful, d, Rev A. Spurrer's (late Mr C. P. Johnston's), by late owner's Rathgar Lord—his Fidelity II, Feb. 12, '96.
 Nancy, b, Mr H. L. Jacquemont's (late Mr R. Caillard's), by late owner's Shot—his Bess IX., March 11, '95.
 Rapine, b, Mr W. A. W. Parke's (late Mr W. Woodland's), by late owner's Bridford Brilliant—his Bridford Bessie II, April 5, '95.
 Spud, d, Mr H. R. Clapp's (late Sir J. Bucknill's), (ped. unknown), May 1, '93.
 Waterloo Rake, d, Mr H. Verdon's (late Mr F. Ree's), by Blackburn Premier—Skip, April 15, '96.
 Yeada, b, Mr D. G. Gopling's, by owner's Hunslow Mac—his Maggie, May 3, '97.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Boomerang, d, Mr D. G. Gosling's, by Mr R. Chapman's Steamer Spark—owner's Movement, April 22, '97.
 Bruton Briar, d, Mr W. Calles's, by Mr W. B. Pauline's Snipe II—owner's Bruton Rose, June 1, '96.
 Clapton Ronald, d, Mr J. Farrow's, by owner's Outfellow—his Sandy, June 25, '96.
 Fatty, b, Mr C. F. C. Luxmore's, by Mr R. Nero's Bob—owner's Belle II, March, '95.
 Junilee Prince, d, Mr R. Dady's (late Mr W. J. Harwood's), by Mr T. Buckham's Gosforth Crack—Mr W. J. Harwood's Fernholm Amazon, June 4, '97.
 Lady Chester, b, Major R. W. P. Lodwick's (late Mr E. Platt's), by Mr H. Singleton's Ladas—late owner's Lady Black, March 4, '97.
 Lady Baby, b, Mr R. Williamson's (late Mr W. Venning's), by late owner's King Lear—his Honours Chloe, July 8, '96.
 Lady Venus, b, Mr C. Langley's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Little Peter, d, Mr C. S. Fauntleroy's (late Mr H. W. Soutnam's), (ped. unknown), Feb. 29, '96.
 Perette, b, Mons. P. de Witasse-Hezy's, by Viscountess Etchegoyen's Spider—his Nell Gwynne, Sept. 5, '96.
 Shotton Tricksey, b, Mr J. Hurst's, by Mr A. McLean's Newton Signal—owner's Topsy, July 17, '95.

Signal Nell, b, Mr J. Weston's, by Mr McLean's Upton Signal—owner's Nell II, July 15, '96.
 Solomon Gills, d, Mr F. H. Cradock's, by owner's Jimmy Spud, '95—Mr H. Ford's Fernbrae Mystery, '95, June 4, '97.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Arran Lad, d, Mr G. R. Hough's (late Mr MacMillan's), by Dornvian—Miss Molly, Aug. 26, '96.
 Barnaby Rudge, d, Mr W. D. Forsythe's (late Mr H. W. Smith's), by Mr Cartwright's Compton Valve—late owner's Aldridge Bebe, Sept. 12, '96.
 Barrowby Banquet, b, Mr W. Masson's, by Mr G. Thorold's Master Luck, '95—owner's Barrowby Pearl, Jan. 6, '97.
 Barrowby Barmad, b, Mr W. Masson's, by Mr G. Thorold's Master Luck, '95—owner's Barrowby Pearl, Jan. 6, '97.
 Bauble, b, Mr W. A. Hurst's (late Mr F. Bullen's), by late owner's Kiss—Mr C. Lewis's New Barns Valse, July 28, '96.
 Biggin Majestic, d, Mr C. H. Moore's, by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—owner's Dame Flighty, Feb. 12, '97.
 Biggin Mercury, d, Mr C. H. Moore's, by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—owner's Dame Flighty, Feb. 12, '97.
 Boomerang, d, Mr F. E. Blagg's, by Mr J. C. Tinn's St. Leger—owner's Boomerang, Jan. 20, '97.
 Bowling Spot, d, Mr J. E. Barker's, by Mr P. Biley's High Caste—Mr W. Masson's Barrowby Daisy, Dec. 9, '95.
 Brandram Barbara, b, Mr W. N. Coxford's (late Mr E. Sander's), by Stonegate Marvel—Miss Snaker, April 15, '96.
 Buckhurst Domina, b, Mr T. H. Harrison's (late Mr J. A. Bicker-Caarten's), by Mr F. Redmond's Domine—late owner's Valentina, July 4, '96.
 Buckhurst Veno, d, Mr T. H. Harrison's (late Mr J. A. Bicker-Caarten's), by Mr R. Veno's Veno—late owner's Venus de Vere, Feb. 13, '94.
 Burghley Seph, b, Mr H. W. Wilson's (late Mr Currie's), by Mr F. Redmond's D Orsay—late owner's Floss, April, '93.
 Calypso, b, Mr W. Ree's (late Squire Platt's), by late owner's Barrowby Spot—his Minnie, June 30, '96.
 Canterbury Gyp, b, Mr J. Crowhurst's, by Mr A. E. Ridd's Charlton Prince—Brookhurst Nell, June 21, '95.
 Charlton Dumps, d, Mr S. Castle's (late Mr A. Cooper's), by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—late owner's Welcome, March 8, '97.
 Chatter, b, Mr V. B. Johnstone's, by Mr Redmond's Donington—owner's Spot, March 22, '97.
 Comptroller (late Cornubian Viking), d, Capt J. A. de Castro's (late Mr R. H. Cad's), by Mr R. Veno's Valentin—late owner's Harborne Vic, Oct. 11, '95.
 Declamer, d, Mr J. A. Doyle's, by Mr Laurence's Despoiler—owner's Greenville, Aug. 24, '96.
 Diver, b, Mr J. A. Doyle's, by owner's Degville—his Delilah, Nov. 2, '96.
 Diver Belle, b, Mr H. Burridge's, by Mr Moyle's Dolcath Diver, '93—owner's Dolcath Penzance, '95, March 8, '97.
 Diviner, d, Mr J. Todd's, by Mr E. Welburn's Damocles—owner's Kirk Belle, '95, May 9, '97.
 Dr. Jameson, d, Mr S. H. John's (late Mr S. Castle's), by Mr H. Burridge's Compton Dollar—late owner's Charlton Juliet, May 5, '97.
 Donatus, d, Mr F. Redmond's, by owner's Domine—his Dame Fortune, July 19, '95.
 Duke Duval, d, Mr W. H. Hargrave's (late Mr J. Hargrave's), Vis-a-Vis—Lady Duval, July 31, '96.
 Dusky Flyer, d, Mr F. Redmond's, by owner's Donington—his Dame Fortune, June 10, '97.
 Field Jack, d, Mr R. Mayne's, by Meifod Lancer—Mr R. W. Bradford's Mertyn Victorine, March 1, '97.
 Flash, b, Mrs E. Horne's (late Mr Lawe's), by Mr Remond's Devil's Luck—his Dusky Viper, Sept. 1, '96.
 Gay Lothair, d, Messrs W. and E. Grenet's, by Mr F. Redmond's Devil's Luck—owner's Galiana, '96, Dec. 2, '96.
 Grappier, d, Mr C. P. Lindner's (late Mr E. M. John's), by Russell Ben—Brunswick Nell, March 2, '94.
 Happy Hardy, b, Mr F. Bean's (late Mr T. W. Willis's), by Mr Munsell's Milford Lancer—late owner's Beatrice Granger, March 5, '97.
 Happy Despatch, d, Mr J. A. Hosker's, by owner's Hussar—High Treason, March 23, '96.
 Heate, b, Mr J. A. Hosker's, by Mr Gibson's Trowbridge Domine—owner's Hidden Mystery, Dec. 6, '95.
 Herminius, b, Mr P. H. Howard's, by Mr Raper's His Honour, '95—owner's Powderham Pearl II., July 16, '96.
 H. Bide Gipsy, b, Dr W. K. Bell's (late Mr A. W. Lyon's), by owner's Preston Masterpiece—late owner's Brookvale Nell, May 16, '96.

Jack Point, d, Rev L. J. Matthews's, by owner's Rex Viper—his Natty, July 28, '96.
 Jack Thorne, d, Mr R. V. Hughes's (late Mr R. Wyner's), by late owner's Jack—Mrs Sulk's Thorne, Sept. 28, '95.
 Jardiniere, b, Mr A. Johnston's, by Mr A. Reid's Revenio—owner's Jujube, Jan. 10, '97.
 Jujube, b, Mr A. Johnston's, by Mr W. Reid's Resolute—owner's Sheila, Aug. 1, '94.
 Kimbridge Billy, d, Mr W. Newman's (late Mr T. T. Shorthouse's), by owner's Dunelm Torrent—late owner's Tottie, Feb. 1, '97.
 Kimbridge Fronny, d, Mr W. Newman's, by owner's Frontis—his Dunelm Tit-Bits, April 6, '97.
 Kimbridge Susie, b, Mr W. Newman's, by owner's Dunelm Torrent—his Kimbridge Venus, May 10, '97.
 Kimbridge Swell, d, Mr W. Newman's, by owner's Dunelm Torrent—his Kimbridge Venus, May 10, '97.
 Leny Anburn, b, Mr H. Nash's, by Mr R. Vicary's Valuator—owner's Valsetti, Nov. 22, '96.
 Leny Augustus, d, Mr H. Nash's, by Mr R. Vicary's Valuator—owner's Valsetti, Nov. 22, '96.
 Ludorie, d, Mr P. Cohen's (late Mr F. Hinks's), by Mr James's Cannon Hill Leo—his Fanny, May 28, '97.
 Macul's, b, Mr C. H. Moore's, by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—owner's Dame Flighy, Feb. 12, '97.
 Malapert, d, Mr C. H. Moore's, by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—owner's Dame Flighy, Feb. 12, '97.
 Mowbray Trilby, b, Mr W. Jordison's, by owner's King Craft—Mr Stead's, jun., Neil, Jan. 10, '97.
 Mowbray Wood Nymph, b, Mr W. Jordison's, by owner's King Craft—owner's Mowbray Quick, Sept. 28, '91.
 My Little Lady, b, Mr R. C. Hilliard's, by Mr S. J. Stephens's Vice Regal—owner's (The) White Lady, March 10, '97.
 Nana, b, Mr J. Todd's, by Mr E. Williams's Damocle—owner's Kirk Belle, '95, May 9, '97.
 Nipscratch, d, Mr F. H. Radford's (late Mr K. Goodwin's), by Mr C. Treadgold's Belvoir Pincher—late owner's Nettle, Feb. 11, '97.
 Osyth Frolic, b, Mr W. C. Agate's, Mr R. Vicary's Venio—Mr G. Howlett's, jun., Lady Duval, '94, March 17, '97.

Queen of Hearts, b, Mr H. Spring's (late Mr W. Buchanan's), by Mr E. A. Parish's Desboro' Stipendary—late owner's Floss, May 3, '97.
 Reformer, d, Mr P. Hikeley's (late Mr Crossley's), by Mr W. Lord's Rep of Tod—late owner's Barrowby Rattle, July 11, '95.
 Rosendaal, b, Mr G. J. Robinson's, by owner's Vagus—his Rosalie, Nov. 23, '94.
 Salt, b, Mr S. G. Owen Swaffield's, by Mr R. Vicary's Vis-a-Vis—Sorgum, April 30, '96.
 Sharp, d, Mr E. H. Atchley's (late Mr W. Taylor's), (ped. unknown), Sept. 1, '96.
 Shy Widow, b, Mr E. J. Brown's (late Mr T. Wray's), by Borrage Reckon—Ripon Rose, May 16, '96.
 Star Pendant, d, Mr H. Burrage's, by Mr Moyle's Dolcoath Diver, '96—owner's Dolcoath Pendant, '95, March 6, '97.
 Stony, d, Mr R. O. Hilliard's, by Mr S. J. Stephens's Vice Regal—owner's (The) White Lady, March 10, '97.
 Sutton Donor, d, Mr E. M. Southwell's, by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—owner's Survive, Oct. 10, '96.
 Suttonian, d, Mr F. Bean's (late Mr C. C. Potter's), by late owner's Dusky Yeoman—his Creole, Jan. 25, '97.
 Tattle Prima, b, Mr E. E. Clarke's (late Mr J. A. Brewster's), by Mr A. H. Rear's Lord Bob—late owner's Nil, Nov. 17, '94.
 Thalie, b, Mr A. Wedekind's (late Mr Muirhead's), by Mr Stephens's Actor Boy—late owner's Earl's Ruby, April 21, '94.
 Tophorn, d, Mr T. Shorthouse's, by Mr W. Newman's Dunelm Torrent—owner's Lottie, Feb. 1, '97.
 Try Again, b, Rev L. S. Noble's, by Mr S. J. Stephens's Acton Bride—owner's Fire Fly, Aug. 18, '96.
 Venturer, d, Mr W. P. Grant's (late Mr C. E. L. Bryant's), by Mr R. Vicary's Vis-a-Vis—late owner's Vestist, Feb. 29, '96.
 Wicksworth, Wrangler, d, Mr J. L. B. Claxton's, by Mr B. Wright's Needwood Sypt—owner's Wicksworth Witch, Dec. 1, '96.
 Worrier, d, Mr C. A. Wilkinson's, by Mr R. Vicary's Vivise—owner's Visp, April 30, '97.

FOX TERRIERS (WIRE).

Alfreton Bristles, d, Mr E. D. Watson's, late Mr F. Benson's, by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Bristles—late owner's Madge, July, '96.

Alfreton Flirt, b, Mr E. D. Watson's, late Mr F. Daniel's, by Mr G. Welch's Master Bristles—late owner's Nell, Dec. 17, '94.
 Alfreton Rose, b, Mr E. D. Watson's, late Mr F. Daniel's, by Mr G. Welch's Master Bristles—late owner's Nell, Dec. 17, '96.
 Ashorne Dick, d, Misses W. H. and J. Crowhurst's (late Mr A. M. Tree's), by Mr T. Car's Kenilworth Badger—late owner's Ashorne Leo, '92.
 Bebington Scorchier, d, Mr A. Hassall's, by Mr P. Bullen's Clever Trick—owner's Bebington Touch May 24, '96.
 Billesley Splash, d, M. J. Eaton's, by owner's Dudley Splash—his Nell, March 29, '97.
 Broadway Venom, b, Mr F. H. Prior's, by Miss Taylor's Parbrook Trick—owner's Broadway Gipsy, May 11, '96.
 Burchley Myrtle, b, Mr H. W. Wilson's, late Mr Blackwell's, by late owner's Affable Jack—Mr F. Nichol's Park Lane Wild Flower, June 1, '93.
 Canterbury Top Note, d, Messrs W. H. and J. Crowhurst's (late Mr E. A. Fletcher's), by Mr A. Mutter's Tipton Slasher—late owner's Park Music, Dec. 23, '95.
 Canterbury Wag, d, Messrs W. H. and J. Crowhurst's (late Mr W. Norman's), by late owner's Gower Tenser—Mr E. Edwards's Jess, Aug. 28, '96.
 Cauldwell Darkie, b, Mr W. Thurnall's (late Mr Dunnett's), by Mr Cook's Pincher—unknown bitch, Nov. 8, '96.
 Charlton Birchrod, d, Mr S. Castle's (late Dr Jollye's), by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Bristles—late owner's Charming, Aug. 8, '96.
 Charlton Demm, d, Mr S. Castle's (late Mr A. Cooper's), by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—late owner's Welcome, March 8, '97.
 Charlton Devil, d, Mr S. Castle's (late Mr A. Cooper's), by Mr F. Redmond's Donington—late owner's Welcome, March 8, '97.
 Claudine, b, Mr E. Clarke's (late Mr S. Hill's), by late owner's Meersbrook Bristles—late owner's Meersbrook Dulcie, Jan. 14, '96.
 Dot of Gold, b, Mr F. G. Brown's (late Mr E. Blackwell's), by late owner's Cottesmore Tartar—his Melton Molly, April 4, '96.
 Eaton Flirt, b, Mr F. Daniel's, by Mr G. Welch's Master Bristles—owner's Nell, Dec. 17, '94.
 Help, d, Mr J. Hoysted's (late Mr W. E. Norman's), by late owner's Gower Tenser—Mr Cropper's Nettle, March 30, '97.

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Janitor, d, Mr G. A. Johnston's (late Mr L. Pugh's), by Mr J. Cole's Stardens Johnnie—Mr D. Bevan's Nellie, Sept. 9, '96.
 Lady Patch, b, Mr J. Eaton's, by owner's Dudley Splash—his Nell, March 29, '97.
 Lady Teazel, b, Mr E. J. Pearce's, by Mr W. E. P. Pitt's Humberstone Bristles—Mr E. Lush's Liffey Rose, Jan. 18, '97.
 Leicester Fury, b, Messrs W. H. and J. Crowhurst's (late Mr T. Hastings's), by the Duchess of Hamilton's Miller—Mr J. Mitchell's Nailer, June 8, '96.
 Malign, b, Mr J. Hoysted's (late Mr W. G. Norman's), by Mr S. Hill's Meersbrook Bristles—late owner's Jess, March 28, '97.
 Meersbrook Dreadnought, d, Mr S. Hill's, by owner's Meersbrook Lordship—his Meersbrook Handsome, Nov. 10, '94.
 Merret, d, Mr W. Goodwin's, by owner's Tam—his Crafty, May 23, '96.
 Penrith Spot, d, Mr R. T. Parker's (late Mr A. T. Watts's), by Wellingtonborough Spotter—Floss, Nov. 16, '96.
 Recruit, d, Mr E. H. Gunn's (late Mr F. J. Stephens's), by late owner's Grove Bristles—his Maud, Jan. 6, '97.
 Red-kin, d, Mr A. Guest's, by Miss Serrell's Red-top—Miss Guest's Inwood Pixie, July 23, '94.
 Right Up, d, Mr L. Pugh's (late Mr J. Pugh's), by owner's Roswal, '95—late owner's Lady, Nov. 18, '96.
 Rockery, b, Mr G. Raper's, by Mr R. Toon's Cunctator—Messrs Chawin and Glossop's Snap, April 4, '96.
 St. Tello Cril, d, Mr L. Thomas's (late Mr L. Pugh's), by Roswal—Nettle, Aug. 14, '95.
 Sentry Go, d, Mr T. Wharton's (late Mr W. Pugh's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sprydon Snatcher, b, Mr J. A. Collings's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sprydon Vic, b, Mr J. A. Collings's by Mr J. Dama-ryd's Dartmoor Sunrise—owner's Sprydon Snatcher, July 10, '96.
 Stevedore, d, Mr S. W. Evans's, by Mr H. A. Scott's Roswal, '95—owner's Potentilla, Feb. 6, '96.
 Thane Highwayman, d, Mr A. Whitaker's (late Mr W. S. Summerfield's), by Limefield Royal—Tieuz (date of birth unknown).

IRISH TERRIERS.

Aileen Aigas (late Boughton Nettle, '93), b, Mr J. A. Ireland's (late Mr G. Bartley's), by Mr J. Toner's Conn IV.—Mr Ward's Diadem, Dec. 2, '96.
 Baburn Bugler, d, Mr J. Mitchell's (late Mr H. Kensington's), by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—Mr J. C. Craig's Dundonald, July 31, '96.
 Baburn Gipsy, b, Mr J. Mitchell's, by owner's Baburn Barnev—owner's Buella II., Oct. 20, '96.
 Barney Brenigan, d, Mr M. Oliver's (late Mr A. J. Conolly's), by Mr W. Nond's Pat—late owner's Bossey, May 27, '96.
 Belmont, d, Mrs D. Butcher's, by Mr D. F. Wright's Breda Mixer—owner's Nimble, Jan. 31, '97.
 Biddy Kelly, b, Mr W. Jennings's (late Mr T. Gleeson's), by Benevolence—Cruisheen, July 26, '96.
 Bill Banter, d, Mr C. W. Chabrel's (late Mr M. Brown's), by Filibob, '95—late owner's Mrs McKittrick, Oct. 17, '94.
 Blackbrook Banjo, b, Mr F. W. Breakell's, by owner's Blackbrook Bandmaster—his Blackbrook Buttercup, Nov. 9, '94.
 Blarney Lass, b, Mr C. P. M. Francis's (late Mr G. R. Krehl's), by late owner's Dan'el II.—his Blarney O'Boys, Feb. 24, '97.
 Blue Boar, d, Mr J. Craig's, by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—owner's Red Inez, Aug. 13, '96.
 Bolton Woods Meddler, d, Mr S. Wilson's (late Mr W. H. Holdsworth's), by Parson Green, '93—Mr W. J. Parkes's Rosary, '93, April 4, '96.
 Bromley Chippy, d, Mr T. Durbridge's, jun. (late Mr W. S. Wright's), by Tipperary Ted—late owner's Maidstone Belle, '93, Jan. 1, '97.
 Cavalier, d, Mr A. Wilson's (late Mr D. Wilson's), by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—late owner's Viola Belle, Dec. 13, '95.
 Conn Kerry, d, Mr P. Whitney's (late Mr W. E. Antice's), by Dr Twamley's Mullaghmuist—his Tipsey Gipsy, Feb. 23, '97.
 Controller, d, Mr W. F. Feecey's (late Mr A. Jones's), by Mr A. O. Bailey's Crowbar—late owner's Estella, June 1, '97.
 Dora, b, Mr W. H. Charlton's (late Mr H. E. Rolfe's), by late owner's Poor Pat—his Gipsy II., Aug. 10, '96.
 Eversley Pat, d, Mr P. W. Lennard's, by Royal Ulster—Mr W. Jarvis's Streatham Beauty, Dec. 2, '96.
 Exley Biddy, b, Mr R. M. Stansfield's (late Mr J. Toner's), by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—late owner's Flare Up, May 3, '96.

Flyet, b, Mr L. Cooper's, by Mr G. R. Krehl's Dan'el II.—Mr A. C. Charrington's Warren Carmen, Aug. 11, '94.
 Forlorn Hope, b, Mr T. H. Billing's, by Mr G. R. Krehl's Dan'el II.—owner's Toy Black, Oct. 2, '96.
 Gelande, d, Mr T. Gleeson's, by owner's Crowgill Sporter—his Topsy, Feb. 23, '97.
 Grammont, d, Mr T. Gleeson's (late Mr Longworth's), by owner's Crowgill Sporter—late owner's Biddy, Feb. 19, '97.
 Heriff Molly (late Hasty Girl), b, Mr D. F. Wright's (late Mr J. Foreman's), by owner's Breda Mixer—Mr W. J. Robertson's Breda Chippie, Feb. 12, '96.
 Highland Patrick, d, Mr A. Mayra's (late Mr G. Price's), by Mr A. Itay's Roche Tartar—owner's Deedsie Kitty, June 19, '97.
 Irri-hannon, d, Messrs Quinby and Pattison's (late Dr W. Fenton's), late Mr S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Mixer—late owner's Kineton Nancy, Feb. 17, '97.
 Irish Jim, d, Mr P. T. Hoblyn's, by Mr Wright's Breda Mixer—Mr Butcher's Simble, Jan. 31, '97.
 Kilkenny Mary, b, Mr M. K. Shaw's, by owner's Parnell Stamp, '95—his Lady Rose, Dec. 10, '96.
 Kilkenny Ted, d, Mr M. W. Shaw's (late Mr T. L. Smudell's), by Newton Brawler, '95—late owner's Shamrock, Feb. 6, '97.
 Kildilly, d, Mr J. Waldron's, by Mrs Bond's Kilmoroe—Mr W. Yates's Daffadown Dilly, Aug. 11, '96.
 Kimo, d, Mr T. A. Wolf's (late Mr F. W. Lacey's), by Mr R. Langton's Tipperary Ted—late owner's Baskin, March 11, '96.
 King Grip, d, Mr G. Hardman's, by Mr N. Walsh's Grip—owner's Central, Jan. 5, '97.
 Lady Lass, b, Mr G. Hardman's, by Mr N. Walsh's Grip—owner's Chitral, Jan. 5, '97.
 Leeds Meddler, d, Mr F. Ashton's (late Mr J. P. Cinnamon's), by Mr W. Graham's Breda Muddler—late owner's Red Cayenne, March 23, '96.
 Linda, b, Mr J. M. Diarmid's (late Mr W. J. M. Dowell's), by Mr J. Wilson's Worldly—late owner's Rose Sullivan, Dec. 18, '95.
 Lwyn Mixer, d, Mr T. P. Jones-Parry's (late Mr Jowett's), by Mr S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Mixer—late owner's Crow Gill Wasp, Jan. 18, '97.
 Ludlow Kitty, b, Mr W. Cox's, by Miss Neame's Mac Rony—owner's Molly, April 24, '97.
 Nottingham Brickbat, d, Mr L. Johnson's, by Mr Palmer's Paddy—owner's Irish Nell, Feb. 1, '97.
 Putsey Malone, d, Mr W. B. Pedder's (late Mr R. A. Gilchrist's), by Pilgrim—Socks (date of birth unknown).
 Ragles, d, Mr T. Bassett's (late Mr L. C. Ogden's), by Mr S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Mixer—Miss Speds, Oct. 16, '93.
 Red Rust, d, Mr J. Hutchinson's, by Mr S. Wilson's Bolton Woods Mixer—Mr L. Raisbeck's Bawn Lady, June 19, '96.
 Red Victoria, b, Miss E. E. White's, by Mr R. S. Knox's Red Idol—Mr E. Curry's Crimson Maid, April 23, '97.
 Rochdale Bridget, b, Mr J. J. Johnson's (late Mr W. J. Kelly's), by late owner's Spicy Mick—his Cora, June 26, '94.
 Royal Coquette, b, Mr A. Wilson's (late Mr D. Wilson's), by unknown sire—late owner's Royal Favour, June 28, '93.
 Saraband, b, Mr A. Wilson's, by Mr D. Wilson's Contraband—owner's Royal Coquette, Jan. 11, '97.
 Shop Girl (Tie), b, Mrs Harcourt Clare's (late Mr Benfield's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sternfield Victor, d, Mr A. Davies's, by Poor Pat—owner's Sternfield Beauty, May 20, '96.
 Strups, d, Mr E. Nolle's (late Mr Toner's), by late owner's Hulton Madcap—his Lankie Girl, Sept. 9, '96.
 Stuart Prince, d, Mr A. M. Prain's, by owner's Nep—his Stuart Princess, '93, May 23, '97.
 Temple Tippler, d, Mr E. J. Brennan's, by owner's Paddy MacMahon—his Crithacorra, July 30, '95.
 Tipperary Prince, d, Mr W. Yates's, by Mrs Bond's Kilmoroe—owner's Daffadown Dilly, Aug. 11, '96.
 Titania, b, Mr S. Purves's (late Mr A. E. Moorhouse's), by late owner's Tancou—his unnamed bitch, March 8, '97.
 Wallacey Biddy, b, Mr C. Jones's (late Mr J. Toner's), by late owner's Newton Aristocrat—his Toxteth Biddy, Nov. 2, '96.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Bacon Scamp, d, Lady M. Bulkeley's (ped. unknown), March, '93.
 Blackmoor, d, Mr T. L. Burke's, by Mr H. J. Ludlow's Kilmarn—his Foola, March 21, '97.
 Borda, b, Mr H. J. Ludlow's, by owner's Kilmarn—Mr W. S. Glynn's Foola, March 21, '97.

Brindle Dandy, d, Sir B. A. Dobson's (late Rev K. Jacques's), by late owner's Rusty Scott—his Phenix, Dec. 28, '96.
 Darcy, b, Mr H. J. Nixon's (late Mr Butler's), by Blazer—Whinbush, July 19, '92.
 Dargle Prince, d, Mr W. D. Gilchrist's, by Mr R. Chapman's Heather Prince—owner's Fuse, July 9, '96.
 Duchess of Fife, b, Mr J. Gilzean's (late Mr Guthrie's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Fairhope Jack, d, Mr J. Danbury's (late Mr Stewart's), by late owner's jypsy—his Jacko, May 15, '96.
 Flos, b, Mr H. J. Nixon's (late Mr Butler's), by Mr E. J. Taylor's Blazer—Whinbush, July 16, '92.
 Fox Hill Freda, b, Mr E. Speakman's, by Mr C. Wood's Loyne Ruffian—owner's Norton Reel, '94, Feb. 1, '97.
 Fox Hill Pearl, b, Mr E. Speakman's, by Mr C. Wood's Loyne Ruffian—his Norton Reel, '94, Feb. 1, '97.
 Glendalough Judy, b, Mr E. Halfhide's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Heather Birkie, d, Mr R. Chapman's, by owner's Heather Prince—his Sunray, Nov. 20, '96.
 Hinton Nipper, d, Mr G. H. M. Ricketts (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Jack o' Falkirk, d, Mrs C. Tollemache's (ped. unknown), Sept. 7, '92.
 Lady Isis, b, Mrs H. Lea's (late Mr R. Chapman's), by late owner's Heather Prince—Bess, Nov. 29, '96.
 Langford Scott, d, Mr T. J. Thomson's (late Miss Tully's), by Mrs Allip's Gillie—late owner's Jessie, April 11, '97.
 Loswa, b, Mr H. J. Ludlow's, by owner's Kilmarn—Mr O. S. Glynn's Foola, March 21, '97.
 Loyne King, d, Mr J. G. Phipps's, by Mr C. H. Wood's Loyne Ruffian—owner's Callio, March 26, '97.
 Mrs Tatter's, b, Mr G. Bullock's (late Mr C. H. Wood's), by late owner's Hyndman Chief—his Hyndman Queen, Jan. 25, '97.
 Rubrie, b, Mr E. Davies's (late Mr J. Nuttall's), by Mr R. Chapman's Heather Prince—late owner's Cannie Lass, Sept. 20, '96.
 Scotch Whisky, d, Mrs E. T. Dawson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Split Soda, b, Mr W. M. Wilkinson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Thornywood Pride, b, W. Weston's, by Max—owner's Fremas, Nov. 15, '96.
 Undercliffe Triumph, d, Mr A. McKerrrow's, by owner's Undercliffe Sandy—his Undercliffe Brownie, Dec. 3, '96.

WELSH TERRIERS.

Brandy and Soda, d, Mr F. L. Hyde's, by owner's Tydyr—his Lady Sarah, Jan. 18, '97.
 Brynhr Blinker, d, Mr W. S. Glynn's, by Mr Wockes's Brynhr Brand—owner's Brynhr Posa, Jan. 12, '97.
 Hargrave Topsy, b, Mr H. Morton's, by owner's Ace of Trumps—his Hargrave Popsy, Jan. 1, '96.
 Lady Dol Hyfyrd, b, Mr W. C. Roberts's, by owner's Ap Thomas II.—his Lady Olwen, July 7, '96.
 Lady Isabel, b, Mr W. C. Roberts's, by owner's Ap Thomas II.—his Oweno Bach, Sept. 3, '96.
 Lady-y-Mor, b, Mr W. C. Roberts's, by owner's Sincwr, '95—his Mischief, Jan. 29, '97.
 Mal Bach, b, Mr R. C. Forbes's, by Col Savage's Broughton Ben—owner's Gipsy, Aug. 13, '94.
 Norton Ribbon, b, Mr H. Reynolds's (late Mr T. Mortimer's), by owner's Norton Reverence—late owner's Brat, Aug. 20, '96.
 Norton Rosemary, b, Mr H. Reynolds's, by Mr W. H. Thomas's Resiant—owner's Nettle II., Dec. 10, '96.
 Olwen, b, Mr W. Pierce-Williams's (late Mr C. Jackson's), by Mr C. Williams's Moss—late owner's Topsy, Dec., '95.
 Senny Jess, b, Mr T. H. Harris's, by owner's Red Palm—his Nell Gwynne, Jan. 17, '97.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.

Bideford Yeo, d, Mr C. F. Jackson's (late Mr J. G. Dare's), by Dandie Cadd—Bideford Judy, Nov. 12, '96.
 Carnegie, b, Mr H. J. Bryant's, by Mr A. Muttler's Black Adder—owner's Corby Witch, Aug. 8, '96.
 Diamond Queen, b, Miss E. Richardson's (late Mr W. Anderson's), by Mr A. McCulloch's Giffnock Badger—late owner's Linda, Feb. 14, '97.
 Ethin Rags, b, Mr W. Farrar-Roberts's, by Mr T. J. Tweddle's Carel Tiger—owner's Ethin Trilby, Feb. 20, '97.
 Ethin Teazer, b, Mr W. Farrar-Roberts's, by Mr T. J. Tweddle's Carel Tiger—owner's Ethin Trilby, Feb. 20, '97.
 Ethin Trilby, b, Mr W. Farrar-Roberts's, by owner's Dalston—his Thyra, Aug. 9, '95.

Giffnock Begbie, d. Mr. A. McCulloch's, by owner's Giffnock Badger—his Giffnock Topsy, May 5, '96.
 Heclar, d. Miss M. Corfield's (late Mr. F. Jorvoise's), by Young Rascal—Novice, Sept. 20, '96.
 Hinton Jennie, b. Rev G. O. Pardoe's, by Mr. J. Flinn's Marplot—owner's Vic, Dec. '95.
 Hinton Raider, d. Rev G. O. Pardoe's, by Mr. J. Flinn's Rover—Mr. J. B. White's Vic, July, '95.
 Hinton Rebel, b. Rev G. O. Pardoe's, by owner's Hinton Raider—Rev Dr. Merriman's Robina II., June, '96.
 Katrine Turk, d. Mr. E. W. H. Blagg's, by owner's Kyber—his Katrine Tenser, Oct. 1, '96.
 March House Bogie, d. Mrs. Lloyd Rayner's, by owner's Blacket House Yet, '93—her Fairfield Walf, Nov. 18, '96.
 March House Hebe, b. Mrs. Lloyd Rayner's, by owner's Blacket House Yet, '93—her Fairfield Walf, Nov. 18, '96.
 March House Piper, d. Mrs. Lloyd Rayner's, by owner's Blacket House Yet, '93—her Fairfield Walf, Nov. 18, '96.
 Netherby Brenda, b. Mr. W. Patrick's, by owner's Netherby II.—his Brenda, May 12, '96.
 Old Joker, d. Mr. W. H. Dunn's, by owner's Red Rascal—his Bag o' Tricks, May 11, '96.
 Poughon Mercury, b. Mr. T. B. Potterton's (late Mr. W. H. Smith's), by Mr. Ingles's Thornebank—Mr. G. Shiel's Rebel Rose, July 30, '94.
 Red Rambler, d. Mr. W. H. Dunn's, by owner's Young Rascal—Miss Jervoise's Novice, Sept. 20, '96.
 Woodbank Dandie, d. Mr. C. A. Getley's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

SKYE TERRIERS.

Bothwell, d. Mr. G. Leadbetter's (late Mr. J. Farquhar's), by Gleniffer—Norah, March '95.
 Bradwardine, d. Mrs. Freeman's (late Mr. Scott's) by Mr. Harm's Dunbar III.—late owner's Queen Esther, Dec. 12, '96.
 Kilkerran, d. Mrs. Freeman's (late Mr. Scott's), by Mrs. Mackay's Beagle—late owner's Queen Esther, June 20, '96.
 Lady Godiva, b. Mrs. H. Plumptre's (late Mr. W. Gore Titcombe's), by late owner's Tom Noddy—his Lady Kathleen, March 30, '97.
 Lockwood, d. Mr. W. Miller's, by owner's Sandy Scott—his Lomond Lass, June 1, '96.
 Merry Scrap, b. Miss A. C. Clifton's (late Mr. G. Smith's), by Piper—Judy, Dec. 12, '95.
 Miss Minnie, b. Mrs. Freeman's (late Mr. Todd's), by late owner's Royal Prince—Mr. Barrie's Bessie, June 23, '95.
 Stanley Duchess, b. Mr. T. Rosbotham's (late Mr. T. Young's), by late owner's Iron Monarch—his Dowager Duchess, May 8, '96.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Bob Rough, d. Mr. Horro's (late Miss Weston's), by Mr. Smith's Rough—Mr. Taylor's Rustic, Nov. 7, '96.
 Bowling Briss, d. Mr. J. E. Barker's (late Mr. J. Kershaw's), by Mr. R. Bird's Jury—Mr. J. Drake's Phyllis, Jan. 30, '97.
 Bowling Dorris, b. Mr. J. E. Barker's (late Mr. H. Lister's), by late owner's Wilkinson's Jack—his Golden Lill, Nov. 2, '96.
 Buxton Nut, d. Mr. J. Gee's, by Mr. P. Smith's Willow Nut—owner's Vick, Feb. 16, '96.
 Chippenham Fride, b. Mr. F. Orlidge's (late Mr. W. Pound's), by Mr. C. W. Crow-Groves's Hyndman Briar—Mr. H. S. Mitchell's Chippenham Nell, Dec. 9, '96.
 Crewe Lilly, b. Mr. J. Gerrard's, by Mr. Brion's Cholmondeley Briar—owner's Bess, Nov. 10, '96.
 Dumbarton Test, d. Capt. F. Baird-Smith's, by owner's Finsbury Test—owner's Dumbarton Jean, Feb. 15, '97.
 Jerry Hoy, d. Mr. W. F. Mason's (late Mr. J. Whitaker's), by late owner's Jerry II.—Mr. G. Elder's Nut Girl, Dec. 24, '96.
 Nut Lad, d. Mr. P. Smith's (late Mr. J. Parker's), by Mr. J. Whitaker's Jerry II.—Mr. J. T. Clayton's Rose, July 23, '94.
 Runcorn Lady, b. Mrs. Banks's, by Mr. H. M. Bryan's Cholmondeley Briar—owner's Nell, Aug. 28, '96.
 Tone Jerry, d. Mr. G. H. Elder's (late Mr. W. F. Mason's), by Mr. C. Southworth's Jerry II.—owner's Tone Nut Girl, Dec. 24, '96.
 Turcophone, d. Mr. P. Blythe's, by Mr. H. M. Bryan's Cholmondeley Briar—Mr. W. Bankes' Nell, Aug. 27, '96.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Beaconsfield Victor, d. Mr. A. J. Branwood's (late Mr. J. Cook's), by late owner's Beaconsfield Triumph—his Beaconsfield Trillie, June 14, '96.
 King Egford, d. Mr. J. Bewcastle's, by Mr. Coulson's Team—owner's Peggy Rodgers, June 18, '97.
 Lined Lass, b. Mr. E. Treharn's, by Mr. F. Roberts's Bonny Clyde—owner's Tibby, May 15, '95.

BULLDOGS.

Agliaphon, d. Mr. E. M. Brooke's, by Mr. J. Davis's Bulling Lion—owner's Ben-ma-Chree, Oct. 12, '96.
 Alyta, b. Mr. J. M. Shaw's (late Mr. W. H. Ford's), by late owner's Don Salano—his Pressmoor Flirt, Jan. 14, '97.
 Banus, d. Mr. G. S. Maynard's (late Mr. S. Hardaker's), by Mr. A. H. Ormored's The Boss—late owner's Hiroba, June 4, '97.
 Barmald, b. Mr. E. P. Perkins's, by Mr. T. Perks's Stratton Billy—owner's Phyllis, '95, June 1, '96.
 Biester Jess, b. Mrs. M. A. Roper's (late Mr. R. W. Stephenson's), by late owner's Biester Crib—Mr. C. Little's Lady Silvia, Jan. 5, '97.
 Black Duchess, b. Mrs. H. Pebody's (late Mr. G. Overall's), by Mr. Miller's His Lordship II.—Mr. Campbell's Miss Goldie, Aug. 10, '96.
 Bine Danube, b. Mr. J. C. Bamlett's, by Mr. Coxon's Cyclops—Mr. A. H. Ferriday's Tail End, '95, Sept. 15, '96.
 Carrick Judy, b. Mr. T. Mitchell's, by Mr. G. G. Tod's Stiletto—Mr. J. White's Roseheart, March 13, '94.
 Carrick Monarch, d. Mr. T. Mitchell's, by Mr. D. J. Casel's Owen Swift—owner's Carrick Judy, Sept. 25, '96.
 Carrick Ruth, b. Mr. T. Mitchell's, by Mr. D. J. Casel's Owen Swift—owner's Carrick Judy, Sept. 25, '96.
 Chop, d. Mr. F. Hall's, by owner's Duke of Yarmouth—his Duchess of Bedford, Feb. 1, '97.
 Chunkie, d. Mr. and Mrs. G. Gold's (late Mr. Blitt's), by Don Fernando—Snowdrop, Feb. 22, '97.
 Cranham Pedro, d. Mr. A. Knowles's (late Messrs. Marriott and Green's), by Mr. Coxon's Cyclops—late owner's Lady Dagmar, Sept. 9, '95.
 Dinorh, b. Mr. C. S. Chandler's, by Mr. Pybus Selson's Denver—owner's Dinah Doe, Dec. 4, '96.
 Ellen Bean, b. Mr. D. Y. Cassel's, by Mr. J. S. Pybus Selson's Dimboola—owner's Blodwen, Sept. 14, '96.
 Exalted, d. Mr. C. S. Chandler's, by Mr. M. Thomas's (The Eminent—owner's Rapture, Dec. 9, '95.
 Felicity, d. Mr. E. B. Cottrell's (late Mr. E. J. Fowler's), by Mr. Ford's Don Salano—Mr. Ellis's unnamed bitch (date of birth unknown).
 Gipping Jack, d. Mr. E. A. Smyth's (late Mr. E. Sheppard's), by Mr. H. Layton's King Jack—late owner's Truth, Dec. 24, '96.
 Haslingden Molly, b. Mr. J. Billings's (late Mr. J. Derrick's), by Mr. M. Alston's Kinlock II.—late owner's Wolstanton Madge, Nov. 21, '96.
 Iona, b. Mr. J. C. Bamlett's (late Mrs. Oliphant's), by late owner's Challey Nob—her Chatley Daisy, Dec. 9, '96.
 Islington Don, d. Mr. J. J. Harvey's (late Miss L. Harris's), by Mr. J. W. Don Alexis—Mr. R. W. Stephenson's Corvipe, Dec. 12, '95.
 Kilburn Belle, (late Squeezams, '94), b. Mr. H. S. Shafterman's, by Sheffield Barry—Bashful Belle, June 21, '94.
 King Boris, d. Dr. H. Ayt's (late Mr. Fletcher's), by late owner's Regent Street Prince—Mr. J. H. Everett's Jolly Mab, March 27, '97.
 Lady Astley, b. Mr. A. Motherall's (late Mr. H. Cooper Smith's), by Mr. W. L. Bevan's Binby—owner's Brighton Kitty, April 26, '97.
 Lady Sindy, b. Mr. H. Bicket's (late Mr. T. H. Brasse's), by late owner's Young Sindy—his Belle, April 23, '97.
 Lady Tullie, b. Messrs. Marriott and Green's (late Mr. G. Newby's), by owner's Sir Edward—late owner's Cadoxton Norah, '95, June 7, '96.
 Leighton Ajax, d. Mr. D. T. Willis's, Jun., by Mr. Ford's Don Salano—owner's Ivel Bokoe, Nov. 8, '96.
 May Field Winnie, b. Mrs. J. H. Balshaw's (late Mrs. Derrick's), by Mr. M. Alston's Kinlock II.—late owner's Wolstanton Madge, '95, Nov. 21, '96.
 Mildenhall, d. Mr. D. Y. Cassel's, by owner's Owen Swift—Mr. J. Aitken's Monymusk, Oct. 26, '95.
 Monymusk, b. Mr. J. Aitken's, by Mr. G. G. Tod's Stiletto—owner's Boal Meg, Nov. 26, '95.
 Mossington Dora, b. Mr. F. Fleming's (late Mr. C. A. Colmer's), by late owner's Count Ito—his Bree, Aug. 31, '96.
 Mouslow Princess, b. Mr. J. Platt's (late Mr. G. R. Murrell's), by late owner's King Orry—his Rosetta, Oct. 27, '93.
 Mrs. Kruger, b. Mr. J. Bushell's, by Mr. J. Hinks's Zeph—owner's Protectress, April 4, '96.
 Myosotis, b. Mr. J. C. Bamlett's (late Mr. R. W. Stephenson's), by late owner's Biester Crib—Mr. J. Toner's Lydia, Oct. 15, '96.
 Nansen, d. Mr. R. Fox's (late Mr. J. Scott's), by Mr. F. Baines's Scotty—Mr. Blythe's Venus, March 23, '97.
 Our Dolly, b. Mr. J. Toop's, by Mr. Ashbourne's Our Dick—Mr. G. Middledge's Gipsy Nina, April, '96.

Piccadilly Princess, b. Mr. G. Torrance's, by Holyrood Punch—Mr. Peffer's Mona, Oct. 9, '96.
 Rockbird, d. Miss H. F. Cadogan's, by Mr. Joel's Lord Francis—Mr. R. O. Smith's Lucy Glitters, June 18, '97.
 Redpole, b. Mr. D. Y. Cassel's, by Mr. J. S. Pybus Selson's Dimboola—owner's Blodwen, Sept. 14, '96.
 Rodney Dookleaf, d. Mr. C. G. Hooton's (late Mr. C. G. Chaudler's), by Mr. J. S. Selson's Denver—late owner's Dinah Doe, Dec. 4, '96.
 Rodney Princess, b. Mr. C. G. Hooton's (late Mr. C. Nighthale's), by late owner's Kahaipna, '93—his Hampstead Kit, June 7, '97.
 Rose Bud (late Hampstead Belle, '94), b. Mr. C. Nighthale's (late Mr. H. Woolnough's), by Aston Lion—Mr. J. Crume's Sylvia, Sept. 23, '94.
 Sally Maggs, b. Mr. E. P. Perkins's, by Mr. J. S. Pybus Selson's Dubbo—owner's Phyllis, '95, Feb. 1, '97.
 She, b. Mr. J. Bushell's, by Mr. J. Hink's Zeph—owner's Protectress, April 4, '96.
 Snapshot, d. Mr. W. Stephens's (late Mr. Fletcher's), by late owner's Regent Street Prince—Mr. J. H. Everett's Jolly Mab, March 27, '97.
 Soaker (The), d. Mr. E. P. Perkins's, by Mr. J. S. Pybus Selson's Dubbo—owner's Phyllis, '95, Feb. 1, '97.
 Titmouse, b. Miss E. Beck's, by Mr. J. Ingley's Battleaxe—Mrs. Berger's Nota Bene II., April 3, '95.
 Trilby Roberts, b. Mr. H. Brown's, by Mr. Britten's General Roberts—owner's Sally In Our Alley, May 13, '96.
 Velasquez, d. Mr. T. Walter's, by Mr. W. H. Coates's Hucknall Prince—owner's Fly II., May 6, '97.
 Who Golley, d. Mr. G. Johnson's, by owner's Lord Dominick—his Sheffield Lill, June 7, '96.
 Wrexham Wonder, b. Mr. W. Glaney's (late Mr. J. Adey's), by late owner's Galinath—his Wednesday Wonder, May 23, '97.
 Yarra-Yarra, d. Mrs. F. Moore's, by Mr. J. B. Joel's Lord Francis—owner's Yaller Girl, '96, May 26, '97.
 Yeadon Rose, b. Dr. E. C. Kirk's (late Mr. W. Vowles's), by Suspender—Lady Spitfire, '95.

BULLDOGS (TOY).

Gloucester Mignonette, b. Mr. R. Harrison's, by Mr. G. Desmaison's Paulus—his Lizette, April 30, '96.
 La Petit Caporal, d. Mr. R. Harrison's, by owner's Pere Boule—Mr. M. G. Desmaison's Marie, April 1, '96.

MASTIFF.

Lord Paget, d. Mr. A. Hillard's (late Mr. W. Bean's), by Capt. Piddock's Ogilvie—Capt. Piddock's Jubilee Beauty, Sept. 12, '93.

GREAT DANES.

Alice Lavinia, b. Miss L. Marchant's (late Mrs. H. Gehlick's), by late owner's Ingo—her Cricket, March 10, '97.
 Bine Rollo, d. Mr. J. Rosier's (late Mr. A. H. Petherbridge's), by late owner's Prince VI—his Clatter, Dec. 4, '96.
 Cora of Redgrave, b. Mrs. H. L. Horsfall's (late Mr. Verof's), by Emir—Minka, Nov., '93.
 Diamond, d. Mr. R. T. Martin's, by Mr. E. D. Martin's Romulus—owner's Saga, '90, April 7, '97.
 Hendon Myra, b. Mr. J. H. W. Bell's (late Mr. A. R. Buttress's), by Mrs. H. L. Horsfall's Godrick of Redgrave—Mr. R. Coop's St. Helen's Dagmar, Jan. 1, '97.
 Lady Hannibal, b. Mr. H. Hart's (late Mr. R. Head's), by Mrs. Horsfall's Hannibal of Redgrave—late owner's Tiger Lily, April 14, '97.
 Luko (late Marko), d. Mrs. J. de la Cour's (late Mrs. Berger's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Negress, b. Mr. R. Lewis's (late Mr. Head's), by Mrs. Horsfall's Hannibal—late owner's Tiger Lily, April 14, '97.
 Selwood Victor, d. Mr. R. H. Wright's (late Mr. G. Albert's), by late owner's Sirdar—his Arianne, April 23, '96.
 Shettleston Preston, d. Mrs. Rowatt's (late Mr. Spittal's), by late owner's Hermit—his Tigress, March, '95.
 Vanda of Redgrave, b. Mrs. H. L. Horsfall's, by owner's Hannibal of Redgrave—her Selwood Ninos, Dec. 22, '96.

NEWFOUNDLANDS (BLACK).

Black Chief, d. Mr. D. Campbell's (late Mr. H. How's), by Mr. Billingham's Trap—late owner's Royal Bonnie Lass, June 29, '96.
 Gilmere, b. Col. R. M. Sandford's (late Mr. J. Renwick's), by late owner's Berwick Ranger—his Berwick Queen, June 28, '96.
 King of Surrey, d. Mr. A. Van Weede's, by Mrs. G. Ingletton's Wolf of Badenock—owner's Queen of Surrey, July 8, '97.
 Loch Ryan Princess, b. Mr. C. H. Graham's (late Mr. J. S. Wilson's), by Baron of Renfrew—Lady Glasgow, June 17, '96.

Lady of Surrey, b. Mr W. Van Weede's (late Mr A. Van Weede's), by Mr G. Ingelston's Wolf of Badenock—late owner's Queen of Surrey, July 8, '97.
 Mersey King, d. Mrs Wm Leicester's (late Mr R. Atkins's), by Mr Watson's King—late owner's Beesie, March 23, '97.
 Satinista, b. Mr G. E. Owen-Scaffell's, by Mr Farquharson's Statesman—owner's Bonnie Meg, June 2, '93.

ST. BERNARDS (ROUGH).

Baron Hercules, d. Lady M. Bulkeley's (late Miss Hughes's), by Monarch of the Glen—Elwell, July, '92.
 Brocket, d. Mr N. Smith's (late Mr W. Burrows's), by Lord Pennington—owner's Lady Marion, June 18, '97.
 Bywater Florence, b. The Bywater Kennels, by Prince of Florence—owner's Countess of Florence, April 17, '96.
 Cappy, d. Miss C. Garvey's (late Mr Corry's), by Munthone—Nell, June 4, '89.
 Countess of Young, b. Mr A. W. Young (late Mr J. F. Fullames's), by late owner's Monte Carlo—his Amy Bannow, Dec. 25, '96.
 Davant, d. Mr W. S. Clark's, by Mr Allison's Duke of Florence—owner's Lass o' Ballochmyle, Nov. 21, '96.
 Indian Prince, d. Mr H. Barrett's (late Messrs T. and W. Fyfe's), by late owner's Montezuma—Mr Dodd's Nora, March 22, '97.
 Iris, b. Mr E. Brown's (late Mr T. J. Molynoux's), by late owner's Momus—late owner's Bow Belle, May 12, '97.
 Jubilee Princess, b. Mr T. W. Belle's (late Mr T. Eddon's), by late owner's Young bute—Mr W. H. Bomby's Baroness Rudolph, May 15, '97.
 Kate, b. Mr G. Moore's, by Mr G. Lawson's Prince Altior—Mr J. Symond's Dido, Oct. 22, '93.
 Lady Vivian, b. Mr J. V. Jackson's, by Capt Hargrave's Sir Hereward—owner's Mersey Queen, Nov. 5, '93.
 Lady Westworth, b. Mr J. T. Lambert's (late Mr P. Swainson's), by Capt Seabrook's Prince—late owner's Mayoress of St. Helens, Oct. 2, '96.
 Legend Queen, b. Mr J. V. Jackson's, by Capt Hargrave's Sir Hereward—owner's Mersey Queen, Nov. 5, '93.
 Llys, d. Mr P. R. Birk's, by Mr Gough's Lord H. Oswald—his Gipsy Belle, '93.
 Princess Annie, b. Mr R. Skelly's, by Mr F. R. Fenwick's Scottish Chieftain—his Lady Warkworth, Aug. 1, '96.
 Romford Wonder, d. Mr P. Swainson's (late Mr T. Cooper's), by Mr F. Gresham's Minstrel Boy—late owner's Lady Abbess, Dec. 10, '93.
 Septimus, d. Mr F. Symonds's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Sir Doncaster, d. Mr A. Knighton's (late Miss E. Harrow's), by Mr F. R. Fenwick's Handsworth Donny—Mr J. Rayner's Vera, July 19, '93.
 Sir Edward, d. Mr C. A. Croeland's, by Messrs Smith and Baker's Duke of Portland—owner's Lady Tredegar, May 17, '97.
 Troon, b. Miss F. R. Clifton's (late Mr P. Swainson's), by Autocrat—Iroquois, July 1, '96.
 Throsby, d. Mr R. Topott's (ped. unknown), May, '96.
 Viva Linda, b. Miss J. A. Henry's (late Mr R. S. Williamson's), by Leofric—Peaseblossom, May 1, '96.

ST. BERNARDS (SMOOTH).

Baroness Dacre (late Lady Dalby, '93), b. Mr F. Muller Gossen's (late Mr E. Holt's), by Mr R. Dick's Baron Dacre—Castodia, May 27, '93.
 Flordeice, b. Rev A. Wellesley Greeves's, by Mr J. Rhodes Allison's Prince of Florence—owner's Belline III, Oct. 31, '96.
 La Pompee, b. Mr A. Ferguson's, by Mr J. M. Tracey's Waterman—Mable II., Sept. 20, '93.
 Sir Roderick, d. Mr A. Ferguson's (late Mr Norris-Eyle's), by Sir Hereward—late owner's Castodia, Dec. 15, '93.
 Woodland Lady, b. Mrs Anderson's (late Mrs Taylor's), by Mr G. Booth's Duke of Lincoln—late owner's Maesgwyn, July 16, '93.

COLLIES (ROUGH-COATED).

Anemone, b. Mr W. Schofield's (late Mr P. D. Hebron's), by late owner's Progression—his Throstle, Aug. 19, '96.
 Angelina, b. Mr W. Schofield's (late Mr J. D. Hebron's), by late owner's Progression—his Throstle, Aug. 19, '96.
 Artful Joe, d. Mr C. Pack's (late Mr W. Reece's), by Mr Jacques's Annandale Rover—late owner's Diamond Princess, May 12, '97.
 Basler Kate, b. Mr J. Johnson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Barrow Bonnie, b. Mr E. W. Moss's, by Rev E. E. Matrauer's Westbury Charlie—owner's Westbury Guss, Jan. 9, '97.
 Barrow Don, d. Mr E. W. Moss's, by Rev E. E. Matrauer's Westbury Charlie—owner's Westbury Guss, Jan. 9, '97.

Barrow Wonder, b. Mr Wm. Black's, by owner's Scottie Ajax—owner's Greensboro Gladys, Feb. 11, '97.
 Beaumaris Brownie, b. Mrs R. L. Jones's (late Mr T. H. Stretch's), by Doon Perfection—Aughton Beesie, Aug. 24, '93.
 Bidston Pet, b. Mr H. Neville's, by Mr Topping's Bidston Bar None—owner's Somerville Pet, Nov. 18, '96.
 Billesley Model, b. Mr H. A. Dunkley's (late Mr H. E. Packwood's), by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Portington Bar None—Mr C. Riddell's Rowil Model, Aug. 2, '96.
 Bisley Beauty, d. Mrs E. Maude's (late Mr T. W. Northwood's), by late owner's Wallheath Wonder—late owner's Ormkirk Lady, Sept. 14, '96.
 Bleakfield Merlie, b. Mr T. Rowbottom's, by Southport Perfection—Barouche May, May 26, '91.
 Brixton Prince, d. Mr A. W. Hermann's, by owner's Bamberg Bob, '95—his Bamberg Lady, '94, March 23, '97.
 Cambridge Queen, b. Mr R. H. Lord's, by owner's Cambridge Marvel—his Cambridge Pussy, March 15, '97.
 Carrick Beauty, b. Mr R. Cosway's, by Mr H. Williams's Dacre Duke—Mr Thornton's Pearl, Sept. 22, '96.
 Clayton Fanny, b. Rev C. Rodwell's (late Mr T. C. McKibbin's), by late owner's Doon Perfection—Beeswax, Oct. 14, '94.
 Clinton Bobbie Burns, d. Mr S. J. Fife's, by Mr R. G. Miller's Richmond Royal—his Richmond Bess, '92, April 17, '97.
 Clinton Boy, d. Mr J. A. Drake's, by Mr R. G. Miller's Richmond Royal—his Richmond Bess, '92, April 17, '97.
 Clinton Jack, d. Leut K. Crawley's, by Mr R. G. Miller's Richmond Royal—his Richmond Bess, '92, April 17, '97.
 Cottishall Catherine, b. Mrs B. Z. Wright's, by Mr W. H. Day's Clivebrook Ralph—owner's Chrysoprase, Dec. 29, '94.
 Cottishall Claudia, b. Mrs B. Z. Wright's, by Mr W. H. Day's Clivebrook Ralph—owner's Chrysoprase, Dec. 29, '94.
 Cottishall Comet, d. Mrs B. Z. Wright's, by Mr W. H. Charles's Wellesbourne Councillor—owner's Chrysoprase, May 18, '96.
 Cressington Wallace, d. Mr W. Darlington's (late Mr R. Williamson's), by Mr R. Sloan's Doon Marvel—his Lady, May 14, '96.
 Darwin Conqueror, d. Mr J. Sharples's, by Mr R. Higson's Wellesbourne Conqueror—Mr O. Reeling's Darwin Peggy, May 18, '97.
 Dr. Nansen, d. Mr R. Cox's (late Mrs M. Lambert's), by Mr P. Comes's Prince—late owner's Shropshire Lass, Jan. 30, '97.
 Duchess of Tonbridge, b. Mr E. Bridgen's (late Mr T. Collins's, jun.), by Mr W. J. Wightwick's Ladtie—late owner's Nellie, July 25, '96.
 Dunboe Daisy, b. Mr J. Roxborough's (late Mr J. Duff's), by Glenhursty Tim—late owner's Newton Pearl, Sept. 13, '96.
 Dunkeld Katie, b. Mr E. Mills's, by Anchairnie Topper—Mr J. McLaren's Athole Princess, April 12, '97.
 Emerald Jumbo, d. Mr A. T. Watts's (late Mr T. H. Stretch's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—late owner's Ormskirk Jessamine, June 6, '96.
 Emerald's Snowdrop, b. Mr C. Summers's (late Mr Lomax's), by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Emerald—late owner's Olymount Phyllis, Jan. 22, '97.
 Esmeralda, b. Mr J. Stewart's (late Mr W. McCulloch's), by Mr Megson's Ormskirk Emerald—Mr Thompson's Pendleton Minnie, Oct. 16, '93.
 Fish, d. Mr J. Aston's, by Mr J. Devey's Great Gun—his Berwick Beauty, Oct. 9, '96.
 Frankby Christmas, b. Mr J. J. L. Bennisson's, by Mrs Clark's Sport—Mrs Collas's Countess of Brandon, Oct. 26, '96.
 Frankby Mikado, d. Mr J. J. L. Bennisson's, by Mr Clark's Sport—Mrs Collas's Countess of Brandon, Oct. 26, '96.
 Frankby patience, b. Miss Bennisson's, by Mr Clark's Sport—Mrs Collas's Countess of Brandon, Oct. 26, '96.
 Fred Alexandra, d. Mr A. Mayhead's (late Mr W. Higgs's), by Captain Alexandra—Mains Duchess, May 1, '95.
 Gilsey Gilder, d. Mr E. Davies's (late Mr J. J. Corlett's), by Mrs Wheeler's Edgbaston Marvel—late owner's Mona's Shields, Aug. 5, '94.
 Glendovey Prince, d. Mr W. Smith's (late Mr A. Lindsey's), by Mr F. Kirk's Medbury Masher—late owner's Haslemere Floss, March 21, '97.
 Grange Lassie, b. Mr C. Langley's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Greasley Prince, d. Mr R. P. Lloyd's, by owner's Merry Times—his Sweet Lila, Sept. 20, '96.
 Griselda, b. Mr A. J. Hickman's, jun. (late Mr A. Warner's), by Mr J. Haworth's Fernbank Perfection—late owner's Ashford Lass, March 10, '96.

Hanley Ralph, d. Mr J. Welshaw's, by Mr T. C. McKibbin's Heather Ralph—Mr C. B. Rowley's Hanley Belle, May 24, '97.
 Isleworth Roy, d. Mr A. W. Hermann's, by owner's Bamberg Bob, '95—his Bamberg Lady, '94, Mar. 23, '97.
 Jack Alexander, d. Mr R. Macfarlane's (late Mr Drysdale's), by Professor Alexander—late owner's Lady Helen Macgregor, June, '93.
 Jack Marvel, d. Mrs R. M. Tidy's (late Mr J. Reeves's), by Rev Hans F. Hamilton's Hughendon Ottomani—late owner's Queen Bess, '90, Feb. 16, '97.
 Jubilee Bob, d. Mr A. W. Hermann's, by owner's Bamberg Bob, '95—his Bamberg Lady, '94, March 23, '97.
 Jubilee Judy, b. Mr A. W. Hermann's, by owner's Bamberg Bob, '95—his Bamberg Lady, '94, March 23, '97.
 Jubilee Roy, d. Mr A. W. Hermann's, by owner's Bamberg Bob, '95—his Bamberg Lady, '94, March 23, '97.
 Jubilee Queen, b. Mr A. W. Hermann's, by owner's Bamberg Bob, '95—his Bamberg Lady, '94, March 23, '97.
 Kennington Don, d. Mr A. C. Ely's, by Bardin Antagonist—Mr W. S. Hayner's Juniper, Dec. 30, '96.
 Kettering Ponto, d. Mr W. G. Hackett's, by Mr E. Styles's Searshurk Fox—owner's Loo Loo II., Aug. 8, '96.
 Killen Norah, b. Miss Cameron's, by Metchley Wonder—Lady Watson, Jan. 25, '90.
 Kimcoote Beau, d. Rev C. Rodwell's, by owner's Kimcoote Acrobat, '95—his Fox Hill Lass, Oct. 6, '96.
 Kingsfield Lassie, b. Mr H. A. Hale's (late Mr F. Brown's), by Ormskirk Marksman—late owner's Harrow Queen, June 2, '93.
 Kingston Ringleader, d. Mr G. Hotchin's (late Mr J. Todd's), by Mr J. C. Diggle's Ringleader—late owner's Kingston Belle, '94, March 25, '94.
 Lady Larbert, b. Mr H. Ainscough's (late Mr R. Tait's), by Mr A. H. Megson's Southport Perfection—Mr J. Fitzpatrick's Larbert Stella, Aug. 24, '96.
 Lady Strathclyde, b. Mr J. N. Anderson's, by Mr J. Roxburgh's Annandale Bar None—his Cora, Oct. 24, '96.
 Lady Willmer, b. Mr J. W. Holdsworth's (late Mr W. Walden's), (ped. unknown), '95.
 Lampost Helen, b. Mrs Whitehead's (late Mr J. Baxter's), by late owner's Menai Wonder, '94—his Carrick Minnie, Jan. 28, '97.
 Lasowe Black Prince, d. Mrs C. W. Turner's, by Messrs T. H. and C. Stretch's Kirkdale Goldfinder—Mrs C. W. Turner's Kirkdale Linda, Sept. 29, '96.
 Lord Clydesdale, d. Mr J. N. Anderson's (late Mr Roxburgh's), by Annandale Pilot—late owner's Annandale Victoria, June 19, '96.
 Loyalty, d. Mr J. Locke's, by Mr C. H. Wheeler's Portington Bar None—owner's Lynwood Lillian, Jan. 29, '97.
 Magdale Perfection, b. Mr J. Deann's, by Mr A. Smith's Streatham Bendigo—Mrs W. J. Sowden's Lady Haryn, Dec. 17, '96.
 Martha, b. Mr J. Logan's (ped. unknown), July 21, '95.
 Matchless of Clayton, b. Mr F. B. Craven's (late Mr Greyson's), by Mr F. C. McKibbin's Clayton Wonder—late owner's Wheelton Lassie, Feb. 27, '96.
 Mir, d. Mr A. Wall's (late Mr Stretch's), by late owner's Ormskirk Wellington—his Sweet Violet, Aug. 14, '93.
 Miss Spotland, b. Mr H. J. Ward's, by Mr D. M. Roberts's Spotland Wonder, '95—his Harrow Princess, 8 pt. 10, '93.
 Monton Star, d. Mr H. A. Trafford's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Nancy Ida, b. Mr J. Udale's, by Mr Fletcher's Dobovan—Mr Youngman's Lady Bon, Sept., '95.
 Nelson Hero, d. Mr A. Boocock's, by Messrs Jackson and Sutcliffe and Jackson's Spring Hill Monarch—Mr J. Beckett's Lady, Feb. 28, '97.
 Norfolk Prince, d. Mr Turner's, by Dr Wright's Parbold Perfection—Mr G. Sutton's Cottshal Rhoda, May 26, '96.
 Norse, d. Mr A. N. Cameron's (late Mr H. Cameron's), by Mr R. McFarlane's Jack Alexander—Miss Cameron's Norah, Sept. 6, '96.
 Northern Masterpiece, d. Mr T. Rigby's, by Northern Perfection—his Lady Dorothy, Dec. 26, '96.
 Oak Bank Primrose, d. Mr W. H. Davies's (late Mr J. A. Fitteroff's), by late owner's Lostock Pride—his Maid of Honour, Nov. 29, '96.
 Olymount Duke, d. Messrs W. and T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Wellington—owner's Olymount Phyllis, June 24, '96.
 Oxtou Gill, b. Mr J. Lawton's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Pondwell Prince, d. Mr W. Hazeldine's, by Mr Dinnie's Ladas II.—Mr S. G. Hales's Christina, April 30, '97.

Postman's Lassie, b, Mr G. Bullough's (late Mr A. H. Garlick's), by Mr T. W. Bouch's Red Nob—late owner's Queen of Spring, Dec. 3, '95.
 Pretty Prince, d, Mr C. Kilroy's (late Mr J. Glenning's), by late owner's Lone Star—his Mayflower, March 18, '97.
 Pride of the Medway, b, Mr J. S. Scales's (late Mr T. Collins's, jun.), by Mr W. J. Wightwick's Laddie—late owner's Nellie, June 2, '95.
 Prince of the Manor, d, Mr R. Demmery's (late Mr T. Wheeler's), by late owner's Edgaston Critterion—Sweet Gladys, Feb. 1, '97.
 Ringway Goldfinder, d, Mr J. Whalley's, by Mr T. H. Stretch's Ormskirk Goldfinder—Messrs W. and F. C. Lomax's Olymount Countess, July 3, '96.
 Roburn, d, Mr L. S. Rawlinson's, by owner's Jock O'Cambridge—his Lady Bob, Dec. 5, '96.
 Rollick Wonder, b, Miss E. M. Elkington's (late Mr T. Horner's), by Mr P. C. Northwood's Habro Rollick—Teazle III., Aug. 8, '95.
 Royal Fido, d, Mr E. Andrews's by Roy—Moss Gem, Jan. 17, '96.
 Royford, d, Mr B. P. Edwards's, by Hadfield Marvel—Mr O. Clark's Daisy, Dec. 23, '96.
 Rufford Orchio, d, Mr G. Holliday's, by owner's Rufford Sylvio—Mr J. Lester's Daisy, June 19, '96.
 Sadie Rose, b, Mr R. R. Pattison's, by Montague Carlo—Ockendon Fancy, Oct. 21, '95.
 Sabledon, d, Mr H. J. Harmer's, by Mr W. Smart's Leigham Prince—owner's Haven Lass, May 29, '96.
 Sambo St. Luke's, d, Mr T. Rosbottom's, by Diamond Monarch—Bella Donna, Oct. '95.
 Selection's Lass, b, Mr F. A. Hewlett's (late Mr T. Black's), by Mr W. E. Mason's Southport Selection—late owner's Percy Queen, May 21, '96.
 Shobnall Lady, b, Mr J. Skellett's (late Rev Powell's), by late owner's Harbro Rollick—his Nellie, April 8, '97.
 Silverblaze, d, Mr R. E. Jones's (late Mr H. Chamber's), by Finsbury Pilot—Mr J. Franter's Merry Dame, Oct. 29, '96.
 Sin Sib, b, Mrs P. Moore's, by Mr Palmer's Hincley Swell—owner's Hincley Floss, Jan. 23, '97.
 Tees Side Russel, b, Mr S. Nelson and Son's (late Mr T. H. Stretch's), by late owner's Ormskirk Emerald—his Ormskirk Pearl, Oct. 9, '96.

Tees Side Bess, '96, b, Mr S. Nelson and Son's (late Mr T. H. Stretch's), by late owner's Ormskirk Wellington—his Ormskirk Heiress, March 2, '96.
 Texas Rose, b, Mr J. Glenning's (late Mr J. Whelan's), by Guy Mannerling—Miss May, Sept. 3, '97.
 Verona Belle, b, Mr G. Maxted's (late Mrs P. Gordon's), by Jock—late owner's Ladybird, Jan. 28, '96.
 Wellesbourne Lillian (late Wellesbourne Lillian), b, Mr H. H. Jones's, by Mr W. H. Charles's Wellesbourne Clinker—Mr C. Adams's Wellesbourne Blossom, Oct. 12, '93.
 Williston Laddie, d, Mr M. Clover's, by Mr R. Conway's Carriek Don—Mr S. Pettifer's Flo, Nov. 9, '96.

COLLIES (SMOOTH COATED).

Fairview Tip, d, Messrs Hill and Whitby's (late Mr J. Brown's), by late owner's Gold Nugget—his Lucy Gray, July 16, '91.
 Jim the Watchman, d, Mr E. J. Brown's, by owner's Canute Laddie—his Canute Belle, July 30, '95.
 King of the North, d, Mr F. J. Brown's, by owner's Canute Laddie—his Tynemouth Pearl, May 6, '97.
 Miss Victoria, b, Rev A. J. Howell's (late Mr H. Flery's), by Ethelwulf—late owner's Miss Perth, April, '93.
 Prince of Pearl, d, Mr J. Moore's (late Mr J. Brown's), by late owner's Gold Nugget—his Bowick Oyster Girl, Oct. 18, '95.
 Rockcliffe Smoker, d, Mr E. R. Atkinson's, by Mr Wood's Woodbine Smoker—his Woodbine Gyp, May 2, '96.
 Trip, d, Mrs M. A. Crossfield's (late Mr Hudson's), (ped. unknown), Sept. '94.
 Vittoria Lass, b, Mr Morrell's (late Mr Rice's), (ped. unknown), June 21, '96.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS.

Bhaluk, d, Mr W. H. Hollis's (late Mr J. S. Evan's), by Romping Bob—Binegiri, June 1, '95.
 Clawson Driver, d, Mr P. R. Marles's (late Mr W. G. Green's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Countess Bess, b, Mr A. C. Barmrose's (late Dr J. G. Lock's), by Dr MacGill's May of Newp-ri—Mr H. Dickson's Lady Scaramouche, Feb. 27, '96.

Dama Darden, b, Mr F. L. Hall's (late Mr H. Donnahay's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Earl Sam, d, Mr A. C. Barmrose's (late Dr J. G. Lock's), by Dr MacGill's Wat-h-boy—late owner's Silky Belle, June 20, '93.
 Harold, d, Mr W. Brown's (late Mr J. Davies's), by Mayor of Newport—late owner's Cwitta, April 19, '96.
 Lady Chirgwin, b, Mr G. H. Lewis's (late Mr S. Dalton's), by Mr N. Read's Manxman (Tue, '91, —late owner's Nellie Gray, '93, May 17, '95).
 Ladyhelp, b, Mr T. J. Holland's, by Mr W. G. Weager's Blue Prince—owner's Betsy Blue, Dec. 11, '95.
 Mansfield Hero, d, Mr H. W. Shacklock's (ped. unknown), March 4, '95.
 Marguerite, b, Miss M. J. Naylor's (late Messrs Naylor Bros.'s), by Dr MacGill's Watchboy—late owner's Ada Cavendish, Feb. 18, '96.
 Pimperna, b, Mr T. Harris's (late Mr Johnstone's), by Mr Walton's Sir Robert—late owner's Bess, Sept. 10, '93.
 Ragdale Lady, b, Mr W. Whitaker's (late Messrs Abbott Bros.'s), by late owner's Watchboy—their Lady Goldlighty, Sept. 20, '94.
 Raggamuffin, d, Mrs F. M. Titney's (late Mr W. Beckenham's), (ped. unknown), Aug. 2, '95.
 Rosemore Bob, d, Mr G. Brantley's (late Mr F. W. Wilmot's), by Harkaway—late owner's Psyche, Sept. 27, '95.
 Rosemore Jennie, b, Mr G. Brantley's (late Mr F. W. Wilmot's), by Harkaway—late owner's Psyche, Sept. 27, '93.
 Roy, d, Mr W. H. Hollis's, by Mr Gulliver's unnamed bitch—Mr W. S. Sinkins's Miss Susan, May 30, '95.
 Walleyed Flo, b, Mr T. Frazer Jones's (late Mr Bennett's), by Kirkdale Bango—late owner's Bonny, Aug. 1, '93.
 Wallie, d, Mr A. Dold's (late Mr H. C. King's), by Park Boy—late owner's Frenchwood Pearl, June 12, '97.

DALMATIANS.

Bon Bon, d, Mr B. Broderidge's (late Mr Wilmot's), by Coming Still—Berolina, 1893.
 Dancourt Queen, b, Mr W. B. Herman's (late Mr E. T. Parker's), by owner's Fauntleroy—Mr Cox's Floss, July 31, '93.
 Diamond King, d, Mr R. B. Blackburn's, by Mr E. Turner's Acrobat—owner's Prude, March 8, '97.
 Diamond Prince, d, Mr R. B. Blackburn's, by Mr E. Turner's Acrobat—owner's Prude, March 8, '97.
 Diamond Queen, b, Mr R. B. Blackburn's, by Mr E. Turner's Acrobat—owner's Prude, March 8, '97.
 Duke of Bentwell (The), d, Mr W. H. Taylor's, by Mr F. W. Cosgrove's Moujik—owner's Belsize Dolly, July, '94.
 King Bentwell, d, Mr W. H. Taylor's, by Mr F. W. Cosgrove's Moujik—owner's Belsize Dolly, July, '96.
 Pinto, d, Mrs J. C. Preston's, by Mr W. Preston's Domino Prince—owner's Primrose, June 28, '96.

POODLES.

Drummer Boy, d, Mrs A. Brown's, by Mrs A. Dagois's Model (The)—her Grace Darling, June 10, '97.
 Ester, b, Mr Gains's (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Hoodles, d, Mrs E. Bruce's (late Mrs Erskine's), (ped. unknown), '94.
 Nuts, b, Mr W. Smart's (late Mr W. F. Westwood's), by late owner's Penley, '94—his Charley's Aunt, '91, Oct. 3, '96.
 Private Secretary, d, Mr H. Jettin's (late Mr W. F. Westwood's), by late owner's Penley, '94—his Charley's Aunt, '94, May 12, '97.
 Toper, d, Mr C. W. Marshall's (late Mr J. Rivenell's), by Mr Clark's Little Bob—late owner's Daisy, March 16, '97.

BULL TERRIERS.

Billy Boy, d, Mr T. Winder's, by Mr Oliver's Mick—Mr Potts's Meg, Jan. 5, '96.
 Bingo, d, Mr J. J. Thompson's, by Mr T. Hall's White Prince—his White Princess, Sept. 27, '96.
 Bloomsbury Formosa, b, Mr H. E. Monk's (late Mr J. Hann's), by Mr Gannaway's Charwood Victor Wild—late owner's Wise Virgin, March 6, '97.
 Duke of Redland, d, Mr A. J. Maslen's, by Mr J. Bennett's Clifton Squire—owner's Queen Bess II., May 1, '97.
 Eager, d, Mr C. E. Embrow's (late Mr R. F. Franklin's), by Mr F. Byron's Handford Turk—late owner's Margaret Catchpole, Aug. 9, '96.
 Fidelity, d, Mr J. R. Pratt's, by Mr H. R. Brown's Marcon—Mr J. Roberts's Daisy Bell, Feb. 6, '95.
 Lady Crawford, b, Mr W. Livesey's, by Mr J. J. Stephens's Young Romeo—owner's Woodbine Miss, Dec. 9, '96.

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Lady Mab, b. Mr W. Livesey's, by Mr J. J. Stephen's Young Romeo—owner's Woodbine Miss, Dec. 9, '96.

Little Spider, b. Mr W. Maiden's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Markhouse Lily, b. Mr G. Crump's (late Mr George's), by Mr Pegg's Woodcote Wonder—late owner's Balham Lily, March 2, '96.

Minting Princess, b. Mr E. Daley's, by Mr W. J. Pegg's Woodcote Wonder—Mr C. H. Wyatt's Minting Queen, June 6, '96.

Moggies Boxer, d. Mrs M. B. Cutham's (late Mr W. P. Rundle's), (ped. unknown), about Jan., '96.

Mystic Maiden, b. Mr G. Cooper's, by Mr H. Monk's Bloomsbury Tarquin—Mr A. A. Jean's Regina, April 20, '97.

Nailer, d. Mr R. C. Birch's (late Mr F. Hink's), by Mrs Jukes's Jack—Mr F. Hackleton's Nell, March 10, '97.

Netherfield Pride, d. Mr J. F. Taylor's (late Mr Coker's), by Wasp—late owner's Nell, May 13, '96.

No Fool, d. Mr J. Barnes's, by owner's Blandford—his Princess Harvester, July 25, '96.

Princess Victoria, b. Mr J. J. Crick's, by Mr T. Hall's White Prince—Mr W. J. Moore's Heigham Princess, June 20, '96.

Stockport King, d. Mr W. Clarke's, by Mr Ogden's Lancet—Mr Gould's Kingsley Vixen, March 29, '97.

Victress, b. Mr H. Blake's (late Mr H. J. Preston's), by late owner's Prince Harry—his Brunsome Boss, Jan. 1, '97.

Woodcote Bersac, d. Mr W. J. Pegg's, by Mr B. McCullough's Prime Minister—his Meg, Jan. 31, '97.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS.

Battersea Kitty, b. Mr T. J. Holland's (late Mr Lowman's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Bereke, d. Madame Peeters's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Birkenhead, d. Mr J. Powell's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Blood Royal, d. Mr C. Middleton's (late Mr T. Ashton's), by Mr T. Barlow's Royal George—his Bellerby Prince, March 20, '96.

Dingle Mars, d. Mr J. Hazlewood's, by Lieut-Col C. S. Dean's Benham Brighteyes—Mr J. Holt's Luce, Dec. 28, '96.

Dingle Royalist, d. Mr J. Hazlewood's by Mr J. Gledhill's Staleybridge King—Mr W. Fish's Rose II., Feb. 7, '96.

Dingle Venus, b. Mr J. Hazlewood's, by owner's Dingle Burke—his Dingle Lucy, Jan. 10, '97.

Dingle Vesta, b. Mr J. Hazlewood's, by Mr B. Latham's Western Bismark—Mr W. Fish's Minnie, Feb. 14, '97.

Dorothea, b. Mrs W. Ellis's, by Mr G. Shaw's Little Dick—his Ida, July 25, '96.

Kettering Floss, b. Mr S. R. Langley's (late Mr W. Pain's), by owner's Great Scott II.—late owner's Elsa, Aug. 24, '96.

Lady Jane, b. Mr D. Robertson's, by owner's Glen-cady Prince—Mr J. Dick's Hyndman Mystery, Sept. 13, '97.

Ladywood Julia, b. Mr J. J. Daniel's, by Mr T. Cooke's Toff—Mr Gobbett's Clara, Feb. '96.

Lilly Agnes, b. Messrs Read and Mack's, by Lieut-Col Dean's Benham Brighteyes—Mr J. Gill's Indian Queen, Nov. 28, '96.

Maggie, b. Mr T. Orme's (late Mr W. Hobson's), by Mr J. Mills's Batley Joe—late owner's Lady Arundel, Feb. 5, '97.

Rochdale Duchess, b. Mr J. J. Johnson's, by owner's Peter—his Lady, Feb. 1, '95.

Saloon Boxer, d. Mr J. Morrison's, by owner's Boxer—his Saloon Topsy, June 13, '97.

Sneyd Samuel, d. Mr E. A. Barnett's (ped. unknown), July 1, '96.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

Bella Nita, b. Miss G. M. Elwood's (late Mrs A. Knight's), by Mrs Forder's Rollo—late owner's Crona, Oct. 9, '96.

Bonnie Punch, d. Lady M. Bulkeley's (late Miss Apple's), by General Bonnie—Cissie, Dec. 6, '94.

Daisy Bell, b. Mrs L. M. Johnson's (late Mr T. O. Fardon's), by Mr T. G. Fardon's Charlie—late owner's Floss, Dec. 2, '94.

Michael, d. Mrs L. M. Johnson's (late Miss J. Pellett's), by Mrs Jenkins's Undaunted—late owner's Chloe, Oct. 1, '93.

Princess Blennie, b. Mrs P. Lyddon-Roberts's (late Mr A. Tweedale's), by Mr Sutcliffe's Prince—late owner's Floss, April 15, '96.

Sterling, d. Mrs M. Smith's, by Mr L. Savage's Victor Wild—Mr Cary's Queenie II., Oct. 24, '96.

RUBY SPANIEL.

Scraps, d. Miss E. V. Clarke's, by Mr Freitag's Caspar—Kate, July 27, '96.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIEL.

Countess of Devon, b. Mr S. Cary's, by Mrs L. Savage's Victor Wild—owner's Queenie II., Oct. 24, '96.

KING CHARLES SPANIEL.

Mistress Prue, b. Mr A. H. Boyce's, by Mr Savory's Jum—Mr F. Vane's Winnie, Dec. 25, '96.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Mouju Sama, d. Hon Mrs McLaren-Morrison's (late Mr Allen's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Obi San, d. Mrs H. L. Allen's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Otoriko San, d. Mrs H. L. Allen's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Omimoso San, b. Mrs H. L. Allen's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Tcho Sama, b. Hon Mrs McLaren-Morrison's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Tokiwa Sama, b. Hon Mrs McLaren-Morrison's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Toyo Sama, d. Hon Mrs McLaren-Morrison's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Tuni Sama, b. Hon Mrs McLaren-Morrison's (late Miss Rees's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Whitfield Tingling, d. Mr A. Masters's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Clifton Bijou, d. Mr W. Windmill's (late Mr G. Hollis's), by late owner's Marvel—Mr Kay's Rose, April 14, '96.

Daisy Duckie, b. Mr J. C. Bailey's (late Mr Willis's), by Messrs Greenwood and Crabtree's Teddy—Mr Wilson's Rose, Aug. '97.

Demon, d. Mr W. Dexter's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Gladys, b. Mr J. Taylor's, by Mr Sutcliffe's King of Halifax—Mr Dobson's Miss, Nov. 23, '94.

Halifax Ben, d. Mr E. A. Thorpe's (late Mr E. Fleming's), by Mr G. Hollis's Halifax Marvel—late owner's Lady, June 15, '96.

Halifax Duchess, b. Mrs E. A. Thorpe's (late Mrs Canning's), by Mr G. Hollis's Halifax Marvel—late owner's Ruby, Sept. 7, '97.

Leeds Bright, d. Miss M. A. E. Holdsworth's (late Mr G. Smith's), by Mr J. J. Smith's Dickens II.—Mr W. Tompsett's Rose, May 22, '96.

Queen of Yorkshire, b. Mr F. D. Jones's, by Mr M. Walker's Fred—owner's Prancing Peggy, Sept. 7, '96.

Wangdilla, d. Mr B. Bamford's, by Messrs Walton and Beard's Ashton King—owner's Eleanor, April 22, '97.

MALTESE TERRIER.

Lady Flossie, b. Miss E. Barrow's, by Peter—Nellie, Aug. 19, '95.

TOY TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Little Lord Archie, d. Mr W. T. Tweed's, by Mr R. J. Collins's Clerkenwell Pet—owner's Rosellen, April 30, '97.

Minosika, b. Lady Lamb's (late Mr J. Cromer's), by late owner's Jim—Mr Daniel's Nell, March 25, '96.

Savoy Nell, b. Miss E. Clarke's, by Mr King's unregistered dog—his unregistered bitch, Oct. 1, '96.

CHOW CHOWS.

Cuckoo, b. Miss or Mrs Gordon's (late Lady G. Gordon's), by late owner's Peridot II.—her Pekin II., Oct. 12, '93.

Ikeymo, d. Mr G. C. Woodcock's (late Mr Phillips's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).

POMERANIANS (EXCEEDING 8 LBS.)

Birkenhead Snowball, d. Mr A. Bree's (late Mr L. Gerrachy's), (ped. unknown), May 22, '97.

Buffalo Bill, d. Mr W. Hall Walker's (late Mrs Harvey's), by Mrs Pettitt's Prairie King—Zelma of Rosella, April 2, '96.

Coniston Pop, d. Miss M. A. Coward's, by Mr J. Salterthwaite's Major—his Floss, Nov. 17, '96.

Daisy Princess, b. Mr J. Adcock's, by Mr B. Whitaker's Pride of Oakworth—Mr J. Bancroft's Flossie, July 1, '96.

Fricka, b. Mrs J. J. Steel's, by Mrs Hale's Baywater Swell—Mr Walsh's Creek Tessa, May 2, '96.

May Queen, b. Mr F. J. Morris's (late Mr P. Papworth's), by Mr J. W. Coombe's snowboy—late owner's Fairy, March 6, '95.

Merry Lassie, b. Mr J. T. Downey's, by Mr J. Duckworth's Merrybry—owner's unnamed bitch, April 22, '97.

Moorland Queenie, b. Mrs P. Foster's (late Mr J. Harvey's), by Nubian King—Mr G. Woverly's Winnie, Aug. 7, '91.

POMERANIANS (NOT EXCEEDING 8 LBS.)

Black Princess, b. Mr L. Dixon's (late Mrs M. Day's), by Mr P. Kirk's Carl—late owner's Black Pearl, Feb. 15, '97.

Contadina of Rosella, b. Miss Hamilton's (late Mr Houseman's), by Mrs Owen Swaffield's Mrs. T.—her Trappola, March 1, '96.

Cherub, b. Mrs Harcourt Clare's, by Miss D. Clare's Chocolate—owner's Peels, April 22, '97.

PUGS (FAWN).

Barnsbury Ted, d. Mrs G. Hutchins's, by Mr G. Hutchins's Barnsbury Joe—his Tottie, March 10, '97.

Countess Gina, b. Mr G. Roddick's, by Mr Proctor's Clarence—Mr W. J. Roddick's Duchess of Brighton, May 27, '96.

Countess of Sheffield, b. Miss E. M. Enderby's (late Mr Raper's), by Mr Houliker's Haughty Major—late owner's Popo—a June, '94.

Court of Sheffield, d. Miss E. M. Enderby's (late Mr Holden's), by Mr Dugdale's Wallace—late owner's Theodora, Feb. '95.

Dr. Jim, d. Mr J. Drew's, by Mr Proctor's Clarence—Mr W. J. Roddick's Duchess of Brighton, May 27, '96.

Haughty Myra, b. Mrs C. Houliker's, by owner's Haughty Major—her Haughty Marion, Nov. 7, '96.

Inglebura Toby, d. Mrs S. J. Bartlett's, by Mr G. Webb's Chummy—his Judy, March, '95.

Kettle Drum, d. Mrs R. Lowe's, by Mrs J. Orgle's Little Nig—owner's Judy, May 10, '97.

Liddesdale Major, d. Miss E. Rimmer's (late Mr J. Milligan's), by Mr W. Holdsworth's Finsbury Major—late owner's Sengul, May 9, '96.

Mick, d. Mrs Tennant's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Ranji, d. Mrs L. Howe's (late Mr Moore's), by Miss Fabian's Mite—late owner's Minnie II., Feb. 28, '97.

Sanna Kruger, b. Mrs R. C. Laity's (late Mr P. J. Brake's), by Jack the Dandy—Brentford Nell, Feb. 20, '97.

Tierney Cricket, b. Mrs T. Dunn's (late Mr W. Harris's), by Mr J. Fabian's Bentley—late owner's Topsy, Sept. 20, '96.

Victoria, b. Mr W. J. Roddick's, by Mrs Proctor's Pharaoh—owner's Duchess of Brighton, Dec. 29, '96.

PUGS (BLACK).

Ethiopia, b. Miss R. Mortival's, by owner's Nigger Pete—her Cosy II., March 20, '96.

Hendon Topsy, b. Mr W. G. Appleton's, by Mr J. Fabian's Ivanhoe, '96—owner's Hendon Tilly, '96, June 28, '97.

Nubia, b. Miss R. Mortival's, by owners Nigger Pete—her Cosy II., March 20, '96.

Professor Blackie, d. Mrs H. Pattinson's (late Mr J. Milligan's), by Mr J. Bateman's Nubley Coal—Mr A. Veitch's Lady Addison, Aug. 2, '96.

SCHIPPERKES.

Blackthorn Wick, d. Miss K. Bellamy's (late Mr Green's), by Mr J. W. Woodiwiss's Blackthorn—Mr J. Carlyle's Mirza, June 4, '97.

Boke, d. Madam Peeter's, by owner's Piton—her Nettie, March 12, '97.

Franz, d. Mr G. Henderson's, by Mr P. Peeter's, Piton—owner's Juliette, Feb. 1, '97.

Loonster, d. Mr W. Wilson's (ped. and date of birth unknown).

Prince Fritz, d. Mr W. Broadley's (late Mrs E. Finch's), by late owner's Somebody's Boy II.—her Perkie, March 18, '97.

Socrates, d. Mr L. Lloyd's (late Mr J. Jefferson's), by Mr Woodiwiss's Fritz of Spa—late owner's unknown bitch, Nov. 27, '95.

Woodland Franz, d. Mr S. Evans's, by owner's Woodland Rajah—his Woodland Rhanee, Feb. 6, '97.

Woodland Kilda (late Comely Kilda), b. Mr S. Evans's (late Mr J. Trainer's), by owner's Woodland Rajah—his Woodland Rhanee, Feb. 6, '97.

Woodland Mol, b. Mr S. Evans's, by owner's Woodland Rajah—his Woodland Rhanee, Feb. 6, '97.

Xantippe, b. Mr L. Lloyd's (late Mr W. Green's), by Franky Skipper—late owner's Fix, March 26, '96.

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FOREIGN DOGS.

Brutus, d (Dogue de Bordeaux), Mr A. C. Haslam's (late Mr A. Aaron's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 El Dub, d (Persian Greyhound), Major M. Fenwick's (late His Excellency Nachaab Pacha's), (ped. and date of birth unknown).
 Hilda, b (Persian Greyhound), Major M. Fenwick's, by owner's El Dub—his Leila, Jan. 23, '97.

TRANSFER REGISTER.

The following dogs have been transferred to new owners from August 1st to August 31st:—

BLOODHOUNDS.

Kingsbury Bobbie, from Miss Lowthorpe to Mrs M. Oliphant.
 Thundershot, '95, from Miss Macdonald to Mrs or Mrs M. A. Rowe.
 Vandal, '96, from Mr Corrance and Miss Lowthorpe to Miss M. Oliphant.

BASSET HOUNDS (SMOOTH).

Sandringham Jessamy, from H.R.H. the Princess of Wales to Mr H. A. King.
 Sandringham Jocelyn, from H.R.H. the Princess of Wales to Mr A. H. King.
 Sheba, from Mr G. Dalton to Mr W. W. M. White.

DACHSHUND.

Windle Spring, '96, from Mr R. Cooper to Mr A. A. Askwith.

DEERHOUND.

Lady Julie, '96, from Lady Auckland to Mr E. F. D. Bouth.

GREYHOUNDS.

Barton Talisman, '95, from Sir H. F. de Trafford, Bart., to Messrs Floor and Follows.
 Kirkstall Abbey, from Miss Cradock to Mrs F. Holmes.

BORZOIS.

Airy Fair Lillian, '95, from Mr P. Farrer Baynes to Miss or Mrs A. Airey.
 Bob, '95, from Mrs M. Pickering to Mr J. A. Harrison.

POINTER.

Haxly Belle, from Mr W. Gill to Mr F. Brooke.

IRISH WOLFHOUND.

Bran, from Mr G. E. Crisp to Mrs J. W. Everett.

ENGLISH SETTER.

Dash of Epworth, '94, from Mr A. M. Sharp to Mr E. Bishop.

BLACK AND TAN SETTER.

Globe Grouse, from Mr C. Watts to Mr A. Jouland.

IRISH SETTER.

Drenagh, from Mr J. G. Kennedy to Mr J. K. Milner.

RETRIEVER (FLAT-COATED).

Kestrel, from Lieut Col C. Legh to Major F. Atherley.

RETRIEVER (CURLY).

Gipsy Queen III., from Mr F. Owen to Mr A. Manby.

FIELD SPANIELS.

Elfrida, '95, b, from Mr F. W. Lewis to Mr F. W. Proutier.

Shepherdless, '96, from Mr F. W. Proutier to Mr Fred W. Lewis.

Welsh Roger, from Mr W. V. Howell Thomas to Mr J. Smith.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

Belmont Jubilee, from Mr D. H. Owen to Mr H. F. Catlow.

Belmont Vespe, '96, from Mr D. H. Owen to Mr S. Gratrix.

Belmont Vespe, '96, from Mr S. Gratrix to Mrs S. Gratrix.

Belmont Violet, from Mr D. H. Owen to Mr S. Gratrix.

Brier Bramble, '95, from Mr G. Thoreld to Mr W. H. Hargreaves.

Brookhurst Domino, '95, from Mr T. H. Harrison to Rev F. W. de Castro.

Backhurst Venture, '97, from T. H. Harrison to Dr Brayne.

Dartmoor Gripper, '94, from Mr A. Damorell to Mr J. N. Nicholls.

Perseverance, from Mrs E. L. Stringer to Mr G. Raper.

Reservoir, from Mr E. S. Fellows to Mr B. M. S. S. Payne.

Rowton Pitcher, from Mr F. Mansel to Mr R. W. Bradford.

Stardens Mischief, '96, from Mr D. Farmer to Mr J. J. Pim.

Tommy's Vanity, from Mr T. T. Shorthouse to Mr W. Newaan.

Venus de Vere, from Mr J. C. Bicker Caarten to Mr T. H. Harrison.

FOX TERRIERS (ROUGH).

Charlton Bangle, from Mr S. Castle to Mrs A. Morrison.

Pharmacist, from Mr C. McNeill to Mr G. Welch.

Saltcote Nailer, from Mr R. Wilkinson to Mr E. Welburn.

Saltcote Nailer, from Mr E. Welburn to Mr H. Holmes.

Young Valuer, '95, from Major Johnston to Mr F. H. Prior.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Bolton Woods Bgtrodger, from Mr S. Wilson to Mr P. A. Boyle.

Boughton Nettle, '94, from Mr G. Bartley to Mr J. A. Ireland.

Falcon, from Mr E. H. Sikes to Mr R. Langton.

Gilda, from Dr H. Twamley to Mr M. M. Little.

Gold King, '96, from Mr J. Lowe to Mr T. G. Honer.

Happy Jack, '96, from Mr C. H. Christ to Mr E. J. Read.

Hasty Girl, from Mr J. Foreman to Mr D. F. Wright.

Sidar, '96, from Mr G. Allen to Mr T. Bassett.

Texture, from Mr T. Wallace to Mr R. Langton.

Wandering Boy, from Mr J. Glover to Mr S. Parves.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Wensum Banger, from Mr R. G. Steward to Mr J. Daubney.

Wooddale Cottier, '96, from Mr E. C. R. Goff to Mr W. Etheridge.

WELSH TERRIER.

Vagabond, '96, from Mr H. Chadwick to Mr H. Morton.

OLD ENGLISH TERRIER.

Curious Abel, '95, from Mr J. Bretherton to Mr T. H. Thorpeby.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.

Ainaty Myrtle, from Mr G. F. Hampson to Mr J. W. Smith.

Clovelly Rose, '96, from Mr J. Pengilly to Mr and Mrs Geo. Weston.

SKYE TERRIER.

MacDuff II., from Miss Moseley to Mr D. Smith.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Llwyn Jester, from Mrs R. M. Jones Parry to Mr T. P. Jones Parry.

Marco, '95, from Mr W. Alston to Mr R. Greyson.

Maraden Rush, '96, from Mr J. Mitchell to Mr E. Mills.

Turcophone, from Mr T. Blythe to Mrs Banks.

BULLDOGS.

Bayrhym, from Mr S. Woodliss to Mr G. W. Richards.

Bayrhym, from Mr G. W. Richards to Mr C. L. Rogers.

Bowden Horatius, from Mr E. J. Fowler to Capt Huleatt.

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Colonel North, '95, from Mr W. E. Hurston to Mr J. A. Wallin.
Hitcham Queen, from Mr J. Hall to Mr T. H. Brassey.
Kelvin Prince, from Mr W. Mackintosh to Mr J. Wilson.
Kilburn Barrister, from Mr Schlaferman to Mr C. F. C. Clarke.
Lord Addy, from Mr Ellis to Mr R. H. Monkhouse.
Matador (The), from Mr R. F. Munkley to Mr W. Silgram.
Pet of the Fancy, from Mr E. J. Fowler to Mr D. E. Buckley.
Salesman, from Mr W. Hall to Mrs Large.
Squeezums, '94, from Mr T. Cave to Mr H. Schlaferman.

MASTIFF.

Pretty Correct, '95, from Mr A. W. Lucas to Mr W. Mackinson.

GREAT DANES.

Northern Queen, from Mr F. M. Allanson to Mr W. H. Boyes.
Vera of Redgrave, from Mrs H. L. Horsfall to Mr T. D. Fletcher.

ST. BERNARDS (ROUGH).

Local Member, '95, from Mr Barwell to Mr F. G. Dick.
Primrose Prince, from Mr W. Magson to Mr F. Apie.
Royal Scott, '95, from Mr C. S. Pitt to Mr F. G. Dick.

ST. BERNARD (SMOOTH).

Lady Dalley, '95, from Mr E. Holt to Mr F. Muller Gossen.

COLLIES (ROUGH).

Clivebrook Ralph, from Mr W. H. Day to Mr W. R. Laing.
Emerald Madge, from Mr C. Pearson to Miss F. Haslam.
Humber Flossie, from Mr J. Haworth to Mr D. J. Capell.
Lady Clarissa, from Mr A. Sloan to Mr J. B. Mulden.
Marston Marmoset, from Rev F. Cooper to Mr T. S. Tilley.
Northland Gem, '96, from Mr S. Reid to Mr W. Whiteside.
Oakfield Grace, from Mr M. Smith to Mr A. Rushworth.
Olymount Trix, '94, from Messrs W. and F. C. Tomax to Mr J. Dewey.
Raider (The), from Mr W. McGill to Mr F. O'Hanlon.
Tarpoley, from Mr C. Smith to Mr G. Stallcross.

SHEEPDOG (OLD ENGLISH).

Lord Windsor, from Mr Sims to Mr W. T. S. Tilley.

POODLES.

Bizarre, from Mr J. Taylor to Mrs F. Taylor.
Black Satin B., '95, from Mrs R. Long to Miss or Mrs C. A. Hame Long.

BULL TERRIERS.

Brentford Judy, from Mr E. W. Cureton to Mr H. Tuke.
Gree-head Modesty, from Mr G. Drabble to Mr F. Sowier.
Vivacity, from Mr G. Goddard to Messrs Goddard and Hann.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIER.

Lady Superior, from Mrs J. E. Walsh to Messrs. J. M. and H. W. Cheadle.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER.

Staley Fly, from Mr J. T. Wade to Mr W. Larner.

BLENHEIM SPANIEL.

Colonel Osborne, from Mrs H. A. Hicker to Mr H. A. Hucker.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Napier, from Mr G. Jennings to Miss M. Machin.
Star of Lancashire, '95, from Mr J. B. Loech to Mr A. Clarke.

TOY TERRIER (SMOOTH).

Princess Pukohontas, '94, from Mr A. George to Mr E. E. Vickers.

CHOW CHOWS.

Wang Hi, '94, from Mr R. Sprengel to Mr R. M. Stansfeld.
Ya'u, '96, from Miss C. Grey to Mr R. M. Stansfeld.

FOMERIAN (TOY).

Harlequin Ike Mo, from Mrs Holdsworth to Mrs S. Wilson.

PUGS (FAWN).

Dame Durdle, '95, from Mrs M. Buckler to Mrs A. Hannay.

Dormouse, '95, from Mrs Buckler to Mrs A. Hannay.

SCHIPPERKES.

Comely Kilda, from Mr J. Trainor to Mrs S. Evans.
Krager, '95, from Mr J. Humphrey to Mr E. Durand.

Pit de Tenbosch, '96, from Mr Vandenaebel to Mrs J. Skewes-Cox.

CORRECTIONS.

The name of dam of the Irish Terrier Her Majesty, should be The Shop Girl, not Nell, as registered.

The date of birth of the Beagle, Wobbler, '95, should be Nov. '94, not Nov., '95, as registered.

The sire of Smooth Fox Terrier, Dartmoor Vivid, should be Sturdens Jock, not Jack, as stated in No. 239.

The late owner's name of Bloodhound, Solon, should be the late Mrs E. Cunliffe Lee, not Mr J. E. Lee, as stated in *Kenel Gazette*, No. 269.

The name of the Smooth Fox Terrier is Erech Snowdrift, her sire Erech Doctor, and dam Erech Pio, not Crechl, as stated in *Kenel Gazette*, No. 238.

The names of the owner and late owner of the Wire Haired Fox Terrier bitch, Mearns Choice, were omitted in No. 268 *Kenel Gazette*; it should be Mr W. J. C. Reed, and the late owner Mr J. J. Pim.

The owner of Limefield Rattler, sire of Mr Pim's Wire Haired Fox Terrier, Prince Patrick, is Mr W. J. C. Reed, not Mr Rhodes, as stated in No. 268 of *Kenel Gazette*. The owner of Auchincruie Lyalla, the dam, is also Mr W. J. C. Reed.

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- 1895, Second (Open) Birmingham.
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(K.C.S.B. 32,999).

The Champion of sires, still sires winner with the very best heads in the Fancy, with good coats, legs and feet; will shortly be withdrawn from stud.

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(K.C.S.B. 20,501).

Sire of Lady Maria. First, 2nd and medal, Birkenhead; 3rd, Pwllheli; 1st and 2nd, Portsmouth; 1st Llanrwst, &c., &c., and many other good ones. Will shortly be withdrawn from stud.

AP THOMAS II.

By Ap Thomas ex Lady Jane Miner, K.C.S.B. (23,903), ex Lady Hope, by Cymro Dwr II., the best bred dog; also the best Welsh Terrier before the public; head, eyes, and ears are perfect, with good round bone and good coat. At stud after Birmingham Show, where he can be seen.
Apply, Mr. W. C. ROBERTS, Dol Hyfryd, Llan-udno.

AIREDALE TERRIER.**AIREDALE TERRIER.****HARFORD '95,**

Rustic Rattler (32,977) ex Donah (41,838).

The property of Dr. WHITE, 28, South Park Hill, S. Croydon (close to station).
About the largest-boned and strongest-faced dog of the breed; prominently placed by all judges. Though somewhat light in tan, gets puppies of a good dark colour. Is a true Terrier. Strongly recommended for light-bone racy bitches.
Stud fee, £1 ls.

BULL DOGS.**BULL DOGS AT STUD.**

The property of and bred by Mr. J. S. Tybus-Sellon.

DONAX.

By Champion Dockleaf out of Donna Disdain, by Don Pedro. Fee, £5 5s.

DACOTT.

By Dandelion out of Dolores Disdain (litter sister to Donax). Fee £4 4s.

DENVER.

By Donax out of Decima Disdain (sister, later litter, to Champion Dockleaf). Fee, £3 3s.

DUBBO.

By Champion Dimbleola, out of Daisy Disdain, by Champion Dockleaf.
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For Stud Cards, Service, and all particulars, apply to the Head Kennelmen, Chas. Garrett, The Dairy, The Common, Wimbledon. 200

PRIZE BULLDOG AT STUD.**REGENT STREET PRINCE**

(By Sheffield Barry ex Hackney Gipsy).

One of the best young Dogs of the day; he is Litter Brother to Quercus Street, and both having figured well in the prize list at the leading shows, it speaks well of the quality of his breed. He has taken 15 Firsts, including 2 Firsts and the 20-Guinea Berry Cup at the Crystal Palace K.C. Show, and numerous other prizes.

Press opinions:—*Stock-keeper* says:—"Regent Street Prince has a good head, and stands well as a Bulldog should."

Field:—"Regent Street Prince excels in character, but requires time to furnish."

Fee, Four Guineas; and to members of the Bul. Dog Club and S. L. Bull Dog Club, Three Guineas.

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BULL DOGS AT STUD.**MASTER JOHN BULL.**

One of the grandest little Bulldogs under 45lb. ever seen, possessing a very large head, heavy wrinkle, deep stop, with beautiful eyes, set wide apart, very short face, perfect ears, short body, grand roach back, short crew tail; his shoulders are simply perfect, and stand remarkably wide, is very low to the ground, with beautiful-shaped arms and big bone. His pedigree shows at a glance this dog to be full of the famous Crib blood, through Lion Seeker and Foretops, his dam being a daughter of the celebrated Reeve's Crib. This alone should be sufficient to thoroughly recommend him to breeders; already sire to some very promising puppies.

Stock-keeper.—"Master John Bull, a grand little dog, short roach back, big ribs, low to the ground, very wide in chest, and well out at shoulders, with beautifully-shaped forelegs."

Licensed Vets' Gazette.—"Master John Bull we commend to those who consider Facey Romford to have a good body, to put him alongside this little chap and weep."

Kenel Gazette.—"Master John Bull, the dog is a perfect little model, and positively a treat for any connoisseur to gaze upon."
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WOODCOTE DON.

By Donax ex Ceres, by Guido ex Margaret Catchpole.

A very heavy-boned, low-legged, powerful youngster, with heavy wrinkle; he resembles his sire, and is an exceptionally healthy dog.

WOODCOTE DICK.

by Don Alexis ex Queen of Spades, by Dandelion ex Hilda, by Champion His Lordship. This dog probably possesses the largest skull, widest and deepest muzzle, and heaviest bone of any I've out, low to ground, heavy wrinkle, and an immense wide underjaw. He has the much-sought-for Dandelion blood both sides of pedigree.

Both these dogs are certain stock-getters, and under two years old. They get vigorous, healthy stock (different to the worked-to-death stud dogs). For a limited period I will accept one guinea fee.

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Winner of 40 Prizes and Specials in 1896. Combines the blood of Monarch, Band Or, Don Pedro and Dunster Lad. Sure stock getter; whelped September 30th, 1894.
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Born April 16th, 1896.

Wellesbourne Coursellor. Wellesbourne Beauty

Ch. Southport Wellesbourne Edgerton Ryland Perfection. Christabel. Marvel. Jenny.

Ch. Christopher.

He is the best young dog of the year, a large golden saddle-and-white, with one of the longest, cleanest chiselled heads on the bench, beautiful small ears and ear carriage, lovely dense coat, and plenty of bone, rure legs and feet and full of quality all round; winner of numerous 1sts and special at Liverpool, Leicester, Crufts, and 25 guinea challenge cup last Southport C.C. Show.

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Fee, £7 7s. to a limited number.
Stud cards on application. Photos, 1s. each.
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Station, Egham, I.S.W.Ry.

HAMPSTEAD STUD COLLIE.**BALLALAN, '95,**

Sire, Ormskirk Palmbeaver. Dam, Hildegarde II.

He is large in size and most attractively marked, with an immense coat, long head, flat skull, well-carried ears, good legs and feet. Winner of numerous firsts, including Crufts, St. Pancras, Brixton, &c., and 2nd, Collie Club, 1897. See Press reports.

Stud fee, £1 ls. (for the present).

Apply, H. D. BATES, 23, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.

CARDIFF STUD COLLIES.

The well-known Stud Rough Sable-and-White Collie

SEFTON CIGAR.

Cigar is a big winner, and as a stud dog is siring some grand stock, which includes many noted winners. He is most attractively marked, marvellously big, with rare bone, good head, with ears and tail perfectly carried; his coat, legs, feet, &c., are perfection.

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The sensation of the year, winning 35 prizes and 2 cups at eight Shows (only times shown). The *Stock-keeper*, January 17th, 1895, says:—"Manx Bruce, the best puppy we have seen for some time, to-day he won all he could, including Cup for Best Dog in the Show, any breed; he is improving daily, and when fully furnished will trouble the best we have ever here. He has a grand long level head, well chiselled, with ears well set on and carried correctly, good body, legs, feet, and tail, with plenty of size."

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Near London.

Highest breeding. No better sires. Winners of many 1sts and Specials.

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Fee, £2 2s.

Own brother to Portington Bar None.
Stud Cards from REV. HANS F. HAMILTON, Woodmansterne, Epsom.

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1st Prize Birmingham Show, 1894.
"Good in coat, colour and bone."—*Kenel Gazette* December, 1894.
Fee, Two Guineas.
Mr. A. D. MILSON, Hither Brome, Lapworth, Warwickshire.

BLLENHEIM SPANIELS.**BLLENHEIM SPANIEL AT STUD.****CONQUERING HERO**

(35173).
Sire, Hiawatha; dam, Miss Mona, 30,169.
Grandsire, King Stormy of Homerton, 30,160 grand-dam, Tossie.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIEL AT STUD.**NORWOOD TINKER.**

Sire, Conquering Hero, 35,173; dam, Norwood Gipsy, 35,205.
Grandsire, General Grant; grand-dam, Marguerite.
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Five minutes' walk from Beverley Station. 200

SCHIPPERKE.**STUD-SCHIPPERKE.**

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For bitches short of the above qualities he stands unrivalled.
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TESTIMONIALS.

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I have given your food a good trial and think it excellent and so do my dogs; in fact I have no hesitation that in my opinion it is a long way the best of the many Hound Foods I have tried.
Sincerely yours,
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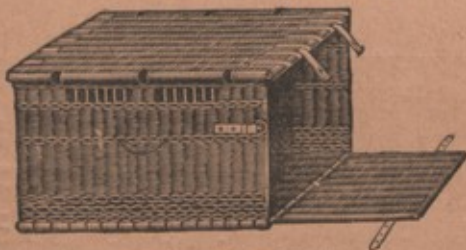
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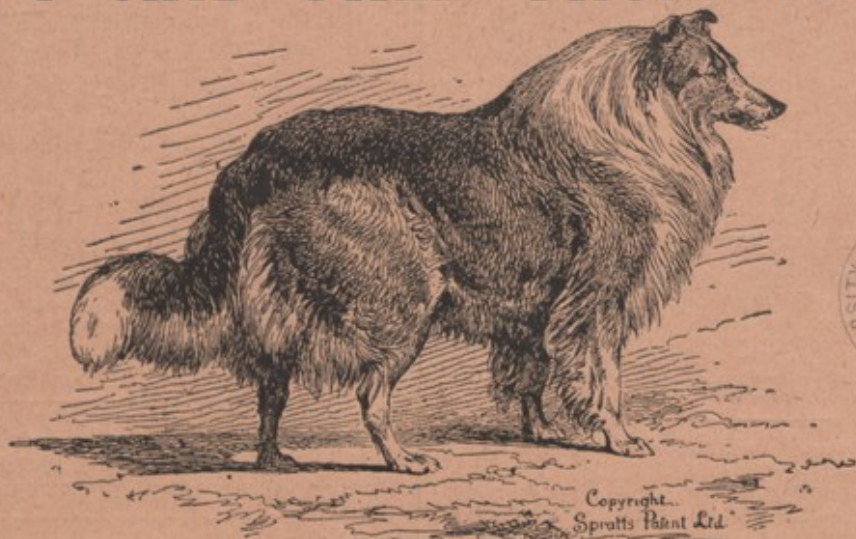
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A Non-Poisonous Soap. Invaluable for Preparing the Coat for Exhibition.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Tablets. Per Box of three 6d. Tablets, post paid, 1/9. or three 1s. Tablets, post paid, 3/3.

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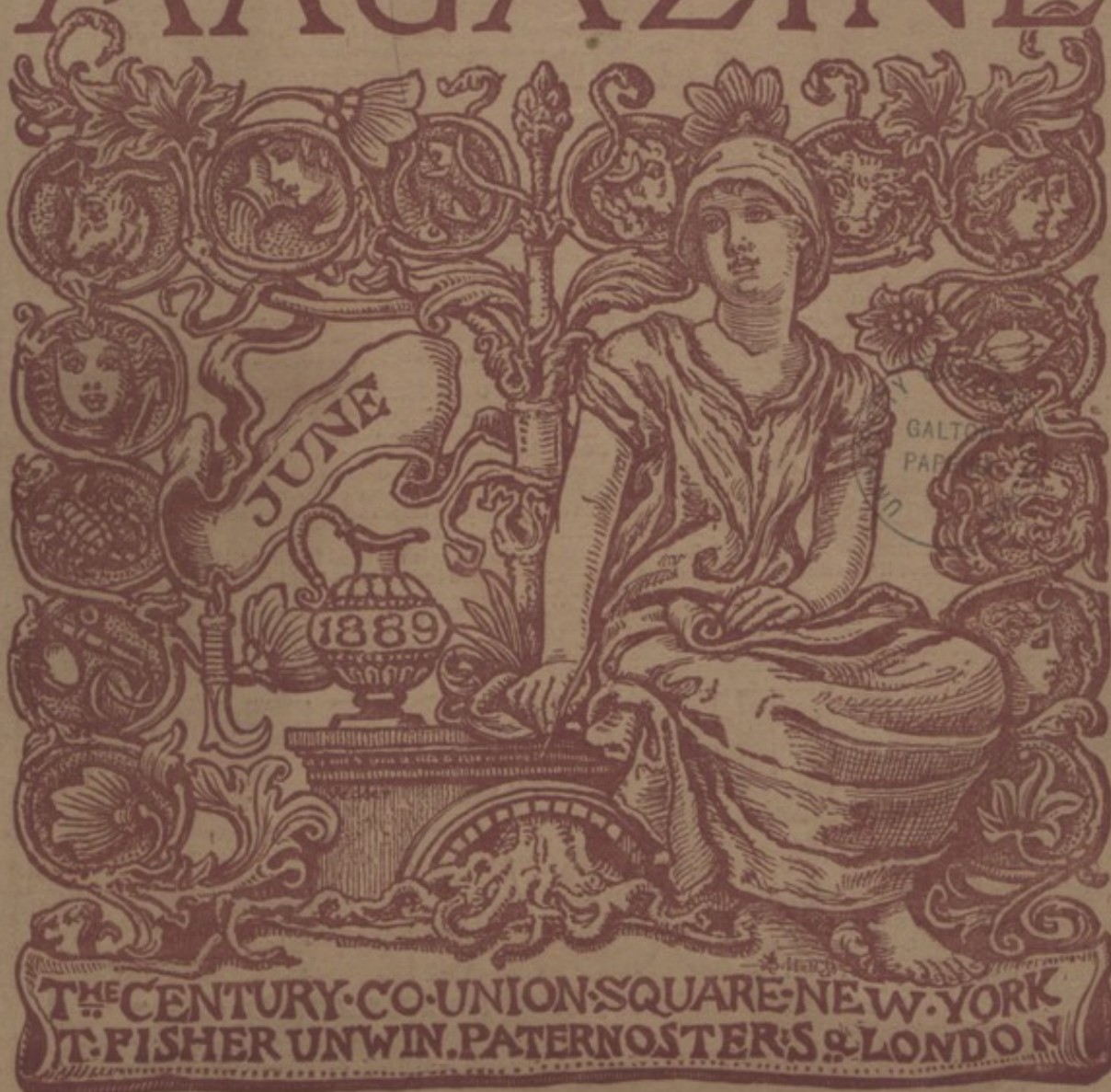
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F. Galton
PRICE 1s. 4d.

F. 4r
JUNE, 1889.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE



THE CENTURY CO. UNION SQUARE NEW YORK
T. FISHER UNWIN. PATERNOSTERS & LONDON

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"When ENO'S SALT betimes you take,
No waste of this elixir make;
But drain the dregs, and lick the cup
Of this the perfect pick-me-up."

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Shall steal our pleasures too,
ENO'S FRUIT SALT will prove our stay,
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LEAVES NO SMELL.

For the Contents of this Number see second page from back of Plate. "The Century" Advertiser.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

"THE CENTURY" ADVERTISER, JUNE, 1889.

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It keeps the Skin **COOL & REFRESHED** *in the* **HOTTEST WEATHER.**

Entirely Removes and Prevents all Sunburn, Redness,
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MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES



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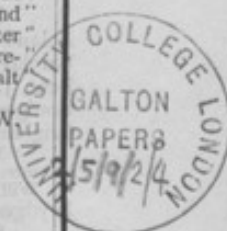
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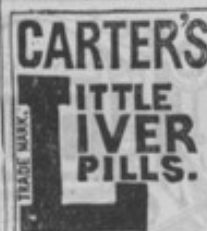
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" No. 8	5,000	16,520	3,366 0 4	8,366 0 4
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The Bonuses, added to the sums assured by the eight offices referred to, ranged from 60½ per cent. to as low as 9½ per cent. upon the Premiums received; whereas, in the case of the "PROVIDENT," the Bonus was actually as high as 89½ per cent. upon Premiums received.

This is powerful evidence of the advantage and superiority of the **Bonus System** as adopted by the "PROVIDENT," as well as a proof of the uninterrupted prosperity the Office has enjoyed for upwards of three-quarters of a century.

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Under this system, **one-half the Premium only** is payable during the first 5, 7, or 10 years, at the option of the Assured; the other half-premium remains a charge against the Policy, bearing 5 per cent. interest.

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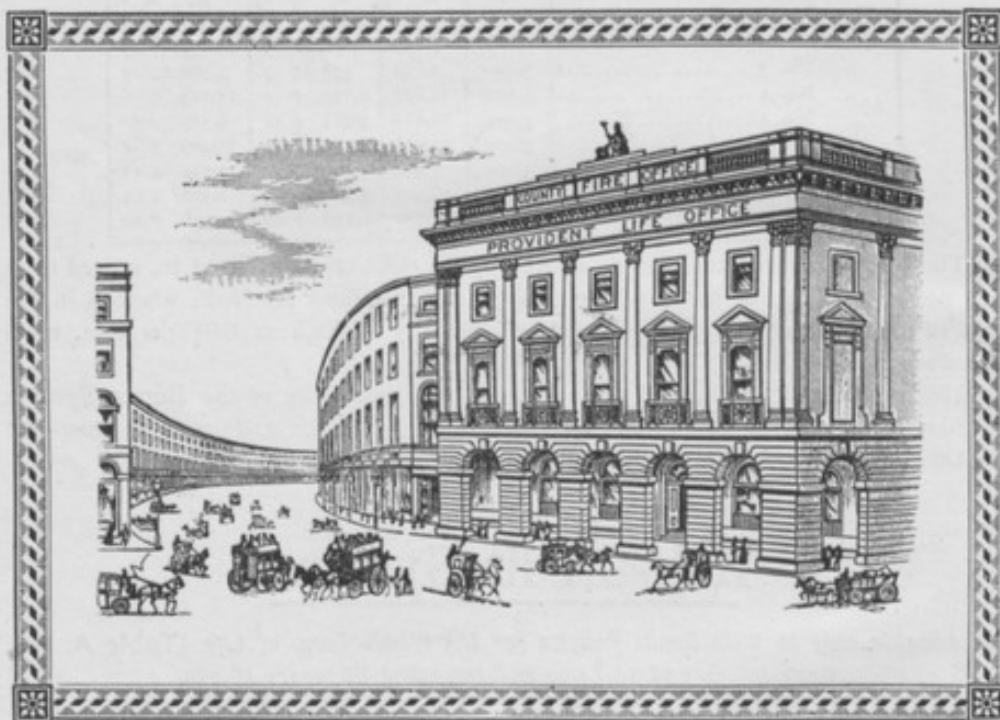
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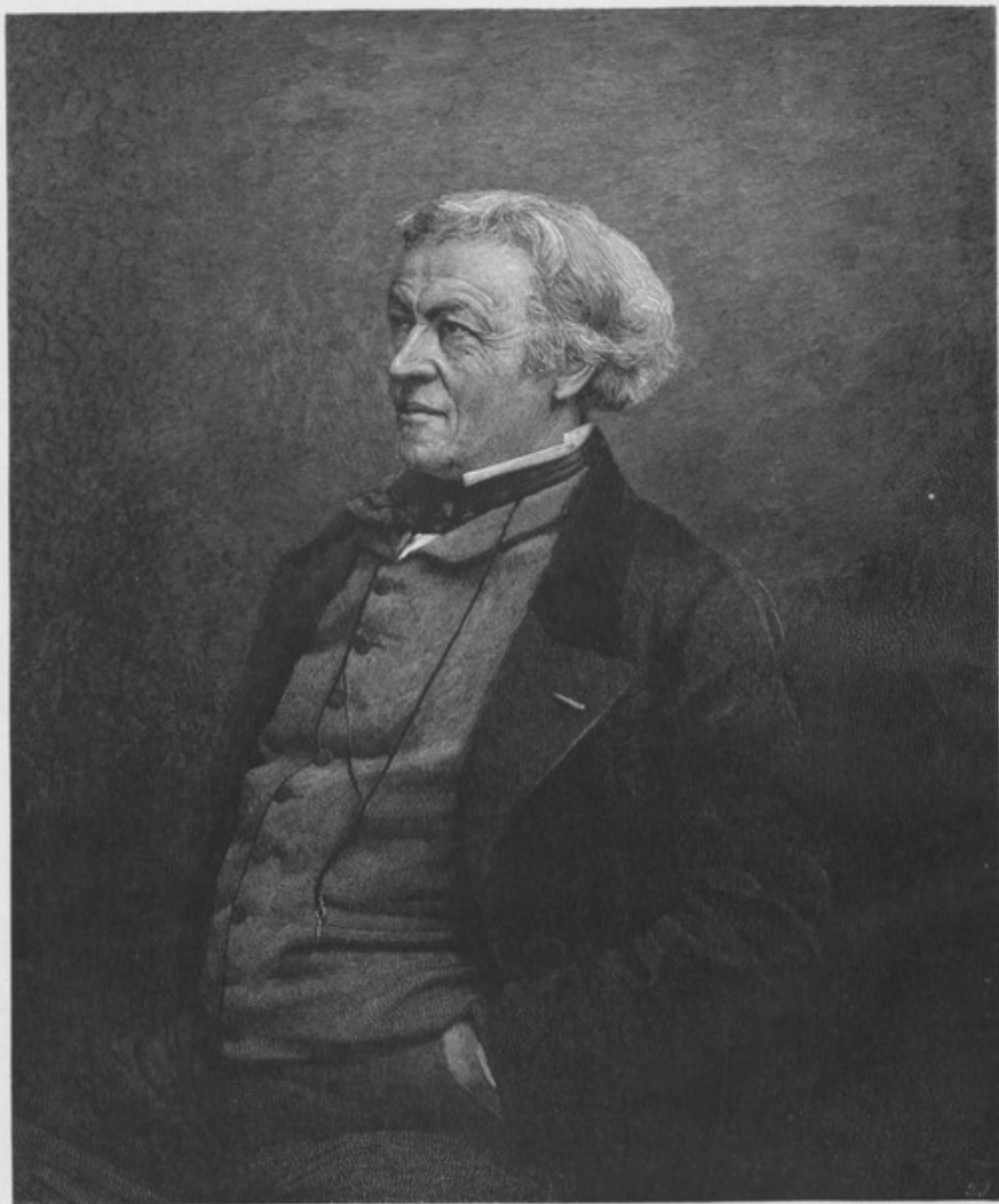
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C. Corot

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No. 2.

THE CONVICT MINES OF KARA.



IN the vast sub-arctic wilderness of the Trans-Baikal (By-kal'), nearly 5000 miles by road from St. Petersburg and more than 1000 miles from the coast of the Pacific, in a dreary, lonely valley between two lateral spurs of the Yablonoi (Yah'blo-noy) Mountains, there is a little chain of log prisons, gold placers, and convict settlements, known to the Russian public as the mines of Kara (Kah-rah'). When, in your morning papers, you read a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that such and such "Nihilists" have been tried, found guilty, and condemned to death, but that the Tsar has been pleased to commute their sentence to penal servitude in the mines, it is to the mines of Kara that reference is made. I purpose to describe, in the form of a simple personal narrative, a visit that we made to these mines in the late fall and early winter of 1885, and to set forth, as fully as space will permit, the results of our attempt to investigate the condition of the Kara prisons and to obtain trustworthy information concerning the life of the political prisoners. The subject is one of more than ordinary magnitude, and I shall be prevented by space limitations from dealing with it upon a scale commensurate with its importance; but I can draw, perhaps, a rough outline sketch of an East Siberian convict establishment, and give the reader an idea of what is meant in Russia by "Katorga" (Kat'or-gah), or penal servitude.¹

The mines of Kara are distant from Chita (Che'tah), the capital of the Trans-Baikal, about 300 miles; but for more than 200 miles the traveler in approaching them follows a fairly good post road, which runs at first through the valley of the Ingoda (In-go-dah') and then along the northern or left bank of the Shilka (Shil'ka) River, one of the principal tributaries of the Amur (Am-moor'). At a small town called Stretinsk (Stray'tinsk), where the Shilka first becomes navigable, this post road abruptly ends, and beyond that point communication with the Kara penal settlements is maintained by boats in summer and by sledges drawn over the ice in winter. For two or three weeks in autumn, while the ice is forming, and for a somewhat shorter period in the spring, after the river breaks up, the Kara mines are virtually isolated from all the rest of the world, and can be reached only by a difficult and dangerous bridle path, which runs for a distance of seventy or eighty miles, parallel with the river, across a series of steep and generally forest-clad mountain ridges. We hoped to reach Stretinsk in time to descend the Shilka to the Kara River in a boat; and when we left Chita, on Saturday, October 24, there seemed to be every probability that we should succeed in so doing. The weather, however, turned suddenly colder; snow fell to a depth of an inch and a half or two inches; and Wednesday morning, when we alighted from our telega (te-lay'ga) on the northern bank of the Shilka opposite Stretinsk, winter had set in with great severity. The mercury in our thermometer indicated zero (Fahr.); our fur coats and the bodies of our horses were white with frost;

¹ "Katorga" is a corrupted form of the Greek word *κατέργον*, "a galley," and it points to the fact that in Russia, as in many other European countries, the

galleys were once manned by hard-labor convicts. The word is now used to designate penal servitude in the Siberian factories or mines.

and the broad, rapid current of the Shilka was so choked with masses of heavy ice as to be almost, if not quite, impassable. A large open skiff was making a perilous attempt to cross from Stretinsk to our side of the river, and a dozen or more peasants, who stood shivering around a small camp-fire on the beach, were waiting for it, with the hope that it would come safely to land and that the ferrymen might be persuaded to make a return trip with passengers. After watching for a quarter of an hour the struggles of this boat with the ice, Mr. Frost and I decided that it would be hazardous to attempt, in an open skiff, the passage of a rapid and ice-choked river half a mile wide, even if the boatmen were willing to take us; and we therefore sought shelter in the small log house of a young Russian peasant named Zablikoff (Zab'lee-koff), who good-humoredly consented to give us a night's lodging provided we had no objection to sleeping on the floor with the members of his family. We were too much exhausted and too nearly frozen to object to anything; and as for sleeping on the floor, we had become so accustomed

possibility of reaching the Kara mines at that season of the year by an overland journey across the mountains.

Descending the river in a boat was manifestly impracticable on account of the great quantity of running ice; we could not waste two or three weeks in inaction, and the horseback ride to the mines over the mountains seemed to be the only feasible alternative. There were, on our side of the river, a few horses that Zablikoff thought might be hired; but they belonged to a merchant who lived in Stretinsk, and in order to get permission to use them, as well as to obtain the necessary saddles and equipments and secure the services of a guide, it would be necessary to cross the Shilka to the town. This, in the existing condition of the river, was a somewhat perilous undertaking; but Zablikoff offered to accompany me with two or three of his men, and early Thursday morning we carried his light, open skiff down to the beach for the purpose of making the attempt. The weather had moderated a little, but it was still very cold; the river had become an almost continuous

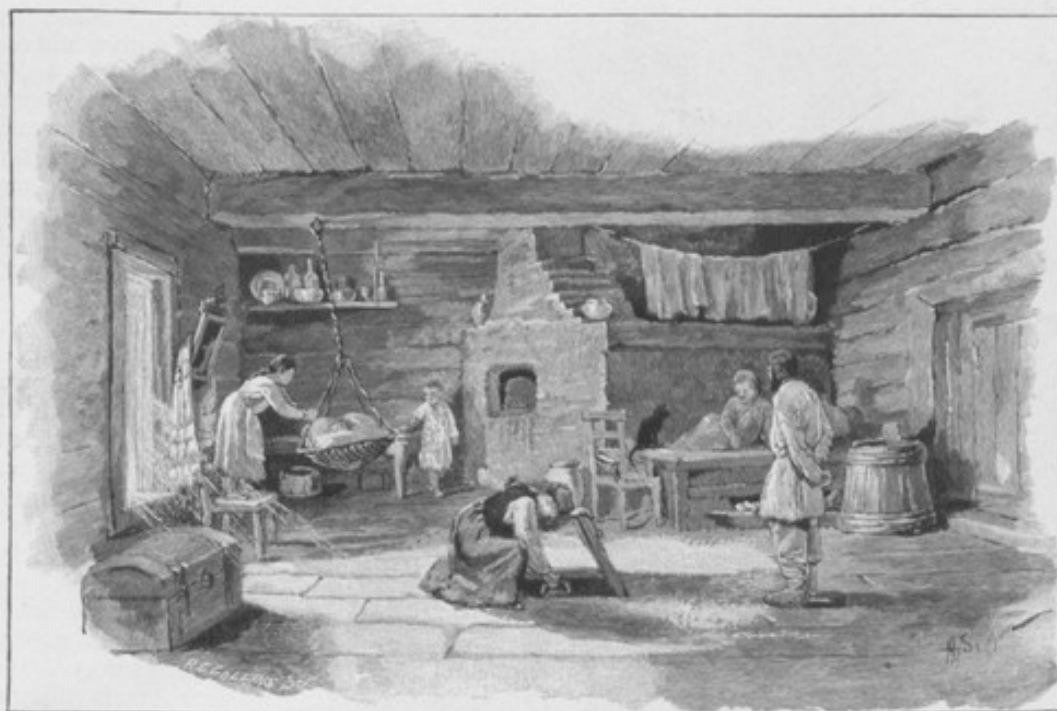


THE SHILKA RIVER AND THE TOWN OF STRETINSK.

to it that we should have felt out of place if we had tried to sleep anywhere else. We therefore had our baggage transported to Zablikoff's house, and in half an hour were comfortably drinking tea in the first decently clean room we had seen since leaving Nerchinsk (Ner'chinsk).

We devoted most of the remainder of the day to a discussion of our situation and of the

field of swiftly moving ice, intersected by narrow lanes of black open water, and a belt of fixed ice extended from the shore a distance of forty or fifty yards, becoming thinner and thinner as it approached the water's edge. Out over this treacherous surface we cautiously pushed our skiff, holding ourselves in readiness to spring into it quickly all together at the in-

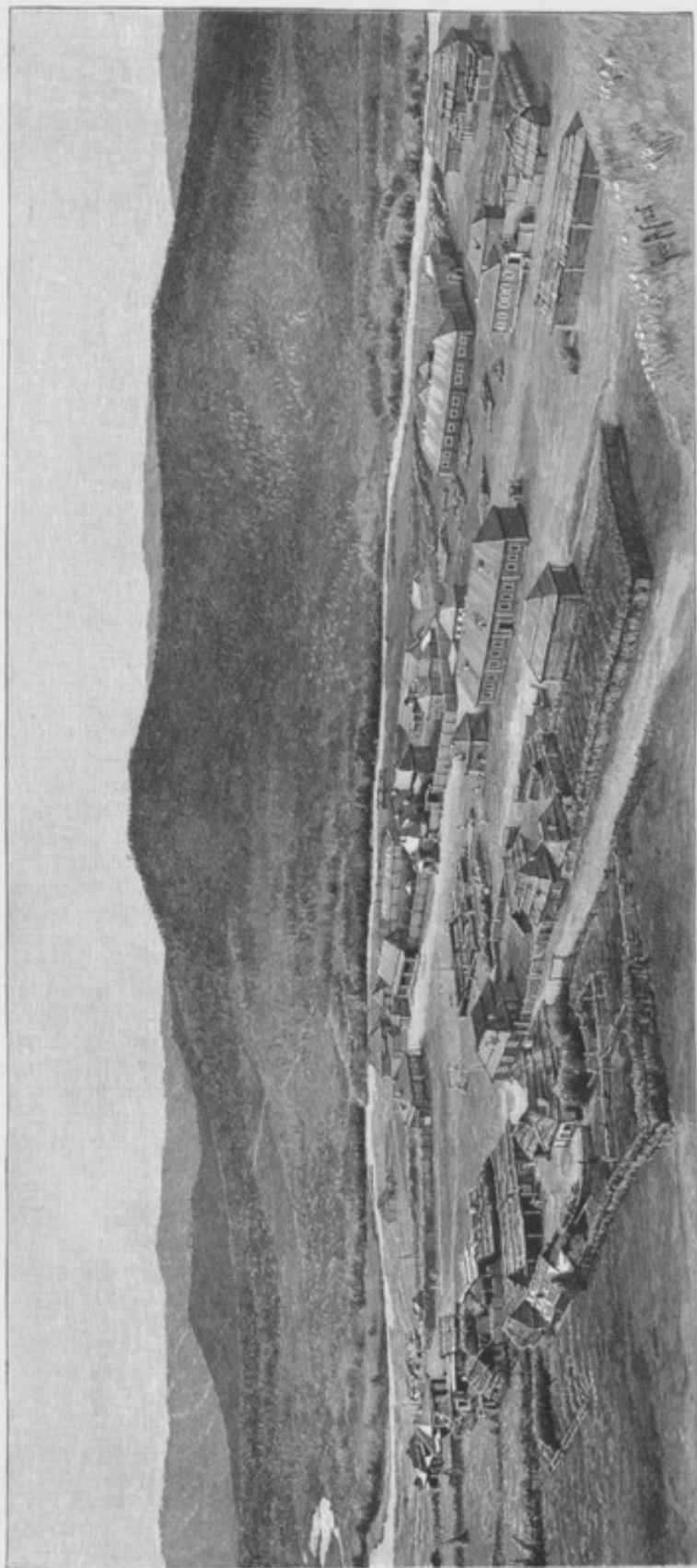


LIVING-ROOM OF RUSSIAN PEASANT'S HOUSE AT UST KARA.

stant when the ice should give way under our feet. Four or five yards from the black, eddying current the ice yielded, we felt a sudden sinking sensation, and then, with a great confused crash we went into the water, Zablikoff shouting excitedly, "Now! Into the boat!" The skiff gave a deep roll, first to one side and then to the other, as we all sprung into it; but fortunately it did not capsize, and in another moment we were whirled away and swept rapidly downstream amid huge grinding ice-tables, which we fended off, as well as we could, with oars and boat-hooks. As soon as the first excitement of the launch was over, two of the men settled down to steady rowing, while Zablikoff, boat-hook in hand, stood in the bow as pilot and guided our frail craft through the narrow lanes of water between the swiftly running ice-floes. We were carried downstream about half a mile before we could reach the opposite shore, and when we did reach it the making of a landing on the thin, treacherous edge of the fast ice proved to be a more difficult and dangerous task than even the launching of the skiff. Three or four times while we were clinging with boat-hooks to the crumbling edge of the ice-foot I thought we should certainly be crushed or capsized by the huge white fields and tables that came grinding down upon us from above; but we finally broke our way into the stationary ice-belt far enough to get shelter. Zablikoff sprung out upon a hummock and made fast a line, and after being immersed in the freezing water up to my hips

as the result of an awkward jump, I gained a footing upon ice that was firm enough to sustain my weight. The weather was so cold that getting wet was a serious matter; and leaving Zablikoff and the men to pull out the boat, I started at a brisk run for the town and took refuge in the first shop I could find. After drying and warming myself I sent a telegram to Mr. Wurts, the Secretary of the United States legation in St. Petersburg, to apprise him of our whereabouts; found the owner of the horses and made a bargain with him for transportation to the first peasant village down the river in the direction of the mines; hired an old guide named Nikifer (Ne-ke'fer); procured the necessary saddles and equipments, and late in the afternoon made, without accident, the perilous return trip across the river to Zablikoff's house.

As early as possible on Friday we saddled our horses and set out for the mines, taking with us nothing except our blanket rolls and note-books, a bag of provisions, the camera, and about a dozen dry plates. The weather had again moderated and our thermometer indicated a temperature of eighteen degrees above zero; but the sky was dark and threatening, a light snow was falling, and as we rode up on the summit of the first high ridge and looked ahead into the wild, lonely mountainous region that we were to traverse, I felt a momentary sinking of the heart. I was still weak from my sickness in Troitskosavsk (Troy-its-kosavsk'), winter had set in, and I feared that



CENTRAL PART OF THE PENAL SETTLEMENT, KNOWN AS THE KARA LOWER DIGGINGS.

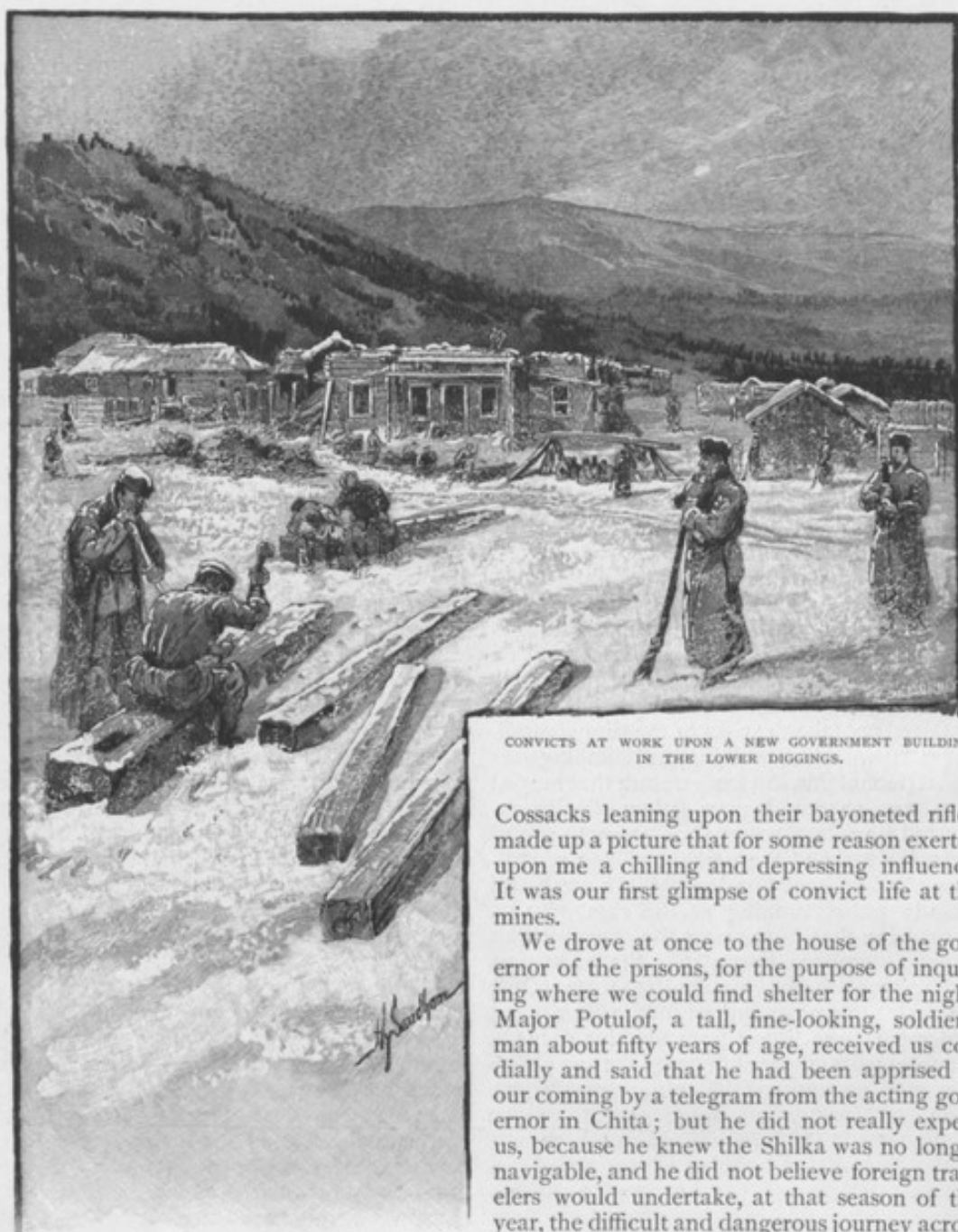
my slender stock of reserve strength would not carry me through a ride of eighty miles on horseback over such a trail as this was represented to be. Moreover, our winter equipment was scanty and not at all adapted to such a journey. Presuming that we should be able to descend the Shilka in a boat, we had not provided ourselves with fur sleeping-bags; our sheepskin overcoats were not long enough to protect our knees; we had not been able to obtain fur hoods; and our felt boots were so large and heavy that they would not go into our stirrups, and we were forced either to ride without them or to dispense with the support that the stirrups might afford. Fortunately the trail that we followed was at first fairly good, the weather was not very cold, and we succeeded in making a distance of twenty miles without a great deal of suffering. We stopped for the night in a small log village called Lomi (Lo'me), on the bank of the Shilka, slept on the floor of a peasant's house, in the same room with two adults and five children, and Saturday morning, after a breakfast of tea, black bread, and cold fish-pie, resumed our journey with fresh horses and a new guide. The weather had cleared off cold during the night, and our thermometer, when we climbed into our saddles, indicated a temperature of eight degrees below zero. The bodies of the horses were white and shaggy with frost, icicles hung

from their nostrils, and they seemed as impatient to get away as we were. With our departure from Lomi began the really difficult part of our journey. The trail ran in a tortuous course across a wilderness of rugged mountains, sometimes making long détours to the northward to avoid deep or precipitous ravines; sometimes climbing in zigzags the steep sides of huge transverse ridges; and occasionally coming out upon narrow shelf-like cornices of rock, high above the dark, ice-laden waters of the Shilka, where a slip or stumble of our horses would unquestionably put an end to our Siberian investigations. That we did not meet with any accident in the course of this ride to Kara seems to me a remarkable evidence of good luck. Our horses were unshod, and the trail in many places was covered with ice formed by the overflow and freezing of water from mountain springs, then hidden by a thin sheet of snow, so that it was impossible to determine from the most careful inspection of a steep and dangerous descent whether or not it would afford secure foothold for our horses. Throughout Saturday and Sunday we walked most of the time; partly because we were too nearly frozen to sit in the saddle, and partly because we dared not take the risks of the slippery trail. Three days of riding, walking, and climbing over rugged mountains, in a temperature that ranged from zero to ten degrees below, finally exhausted my last reserve of strength; and when we reached the peasant village of Shilkina at a late hour Sunday night, a weak and thready pulse, running at the rate of 120, warned me that I was near the extreme limit of my endurance. Fortunately the worst part of our journey was over. Ust Kara (Oost Kah-rah'), the most southerly of the Kara penal settlements, was distant from Shilkina only ten or twelve miles; the trail between the two places presented no unusual difficulties; and about noon on Monday we dismounted from our tired horses in the large village at the mouth of the Kara River, hobbled with stiffened and numb legs into the house of a peasant known to our guide, and threw ourselves down to rest.

The mines of Kara, which are the private property of his Imperial Majesty the Tsar, and are worked for his benefit, consist of a series of open gold placers, situated at irregular intervals along a small rapid stream called the Kara River, which rises on the water-shed of the Yablonoi Mountains, runs in a south-easterly direction for a distance of forty or fifty miles, and finally empties into the Shilka between Stretinsk and the mouth of the Argun (Ar-goon'). The name "Kara" — derived from a Tartar adjective meaning "black" — was originally used

merely to designate this stream; but it is now applied more comprehensively to the whole chain of prisons, mines, and convict settlements that lie scattered through the Kara Valley. These prisons, mines, and convict settlements, taking them in serial order from south to north, are known separately and distinctively as Ust Kara or Kara mouth, the Lower Prison, the Political Prison, the Lower Diggings, Middle Kara, Upper Kara, and the Upper or Amurski (Am-moor'skee) Prison. The administration of the whole penal establishment centers in the Lower Diggings, where the governor of the common-criminal prisons resides, and where there is a convict settlement of two or three hundred inhabitants and a company or two of soldiers in barracks. It seemed to me best to make this place our headquarters; partly because it was the residence of the governor, without whose consent we could do nothing, and partly because it was distant only about a mile from the political prison in which we were especially interested. We therefore left our horses and our guide at Ust Kara with orders to wait for us, and, after dining and resting for an hour or two, set out in a telega for the Lower Diggings. The road ran up the left bank of the Kara River through a shallow valley averaging about half a mile in width, bounded by low hills that were covered with a scanty second growth of young larches and pines, and whitened by a light fall of snow. The floor of the valley was formed by huge shapeless mounds of gravel and sand, long ago turned over and washed in the search for gold, and it suggested a worked-out placer in the most dreary and desolate part of the Black Hills.

We reached the Lower Diggings just before dark. It proved to be a spacious but straggling Siberian village of low whitewashed cabins, long unpainted log barracks, officers' tin-roofed residences, with wattle-inclosed yards, and a black, gloomy, weather-beaten log prison of the usual East Siberian type. The buildings belonging to the Government were set with some show of regularity in wide open spaces or along a few very broad streets; and they gave to the central part of the village a formal and official air that was strangely at variance with the disorderly arrangement of the unpainted shanties and dilapidated drift-wood cabins of the ticket-of-leave convicts which were huddled together here and there on the outskirts of the settlement or along the road that led to Ust Kara. On one side of an open square, around which stood the prison and the barracks, forty or fifty convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs were at work upon a new log building, surrounded by a cordon of Cossacks in sheepskin "shubas," felt boots, and



CONVICTS AT WORK UPON A NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING
IN THE LOWER DIGGINGS.

muff-shaped fur caps, who stood motionless at their posts, leaning upon their Berdan rifles and watching the prisoners. At a little distance was burning a camp-fire, over which was hanging a tea-kettle and around which were standing or crouching a dozen more Cossacks, whose careless attitudes and stacked rifles showed that they were temporarily off duty. In the waning light of the cold, gloomy autumnal afternoon, the dreary, snowy square, the gray group of convicts working listlessly as if hopeless or exhausted, and the cordon of

Cossacks leaning upon their bayoneted rifles, made up a picture that for some reason exerted upon me a chilling and depressing influence. It was our first glimpse of convict life at the mines.

We drove at once to the house of the governor of the prisons, for the purpose of inquiring where we could find shelter for the night. Major Potulof, a tall, fine-looking, soldierly man about fifty years of age, received us cordially and said that he had been apprised of our coming by a telegram from the acting governor in Chita; but he did not really expect us, because he knew the Shilka was no longer navigable, and he did not believe foreign travelers would undertake, at that season of the year, the difficult and dangerous journey across the mountains. He expressed great pleasure, however, at seeing us, and invited us at once to accept the hospitalities of his house. I told him that we did not intend to quarter ourselves upon him, but merely wished to inquire where we could find shelter for the night. He laughed pleasantly, and replied that there were no hotels or boarding-houses in Kara except those provided by the Government for burglars, counterfeiters, and murderers; and that he expected us, of course, to accept his hospitality and make ourselves at home in his house. This was not at all in accordance with our wishes or plans.

We had hoped to find some place of abode where we should not be constantly under official surveillance; and I did not see how we were secretly to make the acquaintance of the political convicts if we consented to become the guests of the governor of the prisons. As there did not, however, seem to be any alternative, we accepted Major Potulof's invitation, and in ten minutes were comfortably quartered in a large, well-furnished house, where our eyes were gladdened by the sight of such unfamiliar luxuries as long mirrors, big soft rugs, easy-chairs, and a piano.

The Kara prisons and penal settlements, at the time of our visit, contained, approximately, 1800 hard-labor convicts.¹ Of this number about one-half were actually in close confinement, while the remainder were living in barracks, or in little cabins of their own, outside the prison walls.

The penal term of a Russian convict at the mines is divided into two periods or stages. During the first of these periods he is officially regarded as "on probation," and is held in prison under strict guard. If his conduct is such as to merit the approval of the prison authorities, he is released from confinement at the end of his probationary term and is enrolled in a sort of ticket-of-leave organization known as the "free command." He is still a hard-labor convict; he receives his daily ration from the prison, and he cannot step outside the limits of the penal settlement without a permit; but he is allowed to live with other "reforming" criminals in convict barracks, or with his family in a separate house of his own; he can do extra work for himself in his leisure hours, if he feels so disposed, and he enjoys a certain amount of freedom. At the end of this second or "reforming" period he is sent as a "forced colonist" to some part of Eastern Siberia for the remainder of his life.

The prisons connected with the Kara penal establishment at the time of our visit were seven in number, and were scattered along the Kara River for a distance of about twenty miles. The slow but steady movement of the working convict force upstream in the search for gold had left the Lower Diggings and Ust Kara prisons so far behind that their inmates could no longer walk in leg-fetters to and from the placers, and a large number of them were therefore living in enforced idleness. The direct supervision of the common-criminal prisons was intrusted to *smatritels* (*smah-tre'tels*), or wardens, who reported to Major Potulof; and

the prison buildings were guarded by detachments of Cossacks from the Kara battalion, which numbered about one thousand men. The two political prisons — one at the Lower Diggings for men, and the other at Ust Kara for women — were not under the control of Major Potulof, but were managed by a gendarme officer named Captain Nikolin (*Ne-ko'lin*), who had been sent out from St. Petersburg for this particular duty, and who was at the head



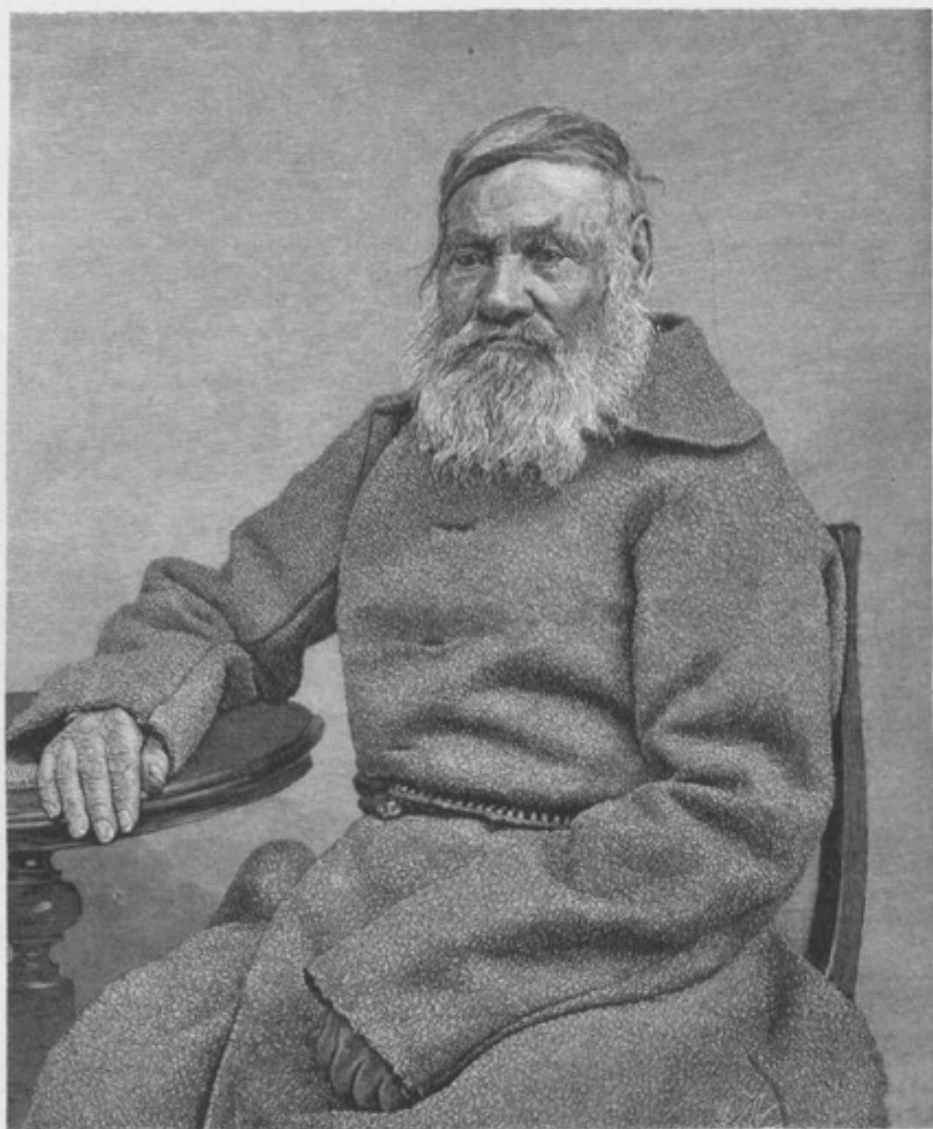
MAJOR POTULOF.

of a carefully selected prison guard of 140 gendarmes. The political prisons had also their free command, which at the time of our visit consisted of twelve or fifteen men and women, who had finished their terms of probation and were living in little huts or cabins of their own on the outskirts of the Lower Diggings. All of these facts were known to us long before we reached the mines, and we shaped our course in accordance with them.

The objects that we had in view at Kara were, first, to go through the common-criminal prisons and see the criminals actually at work in the mines; secondly, to make the acquaintance of the political convicts of the free command; and, thirdly, to visit the political prison and see how the condemned revolutionists

¹ According to the annual report of the Chief of Prison Administration the number of convicts in the Kara prisons and penal settlements on the 1st of January, 1886, — about two months after our visit, — was 2507. This number, however, included 600 or 800 women

and children who had come to the mines voluntarily with their husbands and fathers. (See Report of the Chief of Prison Administration for 1886, pp. 46, 47. St. Petersburg: Press of the Ministry of the Interior, 1888.)



TYPE OF HARD-LABOR CONVICT—SENT TO SIBERIA AT THE AGE OF 65.

lived, even if we were not permitted to talk with them. That we should succeed in attaining the first of these objects I felt confident, of the second I was not at all sure, and of the third I had little hope; but I determined to try hard for all. What instructions Major Potulof had received with regard to us I did not know; but he treated us with great cordiality, asked no awkward questions, and when, on the day after our arrival, I asked permission to visit the prisons and mines, he granted it without the least apparent surprise or hesitation, ordered out his horses and droshky, and said that it would give him great pleasure to accompany us.

It is not my purpose in the present paper to describe minutely all of the prisons in Kara that we were permitted to inspect, but I will sketch hastily the two that seemed to me to

be typical, respectively, of the worst class and of the best.

The Ust Kara prison, which in point of sanitary condition and overcrowding is perhaps the worst place of confinement in the whole Kara Valley, is situated on low, marshy ground in the outskirts of the penal settlement of the same name, near the junction of the Kara River with the Shilka. It was built nearly half a century ago, when the Government first began to work the Kara gold placers with convict labor. As one approaches it from the south it looks like a long, low horse-car stable made of squared but unpainted logs, which are now black, weather-beaten, and decaying from age. Taken in connection with its inclosed yard it makes a nearly perfect square of about one hundred feet, two sides of which are formed by the prison buildings and two sides by a stockade

about twenty-five feet in height, made of closely set logs, sharpened at the top like colossal lead-pencils. As we approached the court-yard gate, an armed Cossack who stood in the black-barred sentry-box beside it presented arms to Major Potulof and shouted, "Starshe!" (Star'-shay) — the usual call for the officer of the day. A Cossack corporal ran to the entrance with a bunch of keys in his hand, unlocked the huge padlock that secured the small door in the larger wooden gate, and admitted us to

has a suggestion of damp decaying wood and more than a suggestion of human excrement — and still you will have no adequate idea of it. To unaccustomed senses it seems so saturated with foulness and disease as to be almost insupportable. As we entered the corridor, slipped upon the wet, filthy floor, and caught the first breath of this air, Major Potulof turned to me with a scowl of disgust, and exclaimed, "Otvratitelni tiurma!" (Ot-vra-te'tel-nee tyoor-ma') — "It is a repulsive prison!"



A KAMERA, OR CELL, IN THE UST KARA PRISON.¹

the prison court-yard. Three or four convicts, with half-shaven heads, ran hastily across the yard as we entered, to take their places in their cells for inspection. We ascended two or three steps incrustated with an indescribable coating of filth and ice an inch and a half thick, and entered, through a heavy plank door, a long, low, and very dark corridor, the broken and decaying floor of which felt wet and slippery to the feet, and where the atmosphere, although warm, was very damp, and saturated with the strong peculiar odor that is characteristic of Siberian prisons. A person who has once inhaled that odor can never forget it; and yet it is so unlike any other bad smell in the world that I hardly know with what to compare it. I can ask you to imagine cellar air, every atom of which has been half a dozen times through human lungs and is heavy with carbonic acid; to imagine that air still further vitiated by foul, pungent, slightly ammoniacal exhalations from long unwashed human bodies; to imagine that it

The Cossack corporal who preceded us threw open the heavy wooden door of the first kamera (kah'mer-ah) and shouted, "Smirno!" (Smeer'no) — "Be quiet!" the customary warning of the guard to the prisoners when an officer is about to enter the cell. We stepped across the threshold into a room about 24 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 8 feet high, which contained 29 convicts. The air here was so much worse than the air in the corridor that it made me faint and sick. The room was lighted by two nearly square, heavily grated windows with double sashes, that could not be raised or opened, and there was not the least apparent provision anywhere for ventilation. Even the brick oven, by which the cell was warmed, drew its air from the corridor. The walls of the kamera were of squared logs and had once been whitewashed; but they had become dark and grimy from lapse of time, and were blotched in hundreds of places with dull red blood-stains where the convicts had crushed

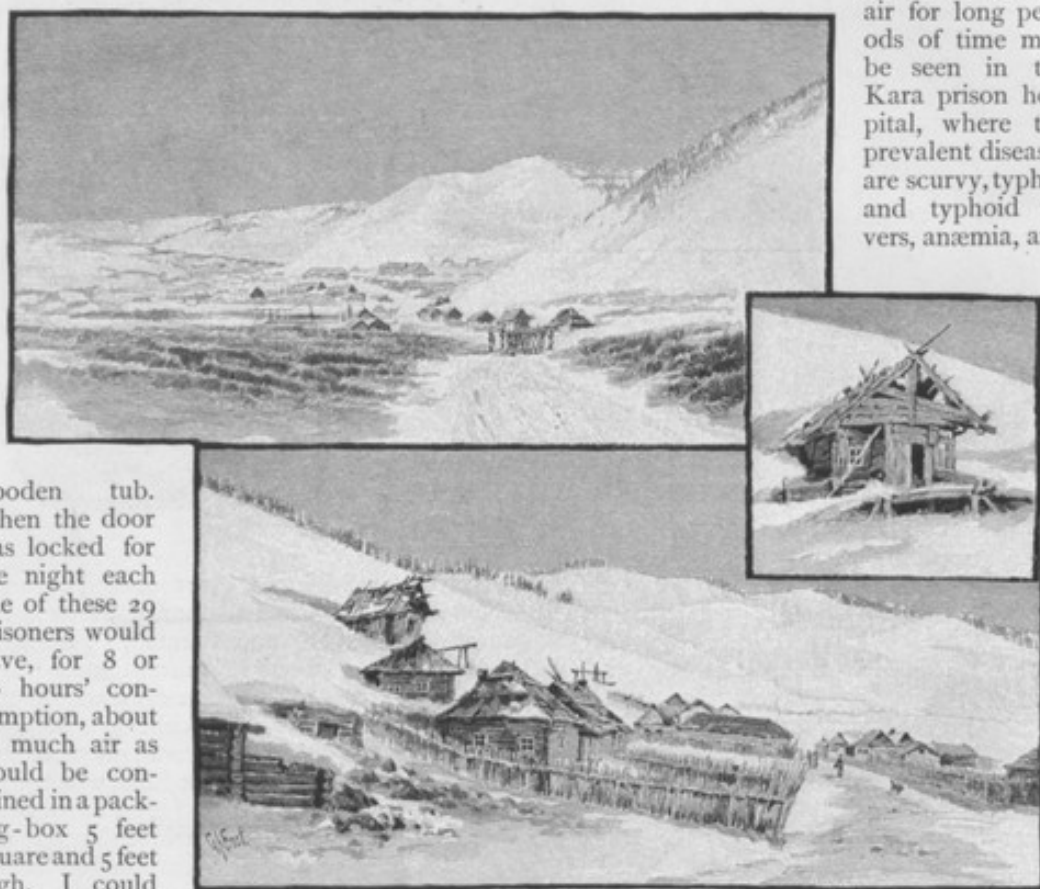
¹ This picture is the reproduction of a rough, hasty sketch made by Mr. Frost from memory. The number of prisoners that the cell contained has been intention-

ally diminished in order not to hide the nares, or sleeping-platforms. The point of view is the threshold of the door.

bed-bugs. The floor was made of heavy planks, and, although it had recently been swept, it was incrustated with dry, hard-trodden filth. Out from the walls on three sides of the room projected low sloping wooden platforms about six feet wide, upon which the convicts slept, side by side, in closely packed rows, with their heads to the walls and their feet extended towards the middle of the cell. They had neither pillows nor blankets, and were compelled to lie down upon these sleeping-benches at night without removing their clothing, and without other covering than their coarse gray overcoats. The cell contained no furniture of any kind except these sleeping-platforms, the brick oven, and a large

it gave me an impression of freshness and comparative purity. We then went through hastily, one after another, the seven kameras that composed the prison. They all resembled the first one except that they varied slightly in dimensions, in shape, or in the number of prisoners that they contained. In the cell shown in the illustration on page 171 I noticed a shoemaker's bench on the sleeping-platform between the windows, and the foulness of the air was tempered and disguised, to some extent, by the fresh odor of leather. Even in this kamera, however, I breathed as little as possible, and escaped into the corridor at the first opportunity. The results

of breathing such air for long periods of time may be seen in the Kara prison hospital, where the prevalent diseases are scurvy, typhus and typhoid fevers, anæmia, and



VIEW NEAR UPPER KARA, AND HOUSES OF THE FREE COMMAND.

wooden tub. When the door was locked for the night each one of these 29 prisoners would have, for 8 or 10 hours' consumption, about as much air as would be contained in a packing-box 5 feet square and 5 feet high. I could discover no way in which a single cubic foot of fresh air could get into that cell after the doors had been closed for the night.

We remained in the first kamera only two or three minutes. I think I was the first to get out into the corridor, and I still vividly remember the sense of relief with which I drew a long breath of that corridor air. Heavy and vitiated as it had seemed to me when I first entered the prison, it was so much better than the atmosphere of the overcrowded cell that

consumption. No one whom we met in Kara attempted to disguise the fact that most of these cases of disease are the direct result of the life that the convicts are forced to live in the dirty and overcrowded kameras. The prison surgeon admitted this to me frankly, and said: "We have more or less scurvy here all the year round. You have been through the prisons, and must know what their sanitary condition is. Of course such uncleanness and overcrowding result in disease. We

THE CONVICT MINES OF KARA.

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CONVICTS AT WORK IN ONE OF THE KARA GOLD PLACERS.

have 140 patients in the hospital now; frequently in spring we have 250."¹

¹ In 1857, when the famous, or infamous, Razgildeyef (Raz-gil-day'yef) undertook to get for the Tsar out of the Kara mines 100 poods (about 3600 pounds) of gold, more than 1000 convicts sickened and died in the Kara prisons from scurvy, typhus fever, and overwork. Alexander the Liberator was then Tsar, and it might be supposed that such awful misery and mortality in his own mines would inevitably attract his attention, and that he would devote at least a part of the gold bought with a thousand men's lives to the reformation of such a murderous penal system. Nothing, however, was done. Ten years passed, and at the ex-

Most of these cases come from a prison population of less than one thousand; and the hos-

piration of that time, according to Maximoff (Max-im'-off), there were at the Kara mines "the same order of things, the same prisons, and the same scurvy." (See "Siberia and Penal Servitude," by S. Maximoff, Vol. I., p. 102. St. Petersburg: A. Transhel, 1871.) Nearly twenty more years had elapsed when we visited the mines in 1885, and the report still was, "We have more or less scurvy here all the year round."

The number of cases of sickness treated in the Kara prison hospital and lazarets in 1886 was 1208. The average daily number was 117. (See Report of the Chief Prison Administration for 1886, pp. 46, 47.)

pital records do not, by any means, represent the whole aggregate of sickness in the Kara penal settlements. Many convicts of the free command lie ill in their own little huts or cabins, and even in the prison *kameras* there are scores of sick whose cases are not regarded as serious enough to necessitate their removal to a hospital that is perhaps overcrowded already. A convict in the early stages of scurvy may therefore lie in a prison *kamera* for a week or two, poisoning with his foul, diseased breath the air that must be breathed by men who are still comparatively well.

After visiting all the *kameras* in the men's prison, we came out at last into the pure, cold, delicious air, crossed the court-yard, went through another gate in the stockade, and entered the women's prison—a similar but smaller log building, which contained two large cells opening into each other. These rooms were well warmed and lighted, were higher than the cells in the men's prison, and had more than twice as much air space per capita; but their sanitary condition was little, if any, better. The air in them had perhaps been less vitiated by repeated respiration, but it was so saturated with foul odors from a neglected water-closet that one's senses could barely tolerate it. The floor was uneven and decayed, and in places the rotten planks had either settled or given way entirely, leaving dark holes into a vacant space between the floor and the swampy ground. Into these holes the women were evidently in the habit of throwing slops and garbage. I went and stood for a moment over one of them, but I could see nothing in the darkness beneath; and the damp air, laden with the effluvium of decaying organic matter that was rising from it, seemed to me so suggestive of typhoid fever and diphtheria that I did not venture to take a second breath in that vicinity. The *kameras* in the women's prison had no furniture of any kind except the plank sleeping-platforms, which, of course, were entirely destitute of bedding. I did not see in either room a single pillow or blanket. In these two cells were imprisoned 48 girls and women, 6 or 7 of whom were carrying in their arms pallid, sickly-looking babies.

At every step in our walk through the two prisons Major Potulof was besieged by unfortunate convicts who had complaints to make or petitions to present. One man had changed names with a comrade on the road while intoxicated, and had thus become a hard-labor convict when he should have been merely a forced colonist, and he wanted his case investigated. Another insisted that he had long since served out his full prison term and should be enrolled in the free command. Three more

declared that they had been two months in prison and were still ignorant of the nature of the charges made against them. Many of the convicts addressed themselves eagerly to me, under the impression, apparently, that I must be an inspector or "reviser" sent to Kara to investigate the prison management. In order to save Major Potulof from embarrassment and the complainants from possible punishment, I hastened to assure them that we had no power to redress grievances or to grant relief; that we were merely travelers visiting Kara out of curiosity. The complaints, and the manifestly bad condition of the prisons, seemed to irritate Major Potulof, and he grew more and more silent, moody, and morose as we went through the *kameras*. He did not attempt to explain, defend, or excuse anything, nor did he then, or at any subsequent time, ask me what impression the Ust Kara prisons made upon me. He knew very well what impression they *must* make.

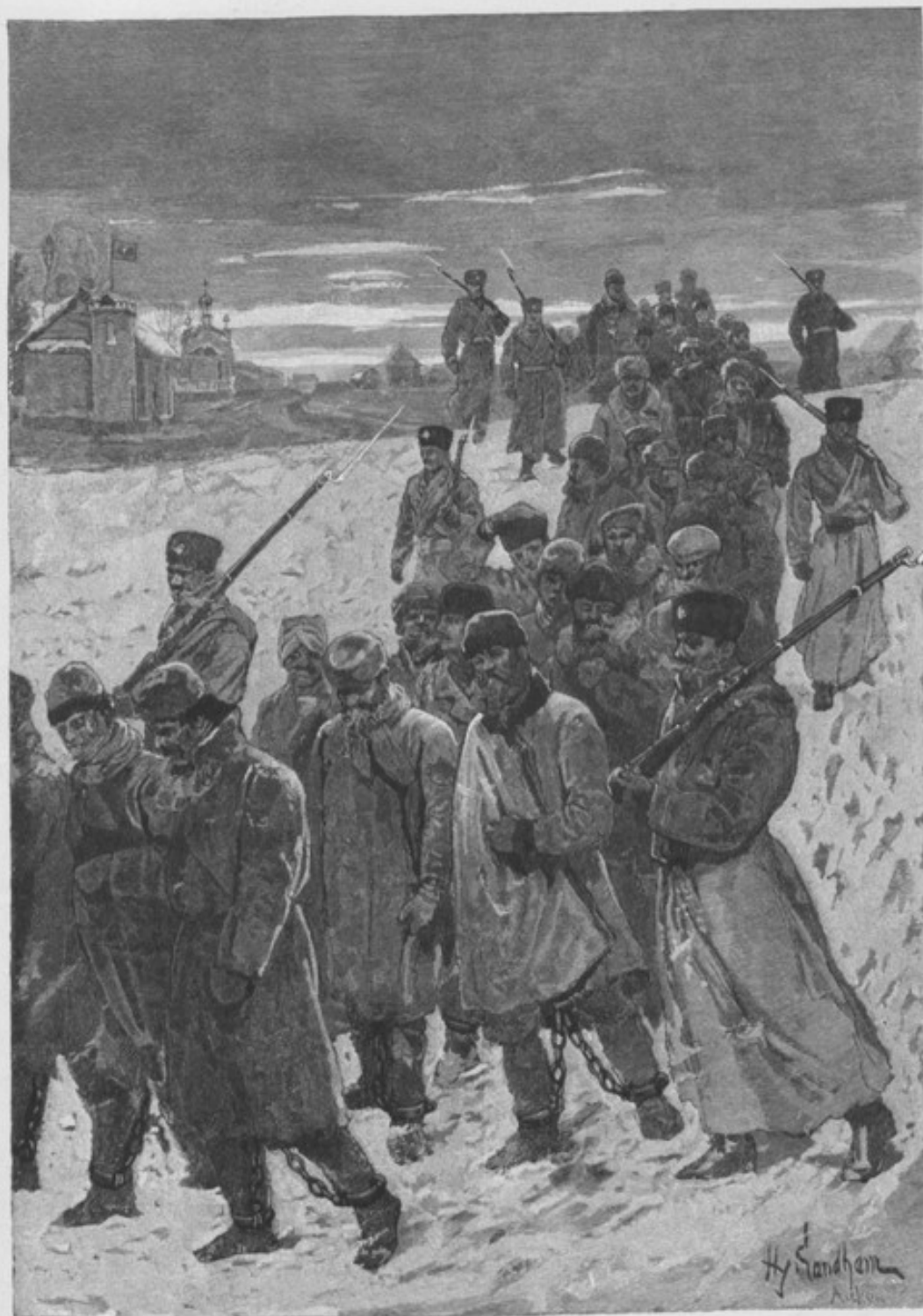
In another stockaded yard, adjoining the one through which we had passed, stood the political prison for women; but Major Potulof could not take us into it without the permission of the gendarme commandant, Captain Nikolin. From all that I subsequently learned with regard to this place of punishment, I have little doubt that, while it is cleaner and less overcrowded than the common-criminal prisons, it does not rank much above the latter in comfort or in sanitary condition.

Early Tuesday afternoon we visited the Middle Kara prison, which was perhaps the best one we inspected at the mines. It was distant from the Lower Diggings about three miles, and was reached by a road that ran up the right bank of the Kara River through a desolate, snowy valley, dotted here and there with the dilapidated huts and cabins of the free command. More wretched and cheerless places of abode than these can hardly be imagined. Readers who remember the so-called "shanties on the rocks" in the upper part of New York City can form, perhaps, with the aid of the illustration on page 172, some faint idea of their appearance. The best of them could hardly bear comparison with the poorest of the Irish laborers' houses that stand, here and there, along our railroads, while the worst of them were mere dog kennels of driftwood and planks, in which it was almost incredible that human beings could exist throughout a Siberian winter.

The ostensible object of organizing a free command in connection with the Kara prisons was to encourage reformation among the convicts by holding out to them, as a reward for good behavior, the hope of obtaining release from confinement and an opportunity to better their condition. It does not seem to me, how-

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CONVICTS RETURNING AT NIGHT FROM THE MINES.

ever, that this object has been attained. The free command is a demoralizing rather than a reforming agency; it promotes rather than discourages drunkenness and licentiousness; it does not guarantee, even to criminals who are actually reforming, any permanent amelioration

of condition; and every decade it is the means of turning loose upon the Siberian population three or four thousand common criminals of the worst class. The custom of allowing the wives and children of convicts to accompany them to Siberia and to live — sometimes alone

and unprotected—in the free command, results necessarily in great demoralization. Such wives and children are supported—or at least aided to exist—by the Government, with the hope that they will ultimately exert a beneficial domestic influence over their criminal husbands and fathers; but the results rarely justify official anticipations. The women and girls in a great majority of cases go to the bad in the penal settlements, even if they have come uncorrupted through two or three hundred overcrowded *étapes* and forwarding prisons. There is little inducement, moreover, for a convict in the free command to reform and establish himself with his family in a comfortable house of his own, because he knows that in a comparatively short time he will be sent away to some other part of Siberia as a "forced colonist," and will lose all the material results of his industry and self-denial. He generally tries, therefore, to get through his term in the free command with as little labor and as much vicious enjoyment as possible. Hundreds, if not thousands, of convicts look forward with eagerness to enrollment in the free command merely on account of the opportunities for escape that it affords. Every summer, when the weather becomes warm enough to make life out of doors endurable, the free command begins to overflow into the forests; and for two or three months a narrow but almost continuous stream of escaping convicts runs from the Kara penal settlements in the direction of Lake Baikal. The signal for this annual movement is given by the cuckoo, whose notes, when first heard in the valley of the Kara, announce the beginning of the warm season. The cry of the bird is taken as an evidence that an escaped convict can once more live in the forests; and to run away, in convict slang, is to "go to General Kukushka for orders." (Koo-koosh'ka is the Russian name for the cuckoo.) More than 300 men leave the Kara free command every year to join the army of "General Kukushka"; and in Siberia, as a whole, the number of runaway exiles and convicts who take the field in response to the summons of this popular officer exceeds 30,000. Most of the Kara convicts who "go to General Kukushka for orders" in the early summer come back to the mines under new names and in leg-fetters the next winter; but they have had their outing, and have breathed for three whole months the fresh, free



A CONVICT OF THE FREE COMMAND SURREPTITIOUSLY WASHING OUT GOLD.

air of the woods, the mountains, and the steppes. With many convicts the love of wandering through the trackless forests and over the great plains of Eastern Siberia becomes a positive mania. They do not expect to escape altogether; they know that they must live for months the life of hunted fugitives, subsisting upon berries and roots, sleeping on the cold and often water-soaked ground, enduring hardships and miseries innumerable, and facing death at almost every step. But, in spite of all this, they cannot hear in early summer the first soft notes of the cuckoo without feeling an intense, passionate longing for the adventures and excitements that attend the life of a *brodyag* (brod-yag', a vagrant or tramp).

"I had once a convict servant," said a prison official at Kara to me, "who was one of these irreclaimable vagrants, and who ran away periodically for the mere pleasure of living a nomadic life. He always suffered terrible hardships; he had no hope of escaping from Siberia; and he was invariably brought back in leg-fetters, sooner or later, and severely punished; but nothing could break him of the practice. Finally, after he had become old and gray-headed, he came to me one morning in early summer—he was then living in the free command—and said to me, 'Bahrin, I wish you would

please have me locked up.' 'Locked up!' said I. 'What for? What have you been doing?' 'I have n't been doing anything,' he replied, 'but you know I am a brodyag. I have run away many times, and if I am not locked up I shall run away again. I am old and gray-headed now, I can't stand life in the woods as I could once, and I don't want to run away; but if I hear General Kukushka calling me I must go. Please do me the favor to lock me up, your High Nobility, so that I *can't* go.' I did lock him up," continued the officer, "and kept him in prison most of the summer. When he was released the fever of unrest had left him, and he was as quiet, contented, and docile as ever."

There seems to me something pathetic in this inability of the worn, broken old convict to hear the cry of the cuckoo without yielding to the enticement of the wild, free, adventurous life with which that cry had become associated. He knew that he was feeble and broken; he knew that he could no longer tramp through the forests, swim rapid rivers, subsist upon roots, and sleep on the ground, as he once had done; but when the cuckoo called he felt again the impulses of his youth, he lived again in imagination the life of independence and freedom that he had known only in the pathless woods, and he was dimly conscious that if not prevented by force he "must go." As Ulysses had himself bound in order that he might not yield to the voices of the sirens, so the poor old convict had himself committed to prison in order that he might not hear and obey the cry of the cuckoo, which was so intimately associated with all that he had ever known of happiness and freedom.

It may seem to the reader strange that convicts are able to escape from penal settlements garrisoned and guarded by a force of a thousand Cossacks, but when one knows all the circumstances this ceases to be a matter for surprise. The houses of the ticket-of-leave convicts in the free command are not watched; there is no cordon of soldiers around the penal settlements; and it is comparatively an easy matter for a convict who is not under personal restraint to put into a gray bag a small quantity of food saved from his daily ration, tie a kettle to his belt, take an ax in his hand, and steal away at night into the trackless forest. It is a well-known fact, moreover, that many prison officials wink at escapes because they are able to turn them to pecuniary account. This they do by failing to report the runaways as "absent," by continuing to draw for weeks or months the clothing and the rations to which such runaways would be entitled if present, and by selling to the local representatives of Jewish speculators the food and garments thus ac-

quired. Not infrequently these speculators have contracts to furnish prison supplies, and they fill them by reselling to the Government at a high price the very same flour and clothing that have just been stolen from it by its own officials. To an unscrupulous prison warden every dead or runaway convict is a source of steady revenue so long as his death or flight can be concealed and his name carried on the prison rolls. Under such circumstances, energetic measures to prevent the escape of criminals or to secure their recapture could hardly be expected.

The prison of Middle Kara, which is situated in the penal settlement of the same name, is a one-story log building of medium size, placed in such a way that one of its longer sides stands flush with the line of the street, while the other is inclosed by a high stockade so as to form a nearly square yard. It did not seem to me to differ much in appearance or plan from the prison at Ust Kara; but it was in better sanitary condition than the latter, and was evidently of more recent construction. As nearly all its complement of prisoners were at work in the upper gold placer when we arrived, I could not determine by inspection whether or not it would be overcrowded at night. Major Potulof told me, in reply to a question, that the number of criminals confined in it was 107. At the time of our visit, however, its *kameras* contained only a few men, who had been excused from hard labor on account of temporary disability, or who had been assigned to domestic work such as sweeping or cooking. The atmosphere of the *kameras* was heavy and lifeless, but it seemed to be infinitely better than the air in the Ust Kara prison, and I could breathe it without much repugnance. By fastening against the walls over the sleeping-platforms large fresh boughs of hemlock and pine, an attempt had apparently been made to disguise the peculiar odor that is characteristic of Siberian prisons. Between these boughs, in some of the *kameras*, I noticed, tacked against the logs, rectangular cards about twenty inches long by twelve inches wide, bearing, in large printed letters, verses from the New Testament. The only ones that I can now remember were: "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out," and "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Whence these scriptural cards came I do not know, but there seemed to me to be a strange and almost ghastly incongruity between the dark, grimy prison walls and the festal decorations of aromatic evergreens—between the rough plank sleeping-benches infested with vermin, and the promise of rest for the weary and heavy laden. How great a boon even bodily rest would be to the hard-

labor convicts was shown in the pitiful attempts they had made to secure it by spreading down on the hard sleeping-benches thin patchwork mattresses improvised out of rags, cast-off foot-wrappers, and pieces cut from the skirts of their gray overcoats. Not one of these mattresses contained less than twenty scraps and remnants of old cloth, while in some of them there must have been a hundred. They all looked like dirty "crazy-quilts" made out of paper-rags in a poor-house, and they could hardly have made any appreciable difference in the hardness of the plank sleeping-platforms. A man might as well seek to obtain a comfortable night's rest on a front-door step by interposing between it and his tired body a ragged and dirty bath-towel. There can be no reasonable excuse, it seems to me, for the failure of the Russian Government to provide at least beds and pillows of straw for its hard-labor convicts. Civilized human beings put straw even into the kennels of their dogs; but the Russian Government forces men to work for ten or twelve hours a day in its East Siberian mines; compels them after this exhausting toil to lie down on a bare plank; and then, to console them in their misery, tacks up on the grimy wall over their heads the command and the promise of Christ, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Mr. Frost and I made a careful examination of ten prisons in the province of the Trans-Baikal, and in none of them — with the single exception of the new central prison in Verkhni Udinsk (Verkh'nee Oo'dinsk) — did we find a bed, a pillow, or a blanket. Everywhere the prisoners lay down at night in their gray overcoats on bare planks, and almost everywhere they were tortured by vermin, and were compelled to breathe the same air over and over again until it seemed to me that there could not be oxygen enough left in it to support combustion in the flame of a farthing rush-light. If any one who can read Russian thinks that these statements exaggerate the facts, I beg him to refer to the description of the convict prison at the Kara Lower Diggings in Maximoff's "Siberia and Penal Servitude," Vol. I., pages 100-103; to the description of the old Verkhni Udinsk prison in Orfanoff's "Afar," pages 220-222; and to the statements of the latter author with regard to East Siberian prisons and prison management generally in the second part of his book.¹ I am not saying these things for the first time; they have been said before, in Russia and by Russians. I do not repeat them because I like to do it; but

because they *ought* to be repeated until the Russian Government shows some disposition to abate such evils.

After we had finished our inspection of the cells in the Middle Kara prison, we made an examination of the kitchen. Hard-labor convicts at Kara receive a daily ration consisting of three pounds of black rye-bread; about four ounces of meat, including the bone; a small quantity of barley, which is generally put into the water in which the meat is boiled for the purpose of making soup; and a little brick tea. Occasionally they have potatoes or a few leaves of cabbage; but such luxuries are bought with money made by extra work, or saved by petty "economies" in other ways. This ration seemed to me ample in quantity, but lacking in variety and very deficient in vegetables. The bread, which I tasted, was perhaps as good as that eaten by Russian peasants generally; but it was very moist and sticky, and pieces taken from the center of the loaf could be rolled back into dough in one's hands. The meat, which I saw weighed out to the convicts after it had been boiled and cut up into pieces about as large as dice, did not have an inviting appearance, and suggested to my mind small refuse scraps intended for use as soap-grease. The daily meals of the convicts were arranged as follows: in the morning, after the roll-call, or "verification," breakfast, consisting of brick tea and black rye-bread, was served to the prisoners in their cells. The working parties then set out on foot for the gold placers, carrying with them bread and tea for lunch. This midday meal was eaten in the open air beside a camp-fire, regardless of weather, and sometimes in fierce winter storms. Late in the afternoon the convicts returned on foot to their cells and ate on their sleeping-platforms the first hearty and nourishing meal of the day, consisting of hot soup, meat, bread, and perhaps a little more brick tea. After the evening verification they were locked up for the night, and lay down to sleep in closely packed rows on the "nares," or sleeping-benches, without removing their clothing, and without making any preparations for the night beyond bringing in the "parashas," or excrement buckets, spreading down their thin patchwork crazy-quilts, and rolling up some of their spare clothing to put under their heads. The clothing furnished to a hard-labor convict at Kara consists — or should, by law, consist — of one coarse linen shirt and one pair of linen trousers every six months; one cap, one pair of thick trousers, and one gray

¹ "Siberia and Penal Servitude," by S. Maximoff. St. Petersburg: A. Transhel, 1871. "Afar," by M. I. Orfanoff. Moscow: Kushnereff & Co., 1883.

Mr. Orfanoff says, for example,—and says it in

italics,—that in the course of nine years' service in Siberia, he "never saw a prison in which there were less than twice the number of prisoners for which it was intended." (Page 233.)

overcoat every year; a "polushuba" (pol'oo-shoo-ba), or outer coat of sheepskin, every two years; one pair of "brodnias" (brode'nee-yas), or loose leather boots, every three and a half months in winter; and one pair of "kati" (kot-tee'), or low shoes, every twenty-two days in summer. The quality of the food and clothing furnished by the Government may be inferred from the fact that the cost of maintaining a hard-labor convict at the mines is about \$50 a year, or a little less than fourteen cents a day.¹

After having examined the Middle Kara prison as carefully as time and circumstances would permit, we proceeded up the valley to a point just beyond the penal settlement of Upper Kara, and, leaving our vehicles there, walked down towards the river to the mines.

The auriferous sand in the valley of the Kara lies buried under a stratum of clay, gravel, or stones, varying in thickness from ten to twenty feet. The hard labor of the convicts consists in the breaking up and removal of this overlying stratum and the transportation of the "pay gravel," or gold-bearing sand, to the "machine," where it is agitated with water in a sort of huge iron hopper and then allowed to run out with the water into a series of shallow inclined troughs, or flumes, where the "black sand" and the particles of gold fall to the bottom and are stopped by low transverse cleats.

The first placer that we visited is shown in the illustration on page 173, which was made from an imperfect photograph taken by Mr. Frost under very unfavorable conditions. The day was cold and dark, a light powdery snow was falling, and a more dreary picture than that presented by the mine can hardly be imagined. Thirty or forty convicts, surrounded by a cordon of Cossacks, were at work in a sort of deep gravel pit, the bottom of which was evidently at one time the bed of the stream. Some of them were loosening with pointed crowbars the hard-packed clay and gravel, some were shoveling it upon small hand-barrows, while others were carrying it away and dumping it at a distance of 150 or 200 yards. The machine was not in operation, and the labor in progress was nothing more than the preliminary "stripping," or laying bare of the gold-bearing stratum. The

convicts, most of whom were in leg-fetters, worked slowly and listlessly, as if they were tired out and longed for night; the silence was broken only by the steady clinking of crow-bars, a quick, sharp order now and then from one of the overseers, or the jingling of chains as the convicts walked to and fro in couples carrying hand-barrows. There was little or no conversation except that around a small camp-fire a few yards away, where half a dozen soldiers were crouching on the snowy ground watching a refractory tea-kettle and trying to warm their benumbed hands over a sullen, fitful blaze. We watched the progress of the work for ten or fifteen minutes, and then, chilled and depressed by the weather and the scene, returned to our vehicle and drove back to the Lower Diggings.

The hours of labor in the Kara mines are from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. in winter, and from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M. in summer. A considerable part of this time, however, is spent by the convicts in going back and forth between the "razreis" (raz-rays'), or "cutting," and the prisons where they spend their nights. The amount of gold extracted from the placers annually is eleven poods, or about four hundred pounds, all of which goes into the private purse of his Majesty the Tsar. The actual yield of the mines is probably a little more than this, since many of the convicts of the free command surreptitiously wash out gold for themselves and sell it to dealers in that commodity, who smuggle it across the Chinese frontier. To have "golden wheat," as the convicts call it, in one's possession at all in Siberia is a penal offense; but the profits of secret trade in it are so great that many small speculators run the risk of buying it from the convicts, while the latter argue that "the gold is God's," and that they have a perfect right to mine it for themselves if they can do so without too much danger of detection and punishment. The cost of maintaining the Kara penal establishment was estimated by Major Potulof at 500,000 rubles, or about \$250,000, a year. What proportion of this expense is borne by the Tsar, who takes the proceeds of the convicts' labor, I could not ascertain. He receives from all his gold-mines in Eastern Siberia—the "cabinet mines," as they are called—about 3600 pounds of pure gold per annum.

George Kennan.



¹ This was the estimate given me by Major Potulof.

THE LAST ASSEMBLY BALL:¹

A PSEUDO-ROMANCE OF THE FAR WEST.

BY MARY HALLOCK FOOTE,

Author of "The Led-Horse Claim," "John Bodewin's Testimony," etc.

PART III. THE CATASTROPHE. (CONCLUDED.)

IV.



FRIDAY, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general sweeping-day at Mrs. Dansken's. Ann had taken cold, or so she chose to assert, perhaps as an excuse for an irritability which vented itself in savage excesses of work. Milly's help was wanting, but Ann wrought for both. She worried her tasks, growling like a dog with a bone when her mistress attempted to take a share.

It was matter for curiosity to Mrs. Dansken and for solitary headshakings for Ann that Milly's trunk still stood in the hall, a silent postulate, no one inquiring for it and no sign of the owner's interest in its disposal.

"Don't ye be frettin'," said Ann, who was doing all the fretting herself. "She'll not be long parted from her clothes. Belike she's sick like meself, with thrampin' thim snawy streets."

Mrs. Dansken, in the Nile-green silk, looked and felt every year of her age as she took her place at table, opposite Hugh Williams, to give him his late supper. He had just presented himself, although the stage had been in an hour. He had not seen his partner; Mrs. Dansken had the field to herself, but she took no advantage. She gave Williams the history of the household during his absence from a point of view that was magnanimous, considering the soreness of the narrator.

"And where is the girl now?" Williams asked.

"She is at the Sisters'."

"No, she is n't; because I've just been there myself, to make some inquiries about her. I got on the track of that brother of hers—turns out to be her husband." Mrs. Dansken listened with relief and entire conviction to Williams's account of what he had learned about Milly.

"Oh, I shall give Master Frank a dose, if he needs one," he ended. "We'll have him

back here within the week. You don't suppose he could have sent her the gown?"

Mrs. Dansken flouted the idea. "Is it like Frank Embury to be bribing servant girls with cheap finery?" Mrs. Dansken's survey of Frank's purchase had been a hasty and prejudiced one.

"No, of course that's out of the question," Williams agreed. "She has smiled and retreated with somebody else."

"I'm not sure about that," said Mrs. Dansken. "Ann insists she is all right—but then, they always stand up for each other."

"I'm perfectly satisfied, myself," said Williams. "The Sisters had no idea they were giving it away—I'm keeping you from your party." He looked at his watch.

"Are n't you going?"

"No; I've done my duty, and it seems there was no hurry after all. And now I'm going to sleep."

Williams showed the brisk confidence of an ally newly arrived with fresh information on the scene of old complications. Mrs. Dansken was doubtful that the last word had been said; but she knew herself to be helpless, and was glad to leave the matter in his hands.

She was not happy at the thought of meeting Frank, with the difference between them unhealed. The keystone had fallen from the arch of domestic unity. She was no longer sure of the allegiance of her boys. It might transpire that a faction of separatists had secretly been forming in Frank's support; and a revolted favorite has ever been held the most dangerous of private enemies.

It was a relief to find that at half-past nine o'clock—the Assembly assembled early—Frank was not there.

The ladies were all on the floor. Mrs. Dansken noticed the exchange of emphatic looks, the occasional low-spoken words, as they crossed each other's orbits in the dance. The overstock of young men were whispering and smiling queerly in little knots against the wall. Strode was waltzing with a Mrs. Paul, one of

¹ Copyright, 1889, by Mary Hallock Foote.

the new ladies in the camp, still under consideration by the other ladies, but entirely acceptable, it seemed, to Mr. Strode. The lady was in a thorough-going mood to-night; she neglected even the business of waltzing for energetic conversation with her partner, and seemed impatient of the coolness of his replies.

"He intends to capture the room—take us all by storm." Mrs. Dansken caught these words as the pair swept by her. "Good idea—before you ladies have a chance to combine."

"He's too late, then," said Mrs. Paul. "It does n't take us long, I can assure you, when we've got a cause."

Strode laughed, and stooped to murmur something in her ear, with a glance at Mrs. Dansken.

"Does n't she know?" Mrs. Paul exclaimed aloud. "How very queer! Somebody must tell her at once."

The name of her escort, Mr. Blashfield, was the only one on Mrs. Dansken's card; but now the waltz was over and she found herself in the midst of her accustomed circle. She perceived that Strode was walking across the room with Mrs. Paul, and instantly fixed her features in an expression of unconsciousness until they were at her side, when she turned in effusive surprise. But Mrs. Paul proceeded at once to business.

"Mrs. Dansken, have none of these gentlemen told you of the introduction we are to be favored with to-night? They are very considerate, I'm sure, but it's no time now to spare one another's feelings. We are to be taken by surprise, it seems."

"Yes?" said Mrs. Dansken.

"I think it's perfectly abominable he should n't have told you! I'm afraid you don't look after your young gentlemen, Mrs. Dansken. You are too busy making them comfortable."

Allusions to her professional hospitality were not pleasing to Mrs. Dansken, but she merely smiled, and asked if it was Mr. Strode who needed looking after.

"Oh, Mr. Strode can take care of himself, I think. He is n't going to be run off with by anybody's pretty waitress. It's that poor young Embury and your Annie, Allie, whatever her name is: they were married last night—goodness knows where! He's going to present her to us this evening. Do you mean to say you had n't the faintest suspicion what was going on?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Dansken, gallantly hugging to her breast her deep chagrin, "I've had these young persons on my mind all day, especially 'my' Annie, as you call her. I had my suspicions, but I was ashamed of them." She could not help a little huskiness in her voice. "But it seems one need n't be ashamed

of anything. I'm happy to say nothing that *girl* could do could possibly surprise me."

"But it is too bad about Frank Embury! And the worst of it is, we can't punish her without punishing him too. I think it's the brazenest performance I ever heard of! The question is, how are we to receive her—as what she is, or what he wants to make us believe she is?" asked Mrs. Paul.

"Oh, I don't care what she is! She is his wife now—let him look out for her." Mrs. Dansken disdained the applause that followed this speech. It was bitter to her that the catastrophe of her household should be paraded in this way, and that a Mrs. Paul should be the one to inform her of it.

"He's quite capable of it," she went on, her smarting eyes fixed on a far corner of the room. "He has quite circumvented me. I begin to think I'm a perfect child."

"I don't see why Embury has n't a right to bring his wife. I should want to bring mine, if I had one," said Strode, judicially. "Let them have their dance, I say. Embury has paid for his share of the floor."

"They may have the whole of it for me," said Mrs. Dansken. She asked Blashfield to give her his arm and he took her away, out of the discussion.

"*She's* all right," commented Mrs. Paul, looking after her. "She will never forgive him—and I would n't either. Any young man may be foolish, but to marry her, and brazen it out to our very faces!"

"I wish you would take me home," said Mrs. Dansken. "I believe I'm not much of a fighter after all. Mrs. Paul seems to have taken the whole thing upon her shoulders. She will see that justice is done; I can't say I care to stay and look on. It will be thumbs down with every woman in the room."

"I ain't anxious to see it myself," said Blashfield. "But don't you think—had n't we better stand by him, Mrs. Dansken? Frank's a pretty good boy."

Mrs. Dansken gave him a look. "You can come back and stand by him, if you wish to. I think you'll have your hands full."

They were in the middle of the room, opposite the main entrance, when the whisper went round, "There they come!"

Blashfield fairly blanched. He fell back, leaving Mrs. Dansken to face the triumphant young couple, advancing; Embury looking handsomer than she had ever seen him, with a girl on his arm who was the apotheosis of Milly.

All his personal grievances had been outlawed in that day of Frank's seclusion with his wife—the day that had lasted years. He saw Mrs. Dansken before him, as in dreams one sees a friend from whom one has long been

separated. He remembered only that she had been kind—that now, if ever, she must be kind. He looked at her earnestly, insistently, imploringly, seeing that her face remained cold. He held out his hand. She swerved from him, and bore off Blashfield with her to a bench against the wall.

"Tell him to come to me one moment—without that girl."

Blashfield obediently crossed the room to the place where Frank had seated his wife. The neighboring ladies had instantly moved away; he was standing at her side, covering her isolation. He had taken her fan and was beating back the bright hair from her temples, not daring to look at her now the ordeal was upon them.

He could have embraced Blashfield for his bow to Milly and his matter-of-course manner to them both, though the little man was pink with embarrassment. He attempted no foolish congratulations, but asked Milly, quite naturally, if she were well, and said, with a deeper blush, that they missed her awfully.

Milly came out of her stony silence to say, "Mr. Blashfield, would you give my love to Ann, please, and tell her—" A look from Frank disturbed her and she stopped.

"Yes, indeed, Mrs. Embury." Again Frank would have liked to embrace poor Blashfield, who was having a desperate time of it. "Ann is a regular funeral in the house ever since you left. Embury, Mrs. Dansken wants to speak with you. Will you let me stay with Milly?" This was somehow even better than the "Mrs. Embury"; a choking feeling in her throat made Milly put down her head.

"Mrs. Dansken might have spoken to me a moment ago," said Frank. "She did n't seem particularly anxious then."

"She was taken by surprise, you know. You'd better go and speak to her, Embury. Don't you think he had?" He addressed himself to Milly, who turned her face away and said, "I don't want to speak to Mrs. Dansken."

Blashfield looked unhappy. He rose up and bowed again to Milly. "Take her away, for God's sake!" he muttered to Frank, apart. "She has n't a friend in the room."

Frank was cool and savage.

"It would be all right if the women were n't here. But you can't fight women with a woman you know—and your wife. Take her out of it."

"We'll have a dance first," said Frank. "But I thank you, Blashfield."

"I'd like to dance with her myself," said Blashfield, "but I've got to take Mrs. Dansken home."

"What is the matter with Mrs. Dansken?"

"She is afraid there's going to be a row.

Come and speak to her, Frank; you ought to, for your wife's sake."

"For my wife's sake!" said Frank, scornfully. "I must go back to my wife. Thank you, Blashfield."

"Blashfield is the flag of truce," the ladies said. But the flag of truce disappeared a moment later with Mrs. Dansken, and the ladies understood that the terms of surrender were off.

Frank and Milly took their places as third couple in the lancers. He had not dared to ask her if she could dance, but she showed no hesitation and bore herself to his entire admiration. The manner of the perfect servant, which Mrs. Dansken had approved, did not forsake her now; she stood up as calmly as if she had been behind her mistress's chair, with the double file of laughing young men's faces in front of her.

"My brave girl—my beauty," Frank whispered, and the next moment he saw that they were deserted. The set had melted away and they stood in their places alone. He whirled Milly off into another set that was forming; that too dissolved, and left them objects of commiseration or of derision to the room.

Then they took their seats. "I wish we could go away," Milly said.

"We will go, after a while. I will not skulk out of the room with you and leave a trail of sneers behind us. Who are they?—a lot of washed-out old women; and where did they come from, I should like to know? Ladies don't assemble in mining camps, as a rule." Frank stopped, and Milly said:

"I'm not a lady. I never pretended to be."

"And they do pretend, that is just the difference." He was more sure of himself, now that the case was simple—his bride to buckler against the world. "We will have one waltz together. Can you waltz, Milly?"

Milly smiled faintly in reminiscence. "What should I care about the music if I'd never danced to it?" she asked.

"Ah, that night! Poor Milly!—Heavens, how beautiful you look! You are my Cinderella after all. We'll make those proud sisters own up who is the belle of the ball. Wait till the men have their turn."

Frank was not himself to-night. He was not in the habit of such speeches as these, but the form of attack he was meeting called up all that was cruelest and coarsest in his nature. The company had now got down to the level of primitive instincts. It was simply a tussle for supremacy.

When the waltz began Frank rose and took Milly by the hand. Her hand was cold. He looked at her beautiful face and saw that she was colorless, except for her bright hair and

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her opaque, gem-like eyes, on which the light floated as on dark green water.

"Can you go through with it?" he whispered.

"Can I waltz?" asked Milly. "You will see."

"What are those poor things going to do now?" Mrs. Paul exclaimed as they took their places. "Does he imagine that she can dance? I propose we give them the floor."

It was yielded them by tacit consent, and they floated over it, a pair of dancers who might have been chosen to incarnate the spirit of the waltz.

"That's business," Strode murmured, and then not another word was spoken. The company were reduced to the attitude of mere spectators; every eye followed the exalted, dreamlike motions of the beautiful young pair.

This was Milly's triumph. Whether it was worth the cost Frank did not ask himself. He flung himself into it with an aching forecast that such henceforth would be the nature of his wife's triumphs — conquered by strife, and in a field open to all competitors without subtle distinctions. A perfect physical endowment; a sense of rhythm; muscles true to the quiver of a nerve; a calm, uneager face. The soul of the waltz passed, in anguished ecstasy, before the silent company, and the hearts of the women were pained and the men were at Milly's feet.

But none the less was she doomed.

"Really, one would think it was professional," said Mrs. Paul. "How does she keep herself in practice?"

"By Jove, she's stunning! It does n't look as if she needed much practice," said Strode.

Such remarks did not help Milly's case, especially as a majority of the young men carried their defection to the point of going over to her in a body, asking to be introduced, and crowding her card with their names.

The ladies were beaten from the field. Those who had escorts summoned them, and at 11 o'clock Milly was the only woman in the room.

The best of the men had gone with the ladies. It needed but a glance to show Frank that the tables were turned, and that the retreat of the women had been a stroke of vengeance. The men whose names were on Milly's list were not such as he intended his wife should dance with.

When it was seen that he was taking his beautiful waltzer away, a crowd of protestants gathered about them, reproaching her familiarly and joking with Frank in a way that drove him wild. Some of them had been drinking. Decidedly Strode was not himself. He had disposed of Mrs. Paul at her door and had hastened back, pausing for a parenthetical glass at the bar, to confirm his indorse-

ment of Milly. It was he who followed up the retreat, who intercepted the pair at the foot of the staircase, and tipsily demanded his dance with the bride. The stairs went up from the office of the hotel, where a crowd of men were laughing witnesses of the scene.

"Some other time, Strode," said Frank, controlling himself.

"Wha' 's your hurry? Have n't you cut her out and got you' brand on her?" Strode muttered, lapsing into cowboy slang.

They had reached the first landing, Strode pursuing. Frank turned upon him. "Clear out, before I kick you downstairs."

Strode braced himself, and Frank took him by the collar and flung him backwards off the landing. It was not far to fall. Strode was up and at the bedroom door, sobered and white with rage, as Frank shut the door upon his wife and faced about to meet him.

Strode looked into his eyes. "You've got to apologize," he muttered.

Frank laughed at this proposition, following the scene on the stairs. He was perfectly cool. "Do you want any more of the same sort?" he asked.

"When will you meet me like a gentleman?"

"Like an idiot, you mean! Gentlemen don't fight duels off the stage."

"Gentlemen, with us, don't use their fists," said the Arkansas boy. "You are a — coward!"

"Am I? You shall prove it — any ridiculous way you like, and as soon as you like."

"Twelve o'clock then, out here in the lot back of the hotel. Who's your friend?"

Frank thought a moment. "Blashfield," he said. "You need n't make a noise about it."

"I think you will squeal first," said Strode.

"Hound!" said Frank, looking after him.

He went into his room and took Milly in his lap, putting his head down upon her shoulder. She laid her hands timidly one on each side of his temples, and felt the hot veins throbbing. Her heart was very soft towards him, her wonderful young lover, her protector, whom she found more formidable than all the dangers he had tried to save her from.

"He'd taken too much, had n't he?" she whispered.

Frank shuddered.

"You ain't afraid he'll make you trouble?"

He shook his head. He gripped her to him, gave her a little shake, and put her down from his knees.

"Why would n't you let me dance?" she asked presently, following him with her eyes as he strode about the room. "You was n't jealous, was you?"

He threw up his head like a creature that feels itself stifling. It was clear that Milly had

not perceived the nature of her success, and was immensely supported by it. Her exhilaration was even more dreadful to him than the incomprehension he had been beating himself against all day.

"Milly," he said, "did I ever show you my mother's picture?"

"Is it that one in a leather frame on your bureau?"

Again, was it possible he could be sensitive on so slight a point as that Milly should be already intimate with his personal belongings in her domestic capacity? "Yes," he said, with a sigh. Once he had compared this beautiful girl to Enid, who was so sweet and serviceable, and had sympathized with Geraint in his desire to "kiss the tender little thumb that crossed the trencher as she laid it down"; though as a matter of fact Milly's thumb was neither little nor tender, and she had been instructed by Mrs. Dansken never to let it cross the trencher.

"My mother was never anything but kind to any living soul, I believe. Do you think you could be fond of her, Milly? Have you looked at her face?"

"Yes," said Milly, listlessly. "She looks older,"—she hesitated,— "but that, maybe, is the way she's dressed."

"The way she is dressed? Why, how should she be dressed?" Did Milly suppose his mother wore her hair in a fuzz on her forehead, like Mrs. Dansken, and dressed in Nile-green silk? Then he remembered that the picture had been taken when she was in mourning. But it did not matter. He felt as if he should never speak of his mother again.

Milly was silent, feeling that she had missed the right words, as usual. She had not been thinking much of what she was saying. She had not got as far as Frank's mother yet. Frank saw she had sunk into that attitude of stolid watchfulness, with something reproachful in it, that all day had been his despair. Her triumph was cold. He looked at her, fair as she was, with a face of that simple but elusive type the masters felt for, with broad, soft touches, in palest chalks, on the margins of bolder conceptions; he thought of Andrea del Sarto, of Lydgate, of all the men who had wrecked their lives in such frail craft as this. He thought of that nameless youth who was surprised and stabbed as he stepped from a gondola after a night's delirious drifting—the youth who boasted that he had "lived." But he could not find the comfort of a prototype, either in romantic reality or in realistic romance. He was no Andrea, no Lydgate: he was not even a youth who had "lived"; he was merely the husband of Milly. As for the duel, it was the crowning act of this dreary little farcical

romance. He most certainly did not intend to hit Strode, and he doubted, on general principles, that Strode would be able to hit him, should the affair culminate in their pointing pistols at each other.

At a quarter to twelve Blashfield came to the door. "Strode will apologize," he said, "if you will give him a chance."

"I'll give him every chance when we get on the ground."

"He is downstairs now. He has come to himself. There's no sense in this meeting, you know."

"What do you want of me? It's a quarter to twelve now. Let him meet me where he said he would and we will shake hands. No, I won't go downstairs, Blashfield. I shall punch his head if I do."

"Are you going to be reasonable?"

"I have been reasonable. Strode was tipsy. Let him say so, when the time comes, and ask my pardon. I'm not going to hunt him up."

"I'll bring him up here."

"Thank you, I've no use for him up here. Keep an eye on him, Blasshy, if you're afraid he won't stay with it."

"He is n't my man."

"Keep with him all the same. I'll meet you at the barber's."

The quarter-hour was passed. Frank had said to Milly that he would have to go out for a few moments; it was the little engagement he had told her he would have to sit up for. He would tell her about it, and make her laugh, when he returned. He himself laughed as he kissed her.

He was leaving the hotel when he met Hugh Williams, beaming with outstretched hand.

"The dance lets out early to-night," he remarked pleasantly. "I did n't know Mrs. Dansken was at home till I stumbled over Blashfield."

Frank decided, after a look at Williams, that Blashfield had kept the meeting quiet.

"Well, how's everything since I've been away? I've been asleep for two hours. Mrs. Dansken gave me some supper—and, by the way, I'm mightily pleased that girl has gone." Williams had concluded to give Frank his "dose" while he could speak without apparent knowledge of all that had taken place in his absence, since it would never do to let Frank suppose he had been talked over.

"What girl?"

"Come out here, Frank," said Williams; and when they were in the street he said, "You know who I mean—the Perfect Treasure. I met the partner of her brother. The brother turns out to be a husband. He was n't a particularly good one, it seems, and so she hedges a little and calls him —"

"It's a lie."

"I thought it was a lie myself, Frank." Williams would not look at his friend to see how he was taking it. "I'm not much in the habit of packing lies about, especially lies about a woman, so I stepped round to the Sisters'," he went on, trying to speak naturally and in an unpremeditated way—"who took care of her, you know, when her child was born—"

Frank clutched him by the shoulders. "Stop!" he panted, "you are talking about my wife."

The two men reeled apart and stared at each other.

"Curses on it, why did n't you tell me?"

"Why did you open on me, before I could speak? Out with it now, to the last word!"

"I have nothing to say about your wife, Frank."

"I'll have it out of you, I say."

Blashfield, who had been waiting for his principal, caught sight of him and joined them. He gripped him by the elbow. "Do you know what time it is?" he suggested.

"I'll be with you in a moment, Blashfield; I want to speak with Williams—I'll be around."

Blashfield gave his arm another squeeze and ran off to the rendezvous.

"Frank," said Williams, "I can't take those words back, but you should allow for my ignorance. I've been gone a thousand years, it seems."

"You can say you believe me when I tell you those words are false."

Williams did not speak.

"Your silence, do you know, is insulting."

"I have nothing to say about your wife, Frank," Williams repeated, "except that she is a very handsome girl and I hope you will be happy."

"It is kind of you to mention her beauty."

"I think we had better not talk any more to-night. There's all to-morrow, you know."

"I have no desire to talk, but I think there is something more for you to say."

"What is it?"

"You will finish what you began to tell me, and then you will say whether you believe it is true."

"What does it matter what I believe? Go to your wife and find out the truth."

"Go to my wife, and ask her if she has had a child?"

"God help you, Frank. Go to her and learn to know your wife; and be thankful, whatever she is, that she is no worse. You've got to know the truth, sooner or later. It's all over the camp to-night."

"What is the truth?"

"Go to her, man. Don't ask me. For God's sake, am I to tell you she has been a mother; that her child was born at the hospital; that its father deserted her before it was born? I'd have kept it from you with my life, but I told Mrs. Dansken two hours ago, before she went to the ball. It's all over the town by now, God forgive me!"

Frank could not have been sure that he heard the last words of his friend, or that he was the man who was being led up and down the street, brokenly, like one intoxicated or asleep.

The rage had all gone out of him, the flame that had driven him for the past five days, since the evening he was published before the household. In its place was a light-headed calmness, in which he could think of Milly with a strange indifference.

"Have you got any money about you?" were the first words he said.

"Any money?" said Williams. "Do you want money to-night?"

"Yes, I want some money. I want a good deal. Do you know it's my wedding night?"

Williams stopped him in the street and fairly shook him, to get his attention.

"Frank, do you mean she is n't your wife yet?"

"Yes, she's my wife. I was married last night."

"Then, it is too late—"

"Too late to desert her? She's been deserted once, you say?"

Williams groaned, and they resumed their aimless walk.

"Did you say you had n't any money in your clothes?"

"I've got two dollars and a half."

"Don't get excited," said Frank; "I'm not out of my head. I'm going upstairs a moment. You need n't follow me. Can't a man speak to his wife?"

He went up swiftly to the door of his room. There was something he had yet to do; it was rather a crazy thought, but it chimed in with his fancy that he must not be ungentlemanly, whatever he meant by that. He stood a moment, listening by the door. The room was quiet. Could she be asleep on her wedding night—his bride without a history; the girl who within the year had suffered, in poverty and desertion, the agony of motherhood; who had buried her child; who had waltzed in his arms that night, a spectacle—how had he paraded his shame! This was why the ladies had retreated and the men had staid, those who were suited to the company of his bride. He prayed that she might be asleep.

Milly had been lying dressed and awake on the bed, when she first heard her husband's

step and knew that the moment she had been drifting upon had come, and that she must meet it, at last, with her lamp unlighted and the darkness of falsehood in her soul. She wondered if it might be possible for her to speak even now; but as Frank approached the bed the instinct of dread alone prevailed, and she lay still, scarcely breathing, and trembling like a hare in its form.

He stooped over her and thought that she slept; but with that horrible weak yet heavy beating of the heart going on inside his breast he would not have known if it had been death he looked upon, instead of sleep. In the hollow of her arm that was nearest him he deposited all the gold and silver he could find in his pockets, softly, one piece laid against another, not to waken the sleeper. He did not despoil himself further. His watch and the ornaments that completed his dress he kept upon his person. He looked at her once more, her face turned away from the little heaps of coin gleaming against the whiteness of her arm. The sight smote him, and yet what more did he owe her now?

Williams watched him as he came through the office. He stopped at the bar and asked for a glass of brandy; he drank it and then went over to the desk and spoke to the clerk, saying something about feeling the brandy in his head. His behavior struck Williams as simply idiotic under the circumstances, unless the boy had some purpose in making a fool of himself. He caught sight of Williams and smiled in a way that did not allay his friend's uneasiness. Hugh took him by the arm and said, speaking low as they stood by the door together:

"This is n't fair to her, Frank. You ought to give her a chance to explain."

"She can't explain now," said Frank, lightly. "She's asleep. And I have an engagement. Will you go up there and wait till I come back? The room is the one opposite the ladies' parlor. Stay round where you can hear her if she calls."

"Where in the world are you going? I don't like your engagement, at 12 o'clock at night."

"A man can't help his engagements," said Frank. "You heard me promise Blasshy I'd be there. You were pretty rough on her, Hugh. You owe her a good turn. And if your friend's wife is n't all you'd like her to be, is that any reason you should n't stand by her?"

"I should prefer, just now, to stand by you." "So you will, if you'll just wait, you know. Wait up there till I get back."

"Go on, then; I will wait: and don't be out all night."

Frank smiled back at his friend with that wretched, inconsequent smile.

Hugh was still uneasy, but the fact that Blashfield was concerned with Frank's engagement comforted him somewhat: his friend could not have any very desperate or tragic intentions, with Blasshy in tow.

The ladies' parlor was empty, but Williams was too restless to compose himself to solitary contemplation of its splendors. He walked the length of the hall, back and forth, pausing once at Milly's door when he thought he heard a sound of weeping. "Poor little fool," he said to himself, "I could be sorry for her if it was n't for Frank — his life spoiled at twenty-four."

He stood in one spot in the middle of the hall for some moments, thinking of his friend's future.

"And what is he up to now, I wonder?" He looked at his watch and saw that Frank had been gone three-quarters of an hour.

A window at the lower end of the hall was open and the wind blew harshly in, making the lamps flicker. He stepped down the hall to close it, and as the keen night air crossed his face he heard the report of a pistol. He went to the window and looked out. It was a high window, opening on the narrow fenced alley between the hotel kitchen and the open lot behind. The alley was lighted for a short distance by the lamps of late workers in the kitchen; beyond, as far as he could see in the direction of the shot, all was dark.

Williams found the door of a back stairway and ran down to a rear entrance opening upon the fenced passage. One or two of the hotel servants — there were but few up at that hour — stood bareheaded in the alley, in the light from the hot kitchen, staring into the blackness of the lot.

"What is it?" Williams asked.

"Some young fellows went past here a while back," one of the waiters said, peering ahead of him. "I do' know what they're up to."

Williams crowded by him and met Blashfield, a few steps farther on, running, his face towards the light.

"Who is hurt?" asked Williams, seeing that something was wrong.

"Embury."

"How — who did it?"

Blashfield did not answer, but ran on. He gave money to one of the waiters, who disappeared and took himself the nearest way into the street.

Williams ran blindly forward towards a spot of light near the rear fence of the lot. There were figures moving against it; those nearest the light were motionless, but one was moving back and forth in a curious trot. A few steps brought Williams near enough to see that it was Strode, still in evening dress except that he had changed his coat for a reefing-jacket.

He grasped Williams by the hand and began a childish babbling. Hugh could not shake him off; he ran beside him talking excitedly.

"I thought you were the sheriff. I'm waiting to give myself up; but the boys will tell you, Williams, I never meant to fight. I had n't a thing against him. I offered to apologize. I was n't even heeled. The boys will tell you one of 'em had to lend me a pistol; I had n't a weapon on me."

"Let go of me, Strode. Where is he?"

"I'm taking you there. He was bound to have the thing come off. You can ask the boys if I could help myself. I don't know how I came to hit him. I never meant to do it. And he never fired a shot. His pistol was cold. I think he was drunk, Williams, or else he's off his head. Why, good Lord, it was nothing—what I said."

The figures by the spot of light moved aside and showed one that lay on the snow, in an angle of the fence, sheltered from the wind. A lantern at his feet shone upward upon his blanched hands and chin and throat.

"How are you now, Embury?" asked Strode, pressing up. "You ain't much hurt, are you?"

Hugh put him aside. "Where is it, Frank?" he said. "Are you bleeding much?"

Frank groaned as Hugh passed his hand over the soaked clothing, feeling for the wound.

"It was the brandy," he muttered. "You saw me take it, Hugh. Went to my head like—keep them off a minute," he whispered.

"Has Blashfield gone for a doctor?" Hugh inquired.

"Yes," he was told. "We thought we had n't better move him."

"Well, step away, boys, a moment, will you? O Frank, I could curse myself to death, if that would save you!"

"I've got what I wanted. You'll hush up the talk, Hugh? Let them think it was the brandy—went to my head," he murmured wandringly.

"Is there anything else, dear boy? You'll get a chill lying here."

"No—I wanted to tell you—I've got what I wanted," Frank repeated dreamily. "You must not think—that you—" He sighed, and gave up the effort to explain. "It was not happy," he whispered, trying to fix his eyes upon his friend's face. They could not hold the look; the meaning faded out of them, and he spoke no more.

"We must get him in," said Hugh. They laid him on an overcoat stretched upon the snow and carried him in, past the lights of the kitchen, by the servants' entrance.

"Not upstairs," Hugh whispered.

They turned into the dining-room, where the tables were set in order again for the morning,

and laid him on the floor with a pile of cheap quilts from one of the waiter's beds under him.

The doctor had gone, commanding that Frank should not be moved, his slender chance for life depending on absolute quiet. It was a Leadville night, wind and sharp volleys of sleet succeeding the early hours of still darkness. From time to time the watchman came in and put coal noiselessly, with his mittened hands, upon the fire.

Frank had not spoken since his fainting-fit when they carried him in. Towards morning he opened his eyes and turned them upon Hugh, with that look which those who have watched by the dying recognize as the approach of the final change—the look that obliterates personality, that makes the young face old and the old face young. Hugh saw that he wished to speak. He gave him the stimulant the doctor had ordered in case of a return to consciousness, and waited for its effect.

"Could you go up softly, before she wakes, and take that money away?" Frank whispered.

Hugh thought that he was wandering. Presently he said, quite collectedly, "When you take me home, tell them everything. Perhaps they will not mind, if they know—I got what I wanted."

"Oh, my dear boy, was there no way out of it but this?"

"Not for me—the way of the foolish," he murmured.

But at the last the smile that dawned upon the still face was an awesome sight to see. Williams thought, as he dwelt and dwelt upon it, and tried to strengthen his faith and ease his pain by gazing, that if Frank's father and mother could but see that look, there must have been consolation, even for them, in that marvelous light shed by the unknown upon this wreck of the known.

When the smile, with its silent protest against grieving, had been put away out of sight, Hugh's pain returned; he saw all the wasted moments of retrieval, all the turning-points that had been hurried past.

Mrs. Dansken showed him a letter she had written to Frank's mother, bitterly accusing herself and giving minute details.

"You have n't said anything about what I did," said Hugh, when he had read the letter.

"You did nothing that I was not responsible for."

"You can't tell the whole truth about this matter, Mrs. Dansken. Better leave it alone. I will tell them all that he wanted them to know."

"But they will never know his provocation."

"They know their own boy—and would it comfort them to think we had muddled his

life away here among us? You can't tell the whole truth, Mrs. Dansken. We don't know it ourselves."

THERE have been dancers and dancing on the floor of the Clarendon dining-room since the night of Milly's *début*, but very few of the original Assembly ever appeared there again in pursuit of pleasure.

There was one corner of the room, over against the bench where Milly had sat at bay, that was haunted for those who helped to lay the young bridegroom there upon the floor, as it might have been, at her feet. Milly herself never entered the room again, nor willingly looked in the face of one of those who witnessed her entrance and her exit there. Six months after that evening the household at No. 9 had dispersed, and knew each other no more except by hearsay.

Blashfield continued on his amiable career westward until he reached Honolulu, where he married an heiress of the island, with a shade, it is said, of the liberally disseminated blood of the royal family in her veins. She is reported to be a beautiful woman, with a yard or more of darkest brown hair and a constitutional leaning towards the wearing of wrappers in the afternoon.

Mrs. Dansken continued to make Hugh Williams the confidant of her grief and repentance for the miscarriage of her relations with Embury, but in respect to Milly she could never be brought to accuse herself except for the fact of the girl's presence in the house. With no audience to applaud, Hugh ceased to try to make points against her in conversation. Before a year had passed he was the sole boarder at No. 9, and this time the arrangement was a permanent and exclusive one. Mrs. Dansken was a few years older than her philosophical husband, but his was the elder temperament. Hugh had parted with his best hopes, in the way of marriage, some time before he made the acquaintance of his Leadville landlady: he had always liked the merry, capable, honest little woman; he used to feel her wearinesses, her mistakes, and humiliations almost as if they had been his own; he did not mind her sharp tongue or her rowdy little ways,

and she made him, he believed, a better comrade in his wandering Western life than a delicately bred, supersensitive, romantic girl from the more carefully weeded ranks of society. But it was long since he had known any girl of this sort, and his ideas on the subject were somewhat vague.

Strode went to New Mexico, where the story of his having killed his man in a duel after a Leadville dance had preceded him, and won for him prestige of a kind he did not covet under the circumstances. He never had occasion to confirm the report which described him as a dead-shot and a dangerous man in a quarrel.

Milly went to live with Mrs. Black, who, with her gift for discerning what was best in those around her, discovered that Milly was "a born sick-nurse"—of the capable and restful, rather than the intuitive, kind. There was plenty of employment outside of the hospitals for Milly's powers during the succeeding season at the camp. Sometimes it was the mother of a young babe at some crazy cabin on a claim that the father was "holding down," perhaps with barricade and shotgun; sometimes a houseful of little children prostrated by an epidemic. Once it was a traveler overtaken at his hotel—a big stock-raiser from Montana, in beaver overcoat and diamond pin, who perforce upon his recovery presented his pretty nurse with the life he was pleased to owe to her services. What Milly did with the gift, after she went back with him to his cattle-ranch, is not known. But Mrs. Black was glad to have the girl off her mind, she said. "For a girl as pretty as that, who has n't learned to say either yes or no, is n't safe to have around in a place where there are so many men folks."

Poor Frank, alas! had given occasion for all the family prophets who had ever doubted him to say, "I told you so." But there is one little girl who will always believe that if they had only allowed her to marry her own love all would have been so different. Perhaps a belief of this kind is a better thing than its realization could have been; at all events, Mr. and Mrs. Mason still think that they knew best.

Mary Hallock Foote.





THE BLOODHOUND.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With eares that sweep away the morning dew;
Crook-kneed, and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls;
Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like bells,
Each under each. A cry more tuneable
Was never hallowed to, nor cheer'd with horn,
In Crete, in Sparta, nor in Thessaly:
Judge, when you hear.

A Midsummer Night's Dream.



THE bloodhound, formerly called the sleuth-hound (from the word slouth, probably meaningscent), slow or slough hound (as he frequently pursued over bogs or sloughs), limier or lime-hound (so called because he was often led in a leathern thong), is the most ancient breed of hounds in England; and although the favorite of the painter, and universally admired for his majestic and dignified appearance and for his associations with the old-time romances in which he took such an exciting part, and which have been celebrated so frequently in song and prose, he is not common even in England, and is perhaps less understood than any other of the canine race.

Until comparatively recent times these hounds were only to be found in the kennels of the nobility, and even now well-bred bloodhounds are in the hands of very few breeders, and are all closely related.

Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the talbot, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert, a breed from St. Hubert's Abbey in Ardennes, which, according to the old legends, was imported by St. Hubert from the south of Gaul about the sixth century. The talbot was the popular hound from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, but became extinct about the end of the last century. The southern hound, another very old breed showing many characteristics of the bloodhound, is very difficult to find now in his pure state, although many of our old packs of harriers are descended chiefly from him. The best authorities agree that the St. Hubert, talbot, and bloodhound are all very closely allied.

Many writers assert that all our English breeds of hounds are descended from the bloodhound; but I am not aware that any attempt has been made to prove this, and must regard

these statements as conjectural. At the same time I do not know that any one can trace our other breeds of hounds to any other source than the bloodhound or talbot, and certainly this conjecture seems a very probable one.

One of the most careful and best informed authorities on hound lore, who contributes to "Baily's Magazine" under the signature of "N.," contends that the foxhound is not descended from the bloodhound, but is a hound of pure race, indigenous; or, if not indigenous, that probably his ancestors were brought back by the crusaders, as Xenophon describes a Grecian hound that is very similar. The same writer warns us not to accept the statements of those who assume

that when fox-hunting became a really national sport, some 150 years ago, the dog now known as the foxhound had to be manufactured in order to carry it out, instead of being already in existence, and, as I may say, only waiting to be put to that special use.

The old English bloodhound is quite different, both in appearance and disposition from the Cuban bloodhound of slave-hunting notoriety. An authority says:

We are not of opinion that the dogs which were used in tracing the Indians of Cuba were the same with the bloodhound here alluded to. The dogs of South America were undoubtedly introduced by Columbus from Spain and, if we mistake not, the Cuban dogs were of such a make and shape as would be produced between the mastiff and pointer, both of which breeds were common to Spain. The British bloodhound is more of an indigenous nature, originally cultivated from a mixture of olden races of *sagaces* and *celeres*, or sagacious and swift-footed, whereas the Cuban dogs were, in all probability, derived from an intermixture between the *pugnaces*, or dogs of war, and *celeres*.

Bloodhounds were originally used for tracking wounded game, and afterwards in the pursuit of outlaws.

"The Actis and Deidis of Wallace," by Blind Harry the Minstrel, who is believed to have written about 1470, contains a description of a pursuit of that chief made with the assistance of a bloodhound; and a bloodhound plays an important part in the poem of Barbour's, written in the fourteenth century, which recites how Sir Aymer de Valence and John of Lorn assembled a large force to attack the Bruce.

In Nicholson and Burns, "History of the

Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland," published 1777, we find that

slough dogs were for pursuing offenders through the sloughs, mosses, and bogs that were not passable but by those that were acquainted with the various and intricate by-paths and turnings. These offenders were peculiarly styled moss-troopers: and the dogs were commonly called bloodhounds, which were kept in use till within the memory of many of our fathers.

And all along the pursuit of "hot trod" (*flagrante delicto*), with red hand (as the Scots term it), was by hound and horn and voice.

At a still later time bloodhounds were used for the capture of sheep-stealers and others, and a tax was often levied for their maintenance for this purpose.

It is only in very old writings that we find talbots, or white bloodhounds, mentioned. The "thick, round head" Somerville describes would certainly not be admired now, and I believe was never an accurate description of the bloodhound. A long, narrow, peaked head is indicative of great scenting powers, and large flews and dewlap of a deep, mellow voice.

The bloodhound has a much more delicate nose than any other known breed of hound, and can puzzle out a cold scent under the most adverse conditions. He is remarkable for adhering to the scent of the animal on which he is laid. Some years since a pack of staghounds was kept in Derbyshire, and it was no infrequent occurrence for the hunted deer to take refuge among a herd in some park. In this case the pack was whipped off and a couple of bloodhounds laid on, who stuck to the hunted deer until they got him clear of the herd, when the pack was again laid on.

The bloodhound is easily entered to hunt anything, and with a strong scent will sometimes absolutely sit down on his haunches for a few seconds and throw tongue in sheer delight. The note is very deep, mellow, and prolonged, and may be heard for miles. The bay, or "singing," of a kennel of bloodhounds just before feeding or exercising is most melodious.

The bloodhound was originally so slow that in border warfare he was taken up and carried on horseback for a time when the pursuers came to soft ground, where the trail was visible. If the horse of that period was faster than the bloodhound, the latter must indeed have been slow.

Lord Wolverton owned a pack of bloodhounds a few years ago with which he hunted turned-out deer in Dorsetshire and the Blackmoor Vale. He finally gave them up, and Lord Carrington brought them to hunt in Buckinghamshire, but only kept them a season, as he either had not the key to Lord Wolverton's

management, or the country was not so suitable for them. In 1881 the greater part of this pack was sold to Count le Couteulx de Canteleu, who has kept a number of pure English bloodhounds for many years, and used them with others crossed between the bloodhound and some of the old French breeds, hunting deer and wild boar.

Count le Couteulx told me that he found the pure bloodhound very suitable for this purpose, except that he is often not so courageous as is desirable for boar-hunting. He showed me the head of a boar which was brought to bay in the middle of a forest and killed eight hounds before the horseman could get up to perform the happy dispatch.

Some years since Mr. Selby Lowndes hunted outlying deer in Whaddon Chase with a small pack of bloodhounds, and sometimes hunted deer-stealers and sheep-stealers with them also, to the great discomfiture of these outlaws. An old man now living who used to hunt with these hounds relates that a hound called Gamester was the most reliable man-hunter they had, and that on one occasion when hunting a sheep-stealer, the man had gone away from his cottage some considerable distance to an old shed or cow byre, where he had literally buried himself in the manure which had been allowed to accumulate there; but the dog found him at once, and he was forced to come out from his hiding-place.

Mr. Lowndes bought Gamester out of a higgler's cart which he was drawing (although quite a puppy), giving £10 for him. Soon afterwards he refused £100 for the hound. The old servant referred to above stated that Gamester was so powerful that he could take up a horse's head, such as a man could only lift with some little difficulty, and leap on his high bed with it. He would hunt a buck through all his travels in the night and find him the next day.

Until a comparatively short time since, each keeper in the New Forest was required to keep a couple of bloodhounds on his walk. They called them talbots, and one keeper named Primer, on the Boldrewood walk, used to boast that he had had the breed in his family for more than three hundred years.

Some forty to fifty years ago Mr. Thomas Nevil of Chillend, New Winchester, procured one or two couples of these hounds from Primer, and from them originated a small pack which is deserving of a separate article. These hounds were described as being much like our present bloodhounds, but somewhat lighter in build, although Random, one of the finest hounds Mr. Nevil bred, is said to have been so high that he could walk round a high dining-room table and with his forefeet on the ground help

himself to anything he liked. Mr. Nevil took a fancy to have them all as nearly black as he could,—marked like black-and-tan terriers, in fact,—and so they were at his death. He always destroyed the lighter-colored puppies. Mr. Nichols, one of our most noted bloodhound breeders, obtained a hound called Countess from Mr. Nevil about 1876, and the cross was so successful that there is scarcely a bloodhound living to-day that has not some of this blood in his veins; and through Mr. Nevil's fancy for this color, which had become so emphasized in his pack, the general color of our bloodhounds is much darker than formerly.

Speaking of Mr. Nevil's black St. Huberts, a writer in "Baily's Magazine" says:

They were the descendants of that pack of which William Rufus was master. They were certainly splendid-looking hounds when we saw them, and their deep bay was a grand thing to hear. Mr. Nevil hunted everything with them, from the wild jackal and the lordly stag to the water-rat and "such small deer." . . . In the summer time, when the St. Huberts were taking holidays, no better sport could be imagined, said Mr. Nevil, than a run with a fine water-rat; and the earnestness with which he described to us a "run" of this sort, and the wonderful behavior of the St. Huberts under rather trying circumstances, was most amusing. He had trained his hounds to hunt the stags he kept in a paddock adjoining his house, and to trot home together side by side, the hunters and the hunted, after the stag had been taken. We have mentioned a jackal—an animal that lay on the rug like a collie dog, and was quite willing to be hunted by the St. Huberts and return to his rug after the hunt was over; but his chief loves were the stags. He had taught them to come to his call and feed out of his hand. He had taught the hounds that hunted them one day to be their companions the next, while the jackal went in and out as an occasional visitor.

There is not now any established pack of bloodhounds in England. Mackenzie's "History of Northumberland," published at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1811, gives the following account of a pack of partly bred bloodhounds:

SPITTLE HILL, PARISH OF MILFORD.

The late William Bullock, Esq., of this place, was a keen and skillful sportsman, and kept a small but choice and valuable pack of hounds. So excellently were they trained that, like sleuth-dogs of the borderers, they could trace out a thief through all his turnings and windings. Whenever a hen-roost was robbed, geese killed, or other depredation committed by reynard in the neighborhood, Mr. Bullock was applied to and seldom failed to exterminate the nocturnal robber. At one time a most extraordinary instance occurred of the quality of two of his hounds. He threw off his pack in a covert near this place: when beating the bushes, a fox was unkenneled on the flank of the near hounds. They doubled upon him with their usual eagerness, and

after a spirited chase lost his track; but the two leading hounds were missing, and they neither came up at the voice of the huntsman nor the sound of bugle. The fox took towards Rothbury Forest, where he was seen followed by the hounds. Here it would appear he was headed off, when he directed his course to a stronghold on Simonside Hill, from whence, being still pursued, he ran northward and crossed the Coquet at crag-end, where he expected to find an asylum. Being again disappointed, he made towards Thrunton Crag, where he was equally unsuccessful. He then stretched across the country towards Cheviot. A shepherd on the skirts of that mountain in the evening heard the cry of hounds in the distance, and shortly after saw a fox coming towards him at a slow pace, and two hounds a few yards behind, running abreast and alternately chanting in a feeble key. The man confined his cur and stood stationary till they came up to the fox, which they tumbled down and fell upon but were unable to worry. The spectator then sprang to the spot, took reynard by the brush and pulled him forward in order to dispatch him, but he was already at the point of expiring. As soon as the hounds were a little recovered, he gave them some pieces of bread, and then conveying them to his cottage entertained them with the best viands his cupboard could afford. He had them called at Wooler market and the neighboring churches, but no person claimed them. They continued under his hospitable roof until Mr. Bullock accidentally heard of their place of residence, when he instantly recovered his two favorites and liberally rewarded their kind host. The zigzag course they had run in the chase was computed at upwards of seventy miles, and, what is remarkable, the fox seemed perfectly acquainted with all the strongholds in this passage. The writer has often heard these anecdotes repeated in this part of the country, where he resided for some time.

In "Boyle's Life and Works," by T. Birch, 1772, I find the following remarks "On the Strange Subtlety of Effluvia":

A person of quality, to whom I am nearly allied, related to me that to make a trial whether a young bloodhound was well instructed (or, as the huntsmen call it, made), he caused one of his servants, who had not killed or so much as touched any of his deer, to walk to a country town four miles off, and then to a market town three miles distant from thence; which done, this nobleman did, a competent while after, put the bloodhound upon the scent of the man, and caused him to be followed by a servant or two, the master himself thinking it also fit to go after them to see the event; which was that the dog, without ever seeing the man he was to pursue, followed him by the scent to the above-mentioned places, notwithstanding the multitude of market people that went along in the same way, and of travelers that had occasion to cross it; and when the bloodhound came to the chief market town, he passed through the streets without taking notice of any of the people there, and left not till he had gone to the house where the man he sought rested himself, and found him in an upper room, to the wonder of those that followed him. The par-

particulars of this narrative, the nobleman's wife, a person of great veracity, that happened to be with him when the trial was made, confirmed to me.

When we consider the marvelous attributes of the bloodhound, it is difficult to understand how it could possibly have gone almost out of use, as it evidently did. Probably this decadence began when he was no longer required in border warfare. For some reason he gradually ceased to be used as a limier, and the pursuit of criminals by means of bloodhounds was entirely given up long before the public learned to regard the new police, established in 1829, as their natural protectors. As a matter of course the breed became very scarce, and was only kept up by old families who were loath to part from their ancient traditions, or who had deer parks and used bloodhounds for tracking wounded deer. Fortunately, dog shows came to the rescue, or the breed would probably have by this time become extinct.

I fear that dog shows and their attendant changes of fashion have done an immense amount of harm to some of our most useful breeds; but luckily the bloodhound has been estimated most highly for his best and most characteristic qualities, and the long, narrow, peaked head, always associated with special scenting powers, and the long ears and immense dewlap, indicative of voice, are much more common now than ever before. The chief alteration has been in the lines denoting speed, and we now have a very much faster hound than in the moss-trooping days; in fact, many bloodhounds are quite as fast as average foxhounds. They have seldom been hunted in packs, and it would take generations of careful breeding and handling to make them suitable for English fox-hunting.

Nothing but the foxhound would work with a mob of perhaps 200 or 300 horsemen crashing behind him, and then trot home gayly after 10 or 12 hours of hard work. The huntsman of a pack of foxhounds has to lift them constantly and often guesses his fox to death, but the bloodhound would not stand this treatment. He likes to work out a scent carefully and cast himself, and will not brook much interference. No doubt he might be modified in this respect if it were thought desirable to do so; but it must be remembered that for generations many of our most experienced men have spared neither time, trouble, nor money in the perfection of our foxhound, and for his particular work it would seem scarcely possible to produce a more suitable hound. Probably out of 100 foxhound puppies bred annually at Belvoir Castle all but about 20 are drafted, and out of these 20 one-half are not bred from again; and this kind of careful selection has been going on all over England

for nearly a century. I should think that for every bloodhound reared in England there are five hundred foxhounds; and of course foxhounds have had the advantage of being bred for work, which has not latterly been the case with bloodhounds. We have, however, been intensifying the type and formation indicative of the special properties inherent in him, and I am satisfied that with a reasonable amount of careful training we may obtain much more wonderful results in the tracking of criminals than have ever been attained before. We have now few hounds trained to hunt the "clean boot,"—*i. e.*, merely the natural scent of a man through his boots,—and the very few bloodhound owners who attempt anything of this kind do not devote sufficient time to the pursuit to bring their hounds to even a moderate degree of excellence.

I am convinced that the time has now come when we may hope to see this matter taken up in a thoroughly intelligent manner; and if this is done, we shall, in a very few years, be quite unable to understand why the bloodhound was ever allowed to fall into disuse for this purpose. Each succeeding generation of trained hounds must become much more proficient than the last one; and when they have come into general use the deterrent effect on crime will be incalculable. Such detectives would be incapable of accepting a bribe, and would often discover criminals when other means could only end in failure.

At the Warwick dog show of 1886 some bloodhound trials were attempted in the castle park. Seven hounds were entered, but unfortunately several of them had evidently never been trained, and the courses run were made much too short for any real test of the capabilities of the hounds. Still three of them ran the line very accurately, although they had not been trained at all until about two months before the trials.

Some few years ago the idea of the use of bloodhounds for detective purposes was mooted in the daily papers, and the howl of horror at the barbarity of such a proceeding that it raised from the uninformed was most amusing to those who know the tractability of the bloodhound. He was associated with the tales of slave-hunting in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Dred," and was supposed to be a ferocious monster, endowed with witch-like attributes, and capable of pursuing his victim successfully under any conditions until caught, when he would certainly tear him limb from limb.

The horrible murders committed in the East End of London last year and the complete failure of the police to trace the perpetrator of these outrages were the means of calling attention once more to the qualifications of

THE BLOODHOUND.

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this old-time detective. The daily papers were filled with letters advocating his use; but, from the thoroughly impracticable nature of many of these epistles, I fear that the change in public opinion was due more to a strong desire for vengeance on an exceptionally loathsome miscreant than to increased knowledge of the disposition of the bloodhound. At one time the police received about 1200 letters daily containing various suggestions, and of these some

police authorities and various representatives of the press, and sufficiently demonstrated the facts that the hounds will run a man who is a complete stranger to them, that when they have come up to their man they will not molest him in any way, and that although the line may be crossed by others they will not change. While in London I never ran them without the line of the hunted man being crossed (often by quite a number of people), but the hounds never once changed. They could carry the line across and for a short way along the gravel paths in the parks, but the experiments made on the London stones could not be considered as satisfactory as we should have wished. Hunting the clean boot on a London pavement is, I believe, the most severe test that any hound can be put to, and will of course require special and careful training.

I think I know every breeder of bloodhounds in England, and am not aware that this has ever been attempted before. I have not the least doubt that an intelligent, patient trainer, with well-bred hounds, can surmount these difficulties. At present I believe that no one does more training to hunt the clean boot than myself, but I am unable to give my hounds one-tenth of the work necessary to show really first-rate results.

One method of training advocated is to rub with blood the boots of the man who runs for the hounds, and to discontinue this gradually as the hounds become more expert. This is a very bad system. It is quite easy to enter bloodhounds without any artificial aid of this kind, and it is much more difficult to get them to run a man after they have become accustomed to a stronger scent. I consider that hounds work better when entered to one particular scent and kept to that only, and I never allow my hounds to hunt anything but the clean boot. I begin to take my pups to exercise on the roads when three or four months old, and a very short time suffices to get them under good command. You can begin scarcely too early to teach pups to hunt the clean boot. For the first few times I find it best to let them run some one they know; afterwards it does not matter how often the runner is changed. He should caress and make much of the pups and then let them see him start, but get out of

BELHUS.¹

400 proposed the use of bloodhounds. Some of the newspaper correspondents seemed to believe that the police had only to take a bloodhound of any kind to the place where a murder had been committed weeks or months before, and the animal would at once scent out the trail of the murderer in preference to thousands of others and infallibly run the man down.

In the beginning of October I was consulted by Sir Charles Warren, then the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, as to the feasibility of employing bloodhounds to track the Whitechapel murderer, and after some correspondence I took two hounds up to London to experiment with. We ran them repeatedly in the parks for the information of

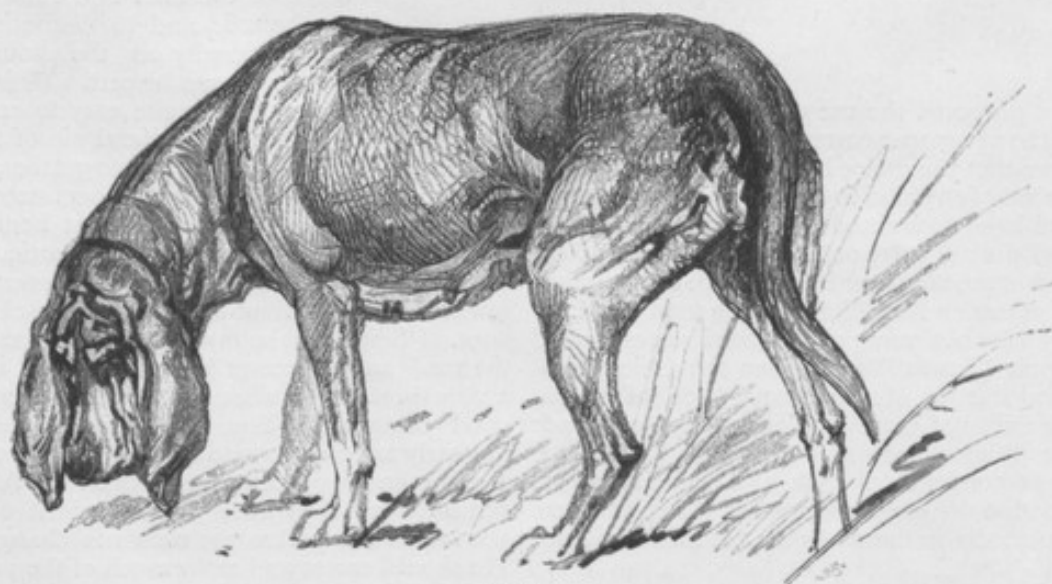
¹ The engravings in this article were drawn by R. H. Moore from dogs owned by the author.



BLUEBERRY AND PUPS.

their sight as quickly as possible and run in a straight line, say two hundred yards up wind on grass-land, and then hide himself. The man who hunts the pups should know the exact line taken, and take the pups over it, trying to encourage them to hunt until they get to their man, who should reward them with a bit of meat. This may have to be repeated several times before they really get their heads down; but when they have once begun to hunt they improve rapidly and take great delight in the quest. Everything should be made as easy as possible at first and the difficulties increased

very gradually. This may be done by having the line crossed by others, by increasing the time before the pups are laid on, or by crossing roads, etc. When the pups get old enough they should be taught to jump boldly and to swim brooks where necessary. When young hounds have begun to run fairly well it will be found very useful to let the runner carry a bundle of sticks two feet or two feet six inches long, pointed at one end and with a piece of white paper in a cleft at the other end. When he makes a turn or crosses a fence he should put one of these sticks down and incline it in the



BABETTE.

direction he is going to take next. This will give the person hunting the hounds some idea of the correctness of their work, though the best hounds do not always run the nearest to the line. On a good scenting day I have seen hounds running hard fifty yards or more to leeward of the line taken. These sticks should be taken up when done with, or they may be found misleading on some other occasion. The hounds will soon learn to cast themselves or try back if they overrun the line, and should never receive any assistance so long as they continue working on their own account. It is most important that they should become self-reliant. The line should be varied as much as possible. It is not well to run hounds over

when hunting any wild animal, but many hounds run perfectly mute when hunting man. This is, however, very much a matter of breeding. Some strains run man without giving tongue at all; others are very musical.

If any reader is fond of seeing hounds work and has only a limited amount of country to hunt over, he will find much pleasure in hunting man with one or two couples of bloodhounds. In such circumstances it is a great convenience to be able to select the course, which cannot be done if hunting some wild animal, and a great variety of different runs can be made over limited ground. Bloodhounds can be easily entered to hunt a horse; and, if this is preferred, a man may be sent across country



BURGHES.

exactly the same course they have been hunted on some previous occasion. If some hounds are much slower than the rest it is best to hunt them by themselves, or they may get to "score to cry," as the old writers say, instead of patiently working out the line for themselves.

It is a great advantage to get hounds accustomed to strange sights and noises. If a hound is intended to be brought to a pitch of excellence that shall enable him to be used in thoroughfares, he should be brought up in a town and see as much bustle as possible. If he is only intended to be used in open country, with occasional bits of road work, this is not necessary. Bloodhounds give tongue freely

on horseback and the hounds laid on when it is thought that he has had sufficient start.

I know nothing more delightful than to see bloodhounds working out a scent carefully under varying circumstances, and to hear their sonorous, deep, bell-like note. To my ear there is more melody in a chorus such as this than was ever put into song or ballad.

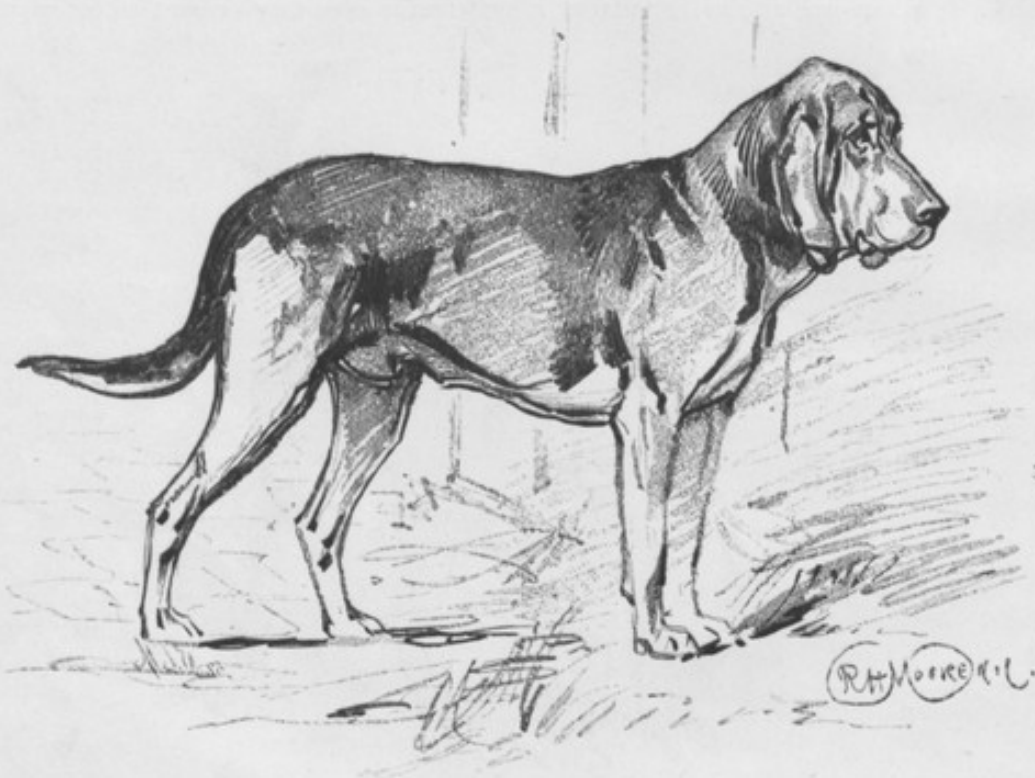
To become, however, a complete fanatic in the breed, one well-bred bloodhound should be kept as a constant companion and inseparable friend. Under these circumstances the hound's individuality is developed, and his capacity as a good comrade will be chiefly determined by the intelligence and fraternity of his human associate. He is essentially and

preëminently a gentlemanly dog, and when you have once won his esteem he may be depended upon as your staunch, trusty, and lifelong friend. He has a solemn, stately bearing, and a thoughtful, ingenuous expression, which is quite in keeping with his princely birth.

Landseer painted some very good portraits of the bloodhounds of his day. He was associated with Mr. Jacob Bell in the breeding of bloodhounds, and it is related that on one occasion Mr. Bell drove into his stable-yard when an old favorite named Countess was lying asleep in a hayloft. She half woke up at the familiar sound made by her master's wheels,

be kept clear of this contagion or infection, they are as hardy as other breeds of dogs. Breeders in France and Germany have been more successful, probably owing to their hounds having been bred and reared in a different climate and under different conditions. The last time I had distemper in my kennels I lost only one out of eight pups attacked, and I attribute this good fortune to the use of quinine in large doses. I gave from three to four grains twice daily, and this is the only drug I have tried that has had any effect in reducing the fever.

The most important matters are great clean-



BARNABY — CHAMPION.

came to the door, and falling down into the yard was killed instantly. If the death of Countess was sudden her immortality was immediate, for Mr. Bell put her into his dog-cart and drove at once to Sir Edwin Landseer, who posed the hound and painted the picture known as "The Sleeping Bloodhound," which is now in the National Gallery.

Grafton, the model for "Dignity and Impudence," was considered a very fine specimen at that time, but we have now many hounds which are very much better in every particular, so far as it is possible to form an opinion from the picture.

When bloodhounds contract distemper they generally have the disease in a very severe form, owing to their close in-breeding; but if they can

liness and unsparing use of disinfectants, absolute quiet, a room of even temperature, admitting plenty of fresh air without draught, and a variety of the most nourishing liquid food possible, given very frequently in small quantities. The puppy should not have any exercise until he has completely recovered and the temperature has for some days been quite natural, as a relapse is generally fatal.

The bloodhound may be described as follows:

The head is the chief characteristic of the breed and should be estimated very highly; the skull is very long (good dogs generally exceed eleven inches in length), narrow, and very much peaked; muzzle deep and square; ears very thin, long, and pendulous, set on very



DUCHESS OF RIPPLE.

low, hanging close to the face and curled upon themselves; eyes hazel colored, deep set, with triangular shaped lids showing the haw. Flews long, thin, and pendulous, the upper lip overhanging the lower one. Neck long, with great quantity of loose skin or dewlap. The skin of the face should be very loose and wrinkled, and when the nose is depressed a roll of loose skin should be seen on the forehead. The coat should be close, but rather silky in texture, and the skin thin. Height, dogs from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches at shoulder, bitches rather less. Shoulders deep and sloping, brisket particularly well let down, forming a sort of keel between the forelegs; loins broad and muscular; powerful, muscular thighs and second thighs; good legs and round feet, hocks well bent; tapering, lashing stern.

The color most generally admired now is

WYNDYATE, NEAR SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

black and tan, the legs, feet, and all or part of the face being a tan color, and the back and sides and the upper part of neck and stern black. There is generally a white star on the chest, and a little white on the feet is admissible. Some fifteen years since it was not at all uncommon to see white flecks on the back—making the hound look as if he had been out in a snow-storm—and a white tip to stern. The former peculiarity seems unfortunately to be quite lost, but the white tip to stern is still sometimes met with. A deep red with tan markings is common; but to my mind the most beautiful color of all is a tawny, more or less mixed with black on the back. It is, however, very rare, and I only know one or two hounds of this color. The bitch is somewhat smaller than the dog, and in her the head properties are not so fully developed.

Edwin Brough.



BRADSHAW.

EARLY HEROES OF IRELAND.



ONE who turns over the leaves of a Japanese book of hermits is apt to exclaim: "How like these old men are to hard-featured Scotchmen, or to Irish peasants from Ulster or Connaught!" It is only on studying the past of Ireland and Britain that one sees resemblances much more impressive than such coincidences — perceives they are more than coincidences, and rather in the nature of a radical correspondence between the race mixtures at the two points about the round of the earth east and west between which lies the greatest stretch of land. As a stone dropped in a quiet pool sends waves equally in every direction, so for purposes of illustration

the wealth of materials now at hand. Of the many glories of little Ireland this is one, to have retained in her mythology and legends much that illustrates the history of humanity before what is strictly called history found its way into books.

The narrative ballads of Oisín, whose name is explained by the Gaels of Ireland as "little fawn," in connection with an enchantment of his mother into the form of a doe previous to his birth, contain the longing and resentment of pagans under the yoke of Christianity. He is a revenant from the Land of Youth who finds St. Patrick in virtual control of Ireland. Gone are all the delights intellectual, all the pleasures carnal, of the Fenian days, when the summers were passed by that national militia in picnics among the abundant forests, hunting wild oxen, boars, deer, and wolf, harassing the foes of the arch-king who refused tribute of cattle, sleeping in the open, keeping pirates out of the rivers and estuaries; whose winters were passed in warm quarters at the homesteads of farmers, who did not dare refuse them anything their insolence asked. Oisín finds asceticism the ideal of the day. The monkish rule forbids bloodshed, sensuality, and carousal, limits polygamy, and in a thousand ways enforces uncomfortable Christian



LARGE AND SMALL HORNS OF BRONZE FOR CHASE AND WAR, MUCH REDUCED IN SIZE.

we can imagine that from some central point of folk-disturbance successive waves of emigrants, conquerors, colonists rippled out to what was called of old the uttermost parts of the earth.

With the bold imagery of the peoples of Asia Minor, with the pride of the great commonwealths of Semitic-Turanians on the Euphrates, the Bible places that point on the plain of Shinar and gives for the reason of the dispersion a confusion of tongues about the tower of Babel. Under this imagery, under the distortions inevitable from historical perspective and the need of presenting complicated facts in a definite concrete shape, it is the privilege of modern research to find the grand outlines true, and to correct the minor inaccuracies due to ages which lacked

tian precepts founded on a general doctrine of self-denial.

We may well ask how it comes that such defiant utterances as are given below were able to survive centuries of Christian rule during which the professed teachers of that faith were very often the keepers of tradition. To explain it we must not forget that the people had reason to resent the endowment of village bishopric, village cure, monastery, and clerical establishment. The largess of chief and provincial king to clerics was at the expense of the peasants; always it was the latter who had to pay, and their consent was no more asked than it was under paganism when the Fenians rode over them roughshod. Listen to the dialogue between St. Patrick and Oisín,



A KEEPER OF THE LEGENDS OF IRELAND.

translated by John O'Daly for the Ossianic Society:

PATRICK. Misery attend thee, old man,
Who speakest the words of madness;
God is better for one hour
Than all the Fians of Eire.

OISIN. O Patrick of the crooked crozier,
Whomakes me that impertinent answer,
Thy crozier would be in atoms
Were Oscur present!

Were my son Oscur and God
Hand to hand on Cnoc-na-bh-Fiann.
If I saw my son down —
I would say that God was a strong man!

These are the words of a poet who saw the artistic value of Oisín's contrast with St. Patrick and made sharp that contrast by a touch of blasphemy; but the spirit is true to the old national feeling of the irksomeness of a religion forced upon the people by their rulers and soon developing into another sort of tyranny from



LISTENING TO THE LEGENDS.

do not show glimpses of this medieval attitude towards the Church, in spite of three centuries of Protestant oppression which have riveted the bands of love between the people and their pastors. I venture to say that from the point of view at the Vatican the *habitants* of Lower Canada are better Catholics than the Irish, though the latter have done and suffered far more for the sake of their religion; and I explain it from the fact that whereas the *habitants*, by removing from Brittany and Normandy, have broken with most of the traditions of paganism, the Catholic Irish have kept those traditions alive, because all the efforts (even Cromwell's) to dislodge them from the land have been without avail. They possess Ireland still, and retain traces of paganism in the face of steady opposition from their own priests.

Who keeps this healthy, this dignified, note of a nation's past sounding down the centuries despite the frown of the Roman priest, the superciliousness of the Protestant minister, the jeers of the Orange faction? An old witch like this one in the picture, against whose invincible habit of collecting fagots from the "demesne" the landed proprietor builds those charming gray walls crowned with ferns and daisies which convert some Irish roads for mile after mile into open cuts between masonry soft with age. Seated by the turf fire she croons out scraps of old ballads, while the little girl whose earnest face is here depicted listens as if her life depended on it. When the village bard begins to collect his stock of ballads it is from such sources he takes the impulse and materials. Most of the lyrics and dramatic ballads written down between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries have owed their continued existence at one time or another to these humble imitators of the brave old bards and genealogists who lived in times when their office was honored and well recompensed.

The ballad from which the above verse is taken is comparatively late and serves as introduction to the Battle of Cnoc-an-Air, or Hill of Slaughter, in which Oscar succeeds in killing Talc mac Treoin, a demon hero who has forced the king of Greece to give him his daughter.

that which their ancestors suffered. Looking back they saw the glories of the pagan past, and did not realize its iniquities; yearned for its freedom, and forgot its death-fires and anarchy. The parish priest of Ireland can best tell if the peasants

The latter flies to Fion to demand protection—as well she might if Talc looked like this: "Not without cause did I hate him," she says. "Black as the coal was his skin; two ears, a tail and the head of a cat are upon the man of repulsive countenance." His name appears to mean Stout, son of Strong, and as such purely fictitious; but the description tallies with a Celtic view of the aboriginal Irish, with the Finnish view of Lapps, with the fauns and satyrs of Greek statuary, and with Scandinavian descriptions of the *iotuns*, or giants, from whom Jutland gets its name—in general with the darker-skinned inhabitants of Europe exaggerated in the descriptions of Aryans. Compare in the Shah-Nameh the contrast between the champions of Iran and the Deevs they vanquished.

Mixed with these traditions of an actual warfare in the remote past are more poetic ideas such as Professor John Rhys of Oxford brings out with too much exclusion of the historical groundwork in his Hibbert lectures, namely, "Ideas of Night in Contest with the Day, Winter with Summer, the Powers of Darkness and Cold with the Sun." The champion who arrives in Ireland to avenge the death of Stout, son of Strong, is called Meargach, or Melancholy. When Fion mac Cumhal reviews his army before joining battle with this most redoubtable foe it is curious to observe that the van, the first of his seven battalions, is composed of "heroes smooth and fresh." The allusion is to their complexions, and points to the fair-haired, tall Kelts, who were the latest comers into Ireland and the ruling military caste—those blue-eyed, yellow-haired Kelts who sacked Rome, ravaged Greece, and founded the Galatian commonwealth in Asia Minor. The battalion of "middle-sized men" and that of "small men" we may understand as recruited from the true hunter and fisher tribes, who gave the name Fenian to the army itself and Fion to the folk-hero. While it does not seem well to go so far as the author of "Ancient and Modern Britons" (London, 1884) in supposing that there were black tribes in Britain and Ireland, there is evidence of dark and light colored tribes, the former of which perhaps contained more Aryan, the latter more Turanian, blood. But the mixing of these peoples has been so intimate, and lies back so far in the past, that we must be content with the barest hints.

Fion is often called Finn, descendant of Stammering, instead of son of Bondage, which may refer to the contempt one race bears another whose speech they understand with difficulty, and be the nickname Kelts gave to the Ugrian tribes of Ireland. We may even detect the ancient race hatreds among the leaders of the Fenians in the feud that subsists between Fion and a chief lieutenant of his, one-eyed

f. 33v

EARLY HEROES OF IRELAND.

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Goll, descendant of Morna. When Fion asks Goll whether he will face Melancholy alone, that champion sneers:

O Fionn, saith Goll, cunningly and wisely,
'T is true thou lovest not me;
Thou wouldst wish to put me in danger
And Oscr from trouble to be safe.

Conan the Bald, another officer, was always ready to show the same spirit of revenge for ancestral wrongs. Goll the One-eyed, though a captain under Fion, had previously slain in battle not only Fion's father, but Luichet the Finn. His sept dwelt in Finn-



TURANIAN OF FINLAND IN THE ANCIENT DRESS.

(FROM "THE KALEVALA IN ENGLISH," PUBLISHED BY JOHN B. ALDEN, NEW YORK; ORIGINAL PUBLISHED AT HELSINGFORS BY THE FINNISH LITERARY SOCIETY.)
VOL. XXXVIII.—27.

magh near Athlone, whence we may suppose they had expelled the former Finno-Ugrian inhabitants. These are only a few instances of traces that confirm the idea that the Fenians were largely made up of aboriginal Irish, between whom and the purer Kelts the antique feuds only slumbered. We must think of Finns as living in Germany, Scandinavia, and Britain. Bania, the queen of an Irish king of the second century, is called the daughter of Scal the Stammerer, king of Finland. She is even said to have been grandmother to Fion. Here we may understand an allusion to Badb, old war-goddess of the primitive Europeans, taken into the pantheon of the Kelts. We lack pictures or sculptures of these early heroes. The woodcut of a warrior of the old Finnic type is taken from an edition of the Kalewala as the nearest approach to the appearance of a Fenian soldier of Ireland of the Turanian type.

Among the most curious traditions concerning Fion not the least is that by which St. Patrick is sharply marked out among saints, namely, the destruction of *piasts*, or dragons, in Erin. As Wainamöinen of Finland enters into the mouth of the Song-monster Wipunen, so Fion and his "Fianna" are swallowed by the Arrach, in the ballad called "The Finnian Hunt of Sliabh Truim," in John O'Daly's edition of Fenian poems:

It swallowed Fionn in the midst of them
When the Fianna of Eirinn raised a shout;
We were for some time without aid,
And the serpent dealing destruction amongst us.

An opening in each side of his body
Was made by Fionn, whose mind was not ill
Until he let out without delay
Every one of the Fianna he had swallowed.

In the Kalewala the same episode is wrought with more artistic skill by the rustic bard, possibly with some assistance from Lönnrot when

he prepared that epic as now published; but the general scene, though more circumstantially described, belongs to a more primitive race than the Irish.

Wainamöinen of Wainola
In his iron shoes and armor
Careless walking, headlong stumbles
In the spacious mouth and fauces
Of the magic bard Wipunen.



BEATEN GOLD ORNAMENT FOR PERSON. SUPPOSED TO BE A GORGET OR BREAST ORNAMENT OF CHIEFS, GREATLY REDUCED.

Wise Wipunen, full of song-charms,
Opens wide his mouth and swallows
Wainamöinen and his magic
Shoes and staff and iron armor.

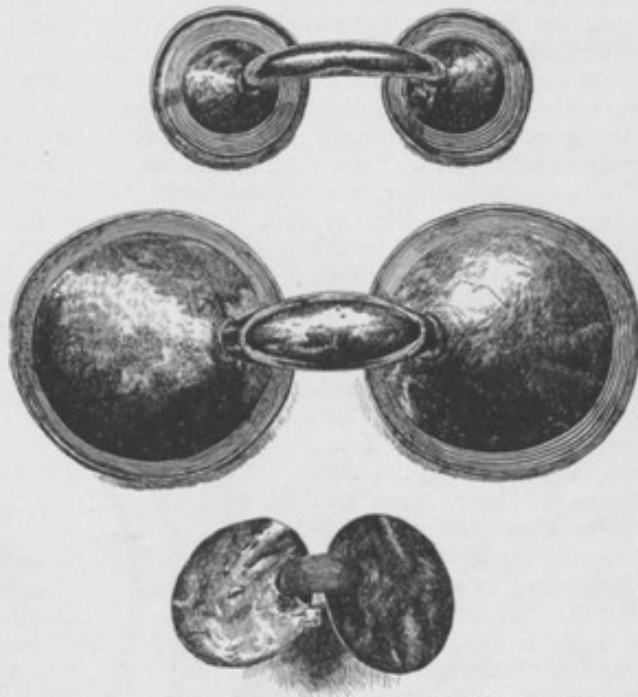
Other water-dragons slain by Fion are those which haunted Lough Cuillinn, Lough Neagh near Belfast, the Hill of Howth close to Dublin, loughs Erne, Rea, Mask, and Remar, and the river Shannon. But it hardly is necessary to note many more of the parallels between Fion and Wainamöinen from Irish ballads and Kalewala, when their very names are the same. In the Kalewala the magical bard, demi-god, and national hero is also called Vaino, plainly a form of Fion, the root being the same as *wana* in Esthonian and *ven* in Hungarian. The meaning is, "the old one." Fion, son of Bondage, is the same humanized god of the Finno-Ugrians as Vaino, but overlaid by Aryan ideas in Ireland to the point of losing most of his godlike traits.

The hero Cuchulinn belongs to a more shadowy past than Oscar, Oisín, Fion mac Cumhal, and Diarmait, who elopes with Fion's bride, the sun-goddess. Yet he does many things like Fion, and seems to be another version of the same ancient sun-god. With Cuchulinn we enter an earlier cycle, where Conchobar mac Nessa takes the place of Fion, Cuchulinn has Diarmait's place, Fergus mac Roig stands in the same relation to Cuchulinn that the Bard of the Boyne stood to Fion, as tutor or teacher. These heroes are assigned to the period of Christ's appearance in Judea, while those who revolve about Fion belong to the second century A. D. As Oisín went to the Land of Youth and married the daughter of its king, returning several centuries later to find, like Rip Van Winkle, and the hero of a similar story in Japan, all his friends mere legends, so Cuchulinn is forced to visit a magical kingdom and marry the daughter of the Irish Neptune, Mananan mac Lir, though he returns betimes to console his jealous wife. The shadowy personage appears in the Kalewala as Mana, the god of death, and came down to Shakspeare as a true historical king, namely, King Lear.

Though placed several centuries earlier than the Fenians, the heroes of Ulster at the court of Conchobar mac Nessa belong to the most complete drama of any in Irish legendary. Here occurs an epic of wonderful roundness, in which Ailill and Medb, or Mab, king and queen of Connaught, are arrayed with their heroes against Conchobar of Ulster, whose Achilles is Cuchulinn. It would take more space than this paper affords to tell even in outline the story of the war begun for the possession of a famous bull, and the feats of the chief hero in his contest at the ford with Ferdiadh, his former classmate at the military school of a war-goddess. Mention may be made of two feats, however. When his ordinary weapons fail to overcome Ferdiadh, and his own second begins to revile and taunt him from the bank of the river for his supineness, Cuchulinn gets his fury-fit aboard and turns into the primitive god of the savage; that is to say, he surpasses mere human deeds. He flies through the air and alights bodily on the rim of Ferdiadh's shield.

This Turanian trait crops up in far-off Japan with Yoshitsuné, a hero to whom the Japanese, like the Irish, assign a definite age, and whom they consider a historical personage. A favorite subject for Japanese painters, for the deft mold-

ers of decorations for sword-guards and trappings, is Yoshitsuné soaring in the air above Benkei, a burly ruffian whom he finally overcomes and attaches to himself as henchman. The Japanese hero has the same misfortunes in early life, his mother being forced to con-



Otto M. Bacher 19

GOLD ORNAMENTS, SUPPOSED TO BE DOUBLE BUTTONS FOR CLOAKS. FOUND OF MANY SIZES, SOME VERY LARGE.

ceal him, and he too learns swordsmanship from the dark powers, a king of the demons, who is represented in Irish by Scatach, the "shadowy," a female teacher of the military art in Caledonia. In Ireland the Turanian hero fights at a ford, since bridges at that early date were hardly more than stepping-stones or baskets full of stone sunk at convenient distances. In Japan, however, the fight is on a bridge. In both cases there must be some underlying reason for the locality connected with the fact that gods were worshiped at fords, as we know from the votive swords, spears, and coins which are found in such spots.

The other feat is the employment of a weapon whose appearance has not been accounted for by Irish archaeologists, whose relationship to known weapons is obscure, whose method of use as given by the epic seems preposterous. Yet the mention of this dart is so specific that no mistake is possible. Thus O'Curry translates:

This was the character of that dart: it was upon a stream it should be set, and it was from between his toes he should cast it. It made but the wound

of one dart in entering the body; but it presented thirty inverted points against coming back, so that it could not be drawn from a person's body without opening it.

It is this archaic weapon which compasses the death of Ferdiadh in the fearful struggle at the ford when Cuchulinn and his old school-mate are forced to fight each other to the bitter end. Cuchulinn was the only hero who could wield this water-dart. To extract it from the body of his friend, Cuchulinn had to cut him open. Plainly we have here a barbarous weapon managed with the foot, an Indian or Eskimo salmon-spear, the several barbs of which are detached in the flesh of the prey. Yet a spear propelled by the foot was, and perhaps still is, part of the gear of a Lapp, and has found its way into print among the meager remains of Lapp songs collected by Professor O. Donner. A descendant of the sun, whose father, the sun-prince, has been slaughtered just as Fion's father was, approaches the old slayer of his parent, and a combat ensues like that between Cuchulinn and Ferdiadh in the main, but full of the utmost barbarism, while the Irish battle has along with its wild traits a host of chivalric ideas. The old enemy of the sun-child attempts to kill him with many weapons, among which is a poisonous spear driven by the foot from a bow:

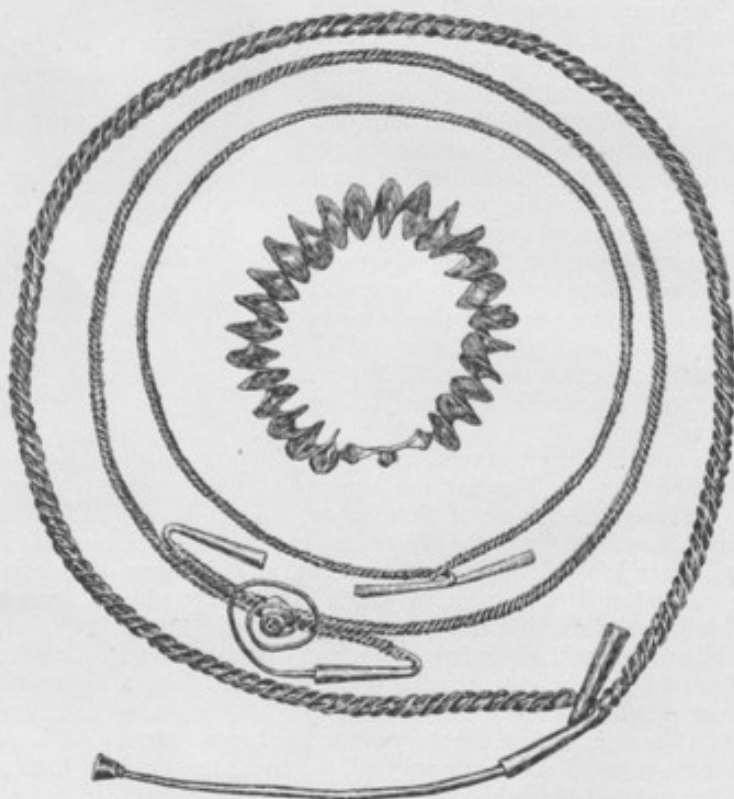
With his footbow from the
window
Casts the old one
At the youth a poisoned javelin.

Doubtless this represents a weapon of the chase and of war, once known in Ireland, the tradition of which adheres to Cuchulinn, a Finno-Ugrian demi-god accepted and explained by the Gaels in their own tongue.

The sun-heroes of Ireland may be sought in a more primitive form in the Kalewala, while the Lapps show the same legends in the most primitive shape. Yet the sun is by no means always masculine in sex. Diarmait the Beautiful is forced by Fion's bride to elope with her, and Fion sends his unwilling heroes in pursuit. She is the humanized Sun, feminine in old Ireland as still among the Germans, who say *Die Sonne* but *Der Mond*, as also in

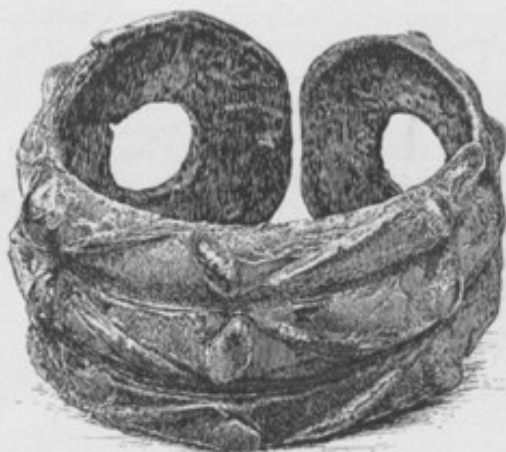
Japan, whose legendary preserves the curious story of the sun-goddess sulking in the cave and lured out by dances which we see so often depicted in the art of Nippon. The story is very different in the cycle that includes Cuchulinn; there it is the Spring who elopes with the hero. Thereby hangs this tale:

In a campaign undertaken against an island, said to be the Isle of Man, a "gray fighter" takes part with the heroes of Conchobar, and is so extraordinary in valor and efficiency that he is allowed what he stipulated as his own part of the spoils, namely, the finest gem. Instead of a jewel, however, he selects from the spoil Blathmat, the "blossom," a lovely princess



TORQUES AND CHAINS, FOR NECK AND WAIST, MADE BY TWISTING GOLD BARS. GREATLY REDUCED.

whom Cuchulinn intended for his own. Being pursued by that champion he turns and defeats him, binds him hand and foot, cuts off his long hair and rubs his head in filth, then disappears to the westward. Afterwards Cuchulinn visits one Curoi mac Dairé in Kerry, and discovers that the "gray fighter" who overthrew him has Blathmat to wife. Like Grainné, bride of Fion in the later cycle, she hates the man Fate has assigned to her, and concocts a plot. Cuchulinn returns to the wild mountain stream that rushes down past the fort of Curoi on a peak of the Kerry hills, and waits for the signal. At last he sees the water of the brook turn



ARMLET OF BEATEN BRONZE.

white; Blathmat has caused vats of milk to be emptied in the stream. The champion and his men rush up to the fort, burst open the gates, and murder Curoi as he lies with his head on his wife's lap; then he carries off Blathmat and various wonder-working objects that belonged before to Midir, the fairy-king.

The name of this blossom princess, the stream white from the freshet, the traits of Cuchulinn which ally him to male representatives of summer and the sun, are indications of the seasonal element in the story. The blossoms of Spring are rescued from the frosty arms of Winter. But Finnic legends show in Kuura, the hoarfrost, the same person as Curoi, and prove the "gray fighter" to be, like Fion, one of the original Turanian gods taken up into Gaelic legendary. Cuchulinn, on the other hand, though undoubtedly at bottom Turanian, has been so amplified by the Kelts that he is more national, perhaps, than any other hero. If he can be identified with the Gaulish god of war Cocidius, found on votive stones, his cult must be extremely ancient among the Kelts. Professor John Rhys has very acutely pointed out a Welsh parallel to the story of the frail Blathmat, the false one having a name also meaning the Blossom.

The hero Cuchulinn seems to unite in his story the strains of many traditions both human and divine. Perhaps no other hero famous in Irish song and prose legend takes up in himself so complicated a skein of threads from the Keltic and Turanian past. It may be remembered from an earlier paper that his name was elaborately explained by the Gaels to mean *cu* the dog, *culainn* of Culann, a certain smith whose watch-dog he slew with his childish hands. The Welsh parallel of Cuchulinn serves among others to expose the fallacy of this translation, for in Welsh legend he is associated with King Arthur under the

name of Kulhooch. Just as the champions of Ulster search all Ireland for a wife befitting Cuchulinn, so the knights of King Arthur of Wales search Britain for a wife for Kulhooch. She is Olwen, the "wheel" of the seasons, and her father is a giant named Hawthorn who represents Winter. The combat between him and Kulhooch has remarkable points of resemblance to that of the Lapp hero just mentioned. Great is the rejoicing when Kulhooch, the sun-hero, storms the fortress of Winter, and seizes his bride, the Spring. It is the same idea we have just seen in the story of Cuchulinn storming the castle of the "gray fighter" at the signal of the whitened stream, slaying him and tearing Blossom from his embrace. Of Olwen it is said that clover-blossoms sprung up wherever she walked. Eimer, Cuchulinn's first wife, is seized in much the same way.

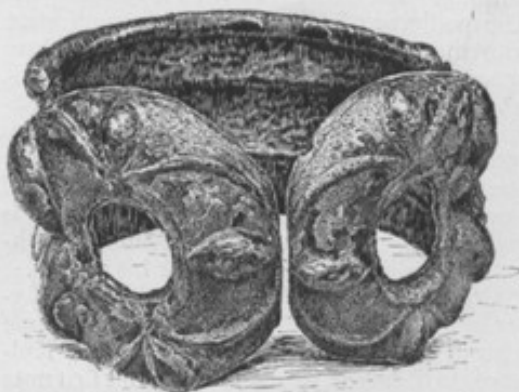
But how are we to account for that first syllable *cu* in the Irish hero's appellation which rationalizing Gaels translated "dog"? Kulhooch explains Culinn, but not the whole name.

Here we come upon a most curious matter, which shows another strand in the parti-colored thread of Cuchulinn. For that special mystic bird of spring, the ventriloquist cuckoo, was mixed up with the legends about Cuchulinn long before the explanation "dog of Culann" was dreamed of. In Wales the cuckoo, *coocoog* (in Irish *cúach*), held the same position in popular lore as it does to this day in Roumania and Finland, on the one hand as the harbinger of spring, on the other as an oracle—moreover, a bird of sly immoral habits, difficult to see, and hard to locate in the woods owing to the peculiarity of its song. English children sing:

In April
He tunes his bill,
And in May
He sings all day.

Then in June
He alters tune,
In July
Away to fly.

The British superstition is that cuckoos turn



ARMLET OF BEATEN BRONZE.

into merlin hawks at midsummer. Its brown back seems to have given a name to an article of dress common in Ireland when we first get authentic accounts of the national garb from historians, namely, the *cuchul*, Latin *cucullus*, the hooded cloak which the old Romans found among the Gauls and borrowed from them. In Cichol Gri the footless, whose name from the very earliest Gaelic records has been suggested in a former paper for the earlier aspect of Cuchulinn, we get a point where the cuckoo legend and the meaning of hood coalesce.

The rude piece of carving found in the Vosges district in ancient Belgium which has been called a Hercules appears to give this god, from whom Cuchulinn got his name. Keating quotes from an old poem:

The seventh people that possessed
The beauteous Eri of high plains
Came with curt Kical, the short-legged,
To the fair fields o'er Inber Domnan.¹

He represents the piratical tribes who lingered longest on remote islands west and north of Britain, and, from constant use of the small skin-boat, were fabled to be like seals, without true feet. The Aryan on his horse who is smiting down this monster must have been the sculptor, for the same reason given by the lion in the fable. In this connection we must recall the Shetland ballad already quoted, in which the seals that turn into men and women are called Finns. They are the same as the Fomoraigh (now pronounced Fowri), and are still thought of as monsters as well as pirates. But the old idea of Cichol must have become blended with ideas of "cuckoo" and "hood" at a very remote period, probably during the amalgamation between a mixed immigration from Britain and the pure Turanian aboriginals.

The Welsh word *coocooll*, "hood," has come into our tongue as "cowl," while in modern Welsh *coocoog*, "cuckoo," has been contracted to *cog*, and has entered English with the meaning "to cheat" as used by Shakspeare. The pedigree of Cuchulinn in his connection with the bird of magic may be run back to figures like two in the Kalewala of the Finns, who show in a tragic way those traits of immorality which popular observation associates with the cuckoo, the bird that has no nest: one is a gay, reckless libertine, who loses and gains with equal light-heartedness; the other is guilty of worse crimes than Cuchulinn, without having any of his success or his virtues.

One Finnish equivalent of Cuchulinn, a figure in the Kalewala that springs from the same stem in the Turanian past, is the luckless Kullervo, to dishonor his own sister. But first note that the cuckoo is a sacred bird among the

Finns, associated with misfortune, and particularly with unhappy lovers.

When I hear the cuckoo calling
Then my heart is filled with sorrow;
Tears unlock my heavy eyelids,
Flow adown my furrowed visage,
Tears as large as silver sea-pearls;
Older grow my wearied elbows,
Weaker fall my aged fingers,
Wearily in all my members
Does my body shake in palsy—
When I hear the cuckoo singing,
Hear the sacred cuckoo calling.²

Cuchulinn is like Kullervo, a son of Bondage, all his family being destroyed while he is



SO-CALLED HERCULES OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS—A Keltic GOD OVERCOMING A GOD OF THE TURONIANS.
(FROM "LIBRAIRIE DE L'ART," BY PERMISSION.)

a baby, and he is saved with difficulty from the foe. Hardly more than a boy, he develops the strength of a giant. The story of the cheat practiced by the wife of the wondersmith Ilmarinen on Kullervo, namely, the stone baked in the cake, is not told of Cuchulinn, but crops up in a late legend of Fion mac Cumhal. Many of the early legends of Fion are found in the story of Kullervo, where he takes the place of Cuchulinn. But neither can be carried far as a parallel to the Finnic child of ill-luck, whose adventures belong to a very much more primitive state of society than those of the Irish heroes. It must suffice here to say that the name of Kullervo and that of Kulhooch of Wales are the same in probable derivation. Kulhooch has a Welsh explanation in *culhan*, to grow lean, *coola*, faltering, languid. *Chullinn* may be traced to Finnic *kulun*, to lessen, decline. Several Tatar languages have *kul* in the meaning of evil demon. Kindred terms are Finnic *kuolen*, to die, Hungarian *hulla*, corpse, Etruscan and Finnic *kalma*, death. So far as his name is concerned, Cuchulinn harks back

¹ John O'Mahony's translation.

² Kalevala, Rune IV. Crawford's translation.

to the gods of night and death. This seems to have been his primitive aspect; but under successive alterations by Turanians and Kelts, particularly those made by the purer Gaels, he became a god of the sun and summer, with the sacred cuckoo merely as a herald and the blossom as his partner for a season.

The other parallel of Cuchulinn in Finnic legend is Lemminkäinen, often called Kauko, a name in which we see a common term for the cuckoo — Irish *cuach*, Lettish *kauk*, Norse *gaukr*, German *gauch*, English gowk. In him appears the less tragical side of the sun-god symbolized by the cuckoo. He seduces all the women, carries off a bride, plays havoc in Pohjola with the magic of his songs and harp-tones, goes like Cuchulinn to remote islands in the West, and is habitually at war with the peoples who represent night and winter. Longfellow has introduced some of his sportive, unstable nature into Paupuk-keewis, the gambler, in "Hiawatha."

Those who are so wedded to Greek and Latin mythology that they have little patience with that of barbarians, whether Teutonic or Keltic or Turanian, may be glad of a parallel drawn from the old stores. They will find a plain one in Picus (the woodpecker), the father of Faunus. And if, surprised at the appearance of deified birds among the barbarian as well as classic peoples, they study deeper into the matter, other surprises are in store. Thus Fion is not only the equivalent of Vaino, but is also the equivalent of Faunus among the Latins, and explains that Faunus also once meant, in a language that held Italy before Latin, "the old one." Now the identity of Faunus and the great god Pan, or Phan, is an old story; so that we are able, starting from Ireland, to teach the Greeks what their forefathers of the time of Pericles did not know, namely, that Pan, the old nature deity of the Arcadians, can be explained by languages similar to those spoken by the inhabitants of Greece before the Aryan tribes overran it. As we know, the attempt of the Greeks to explain the name by their own dialects was more in the nature of a pun than serious; but when there is chance to show the analogies between the name and characteristics of this old Greek god and those of Turanian nations, his place and meaning will become clear.

The "Book of Rights" presents a very singular mass of laws mixed with superstitious observances in alternate passages of prose and verse, meant as aids to the memory of those bards and seannachies whose duty it was to prompt the provincial kings by quoting custom and precedent. The strangest, wildest things are taboo to this or that provincial king of Ireland. It also has mention of many articles of luxury

and common use which we may confidently assign to those periods when the heroes of Fion and those who fought for or against Conchobar are supposed to have lived. Cloaks, saddles, bridles, querns for grinding grain, coats of mail, belts, red, black, green and blue shields, tunics, helmets of brass, rings of gold and other metals (a primitive form of wealth before coins were known), mugs carved of wood and the same imitated in precious metals, drinking-horns richly ornamented, spears, chariots, enormous pins of bronze inlaid with silver, boats, ships large enough to have sleeping-berths, armlets, bracelets, gold spirals to wind about the hair, broad crescents of gold to decorate the head or lie upon the breast, baldrics highly decorated, a great variety of missile weapons defined by extraordinary names — these are some of the furniture of a rich farmer's home and of a chieftain's fortress. They played with a ball and sticks a game like the "hockey" our boys play on the ice. The chiefs were fond of a game of checkers or chess — one that demanded much pondering, at any rate, and required a board covered with squares, movable pieces, and a system of attack and defense of positions, ending in the capture of a last man by moves long foreseen.

In some respects the ballads yield nowise to the songs of Asia Minor and Greece molded into the incomparable poems of Iliad and Odyssey. They seem to be at the stage just preceding that reached by the Greek epics, needing only some Homer to cast them into undying flawless form. There is the same fighting of individual heroes with spear and sword, on foot or from chariots; the same boasting and superhuman feats of prowess; the same well-nigh invincible champions who succumb at last, Cuchulinn falling by a little warrior lad named Erc, as Achilles fell by the smooth-faced Paris.

The feats which these early heroes performed to show their expertness in the use of their weapons are many and singular, but they cannot be given here. There is an analogy between the relations heroes bore to the invisible beings, the fairies and ogres in hills, lakes, and distant islands of the sea, and that borne by champions at Troy to the minor gods of Olympus; but of course the Irish is far more crude and primitive than the Greek thought. Human heroes attack and wound supernatural beings; sometimes they aid them, as Venus was wounded before Troy and the gods were defended by Hercules. In the delectable story of Bricriu Poison-tongue, a big island is visited by Cuchulinn, who kills Eocho Glas, a ruler who keeps the *sidhaighe*, or fairy-folk, in subjection. As soon as he is dead the vengeful race of beings whom he oppressed appear.



KELT OF THE ROMAN PERIOD—FROM THE COLUMN OF ANTONINUS, AT ROME.

"Spring into the valley from east and west the sidhe-folk to bathe in his blood, since he had insulted them. Thereafter all were made sound [satisfied] from that insult." The word *sidh* or *sighe*, long pronounced "shee" in Irish, was borrowed from the non-Keltic tongue of Ireland, as it well may have been, considering the probability in favor of the oldest race giving the term for the lowest and most ubiquitous form of spirits. It is now known in the compound "banshee," woman-fairy, the apparition said to foretell the death of members of certain famous families in Ireland. *Ban* is the Gaelic word for woman, but of old there was another word, *na*, *ní*, or *nue*, taken up from the tongue of the aboriginals, but now obsolete. *Shee-nu* would therefore mean in the old language "fairy-woman," just as banshee does. In Finland it has entered mythology in the name of Suoyatar, the mother of the serpent. Lemminkäinen, stayed on his hero-raid against Pohjola by the monster-serpent, sings:

Leave thy station for the borders,
I will hunt thine ancient mother,
Sing thine origin of evil,
How arose thy head of horror,
Suoyatar, thine ancient mother,
Thing of evil, thy Creator!

The Finns have therefore carried the idea

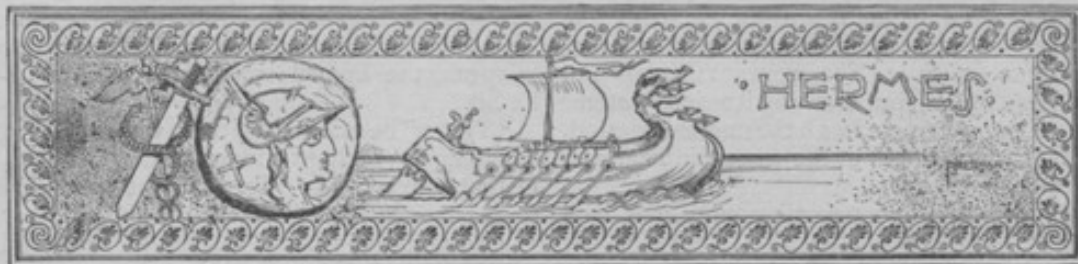
of fairies further than the Irish, making a place for one in the pantheon, while the Tatars show the primitive origin of fairies as the ghosts of dead men rather than as personifications of objects in nature, an idea which in their case appears to come later. Among the Irish the fairies have some connection with the wind, however, particularly with whirling winds, which the peasant ascribes to the impish sports of this sly race, a blast of wind being called *sheeyo* and *shee*. In Roumania it is the devil dancing with a witch. Perhaps we may connect the Etruscan word *suthi* with this chain, since Dr. Isaac Taylor translates it "tomb" and *suthina* "offering."

But this word must be left for completer identification at another time. Analogies of Irish legends with those of China, Siberia, Finland, and Etruria are given in order to place them in their general relations to the common stock of mythology throughout the world, in the hope that readers, however prejudiced they may be against the Irish from religious or political reasons, will feel their value and enjoy with a better understanding such popular books as the delightful compilation of Mr. Patrick Kennedy, "Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts," a book that contains much information given in a brisk and picturesque way. It combines much of the lore dug from the old

literature by Eugene O'Curry, President W. K. Sullivan, Whitley Stokes, the late W. H. Hennessy, and others who are not of Irish birth, with similar legends gathered fresh from the lips of village story-tellers and farmers' wives. From such books as these—and there is a wealth

of them nowadays—the reader may step to the works of the Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans who look chiefly to the “*Revue Celtique*,” edited by Professor H. d'Arbois de Jubainville, for the latest news of interest in Keltic myth and legend.

Charles de Kay.



THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

“**W**ELL, Alston, my occidental Cræsus, there's nothing like the meeting of old friends. It wakes up the sympathies, it checks the heart's corrosion. But you—rust has n't touched that organ. How prosperity has agreed with you! Me!—tartrate of acrimony has been my medicine for many a day, and what good has it done me?”

Alston said nothing, but stood looking at the speaker. The two men leaned against the marble breastwork thrown up in the office of the great hotel that the clerks might not be overrun by invading hordes. Servants came and went, arriving and departing travelers jostled one another in their eagerness. Those who sought guests, and guests themselves, attacked the fortified men with ceaseless and varied demands, some perhaps asking to see a potentate, others possibly desiring a postage stamp.

It was a characteristic night in the thronged corridors and crowded rooms. Thousands—fortunes, perhaps—were made or lost in the quick utterance of short words. Hopes, ambitions, found then and there happy issue or paralyzing defeat. A man, master of world-craft, might laugh with light or bitter sarcasm, as was his temperament or his mood, as he looked upon those who met and talked together, or who sat or stood separately around. He would know, for it was in the air, that the future even of a political party depended largely upon the action of a score or more of its managers gathered in the house that night. A half-dozen

men, whose sleight of management was with as many counties, laughed at the turns of speech of another, who thought he manipulated a State, while they awaited the expected appearance of a man of national reputation who intended to “capture” all of them. A rumor flitted about like a bat in a twilight room, that it was expected by the knowing that before midnight a plan would reach its golden acme—a plan by which all the producers of one of the country's great products would finally unite in a long desired, long unattainable “trust,” the obdurate and recalcitrant manufacturer without whose concurrence all was impracticable having finally yielded to the irrefragable logic of necessity. In the afternoon there had been one of the usual flurries in the “street.” Zenith and Nadir preferred had gone off three points, and brokers slid about with whisper, glance, and shrug, wondering whether a thrill of sympathetic depression would tingle along the stock of competing lines. Lawyers, editors, noted and powerful, were there; millionaires, arch-millionaires, whose wealth made them world-famous, were in the throng. Not only the city's habitual dwellers were to be seen, but many parts of the country had sent worthy representatives to this chaotic congress. Silent and self-contained owners of plantations in Louisiana chatted with alert, restless men whose wealth lay in the dark and odorous forests of Maine. A mining expert from Colorado, panegyricizing the stock of a silver company risen, so to speak, from the lode that day, walked up and down between two rigorously dressed, smooth-shaven capitalists from Massachusetts. Ranchmen from the prairies, almost awkwardly inert just then, and evidently the men they

really could be only where there were scope and air and action, talked with prim and pragmatical business men from Manhattan's "swamp." Here and there a quiet provincial, with unacknowledged longing for his home, gazed silently upon the individuals, groups, the crowd, and wondered if he could really like what he thought he saw. Now a messenger boy hurried out; now a telegraph boy, hastening in, handed a dispatch over the counter—a dispatch that might mean so very much, so very little. The incessant tramp—not breaking silence, but crushing it as if into atoms under foot—mingled with the unceasing grind, the suppressed roar, of the wheels in near and in distant streets.

Alston's inattention to all around grew even deeper. His companion stood gathering the ragged end of his mustache between his teeth, biting it vigorously. It was easy to see that, though apparently for the moment lost in thought, he was struggling towards some resolution. His eyes were fixed upon a large mirror that seemed to open up a vista of other lighted halls, filled with other clustering or hurrying men. Then the deep shadowed lines in his face grew thinner, straighter, as if beneath sudden and stronger tension, and he turned towards Alston with at first an inarticulate sound, too unformed for an oath, too raucous for a laugh—still like either, but above all fit at once to arrest attention by its mocking tone of defiant propitiation.

"I say, Alston, I want to celebrate your return. I want some money, I want—" It was evident he was forcing his recklessness to a point where it might give way. "I must do this occasion honor. I want to drink your health. I am particular about my drinks: a man must be particular about something or he'll lose his self-respect. I want to drink your health at one particular place—a place where they know me, perhaps not wisely but certainly too well. But there's nothing like a money difference to keep men apart. I've had their liquids and I have n't liquidated. Lend me—"

Alston turned upon him with a look that was a peremptory stop, a sentinel's challenge to one about setting foot on prohibited ground. The last speaker glanced furtively up, checked himself abruptly, and with sudden confusion his forced effrontery came to a momentary end. Again he gathered his mustache between his teeth, gnawing it savagely, and brushed a particle of dust from the sleeve of his perfectly fitting coat. It was an obstinate particle; it required some embarrassing seconds for its removal, and then the eyes of the men met, but only in instantaneous encounter. They were young men, neither over thirty-five; Alston, perhaps from his heavier figure and broader shoulders,

apparently the older of the two; both evidently in the full vigor of manhood; both men with every aspect full of that indescribable significance that belongs only to one who has had something far more than the usual life, who has undergone much and lived all through it, without the weakening of a muscle or the lessening of a faculty. For a moment Alston stood silently looking at his companion—looking at him with the questioning, long practiced look with which experience so quickly sums up, so to speak, the human column that stands before it.

"Trego," he said,—and there was contempt, wonder, pity, perhaps a touch of triumph even, in that one word,—"Trego, come up to my room. I want to talk to you."

Alston turned without waiting for reply and moved towards the main stairway. Trego, not in reluctance, but only instinctively pausing that he might the better gather into comprehensible compass all that the unexpected meeting, the strangely different fortunes of the two, the past and the outlook for the future, brought in mingled confusion to his half-consciousness, stood motionless for an instant, and then with hurried step caught up with Alston, already half-way across the hall, and slipped his hand familiarly over his arm.

"Ah, Alston," he said, "there's nothing like having been boys together."

Alston half drew away.

Without another word they mounted the marble stairs.

"They seem to know you," said Trego, in a tone of jarring, significant jocularity, painful to Alston's ear, as they entered the room. "They've lodged you well. I don't believe they missed a single million when they took your measure for these rooms. I see the railroad president in the bright hangings. I tread on traces of a dozen directorships in big corporations when I walk on these carpets. There is not even a chair in which I cannot detect the essential rich man. Everywhere I see that devil-on-two-sticks, the dollar mark."

It was merely the main room of a suite of apartments in the huge hotel reserved for guests distinguished worthily, or perhaps sometimes unworthily, from their kind—a room not like so many where provision for comfort is so apparent as to make all uncomfortable; where colors are in confusion without blending tone; splendor in its new clothes; a strike, a riot of upholstery, which even assuaging shadows cannot quell. Nevertheless it was a place to which no human creature could ever be bound by the gradually tightening bonds of daily association—a place which retained no more personal impress from any of the hundreds that it had harbored than its mirrors had

retained trace of the changing forms they had reflected.

Alston turned up the gas already lighted, and threw himself with decisive action into one of the large arm-chairs.

"Sit down, Trego," he almost commanded, pointing to another. "Sit down; I've something to say to you."

Trego had really lost nothing of the defiant assurance that had for a moment apparently deserted him, an assurance evidently the result of exertion so apparent that his assumed airiness of language and ease of manner were almost ghastly in their unnaturalness—ghastly as is the flutter, the involuntary twitch, following sudden animal death.

Silently, and a little sullenly, he took the seat to which Alston pointed.

"I didn't think," said Alston, "that you had come to this."

"Nor have I," answered Trego, instantly. "It's all come to me. I might say that I have n't come to anything. It would be the strict truth."

"No jesting," said Alston, sternly. "I've a reason for asking. How do you live?"

"I might tell you it was none of your business," answered the other. "But I don't. It's seldom I can afford such luxury. You might feel insulted. I live on my wits. They don't quote such stock in the market, but it pays nevertheless—pays something. But there's another kind that pays better, it's so weak and well watered—the witlessness of others."

"You are telling me the truth," said Alston, half rising.

"Sit down," said Trego. "Truth is another delicacy I can't afford, but to-night I feel extravagant. I waste my substance on a returning friend."

Alston drew his chair slightly nearer the speaker.

"To be fair with myself," Trego began, "I am not generally as low as this. It's neap tide with me, and my life shows the slime and the ooze and the crawling things. I've a most irregularly regular occupation, a most unlearned profession, requiring a man to know everything. I am"—and then some humorous recollection or some grotesque turn of thought gave the first real ring of merriment to his voice—"I am an empirical philosopher; peripatetic, and with such places as these for my groves, my porticos. I am a psychological expert. I profess human nature in all its branches. I am about to issue a business card: 'William Trego, Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. Address, care of the Devil, No. 1 the Broad Road.'"

"Trego," interrupted Alston, with peremptory impatience, "what do you do?"

"Practice a liberal art—liberal if it only paid better."

He glanced quickly at Alston before he resumed.

"As fortune failed," he went on,— "and it soon did,—I felt I must be practical. I devoted myself to the study of that sufficiently unnatural branch of natural history—humanity. Perplexing, is n't it, there's so much of human nature in man, so little of the man in human nature? I found myself hard pressed. Something must be done. I had read or thought—perhaps I thought it—that if a man could supply one of the ordinary needs of mankind in a more satisfactory way than did any other, he might be assured of fortune. What could I do? Supplying appetites was overworked; very accommodating millions were quite busy doing a good many things about people's necessities. Really I did n't want to disturb so many worthy persons by setting up the same kind of shop. Were there any other demands? Curiosity and vanity untiring, insatiate. Here were unbounded wants. Could I bring to market delicacies, in season or out, never before offered? The press had partly anticipated me, but there was much to which that altogether lovely thing 'personal journalism' had not given type. I could beat the newspapers, I thought, and I have done it. I am ringmaster in the world's great though single-ringed circus of performing animals."

The sudden light of merriment that had danced before each sentence as he went on sunk as sinks the will-o'-the-wisp, as he stopped for a moment, abandoning his face to an expression as lacklusterless and repelling as before. The smile stiffened and his lips tightened in his usual expression of light scornfulness.

"What do you mean?" said Alston, exasperated by what seemed to him a display of extravagant nonsense.

"Mean?" said Trego, the underlying bitterness edging every word with spiteful tone. "I'll tell you what I mean. Suppose yourself some mere raveling from civilization's untrimmed edge, some sober thread pulled from the warp or woof of provincial life; suppose yourself one of human nature's tolerably well-meaning creatures, alone in this considerable city, anxious to see the world, without insurmountable objection to the flesh, and not so terribly averse to that gentleman whose reputation improves every day—the devil. Would it satisfy you to see parks, buildings, libraries, galleries? Would n't it depreciate you with yourself a little that you did n't see more, where you knew there was so much more to be seen? Of course it would. You would rather lounge at the side scenes than sit with the audience. To know a city is more than to

know a science or another language than your own, and it takes much more time. I know this city. I give gentlemen seeking knowledge the benefit of what I know—for a consideration. I am a Mentor in a mustache to any Telemachus, white-bearded or otherwise. You jostle against a man in the street and, if it were not for me, you would not know that he bore a name that is a household word. I point out the man of awe-inspiring millions; the politician, who drops, on sight, from his apotheosis; the great actor, on the pavement so very unlike himself as he walked down the stage last night; the gentleman who drives a successful trade in parts of speech, English warranted to go, and who sells his phrases to be put in print; the quite aberrant man, astray from the commands of the decalogue, the prohibitions of the statutes, who might be in prison if others did not fear to go there too; notoriety; celebrities; worthies and unworthies; philanthropists; criminals; mezzomalefactors, gay enough to catch the public eye—I show them all, all the performers in my raree-show, performers who furnish their own wardrobes and support themselves, playing among properties certainly not mine, every one a star. I am ready to meet all requirements. I furnish gratification for the moment, and I do more—I supply a lasting pleasure. I enable my patrons to make their neighbors and friends miserable, as they recount, in rural quiet, adventures such as have never come within such simple experience. Would you like," he added mockingly, "to see what there is in town, Mr. Alston?"

"Trego," said the other severely, "are you telling me the truth?"

"Truth, not the whole truth, but something very like the truth," answered Trego, in the tone of one administering an oath.

"You mean that you are—"

"I mean nothing," said Trego, suddenly and almost fiercely starting into assumed dignity. "But if you think I am more in a mood for jesting than you are, Harry Alston, you are mistaken. You mistake"—and for an instant he remembered himself, but at once was lost again in the rattling, jibing tone—"the sound of the fool's-cap bells. If you think it was an easy thing, a bearable thing, for me, remembering what I was, to ask you, remembering what you were and recognizing what you are, to lend me money, you think me worse than I think myself. Your plummet sounds, swings in an abyss deeper, wider, darker than any to which I have sunk."

"Why, then, did you attempt it?"

"I am talking to-night as I never expected to talk again. I'll tell you even that. I did it—strange, is n't it?—from self-respect."

"From self-respect?"

"Those who have always held the straight way know but little of the tricks perverted nature plays us in the crooked. Had I, by the sight of you, found myself so far removed from what I thought myself as to forego an act to which I supposed I had been long since hardened, I should have been shaken in that strength of stolid indifference, cultivated and at last attained, which has become my best protection from shame and remorse. It is as unsettling to skilled, consistent, useful depravity to admit a good impulse as for an honest man to yield to a bad one."

"And you have done a shameful thing to prove to yourself that you were strong enough—or weak enough—to act as if wholly lost to shame."

"Yes."

As he answered he looked up defiantly, and his almost convulsive grasp tightening on the arm of his chair was all that showed consciousness of his situation.

There was silence for a minute, broken only by Alston's scarcely audible step on the thick carpet.

"Trego," said Alston at last, "I will be even more frank than you. I shall speak of much that you know, but when I have said what I shall say you will understand why I have said it."

Trego silently bowed.

"Boyhood," continued Alston, "is no time for friendship; companionship is all it really knows. We were companions—nothing more, nothing less; but as we grew older,—let me be frank,—as each gathered to himself those many things that make character what it is, we did not like each other. It was hardly hatred, possibly only instinctive aversion arising from the repugnance of incongruous, irreconcilable dissimilarity; a feeling, however, at last given intensity by that hostile instinct that comes to all male things at such time as came to us when you were to marry Mary Hayden."

Again Trego bowed his head; now, however, with more emphatic assent.

"But I will go back a little," Alston went on. "You remember Class Day. It is a day when in sudden kindness men say things that sometimes they do not and sometimes will not remember. If ever there was a time to stand by every inference even a friend might then draw, it is now."

"You are generous," said Trego.

"I am not. We did not think then who would give or take. We will not now. Perhaps you can give me much—more perhaps than I can give you."

"I—"

"Do not speak. I barely got my degree;

they gave you honors — whether you deserved them or not does n't matter now. Then trouble came to me,—ruin they called it,—the consequence of squandered time, of qualities, merits, perhaps, if only differently directed. You may have gloried in my failure—I do not know. I, if it had been otherwise, might have gloried in yours—I do not know. I was disgraced, and then, when all thought me lost—then there came to me that weakness that was my only strength. I dared not ask Mary Hayden to marry me—I—but you—then I must have hated you—you, rich, unassailably respectable, skillful in the pretty, petty ways of what is called society, easily master of that indescribable grace of manner and flexibility of speech that, more than wealth, or reputation, or personal attractiveness, win their way with women; you plying light arts in piqued persistence, affecting humility, yet stealing an upward look to see whether the affectation would not give you vantage enough to push a ready, careful foot another line's breadth in approach—you—you murmured and laughed, and at last, filling a presence into which I was too little or too much of a man to step, you won. I hated you then, Trego, and in such a nature as mine I do not believe such hatred wholly dies out. But I will help you if—if—in such act I can repay in smallest fraction anything of what I owe—to another."

Alston paused, as if hoping that Trego might say something, but the other sat silent. With slow, firm step Alston approached him, and for a moment stood silent himself before the silent man.

"If you knew how I loved her," he continued, "you might not listen to me. I loved her as a strong man, not yet wholly lost, loves the marvel of earth, a good woman; loved her as a man almost lost, a man not unfamiliar with evil, can love the woman who represents to him all that there is of good—for dull inexperience can never have true appreciation of the full beauty of such pure, high, gracious rectitude. I heard of your engagement. Calamity—her loss—neither sunk me in despair nor roused me into anger. All only braced me—it seemed strange to me then, it seems stranger to me now—with strength concentrated in vigorous capability; every power, all that I was, was bent towards the attainment of that wealth and power that best attest success to the world."

Alston paused for an instant.

"I have lived a dozen lives in the last ten years," he resumed. "A man finds easy field for it beyond the Mississippi. I have known mere manual toil—months, years of it—in the very midst of all that was squalid, vicious, vile. I have lived years when I gave up every

minute, every power, to that unremitting labor absolutely necessary to the seizure of opportunity, to the control of circumstances, the mastery of men. Courage, firmness, continued endeavor, strength in its fullness, and more, are necessary to win all that I have won in the last ten years. But I feel no touch of vanity. I know too well what we all are, and how weak the strongest is. I know that even with such strength as mine, unaided, I should perhaps have attained little. Mere integrity, industry, intensity of purpose, would not have been enough for me; for men are busy, and expediency, impatience in accomplishment, many things, hasten or persuade men into doing what they otherwise might not have done. But if ever there is present one noble idea, if there lives before the mind's eye a personality, living, breathing, of human kind, though seemingly above it, whose every thought, whose whole being, is purest, best—yes, and most beautiful; and if such personality is loved, worshiped, loved, Trego,—resent it, if you dare, for I speak of your wife,—then comes knowledge of the reality, the power of all things good; then for him who so loves there is a rule ever present, ever strong to control evil, to restrain passion, quick to mold and direct character, acts, career. So my ten years of life have been shaped. The cunning of a doctrine, the stress of a moralist, the dogmatism of a creed, would have been to me as nothing. I was subdued, governed by the idea of one beautiful life. It is the serene life lived nearly two thousand years ago that to-day gives our religion prevailing actuality—the serene life of the sad Man without laughter. I hold but the half-fearful, half-hopeful credence of so many in these days. But there is one devotion that always has had, always will have, strong appeal to my better self—the worship of the Madonna. With an awe that would soften to tenderness if reverence did not restrain, I found my shrine, I worshiped my Madonna. I regulated my life by what I supposed, had she known my acts and all that surrounded them, Mary Hayden would have thought worthy of a man true to himself. I found an absolutely adequate and unfailing rule of conduct. I submitted every plan, every purposed act, to this test—would she approve if she knew all? And more, would I shrink from telling her? There was my safety. The thought that I might so shrink aroused alarm; some baseness must lurk somewhere. It was enough. I did nothing that I would not gladly have told her had I been permitted to seek her guidance—a guidance that I do not believe, Trego, you have followed."

Trego started.

"See here, Alston," he exclaimed, "have

you—how much do you believe a man will—can bear?"

"Sit still and hear me out," said Alston. "This simple rule," he continued, "this simple method—this, more than what I was, has made me what I am, master of circumstance and of myself; has given me all that I possess—wealth, power, the confidence of men. It is as unfailing now—when I am attempting to do mere justice to her; when, not flattering myself, I am the first man in my State—as when all that I had to resist was the push of an appetite, or the persuasion of the chance of small gain. No matter how complicated the circumstances, my rule never fails me. Motives are dexterous in specious pretenses, but what would she say—she, who not knowing all that men know would yet know infinitely more? All else has been nothing, and is nothing, compared with the thought of her. That thought has been my strength, my test, my restraint, my impulsion. It is the vital point around which my life gathers—the nucleus of what otherwise would be baseless, unformed, empty. Life without this reality would be objectless, scattered, weak. Trego, understand me. I did not expect to know anything so soon. That I would have sought information of her and of you before I returned is true. Our meeting here to-night is of course purely accidental. Had I found you holding the place in the world expected of you,—that she expected of you,—I would have said nothing. I would have gone, and neither of you would have seen me. But I have not found you occupying such position. I find you resorting to an expedient, to say the least of it, questionable, even if necessary to the earning of your livelihood. I ask you—and remembering what Mary Hayden has unconsciously done for me, I have the right of a more than grateful man to ask it—what have you done for her? Has she suffered? has she been in want? does she suffer? is she in want now? Have you been as false to the promises that you made to her as you have to the promises you gave the world?"

"Had any other man spoken as you speak," said Trego, hoarsely, "he would suffer for it."

"Not if he spoke as I speak," answered Alston quietly, almost solemnly. "Not if he spoke with such a motive as mine. There is no remedy for the past. We can mend the present. We must assure the future. We cannot do that properly if every word is not the plain, severe truth. What would Mary Hayden say that I should do now if she knew all?"

Trego did not answer.

Both had been silent for some minutes when there came a rap at the door. Neither gave it attention, and Alston continued his walk.

The knock was repeated.

"There is some one at the door," said Trego.

"Come in," commanded Alston.

A servant entered with a card.

"I must see him," said Alston, after he had taken it and glanced at the name it bore. "He is here in answer to my dispatch. I will be gone but for a moment. Wait here; I will meet him in the next room."

He drew a heavily wrought portière aside and passed through the doorway.

Trego did not leave his chair. He glanced at Alston as he disappeared; then, after a moment of irresolution, he drew a letter from his pocket and spread it out upon his knee, carefully smoothing down its creases and turning back its crumpled edges.

He nervously glanced about the room as if he was fearful that some one might see what it contained.

"If I were the man he thinks I am—if I were the man I thought myself—I would do it," he muttered. "I could shake the foundation of his self-satisfied assurance. I could make him feel something of what I have suffered. Hates me, does he? I hate him. Why? How has he hurt me? As success always hurts him who has failed. Because he can—dare offer me aid. But—shall I do him this harm? Shall I take from him that in losing which he says he would lose all? Rich as he is, shall I make him poorer than I am? Shall I rob him of his illusion—of his reality? Because the coin is counterfeit shall I take it from him? And still, he hates me, and I—"

Bending low and with difficulty making out the faint and blotted lines scrawled on the coarse paper, without date or intimation of place, he read:

DEAR BILLY: When in my first love-letter I so wrote your name it was with something of the timidity with which I write it now, and yet how different the feeling! Then I wrote with joyous satisfaction, with shrinking, girlish glee; now I write in shame, and now I am afraid. I did not think then that, as a broken-hearted woman, borne down with the sense of all that she has done, I should write to you, unworthy of forgiveness as I am, and only daring to use that name that I may ask you to remember what I once was to you—what I once really was. I cannot live long, Billy, they tell me, and it is really all that I can do to write this letter. I may die to-night, and I may live longer, and with something of my old strength; but the time will soon come when all that will be left of Mary Hayden will be her bitter memory in the mind of the man she loved with all the strength of which she was ever capable. For I have always loved you, Billy, in my way. All the time that I clogged your every effort, all the time I slowly but surely dragged you down, I loved you,—always in my way,—slight, perhaps, but still outlasting everything else. At the very last I loved you, strange as it may seem and

hard as it is to be believed. What I did was through flattered vanity and the need, fierce as an opium eater's, for things—trifles, yet so much to me—which with only our narrowing means I could not have. Even the night when I went away, unnatural as it may seem, I remember thinking how much nicer it would be if you were going with us. It is absurd to have thought it at such a time, but I wanted you to go too—I really did. I was not bad, Billy, I was not. I never could quite see, feel things as others did; I believe I never had what they call a moral sense. But I did so like pretty things, gayety, joy, abundance of bright life. But I am not attempting a vindication. I only wish before I die to tell you the truth, to tell you the remorse I feel for what I have done to you. I have ruined you and I know it. You would have been a good man, perhaps a great man, if it had not been for me.

Everybody I once knew, for whom I cared, thinks me dead—every one but you. It was the least I could do, after leaving you, to help you in the deception. And it is the bitter truth that I am dead. Every hope, every joy that belonged to Mary Hayden has passed away. I am not what I was, a woman yet to suffer, but am dead to you, and dead to all once so very pleasant, so very dear. And I do not tell you what I suffer. I believe even now it would give you pain could you know, and I am silent. If the girl you married could cling to your heart one moment,—sin and suffering have left her a woman even yet, and she would not hurt the man she loved,—agony could not wring from her even one murmur. It may come, for you have not succeeded in the world, and suffering explains so much, softens so much, teaches us to pardon so much: it may come—some moment of tenderness at thought of some little thing; not when our lips met, for such thoughts madden, but of some time when my hand just touched your arm and I laughed up in your face, happy in mocking caprice—some moment of tenderness when you might even wish to see me. But do not seek to do it. I long, but I could not bear it, Billy. Could you? And I will not tell you where I am.

I am dead; and if, as some say, remorse is the punishment that awaits our sins hereafter, I am already in hell. I know the anguish of ineffectual repentance. My guilt stands out in all its naked hideousness, without any of the palliations with which I once clothed it, and I recognize the evil I have always been: do you think that He will punish us that way? He knows we are women and how weak we are. Is it just that the weak should suffer most? If it were so, annihilation were far kinder than a merciful Father. If we sin, how much are we overtempted, how weak to withstand temptation! I know that He will be kind to us. One of us was the mother of the Child.

I can hardly write any more. Why I have written at all, I have told you. I am sorry. That is all I can say. If you can feel more kindly towards me because I feel so kindly towards you,—she who I was would say so much more than this,—I would be glad. But do not seek to have me know it. I shall soon be where if it be possible to know anything I shall know all, and if one does not, then it does not matter.

Good-bye, Billy. I owe you the happiest and

best days of my life, and, weak creature that I was, you held me for a long time above myself. I should like to feel that this poor letter even for one moment has softened you towards me, and so made some one better—better through me, who have made so many worse. Good-bye. I am sorry. Good-bye.

MARY.

He ceased reading and sat resting his head upon his hand, gathering the skin of his forehead between his fingers, as is the habit of some men when lost in thought.

"I can't do it," he muttered hoarsely. "I would not darken her heaven; I would not add one agony to her hell. It might be justification of myself, revenge upon him, but—I cannot show him that letter. But they say He knows. He trusted me. Perhaps there is some good left in me after all."

He was so absorbed that he did not notice when Alston entered the room. He said nothing to him, even when he had crossed the floor and stood silently before him.

"I am waiting for your answer," said Alston.

"Wait," he replied roughly.

He rose, went to the window and looked out. The evening was well advanced, but the crowds from the theaters soon to fill the walks had not yet appeared. The square and the converging streets were dismal, almost slimy, repulsive, shining as they were from the just fallen rain. The sharp shadows made by the electric lights, heavy and distinct as the border of a mourning-card, seemed to edge everything—to harden what he saw into greater and more impressive severity.

"What have you to say?" demanded Alston.

"Nothing," replied Trego.

Then he turned, faced Alston for a moment, and added:

"She died five years ago."

Alston stood rigidly erect.

"Died!" he said; "died—and yet it is better so. But stand there—she is no man's now. I too have my rights. Tell me did she die before—did she know—"

"What I am?" said Trego fiercely. "Drop that. You had better."

"I will know the truth."

"I swear, Henry Alston," said Trego, in a tone that dispelled all doubt—"I swear that she suffered nothing from me. I swear it to you by all that there is left to me to hold sacred."

"And I believe you," answered Alston; "and it is well that I do. If I did not, I would shoot you down where you stand."

"Possibly," said Trego, with harsh, rattling, enigmatical laugh.

He rose and moved towards the table in the center of the room.

"Will you allow me?" he added. "A lady's letter. I must see that it reaches no other hands."

He held the paper to the gaslight and the two men stood watching the eager flame snatch at it, watched the play of the yellow blaze, saw the blackening, writhing edges as the paper burned, saw the light ashes fall and pass from sight—watched, and said nothing. Would either have spoken had either thought how typical it was of a lost life?

The rain had stopped some time before, but the air seemed still heavy with moisture. A thin fog had come up suddenly and the usual bright coronal above the trees in the small park was dimmed, and the light lay in only dull, overspreading glow. As the two men stepped upon the walk, the crowd from the theater close at hand had just begun to break upon the street.

"I could not stay inside," said Alston. "There's a life in every breath of air."

Trego said nothing.

"I am going back to-morrow," continued Alston.

"Yes," replied Trego, absently.

Both men spoke as if there was but little left for which they might care. They seemed bewildered, lost, as if chaos had suddenly turned to blank space—vacancy without confine.

They walked in silence up the avenue.

Then suddenly there came, dull and yet distinct, that ominous sound that means so much to the dwellers in cities,—to every one who knows what it is,—the rush, the clang, the nearing, passing, departing something that brings to mind dark thoughts of disease, of casualty, of crime, of the long silent suffering of the sick-bed, of the mutilation of sudden accident, of the direful wrongs man dares do to man; a sound that brings to mind thoughts of the hospital, the knife, the grave. No man loiters so carelessly that he will not turn in sudden gravity when he hears it; none is so busy that he will not pause as it comes to his ear, a throbbing, dominating sound, heard now above the rattle of glittering equipages giving way before it, and now, at midnight, lessening down the distance of some deserted street.

Alston scarcely noticed the ambulance as it approached.

People farther along were gathered about

the edge of the sidewalk, and Trego hastened on alone. What led him to thrust aside those who stood in his way?

A woman lay upon the pavement, her head resting upon the curb-stone as upon a pillow.

With quick, sharp exclamation he started back. The gathering whiteness, the tightening rigidity of his face, could be plainly seen beneath the hard, brutal glare of the electric light. He fell upon his knees, and drawing a handkerchief from his pocket dropped it over the upturned face.

The ambulance came to a sudden stop. The young physician who came with it sprang out and made a hurried examination, utterly disregarding the kneeling man, but in a minute he instinctively turned to him with significant gesture.

"She is dead?" asked Trego.

The young man bowed his head, and with that instantaneous something that, when occasion comes, tells any man whither to turn for aid, he said:

"Will you help me?"

Trego staggered to his feet, and together they placed the lifeless body within the terrible shelter of the injured and the dead.

The bell struck the silence as with sudden blow; the horse leaped beneath the lash; the wheels rattled on the pavement, and the ambulance vanished down the avenue as might some quick and ghastly vision of the night.

"What is it?" asked Alston, as he came up to Trego, who stood silent in the thinning crowd.

He did not answer.

"What is it?" repeated Alston, taking Trego by the arm.

Trego started.

"The end of a tragedy," he answered steadily, rigidly.

Then, after a moment, he added abruptly:

"Let me have some money. I have n't a dollar. I must have money to-night. I'll need it to-morrow. It is the only way I can get it, and I must have it. Let me have some money. Do you hear me? Money! I will repay it; you may be sure of that."

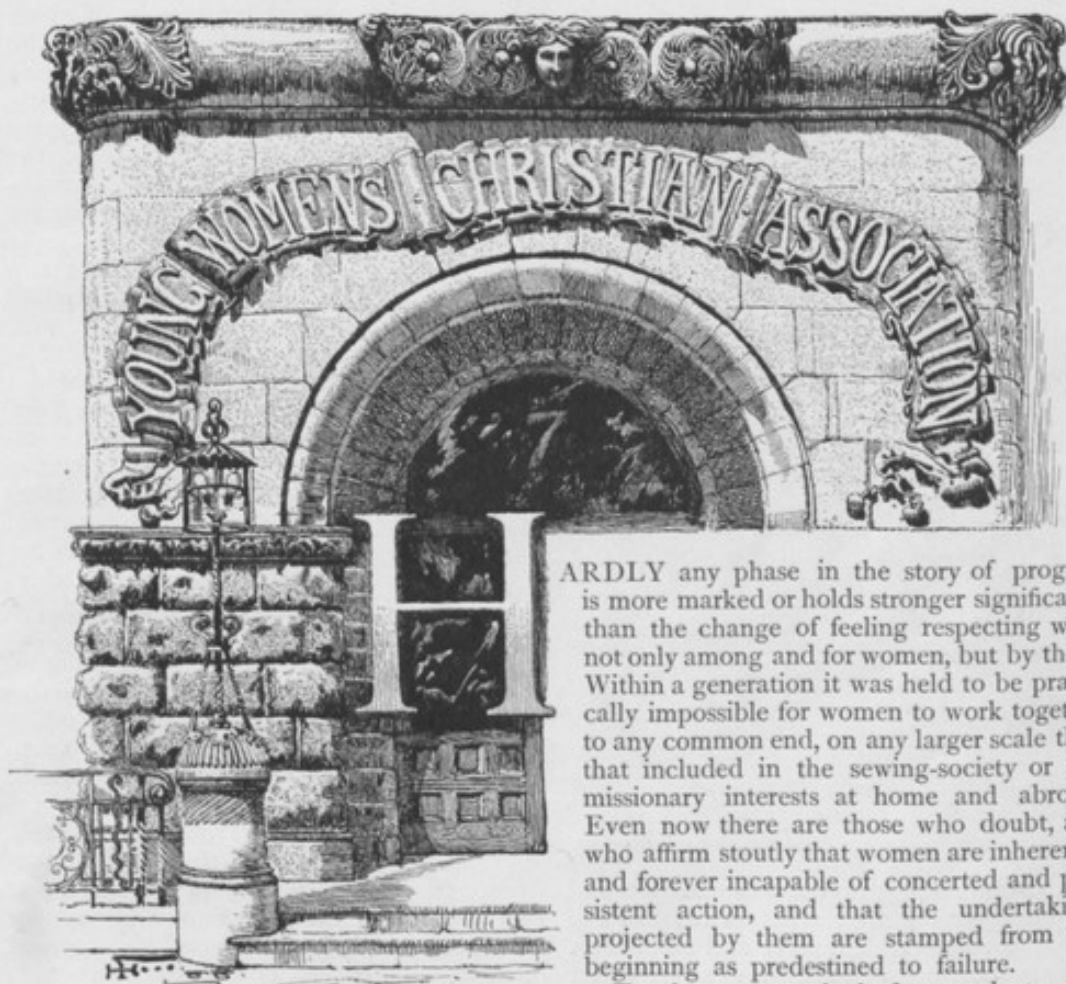
"Would she say that I should if she knew?" asked Alston.

"Yes," answered Trego, more quietly—"if she knew all that you have told me to-night."

George A. Hibbard.



CERTAIN FORMS OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.



HARDLY any phase in the story of progress is more marked or holds stronger significance than the change of feeling respecting work not only among and for women, but by them. Within a generation it was held to be practically impossible for women to work together to any common end, on any larger scale than that included in the sewing-society or the missionary interests at home and abroad. Even now there are those who doubt, and who affirm stoutly that women are inherently and forever incapable of concerted and persistent action, and that the undertakings projected by them are stamped from the beginning as predestined to failure.

To the woman fresh from ardent work with and among her own sex, any doubt as to the possibility of success ceased long ago, and she may even be too absorbed to realize that the question is still asked or the statement still made with a calmness born of ignorance and an obstinacy that ignores facts and accepts no judgment but its own.

In this wonderful march of the nineteenth century it is always hard to understand how any can be deliberately standing still; or, if moving, moving merely because they are carried on by others, with neither volition nor consciousness of their own. To encounter this form of conservatism in the remote country is not so surprising. The need for organization has had small occasion to define itself there, and one therefore need not wonder at coming suddenly, in the midst of this experimental generation, upon both men and women holding with resolute firmness to some fossilized theory more akin, one would say, to the spirit of the fifteenth than that of the nineteenth century. The narrow village may be pardoned, but what shall be said to the Philistines in town and city, who, with facts before them, close their eyes and announce the same theory?

Happily it is an always lessening number who hold to this belief—a belief that not so long ago had more reason for its existence than it would now be easy to credit. It was not that individual capacity for working harmoniously with others did not exist, but that theology stood always in the way, and hedged in the worker within the sharply defined boundaries of a sect. The earnest Baptist or Methodist or Presbyterian felt always that such service as could



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 EAST 15TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

be rendered belonged to the denomination, and the passage out of this conviction was slow and full of uncomfortable doubts and suspicions. Women remained under their sway long after their husbands and brothers had settled to their own satisfaction that union is strength, and that prosperous work depends upon union for its successful accomplishment.

Now and then, it is true, some cause or issue held such compelling force that persons and personalities had no place save as both urged to a common action; but this was exception rather than rule, and so the faith formulated itself, and found expression in the creed, "Women cannot work together."

The civil war opened the eyes of all women to the fact that union was not only possible but essential, the Sanitary Commission binding them to a common effort; and there has been no retreat from the position taken then. Yet, inertia is so strongly rooted, that in each fresh step there has always been the same form of opposition to encounter; and though every real worker learned long ago that it is soon silenced,

it is none the less a force to be taken into account in every new undertaking.

The war and its lessons were soon supplemented by the first attempts at organized charities, the wonderful results of which have been as powerful for the workers as for those in whom their interests centered; and as the field broadened, and mere alleviation gave way to the search for methods of prevention, one more argument for union has arisen.

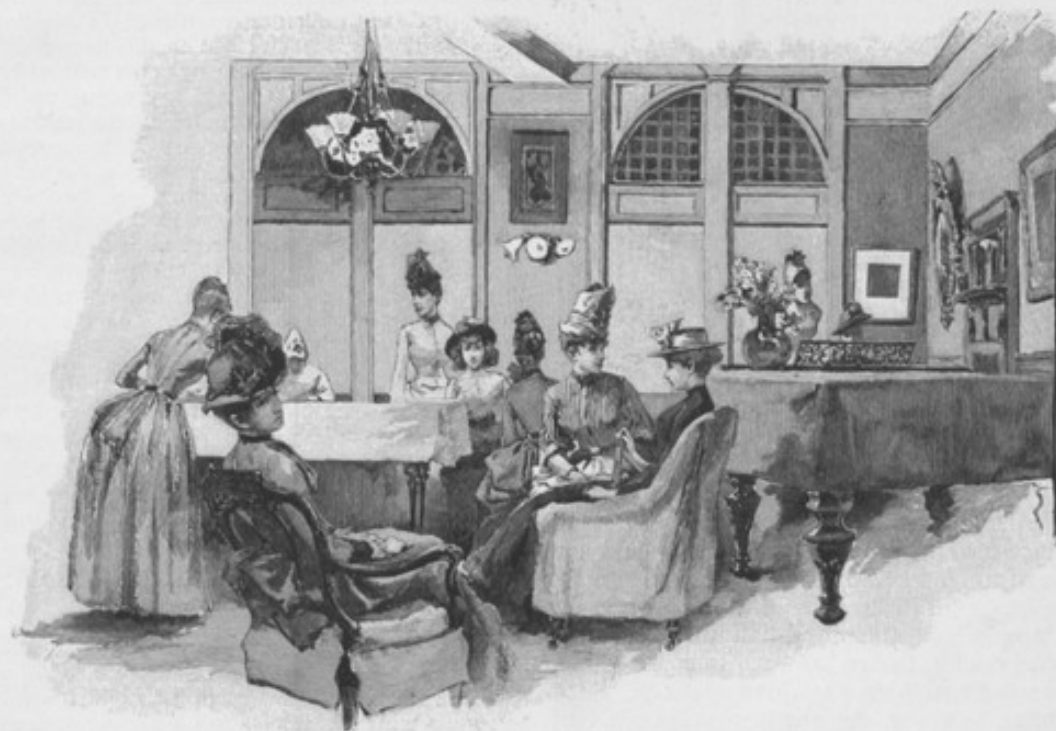
This is no place for any demonstration of this gradual process. It is rather with results that we are to deal—results and their possibilities for the future. For New York such possibilities are in ever-increasing ratio, no city on the continent facing a problem so complicated or so uncertain of solution. It is not with her own poor or her own workers alone that she must deal, but with the same classes from every nation under heaven, each with its own peculiar disabilities, national and otherwise, and each demanding separate and individual methods. There are white-haired women, whose faces may still be seen at special meetings of the conference of organized charities, who remember

well the days when New York had no poor save the limited number who could be disposed of in the poor-house, and whose workers in factory or at trades were either bound out, and thus secure from care, or shared the family life of the employer. Less true for women than for men, it was still true for both, and there was small occasion to ask how their lives might be bettered, since such gifts as life held were practically common property.

Save for isolated instances here and there, all this ended for New York forty years ago. With its transformation to a mere dumping-ground for the offscourings of all nations was born the New York tenement-house, a type at its lowest ranking side by side with the worst that London has to offer. With the tenement-house and its gradual degradation of the inmates, whether workers or whether objects of charity, was born also the conviction that institutions, well endowed, could, if only big enough, hold all who needed help, and thus transfer individual labor to certain fixed centers, a sub-

scription being all that the average citizen need supply. And so year by year the number swelled till the fair islands of the East River one by one were given up to wretched lives, and crime and shameful want became the only passports to such breathing-places as yet remained to the city. Year by year the worker fared worse and the criminal better, till society seemed to have entered into a conspiracy to render labor hopeless of any return save barest existence. The factories, large and small, kept pace with the institutions. Men knew the faces of their employees, and not always even this; but where they lived, or how, formed no part

sion towards the crop of home heathen, planted and carefully cultivated by ourselves, and presenting as the result a harvest of faithless and often hopeless souls, toiling because they must, and seeking where they could such gleams of pleasure and satisfaction as could by any means, questionable or otherwise, be made a part of their starved and dreary lives. Wealth has come to be more often curse than blessing, but always among its owners may be found a few who count it their own only so far as it can be made to mean good for the many as well as the few. To these few it had become plain that the pauper and the criminal were not the only

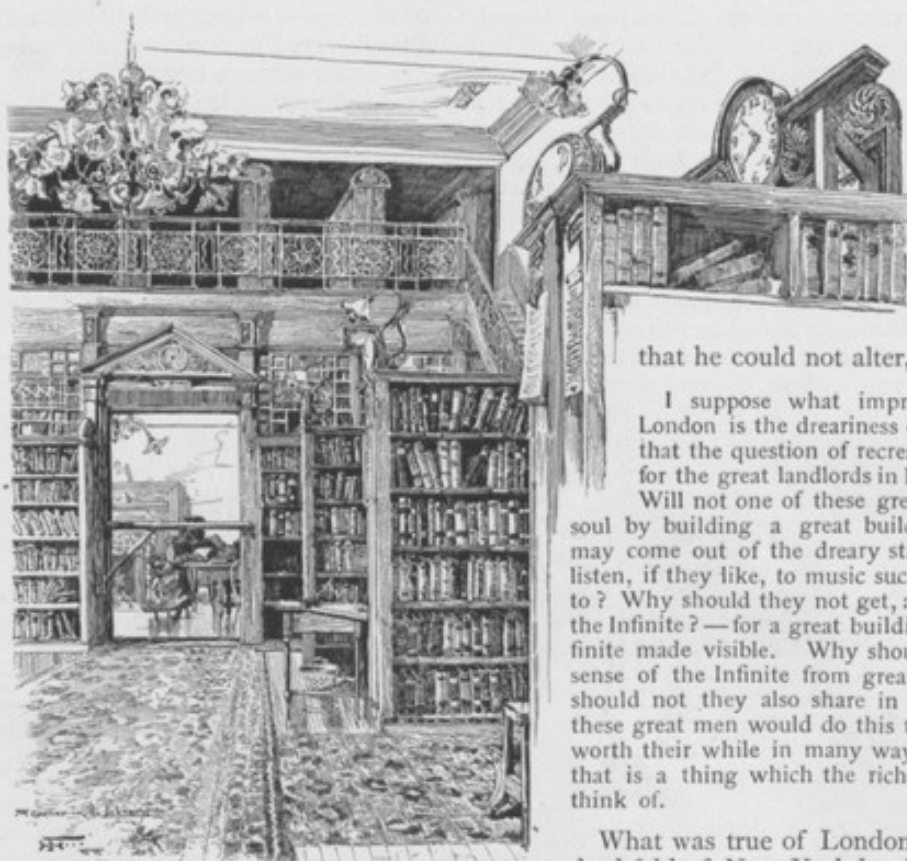


PARLOR OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

of the contract. Here and there some "Home" sprung up, gray and cheerless, hedged about with sharp restrictions, and ignoring most of the real needs of the dwellers within its walls. But the mass of working-women, reinforced perpetually by the stream of country girls whose faces turned always towards that Mecca in which for them all good was enshrined, had neither homes nor teaching that could give them better outlook for the future, nor any good thing save what their own dull eyes and weak hands saw and held as good.

Men were too busy making money to spend thought on any conditions that might underlie the process; but women had begun to think, and to realize that the energy given chiefly to the heathen needed immediate diver-

sion. Imperceptibly had come up among us a class whose existence was denied, whose needs were ignored, and who found no standing-ground save in the Purgatory which made up the only life the worker seemed likely to know. Evil fortune might thrust her still lower into the Inferno we devote to our poor, but to the Heaven of opportunity and freedom to grow there was no access. It appeared impossible for those who lived at ease to take in the new conditions or to accept the fact that more than one class must be dealt with. We had so assiduously repeated the old formula, "All men are born free and equal," that there had been no time to observe the class distinctions defining themselves more and more sharply every year.



THE LIBRARY.

"We have no class divisions; there is equal chance for all," piped the politician; and the wife of the politician sounded the same note, supplemented by the mass of women who take their opinions at second-hand, and wonder vaguely why things are so uncomfortable, and what had better be done about it. Such wonder, however, did not begin till evils had grown to such dimensions that further ignoring was impossible. It was not alone the poor and the wretched who were pouring into the city, but an equal stress of half-trained, ambitious, eager girls, who looked to factory or shop, or the trades opened up to women, as the road to fortune, and who, as the dream faded and they came face to face with increasing toil and pitifully small reward, turned, many of them, to the life which means temporary ease, and some flavor at least of what the century counts as chief good. Here and there a voice sounded a note of warning. Here and there a worker affirmed that for any such result society was directly responsible; yet neither church nor any method current in society seemed able to control the situation or to make life more tolerable for the mass of women, who, for want of a better term, must be called middle-class. No Palace of Pleasure existed anywhere save

in the brain of some persistent dreamer; and facing this lack and this obtuseness of perception, Arnold Toynbee, who spent his high young life in a vain struggle with conditions

that he could not alter, wrote:

I suppose what impresses us most in London is the dreariness of life. I do think that the question of recreation is a question for the great landlords in London to consider. Will not one of these great men ransom his soul by building a great building where people may come out of the dreary streets and rest, and listen, if they like, to music such as Milton listened to? Why should they not get, as we do, a sense of the Infinite?—for a great building is really the Infinite made visible. Why should they not get a sense of the Infinite from great buildings? Why should not they also share in our pleasures? If these great men would do this thing, it would be worth their while in many ways. I do think that that is a thing which the rich at any rate might think of.

What was true of London was true a hundred-fold of New York hardly ten years ago. One woman, whose name stands high on the roll of those whose mission is something more than alleviation, said deliberately in a meeting of those who had projected special missions, "midnight" and otherwise, to a class of women popularly considered unreachable:

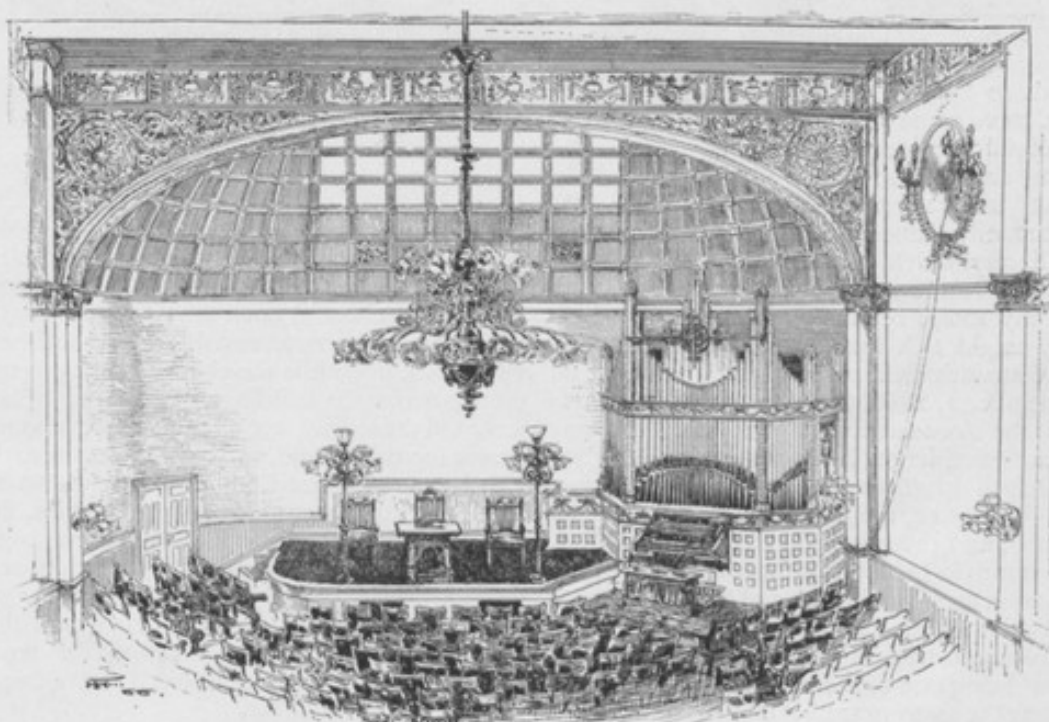
I think, friends, that there are women even here—I certainly will include myself—who, if forced to live their starved and dreary lives six months, would accept anything that seemed to offer larger outlook. Until we provide some means of interesting and guiding them, give them a few at least of the things that make life worth living, we stand as their impulse towards ruin, and are responsible for every one of these wandering souls. It is not alone for them, but for the thousands we are driving in the same direction, that I speak. Something must be done. Let us consider what.

It was from such thought that the most tangible and fruitful work for women was born, and that the year 1871 saw the first formal report of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, known in the beginning as the "Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union," the old-fashioned title carrying with it the flavor of Mrs. Ferrer's "Young Ladies' Guide," and being actually a barrier between its holders and the work they most honestly desired to do. But conservative women looked upon the name as in itself a guarantee against unpleasant criti-

cism, and the thirty-one members who formed the little corporation were too busy and too much in earnest to spend any time upon a question of such apparently slight importance. Some common meeting-place was the first essential, and this was found in the room rented for that purpose, furnished, and put in charge of a superintendent who filled all the offices of all the embryo departments.

The desire [read the first report] to extend Christian kindness to the multitudes of young women who come from quiet country homes to this city in search of employment or educational advantages

185,000 young men for whom clubs and gymnasiums and libraries had grown up were offset by 200,000 young women for whom there was nothing save this one oasis, and to most of whom it was still unknown. Five hundred places of business where women were employed were visited in 1872 and the purpose of the Association made known, and as fast as means admitted facilities for work were enlarged and improved. By 1875 the report announced the "Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York," and thenceforth the woman who helped and the woman to be helped stood side



THE CHAPEL.

led to the formation of plans by which employment and safe boarding-places in private families might be secured for them; also church privileges with social and intellectual pleasures.

Here, for the first time, was to be found "an accessible free circulating library for women," and the providers announced with gentle pride the fact that it numbered "five hundred bound volumes." An employment bureau, with a paid secretary, was also opened; but superintendent and secretary and the thirty-one members together had no power to deal adequately with the flood of applicants pouring in upon them. Swift and sudden as the tide of Solway Firth these pent-up lives massed and rushed towards this new haven. The room became a house, the "five hundred bound volumes" doubled, various training classes proved themselves indispensable, and all within the first six months.

By 1872 statistics had been taken, and the

by side, with no self-erected barrier of name between, and in mutual effort learned more of the underlying facts of human nature than had often found place in the scheme of any organization. It seemed the smallest, most trifling, of matters to a few of those who discussed the change; to others, a momentous departure from tradition, certain to bring disaster. But the point once gained demonstrated at once the wisdom of those who had urged it as vital. A year or two longer in the always narrowing quarters, and then the final move to 7 East 15th street, where the work went on with unflagging enthusiasm, demanding imperatively at last something more than any one house could offer. Friends and funds were equally ready. The ground occupied by the old house, 75 by 103 feet, offered ample room for more generous accommodations, and these were planned after long deliberation as to what were the chief



A CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY.

needs to be met, more space for social purposes being one of the most imperative.

Necessarily silence had been the rule in the old library, which, for want of space, had served also as reading-room, and the girls begged for any room, no matter how small, where they might talk freely. Plans were studied with anxious deliberation, but it was not till December 1, 1886, that the corner-stone was laid, the Association resigning itself to many months' restriction in a smaller house.

Delays lengthened the period of waiting, but January 18, 1887, saw the dedicatory ceremonies, and the simple, but beautiful building, five stories in height, was thrown open for public inspection. Brick, with red freestone arches and trimmings, was the material employed, terra-cotta ornamentation being freely used, the result being one of the most attractive façades among the many examples of good work which New York now offers in this direction. A vestibule with tiled floor gives access to a broad hall, finished, like the entire interior, in ash,

stained to produce the effect of antique oak. Wide double doors open on the west side to the social parlor, thirty feet square, with carved mantel and cheerful open fire; on the east, to the employment rooms and their various offices; while back of both is the chapel, running completely across the building and some 70 by 40 feet. On the second story is the library, running across the entire front, two small rooms at each side being partitioned off—that on the east as reading and reference room; on the west, for magazines and periodicals. Something over 10,000 volumes are now on the shelves, space having been allowed for 50,000; and any woman may use the library as she would the Astor, only working-women, using the term in its largest sense, being allowed to take volumes from the building.

The third, fourth, and fifth stories are devoted to the class-rooms, including type-writing, stenography, machine and hand sewing,



IN THE DESIGNING-ROOM.

dress cutting and fitting, book-keeping and arithmetic, and technical design; in short, all the branches in which women engaged in over thirty trades may desire to fit themselves for more efficient work. In all these, save dress cutting and fitting, instruction is free to members, whose small yearly fee gives opportunities in every direction. On the fifth floor are two art rooms with artists' skylights, one of them occupying the entire back of the building, which is slightly narrower than the front. Altogether the Educational Department occupies more space than any other, and is doing invaluable work, not only for the numbers who seek the city as their working-ground, but for the other numbers

prayer-meetings, monthly evening meetings, and various special services. A relief committee cares for the sick and needy among the members, and sends tired women to the country, ten thousand having had this opportunity last year, at an actual cost of less than a dollar per head. The yearly expenses are slightly over \$10,000, and it is safe to say that no system of education as applied in our public schools gives in any degree so valuable return for the same expenditure. With more money better work could be done, but the sum handled is made to yield the utmost that a dollar can accomplish. Had our legislators any training in real political economy, every ward in the



THE SEWING-CLASS.

who graduate from our public schools, helpless as babies for the real work of life: to such the Association gives the first hint of real education, four hundred having graduated from its classes in 1886, all of whom found positions. These are not included in the 12,000 who found work by means of the Employment Bureau, which in 1886 registered 1985 applications, the successful proportion making 66 per cent. An Industrial Room gives seamstresses an opportunity of exhibiting their work, fancy and otherwise, and orders are taken for every variety. Monthly entertainments, concerts, recitations, etc., give needed diversion; and a small gymnasium with a skilled teacher is the satisfactory climax of the work undertaken.

This is the temporal side. The religious includes as varied help. The great Bible class has 750 regular members, transient ones running it up in 1886 to 1263. There are weekly

city would have a similar building, supplemented by kindergartens and industrial schools for those not yet compelled to earn, and thus abolish forever the necessity for the enormous appropriations now demanded by asylums and reformatories and the myriad engines of philanthropy. Here, in the Association, is demonstrated again the fact that when brain and hand work together, in conditions that mean rest as well as stimulus, there is neither room nor time for vicious thought or vicious action. The day's work, long and exhausting as it often is, has no power to quench the enthusiasm with which these girls labor at their self-elected task, coming to it in all weather and leaving it reluctantly. Watching their enthusiasm as well as patience, and the steady development of unsuspected powers, one can only long for a time when an earlier beginning may be made possible, and cry shame upon the system which

wastes the most susceptible years in mere routine, and makes any genuine education of brain and heart and hand the almost unattainable thing.

Few of the recruits who fill the new building have any knowledge of the various forms of industrial training which have kept pace with the work of the Association and are now

The educated poor—the thousands who have “seen better days” and who have no training which can serve them when evil days have come—form often the most hopeless class of would-be earners. Cultivated, yet cultivated in that half-way fashion which is one of the curses of American society, they had ample power for pretty work which could not stand before any genu-



A COMMITTEE MEETING.

in more definite shape than anything yet attempted since the organization of Dr. Felix Adler's most successful work. Such training for the children of the poor began as a branch of practical philanthropy, and the endeavor to teach domestic industrial arts to children whose home-life held no possibility of such knowledge. The Kitchen Garden Association, formally incorporated in 1880, had its origin in the endeavor of Miss Emily Huntingdon to apply some of the principles of Froebel's kindergarten system to domestic service, her theory taking form in an admirable little book published in 1878. Twenty-nine classes and 990 children were taught in New York alone during the first year, the results demonstrating the entire practicability of the idea, and 13 other cities at once organized similar classes.

Here then stand two phases of the work already accomplished for women in New York. They deal chiefly with a class to whom self-support was from the beginning a necessity. For another class no less needy, yet shrinking from any public recognition of such need, there was no provision, until wise heads and gentle hearts a few years ago made a way of escape.

ine criticism. So long as it meant merely the production of ornamental nothings for their own houses,—sketches, draperies, embroideries, decorated china, and the myriad possibilities of bric-à-brac,—they were safe, for critics and criticized were alike ignorant. But when an artistic production to be judged by artists became the question, once more the inherent falsity of the system of modern education demonstrated itself, and the wretched victims found themselves compelled to accept a fresh training and to demolish with all speed such foundations as they had counted firm and sure. The Decorative Art Society and the Associated Artists came to the rescue of the best order of intelligence in these directions, and with the Woman's Exchange have acted as a high training-school, the work accomplished in the last ten years showing what quick perception and patient effort have worked together to produce the results we see. In the Woman's Exchange the object was simply to offer a place where the handiwork of gentlewomen, of whatever nature, might be put on sale. Later, when success had become certain, the clear-headed projector of the undertaking told of her conster-

nation at the first meeting, when "thirty almost worthless articles covered a small table, and letters in great numbers waited to be answered, from anxious women, wanting to know what would sell."

Naturally the Exchange became instantly a school. General intelligence did its usual good service as background, and out of sharp necessity was born the inspiration that gave invention and skill. Anything and everything good of its kind, from a pickle to a portière, found place in one or another department, and the

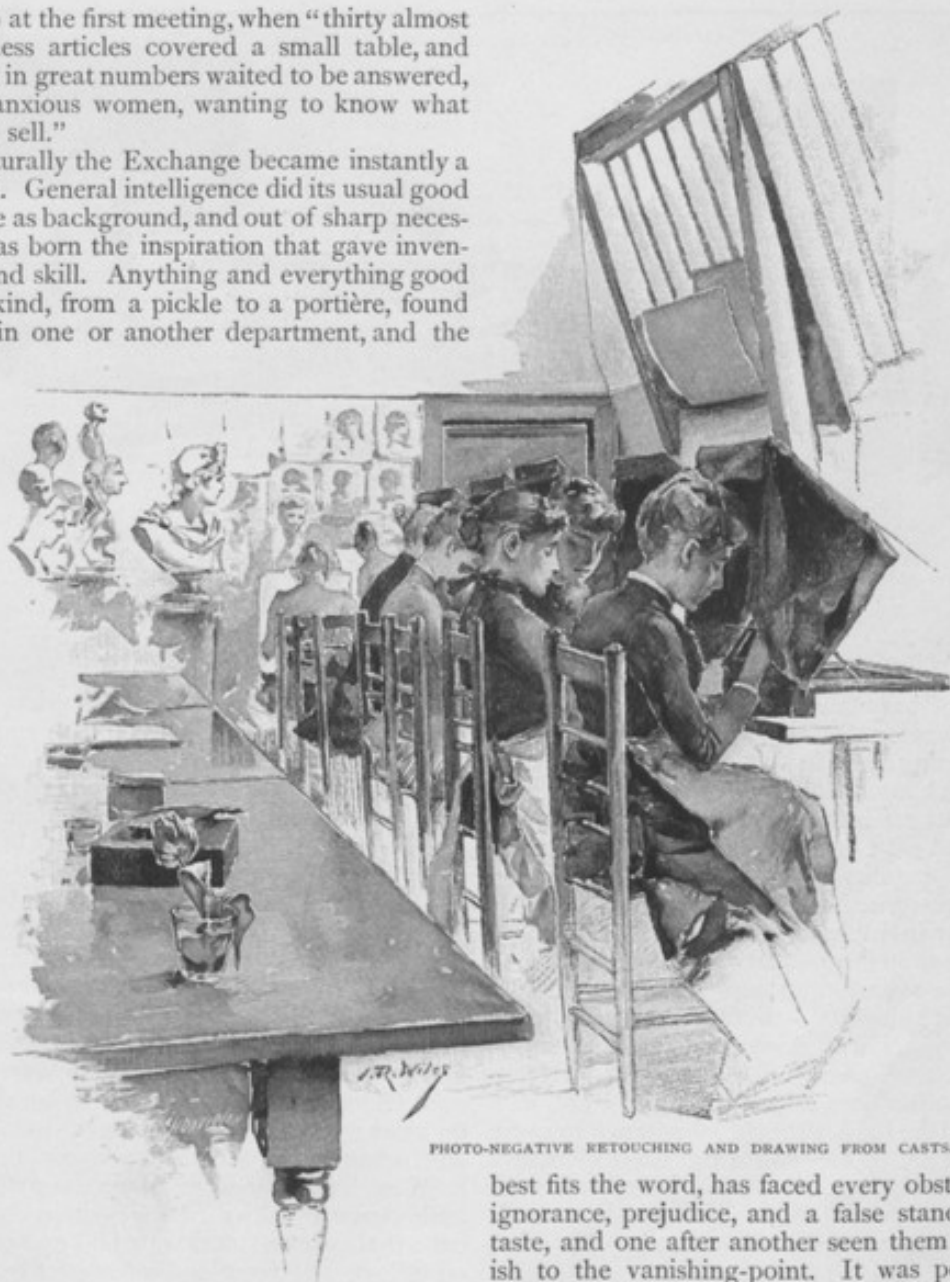


PHOTO-NEGATIVE RETOUCHING AND DRAWING FROM CASTS.

Exchange has been forced to enlarge its borders, the cheerful house at 329 Fifth Avenue overflowing with the handiwork of women. In seven years it has sent to its consignees \$19,074.06, one woman alone receiving in a year over \$1000, and eight societies have been established in other cities on the same plan.

The Associated Artists have taken but one side of the same work,—all that could properly come under the head of decorative art,—and have done work of inestimable value in educating not only the worker but the buyer. A new sense has been born in both. The presiding officer, whose instinct for beauty is only less strong than her nice sense of what definition

best fits the word, has faced every obstacle of ignorance, prejudice, and a false standard of taste, and one after another seen them diminish to the vanishing-point. It was perfectly evident that the time was ripe for a more thorough education in artistic work, not alone as a means of help to workers to whom such outlet of energies was the only practicable one, but as a necessity for the people at large.

The tyranny of the Puritan creed trampled out and well-nigh obliterated any æsthetic sense, and our homes represented a consecrated ugliness against which few revolted, because few had the trained eye to distinguish ugliness from beauty. Yet an instinctive protest was made. The æsthetic sense was not dead, but sleeping; but save for the few who traveled, and thus discovered what part beauty had in life, there was small hint of awakening till the Decorative Art Society began its work. The



MODELING.

sense of harmony and fitness in color and fabric was an American possession, gradually discovering itself in the dress of our women, but our houses defied every law of taste. We have yet an infinite deal to learn. We still overload with ornament and are apt to measure by quantity rather than quality; but the tide has turned. The "impassioned seekers after the invisible truth and beauty and goodness" counted any earthly type a distraction from the contemplation of the heavenly. But they were idealists—the disciples, not of things as they are, but of things as they ought to be; and the time came when idealism asserted itself in other lines than the religious, and men claimed the long-withheld inheritance in every form of art. Everywhere the sense of beauty was groping its way to the light, and if its first glimpses held slight distortions, they were at least prophecies of something better to come.

To awaken even in faintest degree this sense of beauty is an instant enlargement of the poorest life, and it is hardly possible to exaggerate its influence on the utilitarian character of the average American, whose life is more barren of beauty than that of any civilized people under heaven. The old idealism had fallen and vanished in the struggle for life on a new continent and the growing passion for getting on, and only in a rousing and quickening of the sense in every child can there be hope of emancipation from the bondage that is the portion of all. To the student of social conditions this fact demonstrates itself at once, and such student alone can rightly estimate the value and importance of a work at which the mere utili-

tarian sneers. Industrial art is a prime essential of the new industrial training, and is the first hint to the child of this generation of the beauty that coming generations will own. For such possession industrial education in its largest sense is the only foundation. With the many who accept it, as I have lately written elsewhere, "it stands merely an added capacity to make money, and if taken in its narrowest application this is all that it can do. Were this all, it would be simply an added impetus towards the degeneration that money-making for the mere sake of money inevitably brings. But at its best, perfected as it has been by patient effort on the part of a few believers, it is far more than this. Added power to earn comes with it, but there comes also a love of the work itself, such as has had no place since the great guilds gave joyfully their few hours daily to the cathedrals whose stones were laid and cemented in love and hope and a knowledge of the beauty to come that long ago died out of any work the present knows. The builders had small book-knowledge. They could have been talked down by any public-school child in the second or third year. But they knew the meaning of beauty and order and law; and this trinity stands to-day, and will stand for many a generation to come, as an ideal to which we must return till like causes work again to like ends."

The factory dominates daily life. Wholesale manufacture, while it cheapens and gives to the mass the "store clothes" craved by the country lad, destroys all possibility of individual, characteristic work. Reaction is inevitable, and thus the meaning bound up in the phrase "hand-made" has at last made itself plain, and the

true disciple of beauty revolts against the deadly monotony of factory production and demands that the human hand shall once more lend its mysterious quality to the fabric which long ago parted with it.

Thus an invaluable part of the work projected as well as that accomplished by the Associate Artists lies in the fact that this necessity has been recognized, and that through their means we see again the opening for the slower processes still in vogue in the mountains of the South, whose women have begun to ask what will sell. And broader outlook still is the possibility that in every quarter of the United States women may come to see how they may associate themselves together, settling upon what industry best suits their special locality, and developing it to its highest point. Thus far all work has been hap-hazard, the result of circumstance, seldom of concerted or deliberate action. A thousand opportunities all untried await women who must earn, but who have never yet sought to discover the real meaning of organization. Practically it is becoming the principle in all philanthropy; but it grows slowly, the intense individualism born of our principles and institutions dominating all life and thought. The organized charities, the Industrial Association, the many industrial schools, the kindergartens managed on this system, are all demonstrations of what may come when the laws of concerted action are taught us from the beginning; and in accepting this wisest type of socialism, the evils of socialism fall away.

I have dwelt at length upon this phase of

work, because to my mind its importance as a reconstructing agent can hardly be overestimated. What is true of one great city must, with certain exceptions, be true of all, and the theories that hold regeneration for one hold it for all. Were this article a catalogue of charities, a minutely detailed account of the noble work done by women for women, it would even then point to the same end. From the Wilson Industrial School—the pioneer of much of the work now going on under other names—to the latest trades-school, the one aim is to restore to labor the place it held in the old days, when the poorest cottage possessed what we know now as works of art, and the poorest child had its inheritance of beauty for eye and ear. To all such beauty is still possible, and once a national possession, grosser ideals fall away and new possibilities lie before every child of the Republic. The training-school underlies any and all work of the future. The women who work to-day in countless ways seeking to alter existing conditions know this as truth, and bend every energy towards reaching the children and setting their feet in the only path that leads to freedom or fulfillment of desire. We have had enough of charity. All that is needed now is simple justice—a chance for the child whose time to earn has not yet come; a chance for the earner, for whom life can be made less barren. Accept this, and institutionalism dies naturally. Reject it, and we remain at its mercy, and have no refuge save in never-ceasing additions to the long list, which, if it means honor to warm and tender hearts, means also unending shame to senseless heads.



IN THE CUTTING AND FITTING ROOM.



THE SALESROOM.

We want no more institutions. Rather we want to empty those that already exist; and this will be done most effectually by precisely the order of work imperfectly recorded here.

It is not pessimism or even a momentary despair that impels the final word which must have place. We want no more institutions, and we want as little the palaces of pleasure which at present are the latest ideal in philanthropic work, unless, indeed, these palaces be owned and built by the people themselves. That there is need of them need not be affirmed, nor that in time every city will see great buildings dedicated to such happy uses.

"Every great city must have, every great city will have in time, its 'People's Palace,'" said an eager philanthropist not long ago. "Here we have the wealth to endow it, the poverty that needs such solace, and the philanthropy to utilize the first for the benefit of the second. Let us have more and more 'people's palaces.'"

Can there be any question of the beauty, the fitness, the justice of such action? For the writer the first doubt was silenced; but as, more and more, a question seemed involved, words were spoken for a few, that have reproduction here only because time appears to seal their truth, and to make such interrogation the first necessity for every eager worker. Till it arises, it is the instinct of such worker to urge the rich everywhere to give from their abundance towards the creation of such tre-

mendous redemptive forces, and to bend every energy born of personal conviction to the same ends. Hope and desire and fruition seem marching hand in hand in this new path. Is it possible that it is still a side path, and that the king's highway to the Delectable Mountains has been missed? Can ardent souls have lost the way, and is the palace not the Palace of the Interpreter, but the fortress in which Giant Despair still crouches, and from which he will still issue to destroy? It is hard to question anything so beautiful, so filled with promise; hard to doubt where the best that man can do for man would seem to be at work; and yet never was there sterner need of question. Manhood is emasculated, freedom abolished, slavery of mind and soul perpetuated by every new form of charity; and there is no hint of anything but charity in these free schools, free baths, free concert halls, and all the appliances of the "palaces." Could they be built like the great cathedral in New York, from the small contributions of untold numbers, so that each might feel his or her personal share in work and ownership, this curse of mere charity might be annulled. But the gift of one or of many, to whom fortune may have come through a lifetime of oppressing their fellows, holds small justice. Better such return than none; yet for many of these givers the very stones will cry out and some day bear witness against them. The man who sees before him a Palace of Pleasure as the end for which he works is

just so far beyond the man whose hope is bounded by his own pleasure; and yet, encompassed by that future, the day that is passes out of sight. Deeper than any need recognized by charity in general lies the need of a justice that asks, "What place, what right, have this man and this woman on the earth where we are walking side by side? How shall I help them to that place? How shall I teach them to know it when it opens before them?" When we have learned how to answer this question, there will

be fewer institutions, for no numbers will stand waiting to fill them; and there will be less need for "palaces of pleasure," for men and women will have found that the "gate beautiful" is within their own souls, and that earth and sky — nay, the universe itself — makes the palace. If this seem carping, or even a form of hopelessness or pessimism, read again and find if such words do not hold the only escape from pessimism, the only sure hope for this or any age.

Helen Campbell.

SPINELLO ARETINO (1330-6-1410).

(ITALIAN OLD MASTERS.)



IN Spinello we have at least the satisfaction of a clear artistic genealogy which goes back to Giotto. He was the pupil, properly apprenticed, of Jacopo di Casentino, who was the pupil of Taddeo Gaddi, the pupil of Giotto. Jacopo was one of the founders of the Company of Painters of Florence, a similar association to that which we have noticed¹ as having at an early date been founded in Siena, and, like the Sienese, the Florentine Company was the outgrowth of the religious feeling which was characteristic of the time as well as of its art. The preamble of their constitution was the expression of the sentiment of the masses of the people of Florence as much as of the Company of Painters:

As it is our understanding that during this perilous pilgrimage on earth we should have St. Luke the Evangelist for our special advocate before God and the most blessed Virgin, and that at the same time his followers should be pure and without sin, we order that all who subscribe themselves members of this company, be they men or women, shall confess their sins or show that they intend doing so at the first opportunity, etc.

The dates for the biography of the artists of this epoch are mainly to be found in the records of work done, in the entries of the books of convents and of communes, and in contracts preserved by chance from the ravages of war and from the consumption of parchment by the gold-beaters. Of Spinello, as of others whom I have dealt with, we know little else than what comes to us in this way; but that little shows how wide was his range of influence and his reputa-

tion. That his early literary education was much neglected by his father we know from the scraps of Latin that he left, for they are curiously incorrect for one who must be supposed to have read the Bible continually for his subjects. His love of painting, however, led to his being put early to study under Jacopo di Casentino, and his perseverance and talent were such that, by the time he was twenty years old, according to Vasari (who had a weakness for prodigies), he had surpassed his teacher. His early productions show also the influence of Bernardo Daddi, one of the most eminent of the Giottoesques, whose work is contemporary with that of Taddeo Gaddi, and who, though conventional in design and somewhat heavy in color, shows a certain sense of proportion and facility in the draping of his figures. Besides possessing these good qualities of his masters, Spinello manifested more freedom and energy in his story-telling and was perhaps the best of Giotto's followers at the end of the fourteenth century, excelling all his contemporaries in vivacity of coloring and largeness of execution. His frescos, as is frequently the case in this period, are more interesting than his easel-pictures, owing probably in part to the fact that the latter were often intrusted to his pupils, but mainly to the fact that his style was better suited to a large scale. Very few of his works are dated, and this makes their classification difficult.

It is probable that Spinello accompanied his master Jacopo to Florence about the year 1347, and that Jacopo worked with him there in decorating the church of Santa Maria Novella with many legends of the Virgin and of St. Antonio. Very little remains of these paintings, a few figures only having been discovered under the coating of whitewash with which they were subsequently covered, and even those in very bad preservation. Vasari tells of frescos

¹ See article on Duccio, in *THE CENTURY* for December, 1888.

painted in various other churches of Florence, but no trace of them remains, save in San Miniato.¹

After the democratic revolution at Arezzo about 1360, Spinello was called thither by the governing body of citizens to decorate several churches. In S. Francesco he executed an Annunciation, which is considerably damaged by the damp and by retouching; and near it have recently been discovered, under the white-wash, remains of another fresco, evidently by the same hand, representing a bishop and a figure holding a young child. In the chapel of St. Michael he painted a fantastic composition of the archangel driving Lucifer from heaven. The evil spirits are in the form of hideous serpents. This fresco was afterward repeated by him in the same city for the guild of St. Angelo. On the other wall of the chapel is the vision of Pope Gregory when Michael appeared to him. In a shrine over the gate of the Misericordia is a Trinity, which Vasari praises very highly. In Spinello's own shop is a half-figure of the Virgin and a Christ crucified, with wings, as he appeared to St. Francis. In 1361 Spinello painted a panel for the Abbey of the Camaldolesi in the Casentino. The side-pieces of an altar-piece painted for the altar of Monte Oliveto Maggiore of Chiusi, illustrating the life and martyrdom of various saints, are to be found, according to Cavalcaselle, at Cologne in a private collection, bearing the names of the builder and carver of the frame² and the date MCCCCLXXX.

In 1384, Arezzo having been sacked, Spinello took refuge in Florence, with his family, among whom was his son Parri, who painted with him. There, in the sacristy of San Miniato, Spinello painted scenes from the life of St. Benedict. They are, according to Cavalcaselle, very much in the manner of Giotto, though in attitude and expression they reveal a slight influence from the Sienese school.

Spinello's fame was now great, and he was soon after called to Pisa to fill in the empty spaces in the Campo Santo there. He set to work in 1391. In one compartment was represented the legend of St. Ephesius, who, being sent by Diocletian at the head of an army to persecute the Christians, was converted by a vision of Christ and turned his forces against the heathen of Sardinia. St. Michael gave him the banner which afterward became the standard of the Pisans. Ephesius was condemned to the stake, from which his prayers saved him.

¹ The frescos from the history of St. Cecilia and St. Urban, in the sacristy of Santa Maria del Carmine, Florence, which were discovered in 1858 and are attributed by Baedeker to Spinello, are now thought to be the work of his master Jacopo di Casentino, in which Spinello assisted. The same relation no doubt existed in the work which has been mentioned as

He was afterward beheaded. The three scenes underneath, representing the legend of St. Potitus, with the exception of the scene of the saint's decapitation and the removal of the coffin to Alexandria, are almost entirely defaced.

The documents relating to this work are preserved in the archives of the Campo Santo, and from them we learn that, having completed the frescos in the spring of 1392, Spinello received 150 florins [about \$330] for the life of St. Ephesius, and 120 for that of St. Potitus. In 1391 he had painted for the church of San Andrea in Lucca the panel of the Madonna and Saints which is now in the Academy of Florence. From Pisa, Spinello, always accompanied by his family, went back to Florence, then to Arezzo again, where Vasari makes him die of fright at a horrible dream of the Lucifer which he himself had painted. But in 1404 we find him writing to Caterino Cosimo of Siena to say that he will fulfill his promise of going there, although his countrymen are unwilling to let him leave them. In October of that year father and son arrived at Siena, where they were lodged and fed at the expense of their hosts, receiving besides 11½ florins [about \$25] a month, while they worked in the Duomo. This they did uninterruptedly till August 17 of the next year, save for a short visit Spinello paid to Arezzo; yet no trace of this work remains.

They returned to Florence, where at each of his visits Spinello received new commissions; and in 1407 we find him again with his son Parri in Siena, where they painted the walls of the council-room in the town hall, while Bartolomeo, a Sienese painter, decorated the ceiling. The subject chosen was the struggle between Venice and Barbarossa, and the frescos illustrate the triumphs of the Republic and of Pope Alexander III., and the humiliations and defeats of the Emperor and his son. One represents the naval battle in which Otho was taken prisoner; another, Barbarossa prostrating himself at the feet of the Pope, the latter blessing the Emperor; while the best of the whole series, which includes many scenes of the same nature, shows the Pope on horseback, his bridle held by the Doge Ziani and Barbarossa. The last we hear of Spinello in Siena is in 1408, after which time he probably returned to his birthplace, where he died in March, 1410. He was buried at Morello. He had two sons, of whom the elder, Parri, was, as we have seen, a painter.

formerly in Santa Maria Novella. See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Spinello Aretino."—EDITOR.

² The frames of these altar-pieces were generally complicated architectural designs comprising many separate subjects. I have mentioned heretofore a capital example in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. (See *THE CENTURY* for February, 1889, p. 543.)



"BATTLE OF ST. EPHESIUS AGAINST THE PAGANS OF SARDINIA," BY SPINELLO.

(IN THE CAMPO SANTO, PISA.)

Spinello may be counted as in one sense the most important of the Giottesques, in that he was the last great and individual painter who followed throughout the precepts and traditions of the master, and his immense fertility and readiness of invention are surpassed only by Giotto himself. The naturalistic element had not made its appearance, and the supreme creative power of Giotto descended on none of his school; but in the distinctly scholarly (*i. e.*, school-like) manner of composition, in which much is clearly artificial and even conventional as it is scholarly, which manner is the dominant characteristic of the school of Giotto as opposed to the spontaneous and vision-like character of the compositions of the master himself, Spinello was, I conceive, the foremost of his followers. The color in the school remains always the same in system—broad surfaces were to be covered with lovely tints which should furnish relief by their variation alone, as the churches were dark and the work required the high key and the opaque surface of the fresco to be distinguishable; and the general effect was much the same as in mosaic. There can be no attempt at tone, nor at what I must be allowed to call orchestration of color, even in the simple form of harmonies which we shall find a little later in the Florentine school and of which a hint may be found in a picture by Ambrogio Lorenzetti in the Academy—a hint, however, so slight, and so alone, that I fear to give it too great importance. The landscape throughout is absolutely conventional and shows not even a recollection of the aspect of nature; and the drawing is, to use a familiar expression, “done out of the artist’s head,” as all rightly ideal work must be. The relief depends entirely on variety of color, as there is no instance, so far as I can remember, in any of

the work of the Giottesques, of one figure in a picture throwing a shadow on another, or even on the ground. Nothing is thought of but the telling of the story, and with Spinello this is always done intelligibly. Of all his works known to me, the frescos at Pisa are the most instructive and characteristic, and are, moreover, in the upper line of subjects, well preserved; and of these the piece which Mr. Cole has engraved is, on the whole, the most interesting. In the church of St. Dominic at Arezzo, which was entirely painted by Spinello, there remain only two noble figures of apostles, framed separately in painted architectural framings characteristic of the time, and a few fragments, a head here and part of a figure there; but of these, one is an angel’s head so beautiful in its profile that I am half inclined to attribute it to Piero della Francesca, who painted many things at Arezzo at a later time; but I have only this beauty to justify me in this attribution, and one of Spinello’s heads in the Annunziata in the same city (which I have not been able to see) is spoken of as of extreme beauty.

It is in the composition of single figures—the casting of broad draperies where no action is involved—that we see the best quality of Spinello’s ability. In his groups he seems indifferent to harmony of line, as were his lesser and greater school-fellows; and the “Martyrdom of St. Ephesius,” the companion of the combat from which Mr. Cole’s example is taken, shows most violent defiance of the academical in its repetitions of lines. But this is better than the extreme artificiality of some of the later schools, for it is the result of one of the most precious qualities in art—naïveté—and it is more or less characteristic of all archaic art. Art for art’s sake was an object of study that had not yet dawned on the Italian schools.

W. J. Stillman.

NOTES BY T. COLE, ENGRAVER.

THE block represents a portion of a fresco in the Campo Santo, Pisa. It is the first one on the right as one enters, and measures about ten feet high by twenty feet long, and is known as the “Battle of St. Ephesius against the Pagans of Sardinia.” The lines that I have put on three sides of the block define the extent of the fresco in those directions, so that the continuation is in the direction of the side left without

a line. I have chosen the thickest portion of the fight, where the action is most lively and where two angels appear fighting on the side of the Christians. The coloring of the whole is light and vivacious, delicate greenish, yellowish, brownish, and gray tints prevailing. The upper right-hand corner of the fresco is somewhat obliterated. In black and white it looks like a blank portion of the wall that runs around the city.



BIRD MUSIC.

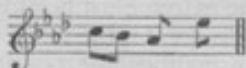
THE MEADOW LARK.



HE meadow lark, like the partridge, has favorite places of resort. His flight resembles that of the partridge and of the quail. Though one of the largest of our singing birds, his voice is neither loud nor deep, some of his tones being rather sharp and weak. Although his music is charming, he lacks the vocal power of the robin and of the oriole, a bird of not more than half his size; still Wilson, in comparing him with the skylark, says: "In richness of plumage, as well as sweetness of voice (as far as his few notes extend), he stands eminently its superior." The meadow lark's song is essentially tender and plaintive.

In the early, dewy morning and towards evening he will stand a long time upon a stump, a large rock or rock-heap, singing at intervals little snatches of melody, occasionally, like the oriole and the kingfisher, giving his "low, rapid, chattering" monotones.

It is a favorite pastime with him to repeat these four tones many times in succession, with rests intervening:

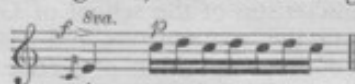


These fragmentary strains form, when connected, an original and interesting song. Now and then there is a subtle tremor in the tones of this singer, no more to be described than the odor of a rose, but somewhat resembling that in the tones of Wilson's thrush as he trembles along down to the close of his quivering silvery song.



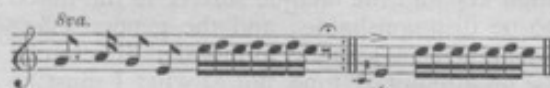
TOWHEE BUNTING, OR CHEWINK.

THIS sprightly, showy bird indulges in a variety of vocal exercises, the most characteristic of them consisting of one loud and well-prolonged tone, followed by a trill a sixth above it, rather softly given. At a little distance the effect is that of the singing of two birds; one taking the long tone, the second taking the trill.

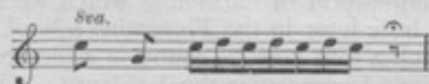


The trill, however, is often wholly lost in the distance.

But this pompous singer is not confined to the interval of a sixth. During the last days of May and the first of June, I have heard him as follows:



At other times,



The chewink generally sings in the key of C. I once heard him in F, in which key he made the skip of an octave in place of a sixth or fourth.



It is worthy of notice that the second example, if we cut short the trill, is identical with the first strain of "Rock of Ages." This species seems to have a special dislike to the sea. So says the close observer Wilson; but I have found him much at home at different points close to the ocean.

SCARLET TANAGER.

THE tanager is the only rival of the oriole in beauty of plumage. The tanager is less active, less vigorous than the oriole, and has the weaker voice; but it would be difficult to imagine a bird more fascinating, both to the eye and to the ear, than this scarlet singer, bound in black, as he stands shining in the early sun, and singing his morning song.

The percussive tones of the oriole invite or compel attention; while the tanager is content to sing in the forest with his fellows, with no human ear to hear. The oriole must be out of the forest and near the earth, where he can be

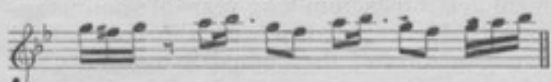
DECORATION DAY.

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heard and seen of men. The oriole is restless, always in motion when he sings; he even chatters as he flies; while the tanager is gracefully quiet, moved only by the vibrations of his voice. I heard him nearly every day during last bird season (1888), when he repeated almost exactly over and over again the following nine tones:

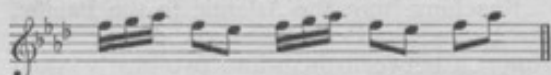


The key was F minor except in one instance; then it was only a degree higher:



If there is some of the oriole's music here, I must think it original with the tanager.

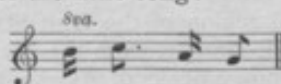
Other forms of the tanager's song:



YELLOW-BIRD, OR AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.

THE roadsides afford these birds an abundance of seeds, especially those of which they

are so fond and from which they take the name "thistle-bird." Frequenters of our door-yards and gardens, they are tame and confiding, and of all birds the gentlest mannered. With their heads crowned with black caps, their yellow bodies, black wings and tails, they are dainty, high-bred visitors. When singing in chorus, as is their habit, their soft warblings are expressive of great delight. In their most characteristic song, of only four notes, they are stronger voiced, and sing with distinctness and moderation. This song is performed while on the wing, and is all the more charming because of the touch of sadness that it has for the sensitive listener. The flight of the yellow-birds follows the fashion of the woodpeckers. It is like the riding of a boat over great billows—up—down—up—in graceful curves, with a stroke of the wings for each swell, to the accompaniment of the little song:



With sweep and swing from crest to crest, the song runs:



Since writing the above description, a friend showed me a very similar one by Burroughs.

Simeon Pease Cheney.



DECORATION DAY.

WITH acclamation and with trumpet tone,
With prayer and praise, and with triumphal state
Of warlike columns, and the moving weight
Of men, whose firmness never overthrown,
Proved itself steadfast; which did add to fate
Speed, vision, certainty, and ever grown
More terrible as more enduring shone
A fire of retribution and swift hate,
All visibly advancing—with these we keep
Unsullied in our breast and pure and white
The spirit of gratitude that may not sleep,—
A nation's safeguard against shame and blight,—
Since sacred memories and the tears men weep
Alone can keep a nation at its height.

Langdon Elwyn Mitchell.

THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A CANADIAN VIEW.¹



NORTH AMERICA, considered geologically, consists of three fundamental divisions, in a general sense parallel to one another and to the adjacent oceans, viz.: the Appalachian section, the central plain, and the Rocky Mountains section. No natural line of demarcation extends east and west across the continent. All the great rivers flow either to or from the north; the great mountain chains follow the meridians. From the semi-tropical region of the Gulf States to the icy coast of Labrador, from the Mexican border to the snowy peaks of Alaska, there is an uninterrupted gradation in climate, and hence in natural products. No mountain range, like the great Altai, or the Himalayas, or even the Alps, presents a barrier alike to man, animals, and vegetation; no vast desert, like the Sahara, or far-penetrating sea, like the Mediterranean, tends to develop diverse races, or by the force of physical necessity compels a marked diversity of habits and occupations among the people, or abrupt changes of species in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Geographically, commercially, agriculturally, and industrially the continent is by nature one country—the north the complement of the south, the south of the north.

If events had so shaped themselves during the last century that North America had been developed as one country politically, a suggestion that an arbitrary line ought to be drawn across the continent from east to west, and that trade between the regions thus set apart should be hampered by regulations, artificial, variable, and often inconsistent, would be treated as contrary to nature and to common sense. It would be pointed out that every argument which could be urged in favor of one such line could with equal force be advanced in favor of a score. But events have proved themselves for the time being stronger than nature, and the statesmen of America have to deal with the resulting conditions. Indications multiply that the time is near at hand when the many difficult questions involved will demand solution.

In the abstract the question of continental free trade is simple enough; but however

unnatural a line of demarcation may be, to remove it will give more or less of shock to the established order of things. Commerce and industry adapt themselves in a measure to political conditions; important interests are developed by favoring tariffs; national sentiment gets a bias from long years of semi-antagonism. Hence to deal with the commercial amalgamation of the United States and Canada as a measure of practical politics is a matter of no small difficulty. One phase only of the subject is treated in this paper, namely, the interchange of natural products.

Reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the United States and Canada divide North America between them into two nearly equal parts. The institutions of both countries are the same in principle. Their people have for the most part the same origin, speak the same language, read the same literature, cherish the same aspirations, and follow the same general trend of thought. There are differences between Americans and Canadians; but these are no greater than the differences between the inhabitants of the several States on the one hand, or of the several Provinces on the other.

This condition of things is without precedent or parallel, and presents a political and commercial problem altogether *sui generis*, in the solution of which Old World experience is of little value. American questions must be settled in America by Americans. This is recognized by English statesmen of both parties, the consensus of opinion being that Canada must be allowed full liberty to work out her own destiny, the Imperial Government holding itself ready to assent to any political change or commercial arrangement desired by the people of the Dominion.

For ten years previous to 1864 what is commonly called the Reciprocity Treaty was in force, by which the unrestricted interchange of natural products between the two countries was permitted; and under its fostering influence international commerce increased with tremendous strides, even though the resources of Canada were at that time scarcely guessed at, and the demands of the United States market had not assumed so varied a character or become of such enormous magnitude as in recent years. Since the expiration of the treaty both countries have industriously set up tariff walls against each other, until in the year ending June 30, 1887, Canada collected over

¹ An American view of the resources of the United States will be presented in articles now being prepared.—EDITOR.

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seven millions of dollars in duties from imports from the United States, the latter country collecting a much larger sum from imports from Canada. Yet, notwithstanding opposing tariffs, if account be taken of all the ramifications of their dealings, it will undoubtedly appear that more than half of the business that the less than five million Canadians do with the world outside of their own country is done with the people of the United States, and that fully one-tenth of all the foreign business of the sixty millions of Americans is done with these same less than five million Canadians. The transactions between the two countries of which the custom-house takes cognizance average upwards of eighty million dollars a year. They rose to \$97,701,056 in 1883; and in the twelve months ending June 30, 1887, were \$82,767,265.¹ There are, in addition, many vast transactions and numberless minor ones of which the customs authorities are not supposed to keep a record, such as the disbursements in connection with railway lines having a part of their systems in both countries, with the shipping carrying commerce between them, with the purchase and transportation of merchandise, and the enormous sum spent in each country by visitors from the other.

Following is a statement of the trade in natural products between the two countries. The figures are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1888.

	Imports of Canada from U. S.	Imports of U. S. from Canada.	Total.
Animals and their products.....	\$5,477,213	\$6,949,270	\$12,426,483
Agricultural produce.....	7,711,242	7,634,185	15,345,427
Products of fisheries.....	439,294	2,697,432	3,136,726
Coal.....	7,465,901	1,252,867	8,718,768
Lumber.....	1,711,310	9,620,235	11,331,545
Other articles (about).....	1,800,000	2,200,000	4,000,000
	\$24,604,960	\$30,353,989	\$54,958,949

Or, in round numbers, \$55,000,000.

Although the increase in this international commerce is not constant from year to year, if periods of five years are taken it will be found that its growth is continuous, on the Canadian side at least, notwithstanding frequent changes in the tariff, and other elements of disturbance, such as the expiration of the Treaty of Washington, the strained interpretation sometimes put upon the customs laws in both countries, not to speak of panics and crises affecting the whole commercial world.

Are there any reasons to anticipate a great development in this interchange of natural products? Is one country at all necessary, in a commercial sense, to the other? Or if not necessary, is close commercial intercourse between them a thing to be fostered in the interest of both? In order to arrive at satisfactory

answers to these questions, several lines of investigation must be followed.

First, as to the probable demand in the United States for the products of her northern neighbor.

I approach this branch of the subject with considerable hesitation, knowing how any statements made in regard to it will be challenged. The practice is to represent the food-producing capacity of the United States as practically boundless; but in computing the ability of America to support a resident population, the statistics of China or of India, which are generally quoted, or even those of continental Europe, are of very little value. Americans live better than the people of the Old World. They require food in greater quantity and in greater variety. They employ more horses in work and pleasure; wear more clothes and better ones; live in better houses and furnish them better; and, what is perhaps of even more importance, they are as prodigal of land as of everything else. They are far from thorough in methods of cultivation; they require vast ranges for pasturage for their flocks and herds, even in localities where the population is comparatively dense; and they have gone on exhausting the fertility of the soil as though there was no limit to the supply of arable land. These considerations must be kept in mind when we endeavor to estimate, not the possible expansion of United States agriculture under certain fanciful conditions, but its probable relation to the population thirty years from now, when there will be 120,000,000 people living within the bounds of the Republic, if the present rate of increase continues.

To supply the needs of the United States for home consumption in 1887 and the \$523,073,798 worth of agricultural produce exported, over eight acres per head of the population were required. This calculation is based on an estimated population of 60,000,000. Not that to every individual the crop grown on eight acres was, on an average, necessary for food purposes; for, in addition to the human population, an immense number of animals were maintained to supply food or materials to be worked up into various manufactured articles, or to be themselves employed in some useful capacity. Following is a statement of the number of animals kept in the United States in the year 1888.²

Horses.....13,172,936	Sheep.....43,544,755
Mules.....2,191,727	Swine.....44,346,525
Milch cows.....14,856,414	Other cattle.....34,378,363

These animals are sustained from the land, either by harvested crops or by pasture; and it

¹ Trade and Navigation Returns of Canada for 1887.

² Report of Department of Agriculture on number of farm animals, February, 1888.

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is reasonable to suppose that for the next thirty years there will be an increase in live stock corresponding with that in population. Therefore in estimating the capacity of the country to sustain population under existing conditions, the acreage necessary for the support of live stock must be taken into account.

Estimate of the land in crop and pasture in 1888:

Acreage in wheat.....	36,000,000	Report of United States Agricultural Department, 1888.
" Indian corn.....	78,000,000	
" oats.....	27,000,000	
" other grains.....	6,500,000	
" potatoes.....	2,800,000	Based on Department returns for 1884.
" hay.....	40,000,000	
" tobacco.....	700,000	
" cotton.....	19,000,000	
" other crops.....	10,000,000	
Total acreage in crop.....	220,000,000	
Pasturage for sheep.....	10,000,000	
" cattle.....	245,000,000	
" horses.....	15,000,000	
Total.....	490,000,000	

It is impossible to be accurate in the estimate of pasturage; but taking the country as a whole, there is in the settled districts fully as much land in pasture as in crop. Much of it, indeed by far the most of it, is unimproved land, some of it serving the double purpose of wood reserve and pasture. Under cultivation it would carry an immensely increased amount of stock; but it is to be remembered that a very large area must be left unimproved in order that the supply of fuel may be kept up. In addition to the pasturage appurtenant to farms, the great extent of land included in the Western cattle ranches has to be considered.

This question may be looked at from another point of view. The number of acres in farms in the United States, as given in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1884, and taken apparently from the census of 1880, was 536,081,835. An examination of later crop statistics, a comparison with the increase in previous years, and the well-known rapidity with which vacant lands in the West have been taken up, justify an estimate of a twenty per cent. increase since 1880, or that the area in farms in the United States in 1888 probably exceeded 700,000,000 acres, nearly one-third of which appears from the returns quoted above to have been in crop. This indicates that the productive capacity of the farms has not been nearly reached; but in estimating upon any probable expansion several considerations must be kept in mind. One of these is the preservation of forests, the importance of which, for both climatic and economical reasons, is being more strongly inculcated and better understood from year to year. As population be-

comes denser the necessity for judicious forest conservation becomes greater. For the sole purpose of providing fuel it is estimated that at least one-fourth of the farm lands must be reserved as woodland, leaving available three-fourths for tillage and pasture. On this basis there is an immense area on existing farms to be utilized as tillage land, sufficient, no doubt, to permit their food-producing capacity to be doubled; but here comes up the question of cost. To double the area in crop on existing farms—that is, to clear the land of forest, where that is necessary, or to break up the virgin prairie, to provide fencing, implements for planting and harvesting, and buildings to store the crop and house the additional stock needed—would cost fully \$40 per acre, or a total of \$8,800,000,000. To duplicate the live stock now on the farms—and this would have to be done if their productive capacity is to be doubled—would call for an outlay of \$2,409,043,398,¹ making in the whole upwards of \$11,000,000,000. In other words, to double during the next thirty years the output of existing farms would require an expenditure of \$366,000,000 annually on capital account, or ten per cent. of their present product. This would be in addition to the enormous but indefinable sum which must be expended in keeping up the fertility of the soil, in repairs to buildings and fences,² the renewal of farm implements, and the payment of interest on mortgages. This estimate is necessarily only an approximation, but it will serve as a measure of the tremendous problem involved in providing for the wants of the rapidly increasing population of the Republic.

Hitherto the greater part of the increase in the agricultural product of the United States has been due to the taking up of new farms; and if the present rate is maintained, every available acre of arable land will be in the hands of private owners before the close of the present century. The estimate generally received of the extent of this arable land is 1,500,000 square miles, or 960,000,000 acres; and if this is correct it follows, from what has been stated above, that only 260,000,000 acres are not already included in farms, which is clearly not sufficient for the needs of the 60,000,000 people likely to be added to the population of the United States during the next three decades. Therefore within a few years the Republic will be brought face to face with a new and most difficult problem—a rapidly increasing population and all the arable land in the hands of private owners. This does not take account of the elevated western

¹ Report of the Department of Agriculture on the numbers and values of farm animals, 1888.

² In 1871 the Department of Agriculture estimated

that the fencing in the United States had cost, as it then stood, \$1,747,549,931, and that the annual expenditure for repairs was \$198,806,182.

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areas, of which the Department of Agriculture in the Report for 1884, page 468, says:

A large part of the elevated western area is assumed to be unfit for general agriculture, though special culture, carefully adapted to situation and humidity, with amelioration of irrigation and cultivation and judicious selection of plants in crop distribution, will produce results in agriculture which will surprise the farmers of to-day who live to witness the development of the next twenty years.

In the four years 1871-74 the yield of corn over the United States averaged $25\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. In the next four years it was 27.2 bushels; in the next four, 25 bushels; in 1883, 23.7 bushels; in 1884, 26 bushels. In 1886 it was 22 bushels; in 1887, 20 bushels; and the preliminary reports for 1888 put the probable yield below that of 1887. I have not the returns for 1885 by me. The annual average yield of wheat per acre in the ten years ending 1879 was 12.4 bushels per acre, while for the subsequent nine years it was 11.8 bushels. The average yield of oats for the ten years ending 1879 was 28.4 bushels per acre; in the eight years 1880-87 it was 26.5 bushels. Let it be remembered that during all this time a vast and constantly increasing area of virgin soil has been added yearly to the tilled land, the tendency of which is to keep up the average product per acre, and it will be conceded to be at least arguable that when the whole of the arable public domain has been divided up into farms, as will be the case within a little more than a decade, a permanent reduction in the yield per acre may be looked for, unless an improvement takes place in methods of cultivation and more attention is paid than is now given to keeping up the fertility of the soil.

From a paper published in the "North-western Miller" I gather that in the five years ending 1878 the export of wheat was, in round numbers, 300,000,000 bushels, that of Indian corn 266,000,000 bushels; in the five years ending 1883 the respective amounts were, of wheat 626,000,000 bushels, of Indian corn 358,000,000 bushels; and in the five years ending 1888, of wheat 374,000,000 bushels, of Indian corn 222,000,000 bushels.

From the facts above presented, the following conclusions seem warranted:

That the population of the United States will be 120,000,000 by the year 1920;

That, to provide food for this number of people, to keep farm stock proportionate in number to what is now kept, and to maintain a relative position in the matter of exports of farm produce, 980,000,000 acres will be required for tillage land and pasture.

That there are in round numbers about

500,000,000 acres of arable land exclusive of the mountain section not now utilized;

That at the close of the present century this area will be in the hands of private owners;

That a large portion of it is below the line of profitable wheat culture, and is not adapted to successful stock raising.

Therefore, if Canada contains any great extent of fertile virgin soil, capable of profitably producing breadstuffs, beef, mutton, and other commodities of this class, the United States will probably become a very extensive purchaser of them, if the tariff is not absolutely restrictive; and in proportion as the commercial relations between the two countries are broadened and the interchange of commodities is facilitated, the demand for the products of Canada will be augmented.

Has Canada such a territory?

In considering this phase of the subject it is necessary to be on guard against "glittering generalities," to take no account of the fanciful figures and hasty conclusions in which political orators and even parliamentary committees sometimes indulge. Fifteen years ago the people of the Dominion had little idea of the resources of their country. Since then a vast mass of facts has been collected. Areas which less than a score of years ago were supposed to be a trackless waste of snow for the greater part of the year and a barren inhospitable wilderness for the remainder have been found to possess a summer climate of a highly favorable character. It has been shown that summer isotherms are independent of latitude; that the slight elevation of the Canadian North-west above the sea, the Chinook winds from the Pacific, and the alternate southerly winds, heated on the plains of the United States, cause a balmy temperature to extend during five months of the year to within twenty-five degrees of the Pole; so that wheat is a reasonably safe crop in the great Mackenzie Basin within a comparatively short distance of the Arctic Circle. The Canadian Senate committee in 1888, after examining over a hundred witnesses, either orally or by correspondence, felt warranted in reporting that there was in the great Mackenzie River Basin and north of the fifty-fourth parallel of latitude an area of 800,000 square miles suitable for grazing, of which 316,000 square miles were adapted to the cultivation of wheat.¹

This conclusion is so startling, so out of keeping with the preconceived ideas of almost everybody, that it will be received with hesitation; yet it seems fully borne out by the testimony given before the committee. The Canadian North-west is full of surprises, pre-

¹ Appendix to the Journal of the Senate of Canada, Vol. XXII., p. 10.

senting a most inviting field for exploration; but the region spoken of above—that is, the country north of the fifty-fourth parallel of latitude—may be disregarded for the purposes of the present article, as, in view of the large unoccupied area south of that parallel, it is doubtful if the more northerly area will play any considerable part in international commerce during the next thirty years. As showing the probable ultimate development of Canadian agriculture, the following estimate may be given of what is officially claimed to be either arable or grazing land:

	Acres.
In the Maritime Provinces.....	18,000,000
In Ontario and Quebec.....	130,000,000
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, and Alberta.....	200,000,000
In British Columbia (exclusive of Peace River).....	50,000,000
In the Peace River and Mackenzie valleys.....	500,000,000
Total.....	898,000,000

For the reason given above, the last item will be eliminated from the present calculation, leaving 398,000,000 acres of tillable or pasture land in Canada south of the fifty-fourth parallel. Of this not more than 60,000,000 acres are now embraced in farms, so that 338,000,000 acres are yet to be occupied. One hundred million acres, principally in the North-west Territories, may be regarded as more especially adapted to grazing than to cultivation; so that we arrive at the conclusion that there is in Canada, south of the fifty-fourth parallel, 238,000,000 acres of vacant tillage land. Or, to state the case in general terms, the area of arable land in Canada within the well-ascertained limits of profitable wheat culture is about equal to the arable public domain in the United States. I am satisfied that this is a moderate estimate. Canadians generally will be inclined to think it far below the mark. Adding to the Canadian area the vacant arable land in the United States, we get a total of over 500,000,000 acres, or sufficient to provide for the wants of the people of this continent, at the present rate of increase and under present methods of cultivation, for the next quarter of a century, without calling for any large increase in the product of existing farms.

Taking up the several parts of the Dominion in detail, the Maritime Provinces may be first considered. These are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. The whole area set down to their credit in the foregoing statement may be treated as fit for agriculture. Only about one-tenth of it, or 1,800,000 acres, is under cultivation; so that, making a reasonable allowance for pasturage, their yield of farm produce may be increased fivefold without any improvement upon existing methods of farming. They furnish the New England States with horses, sheep, potatoes, eggs, hay, and some other articles.

The principal export of agricultural produce from Quebec to the United States consists of hay and potatoes, the aggregate value of the two items being about \$1,000,000 annually. This will probably increase from year to year gradually, but no very great stress ought to be laid upon the part which this province will play in supplying the market of the Republic. French-Canadians, at least the agricultural part of the population, are not aggressive in a business sense, and not likely to be formidable competitors in any foreign market. What the *habitants* would do if spurred up by an active demand for the products of their farms remains to be seen. The province is adapted to much the same class of farming as the Maritime Provinces.

Ontario is a great agricultural province. Its wheat crop in 1881, 20,406,091 bushels,¹ had in 1884 risen to over 31,000,000 bushels.² This last amount was exceeded in 1887 by only four of the United States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota) and one Territory (Dakota). The average yield per acre of wheat in Ontario, as taken from returns to the Provincial Bureau of Agriculture, extending over a period of six years, is 18½ bushels. This is exceeded only by the yield of California and Colorado. After supplying the demand from the eastern part of the Dominion, Ontario has annually a large surplus of wheat; and as only about 1,700,000 acres of its available area have been sown to this grain, it is evident that the wheat-producing capacity of the province has not nearly been reached. Ontario also produces a surplus of barley, of which 9,365,724 bushels were sold to the United States in 1887. Its yield of this grain can be enormously augmented. The province also exports largely of horses, cattle, and sheep, the first and last to the United States principally, by far the greater number of the horned stock finding a sale in Great Britain. The total area of Ontario is 128,000,000 acres, of which, up to 1885, 22,000,000 acres had been granted to private owners. Of the remainder 12,000,000 must be deducted for water surface, leaving 94,000,000 acres to be drawn upon for new farms. With a liberal allowance for non-arable land, it is evident that Ontario agriculture and stock-raising are capable of great expansion; and as the people of the province are energetic and enterprising, they will be sharp competitors in any market open to them.

I have estimated the arable and pasture land of British Columbia at 50,000,000 acres, exclusive of the Peace River region. The climate of this province and its luxuriant and

¹ Census of 1881.

² Report of Bureau of Agriculture, 1885.

nutritious grasses adapt it especially to stock-raising.

There remain to be considered Manitoba and the North-west Territories, south of the fifty-fourth parallel, embracing within the limit of wheat cultivation 276,000,000 acres. Of this area the late Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York is quoted by the Canadian Department of Agriculture as saying: "There is a country owned by England with greater grain and stock-raising capacity than all the lands on the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean combined." United States Vice-Consul Taylor, in a letter to be found at length in the Appendix to the Journal of the Canadian Senate for 1888, Vol. XXII., says:

I can add nothing to the demonstration, by innumerable explorations and reports, that the navigable channels of the Mackenzie and Mississippi are connected by a territory of 1500 miles in extent north-west of St. Paul, Minnesota, having an average width of 800 miles (1,200,000 square miles), which is substantially identical in climate and natural resources. There is a great variety of illustrations, but I shall confine myself to one—a flower. The prairie's firstling of spring has the popular designation of "crocus," but it is an anemone. . . It is often gathered on the Mississippi bluffs near the Falls of St. Anthony on the 15th of April. It appears simultaneously on the dry elevation near Winnipeg. It was observed even earlier, on the 13th of April, during the Saskatchewan campaign of 1885, and is reported by Major Butler as in profusion on Peace River, 1500 miles from St. Paul, on the 26th of April. Even 1000 miles beyond, on the Yukon, within the Arctic Circle, Archdeacon Macdonald, a missionary of the Church of England, has gathered the flower on the 14th of May. Equally significant as this delicate herald of spring are the records of ice obstruction in rivers—their emancipation being simultaneous from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Vermilion, Athabasca.

A fair estimate would perhaps take from the area of the district now under consideration, which does not include the whole country referred to by Mr. Taylor, 76,000,000 acres as adapted to neither agriculture nor grazing, and divide the remainder equally between those two industries.¹ In other words, there is in the Canadian North-west, south of the fifty-fourth parallel, 100,000,000 acres of land admirably adapted to wheat culture. The average yield per acre over the whole district, as given by the census of 1886 (a local census), was, of wheat, 18.4 bushels; of barley, 22.5 bushels; and of oats, 32.4 bushels. By far the greater part of this region is unoccupied; indeed, immigration has only of recent years begun to find its way into it. It lies adjacent to existing and projected railways, and may be regarded as im-

mediately available for the production of bread-stuffs for the markets of the world.

What may be regarded as the probable wheat-producing capability of this district? The area in farms in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Iowa was in round numbers 100,000,000 acres in 1880, or about equal to the acreage of arable land in Manitoba and the Canadian North-west, south of latitude 54°. Of the area of the States named sufficient was sown to wheat and corn in that year to have produced if sown to wheat alone 320,000,000 bushels. Indian corn will not assume especial importance as a field crop in the Canadian North-west for some time, if ever; certainly not until years of acclimatization have produced a variety which will come to perfection with great rapidity. It is otherwise with wheat, which is essentially a northern grain, growing in its greatest perfection during the long days of the high latitudes. Therefore it is reasonable to presume that the Canadian farmer will sow in wheat alone an area corresponding to that which his neighbor in Iowa and the other States named sows in corn and wheat. But the average yield of wheat per acre in the virgin soil of Manitoba and the Canadian North-west is one-third greater than in the old-settled States to the south; hence the probable wheat production of this part of Canada, which may be described as lying west of Lake Superior, east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the United States boundary, and south of the fifty-fourth parallel of latitude, is 426,000,000 bushels. This, however, will only be possible when the population of the country has reached 8,000,000, the population of the States named in 1880 necessitating a home consumption of 60,000,000 bushels, which leaves the probable surplus wheat production of the district 366,000,000 bushels annually, an amount equal to the total probable increase in the annual consumption of wheat in the United States at the expiration of thirty years from the present date.

So much for the trade in one direction. What of that in the other direction? Will Canada continue to increase her purchases of the products of United States farms? No reason can be assigned why she should not. No important item of her agricultural imports from her southern neighbor can be replaced by home-raised articles. The trade between the two countries rests upon the natural and legitimate foundation of an interchange of products between a southern and a northern region.

Canada purchases \$13,000,000 worth of the products of her neighbor's farms every year, including both animal and vegetable products, but exclusive of articles manufactured from

¹ The area of arable land in this part of the North-west is equally put at 140,000,000 acres, but this seems excessive.

material raised on the farms; that is, about three dollars' worth per head. In the future the several items will of course vary from year to year; but there will be a constant increase even under existing tariffs. An important influence which will affect and stimulate the Canadian importation of United States farm produce is to be found in the constant improvement in the condition of the people. The number of those who eat little except what they raise themselves, and wear nothing except the products of their flocks and the little patch of flax before the door, has greatly decreased and is becoming less every year. In part this is due to a general improvement in the condition of the people, who are advancing beyond the pioneer stage, and in part to the opening of the country by railways.

Certain lines of Canadian imports from the United States may be considered as necessities; such, for example, as Indian corn and meal, and cotton, raw and manufactured. Portions of the Dominion are adapted to the successful growth of Indian corn, but there is no probability of its being cultivated in those localities in sufficient quantity to affect appreciably the foreign supply. Hence also pork, which can be grown cheaper in a corn-producing country than elsewhere, will always be imported largely into Canada.

Raw and manufactured cotton may both be classed among the products of the farms of the United States in this connection. The Canadian import of these articles from the States in 1887 was valued at \$8,404,430. The first point to be noted is that of the \$2,933,078 worth of raw cotton imported by Canada in 1887, all but \$799 worth came from her southern neighbor. The second is that of the \$5,471,352 worth of manufactured cottons imported by Canada in the same year, the United States furnished goods to the value of \$915,126 only, the bulk of the remainder coming from Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate that Canada will buy her raw cotton outside of the continent. It is now admitted into Canada duty free; the import is steadily increasing, and as large amounts of capital have been invested in mills and the cost of manufacturing is not greater than in the United States, it is probable that, no matter how intimate the trade relations of the two nations become, the amount of raw cotton needed in the Dominion will grow larger from year to year. There can also be no doubt that if the Canadian duty were removed from manufactured cottons coming from the United States, that country would furnish more than one-sixth of the Dominion's purchases in foreign markets. It would seem indeed not unreasonable to anticipate that if continental free trade became

established, the larger part of the Canadian importation of raw and manufactured cottons would be supplied by the United States.

Next in value to farm products in this international trade come the products of the forest; but in this line the purchases made by the one country from the other do not nearly balance each other, the United States paying Canada over five dollars for wood and wood goods for every dollar that Canada pays in return. Perhaps there is no one line in which consumption is increasing more rapidly in the United States than in this; and there certainly is none in which the source of supply is in such danger of being exhausted. It can be only a few years at the most before the principal source of the wood supply of the United States will be the forests of Canada. No approximation can be given of the resources of the Dominion in this particular. Practically every acre of unimproved land in the five eastern provinces, or, in round numbers, 300,000,000 acres, is covered with a forest growth of some commercial value. The North-west Territories contain an immense area covered with forest. Captain Craig, in his evidence before the Senate committee, said the forest extended from the head of Lake Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of a thousand miles. How wide the timber belt is, it is impossible to say with accuracy; but the committee felt justified in reporting that the growth was "far in excess of the needs of the district, and of great prospective value to the treeless regions of Canada and the United States." The principal woods in this region are spruce and poplar, which grow as large as two feet in diameter; not large certainly when compared with the trees of British Columbia or of the great pine regions of the Northern States, yet of sufficient size to make valuable timber. The forests of British Columbia are very extensive and the growth is of the highest quality. Speaking in general terms, the forests of Canada can probably meet any demand likely to be made upon them for many years to come. The Canadian export of forest products averages from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in value annually, of which considerably less than a half finds its way to the United States market, the greater part of the remainder being sold in Great Britain, in competition with stock brought from Scandinavia and the Baltic. It is conceded by the best authorities in the trade that a very slight change in existing conditions would divert Canadian lumber largely from European channels, and hence the means are at hand to more than double the lumber trade between the Dominion and the Republic the moment the pressure of circumstances renders it necessary that the foreign wood supply of the latter

country should be increased by removing the duty from the imported article.

Some anthracite coal is found in Canada, but there are no reliable data as to the extent of the known deposits; nothing indicates a probability of their being sufficient to lessen the importation of this mineral from the United States, which in 1887 was of the value of nearly \$4,500,000. This line of trade will increase steadily, especially as the cities and towns in Canada grow larger. Of bituminous coal both countries have a supply essentially inexhaustible, the development of the international trade in it depending altogether upon the cheapness at which it can be delivered at the place of consumption. Ontario buys nearly \$4,000,000 worth of bituminous coal annually in the United States and pays the duty upon it, presumably for the reason that it comes as cheaply this way as the Nova Scotia article, which is, of course, free of duty. In like manner California imports largely of British Columbia coal. If the duty were removed, the New England States would undoubtedly become large purchasers of Nova Scotia coal, as it could be brought from the mines by water. Immense coal-fields are found in nearly every part of the Canadian North-west, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the international boundary. Their existence, while having an important bearing upon the settlement of the country, and indirectly upon the timber supply of the future, is not material at present in connection with international commerce.

The effect which continental free trade would have upon the trade in metallic ores between the United States and Canada must be a matter of mere conjecture, and the same may be said of the probable trade in the crude metals themselves. It is interesting to note the presence of excellent iron ore in Nova Scotia in close proximity to large coal deposits; of great beds of Bessemer iron ore in Ontario, in the immediate vicinity of a part of country which is an extensive consumer of Pennsylvania coal; of manganese, antimony, building stone, and other minerals of value; but these have more bearing upon the internal development of Canada than upon the interchange of natural products between the two countries.

In her extensive and productive fisheries Canada possesses what must be of inestimable advantage to her in the future. There is no measure of her wealth in this particular; for in addition to her seaboard fishing-grounds, there are thousands of miles of river and lakes teeming with food fishes. In recent years a large trade in fresh frozen fish has been done between the gulf shore of New Brunswick and the cities of New England, the fish being shipped in refrigerator cars, the demand keeping pace

with the supply. In like manner, as population increases in the central plain of the continent, the great northern rivers and lakes of Canada will be drawn upon as a source of food supply. It may not be within a quarter of a century, but the time cannot be far distant when the enterprise of Canadians will provide railway communication as far north as the Great Slave Lake, an immense body of water, little, if any, smaller than Lake Superior, and with the Mackenzie River, which during five months of the year affords a navigable channel on which for over a thousand miles large steamers can safely float to the Polar Ocean.¹ Considerable progress has already been made in this direction. A railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay is also projected, and its early construction appears probable.

The masterly way in which Canada has set about the herculean task of utilizing her vast domain will, when it is better understood, challenge the admiration of the world. It is impossible to read the long reports of explorers and the voluminous testimony of residents, or to reflect upon the magnitude of the great enterprises completed, undertaken, or contemplated, without feeling that the men who have gone into the Canadian North-west are worthy to be the founders of a nation. To hear of railways projected into a region which, only twenty-five years ago, we were told in school was given up to the dominion of the Polar bear and the reindeer; to read of successful farming in a latitude so northerly that during the summer months there is scarcely any night at all; to be told that the navigation of Hudson's Bay and even of the Arctic Ocean, by way of Behring Strait to the mouth of the Mackenzie and thence up that stream, two thousand miles into the heart of the continent, to a land capable of producing millions upon millions of bushels of wheat, of pasturing almost countless herds of cattle, of supplying the petroleum market of the world and abounding with gold and other valuable mines—to realize that this not only is feasible, but likely soon to become a reality, is to get a new insight into the probable future of the continent and of the race which is taking possession of the northerly but by no means less valuable half of it. The purview of this paper does not embrace the discussion of the future of Canada; but it may be asked whether, in view of the great natural advantages hereinbefore referred to, the Dominion cannot claim to possess the elements necessary to the establishment of an independent nationality; by which I mean, not politically independent, but commercially. I wish to avoid the political side of the question at present. The

¹ Report of Canadian Senate Committee, 1888, pp. 56-60.

principal products of Canada are of the class which the world needs—food, clothing, and building materials. Her geographical position is commanding, her eastern ports being nearer Europe and her western ports nearer Asia than any other accessible harbors on the seaboard of America. Much has been said recently of the dependence of the Dominion upon the United States for a winter outlet; and if the views expressed by numerous newspaper writers and others are indicative of the general opinion of the United States public, the commonly received idea in that country is that in the winter Canadian railways are long stretches of unbroken snow, extending from vast drifts in the interior to ice-bound harbors on the coast. As a matter of fact the Canadian railway system is probably not more interrupted by snow than are the railways in the Northern States, while the harbors on the east, at Halifax, St. John, and elsewhere, and on the

west on Queen Charlotte Sound, are open and safe to vessels of all classes every day in the year. If not a self-contained nation, Canada has too many and too great resources to render it necessary for her to become a suppliant for commercial favors. Undoubtedly it is in her interest to obtain the most intimate trade relations possible with her southern neighbor. To the people of this continent the trade of the continent is of greater importance than commerce with the other hemisphere, and hence whatever tends to promote this trade ought to be a matter of paramount consideration. The expensive and unnatural tariff wall between the United States and Canada ought to be removed; but Canadians are unwilling to admit that the benefit of such a step would be all on their side, and that if it is not taken the Dominion will disintegrate and drop piecemeal into the arms of the Republic.

Charles H. Lugin.

KING SOLOMON OF KENTUCKY.

By the author of "The White Cow," "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," etc.



IT had been a year of strange disturbances—a desolating drought, a hurly-burly of destructive tempests, killing frosts in the tender valleys, mortal fevers in the tender homes. Now came tidings that all day the wail of myriads of locusts was heard in the green woods of Virginia and Tennessee; now that Lake Erie was blocked with ice on the very verge of summer, so that in the Niagara new rocks and islands showed their startling faces. In the blue-grass region of Kentucky countless caterpillars were crawling over the ripening apple orchards and leaving the trees as stark as when tossed in the thin air of bitter February days.

Then, flying low and heavily through drought and tempest and frost and plague, like the royal presence of disaster, that had been but heralded by all its mournful train, came nearer and nearer the dark angel of the pestilence.

M. Xaupi had given a great ball only the night before in the dancing-rooms over the confectionery of M. Giron—that M. Giron who made the tall pyramids of meringues and macaroons for wedding suppers, and spun around them a cloud of candied webbing as white and misty as the veil of the bride. It was the opening cotillon party of the summer. The men came in blue cloth coats with brass buttons, buff waistcoats, and laced and ruffled shirts; the ladies came in white satins with ethereal silk overdresses, embroidered in the figure of a gold beetle or an oak leaf of green. The walls of the ball-room were painted to represent landscapes of blooming orange trees, set here and there in clustering tubs; and the chandeliers and sconces were lighted with innumerable wax candles, yellow and green and rose.

Only the day before, also, Clatterbuck had opened for the summer a new villa-house six miles out in the country, with a dancing-pavilion in a grove of maples and oaks, a pleasure boat on a sheet of crystal water, and a cellar stocked with old sherry, Sauterne, and Château Margaux wines, with anisette, "Perfect Love," and Guiglolet cordials.

Down on Water street, near where now stands a railway station, Hugh Lonney, urging that the fear of cholera was not the only incen-

tive to cleanliness, had just fitted up a sumptuous bath-house, where cold and shower baths might be had at twelve and a half cents each, or hot ones at three for half a dollar.

Yes, the summer of 1833 was at hand, and there must be new pleasures, new luxuries; for Lexington was the Athens of the West and the Kentucky Birmingham.

Old Pete Leuba felt the truth of this, as he stepped smiling out of his little music-store on Main street and, rubbing his hands briskly together, surveyed once more his newly arranged windows, in which were displayed gold and silver epaulets, bottles of Jamaica rum, garden seeds from Philadelphia, drums and guitars and harps. Dewees & Grant felt it in their drug-store on Cheapside, as they sent off a large order for calomel and superior Maccoboy, rappee, and Lancaster snuff. Bluff little Daukins Tegway felt it, as he hurried on the morning of that day to the office of the "Observer and Reporter" and advertised that he would willingly exchange his beautiful assortment of painted muslins and Dunstable bonnets for flax and feathers. On the threshold he met a florid farmer, who had just offered ten dollars' reward for a likely runaway boy with a long fresh scar across his face; and to-morrow the paper would contain one more of those tragical little cuts representing an African slave scampering away at the top of his speed, with a stick swung across his shoulder and a bundle dangling down his back. In front of Postlethwaite's Tavern, where now stands the Phoenix Hotel, a company of idlers, leaning back in Windsor chairs and planting their feet against the opposite wall on a level with their heads, smoked and chewed and yawned, as they discussed the administration of Jackson and arranged for the coming of Daniel Webster in June, when they would give him a great barbecue and roast in his honor a buffalo bull taken from the herd emparked near Ashland. They hailed a passing merchant, who, however, would hear nothing of the bull, but fell to praising his Rocky Mountain beaver and Goose Creek salt; and another, who turned a deaf ear to Daniel Webster, and invited them all to drop in and examine his choice essences of peppermint, bergamot, and lavender.

But of all the scenes that might have been observed in Lexington on that day, the most remarkable occurred in front of the old courthouse at the hour of high noon. On the mellow stroke of the clock in the steeple above, the sheriff stepped briskly forth, closely followed by a man of powerful frame, whom he commanded to station himself on the pavement several feet off. A crowd of men and boys had already collected in anticipation, and others came quickly up as the clear voice of

the sheriff was heard across the open public square and old market-place.

He stood on the topmost step of the courthouse and for a moment looked down on the crowd with the usual air of official severity.

"Gentlemen," he then cried out sharply, "by an ordah of the cou't I now offah this man at public sale to the highes' biddah. He is able-bodied but lazy, without visible property or means of suppoht, an' of dissolute habits. He is therefoh adjudged guilty of high misdemeanahs an' is to be sole into labah foh a twelvemonth. How much, then, am I offahed foh the vagrant? How much am I offahed foh ole King Sol'mon?"

Nothing was offered for old King Solomon. The spectators formed themselves into a ring around the big vagrant and settled down to enjoy the performance.

"Staht 'im, somebody."

Somebody started a laugh, which rippled around the circle.

The sheriff looked on with an expression of unrelaxed severity, but catching the eye of an acquaintance on the outskirts, he exchanged a lightning wink of secret appreciation. Then he lifted off his tight beaver hat, wiped out of his eyes a little shower of perspiration which rolled suddenly down from above, and warmed a degree to his theme.

"Come, gentlemen," he said, more suavely, "it's too hot to stan' heah all day. Make me an offah! You all know ole King Sol'mon; don't wait to be interduced. How much, then, to staht 'im? Say fifty dollahs! Twenty-five! Fifteen! Ten! Why, gentlemen! Not *ten* dollahs? Remembah this is the blue-grass region of Kentucky—the land of Boone an' Kenton, the home of Henry Clay!" he added, in an oratorical *crescendo*.

"He ain't wuth his victuals," said an oily little tavern-keeper, folding his arms restfully over his own stomach and cocking up one piggish eye into his neighbor's face. "He ain't wuth his 'taters."

"Buy 'im foh 'is rags!" cried a young law-student, with a Blackstone under his arm, to the town rag-picker opposite, who was unconsciously ogling the vagrant's apparel.

"I *might* buy 'im foh 'is *scalp*," drawled a farmer, who had taken part in all kinds of scalp contests and was now known to be busily engaged in collecting crow scalps for a match soon to come off between two rival counties.

"I think I 'll buy 'im foh a hat-sign," said a manufacturer of ten-dollar Castor & Rhorum hats. This sally drew merry attention to the vagrant's hat, and the merchant felt rewarded for his humor.

"You 'd bettah say the town ought to buy 'im an' put 'im up on top of the cou't-house

as a scarecrow foh the cholera," said some one else.

"What news of the cholera did the stage-coach bring this mohning?" quickly inquired his neighbor in his ear; and the two immediately fell into low, grave talk, forgot all about the auction, and turned away.

"Stop, gentlemen, stop!" cried the sheriff, who had watched the rising tide of good-humor, and now saw his chance to float in on it with spreading sails. "You are runnin' the price in the wrong direction — down, not up. The law requires that he be sole to the highest biddah, not the lowest. As loyal citizens, uphold the constitution of the commonwealth of Kentucky an' make me an offah; the man is really a great bargain. In the first place, he would cost his ownah little or nothin', because, as you see, he keeps himself in cigahs an' clo'es; then, his main article of diet is whisky — a supply of which he always has on han'. He does n't even need a bed, foh you know he sleeps jus' as well on any doohstep; noh a chair, foh he prefers to sit roun' on the curbstones. Remembah, too, gentlemen, that ole King Sol'mon is a Virginian — from the same neighborhood as Mr. Clay. Remembah that he is well educated, that he is an *awful* Whig, an' that he has smoked mo' of the stumps of Mr. Clay's cigahs than any other man in existence. If you don't b'lieve *me*, gentlemen, yondah goes Mr. Clay now; call *him* ovah an' ask 'im foh yo'se'ves."

He paused, and pointed with his right forefinger towards Main street, along which the spectators, with a sudden craning of necks, beheld the familiar figure of the passing statesman.

"But you don't need *anybody* to tell you these fac's, gentlemen," he continued. "You merely need to be reminded that ole King Sol'mon is no ohdinary man. Mo'ovah he has a kine heahrt, he nevah spoke a rough wohd to anybody in this worl', an' he is as proud as Tecumseh of his good name an' charactah. An', gentlemen," he added, bridling with an air of mock gallantry and laying a hand on his heart, "if anythin' fu'thah is required in the way of a puffect encomium, we all know that there is n't anothah man among us who cuts as wide a swath among the ladies. The'foh, if you have any appreciation, any magnanimity; if you set a propah valuation upon the descendants of Virginia, that mothah of presidents; if you believe in the proud laws of Kentucky as a State of the Union; if you love America an' love the worl' — make me a generous, high-toned offah foh ole King Sol'mon!"

He ended his peroration amid a shout of laughter and applause, and, feeling satisfied that it was a good time for returning to a

more practical treatment of his subject, proceeded in a sincere tone:

"He can easily earn from one to two dollahs a day an' from three to six hundred a yeah. There's not anothah white man in town capable of doin' as much work. There's not a niggah han' in the hemp factories with such muscles an' such a chest. *Look* at 'em! An', if you don't b'lieve me, step fo'wahd and *feel* 'em. How much, then, is bid foh 'im?"

"One dollah!" said the owner of a hemp factory, who had walked forward and felt the vagrant's arm, laughing, but coloring up also as the eyes of all were quickly turned upon him. In those days it was not an unheard-of thing for the muscles of a human being to be thus examined when being sold into servitude to a new master.

"Thank you!" cried the sheriff, cheerily. "One precinc' heard from! One dollah! I am offahed one dollah foh ole King Sol'mon. One dollah foh the king! Make it a half. One dollah an' a half. Make it a half. One doll-doll-dollah!"

Two medical students, returning from lectures at the old Medical Hall, now joined the group, and the sheriff explained:

"One dollah is bid foh the vagrant ole King Sol'mon, who is to be sole into labah foh a twelvemonth. Is there any othah bid? Are you all done? One dollah, once —"

"Dollah and a half," said one of the students, and remarked half jestingly under his breath to his companion, "I'll buy him on the chance of his dying. I want to dissect him."

"Would you own his body if he should die?"

"If he dies while bound to me I'll arrange *that*."

"One dollah an' a half," resumed the sheriff; and falling into the tone of a facile auctioneer he rattled on:

"One dollah an' a half foh ole Sol'mon — sol, sol, sol, — do, re, mi, fa, sol, — do, re, mi, fa, sol! Why, gentlemen, you can set the king to music!"

All this time the vagrant had stood in the center of that closing of jeering and humorous bystanders — a baffling text from which to have preached a sermon on the infirmities of our imperfect humanity. Some years before, perhaps as a master-stroke of derision, there had been given him that title which could but heighten the contrast of his personality and estate with every suggestion of the ancient sacred magnificence; and never had the mockery seemed so fine as at this moment, when he was led forth into the streets to receive the lowest sentence of the law upon his poverty and dissolute idleness. He was apparently in the very

prime of life—a striking figure, for nature at least had truly done some royal work on him. Over six feet in height, erect, with limbs well shaped and sinewy, with chest and neck full of the lines of great power, a large head thickly covered with long reddish hair, eyes blue, face beardless, complexion fair but discolored by low passions and excesses—such was old King Solomon. He wore a stiff, high, black castor hat of the period, with the crown smashed in and the torn rim hanging down over one ear; a black cloth coat in the old style, ragged and buttonless; a white cotton shirt, with the broad collar crumpled, wide open at the neck and down his sunburnt bosom; blue jeans pantaloons, patched at the seat and the knees; and ragged cotton socks that fell down over the tops of his dusty shoes, which were open at the heels.

In one corner of his sensual mouth rested the stump of a cigar. Once during the proceedings he had produced another, lighted it, and continued quietly smoking. If he took to himself any shame as the central figure of this ignoble performance, no one knew it. There was something almost royal in his unconcern. The humor, the badinage, the open contempt, of which he was the public target, fell thick and fast upon him, but as harmlessly as would balls of pith upon a coat of mail. In truth, there was that in his great, lazy, gentle, good-humored bulk and bearing which made the gibes seem all but despicable. He shuffled from one foot to the other as though he found it a trial to stand up so long, all the while looking the spectators full in the eyes without the least impatience. He suffered the man of the factory to walk round him and push and pinch his muscles as calmly as though he had been the show bull at a country fair. Once only, when the sheriff had pointed across the street at the figure of Mr. Clay, he had looked quickly in that direction with a kindling light in his eye and a passing flush on his face. For the rest, he seemed like a man who has drained his cup of human life and has nothing left him but to fill again and drink without the least surprise or eagerness.

The bidding between the man of the factory and the student had gone slowly on. The price had reached ten dollars. The heat was intense, the sheriff tired. Then something occurred to revivify the scene. Across the market-place and towards the steps of the courthouse there suddenly came trundling along in breathless haste a huge old negress, carrying on one arm a large shallow basket containing apple crab-lanterns and fresh gingerbread. With a series of half-articulate grunts and snorts she approached the edge of the crowd and tried to force her way through. She

coaxed, she begged, she elbowed and pushed and scolded, now laughing, and now with the passion of tears in her thick, excited voice. All at once, catching sight of the sheriff, she lifted one ponderous brown arm, naked to the elbow, and waved her hand to him above the heads of those in front.

"Hole on, marseter! Hole on!" she cried, in a tone of humorous entreaty. "Don' knock 'im off till I come! Gim *me* a bid at 'im!"

The sheriff paused and smiled. The crowd made way tumultuously, with broad laughter and comment.

"Stan' aside theah an' let Aun' Charlotte in!"

"*Now* you 'll see biddin'!"

"Get out of the way foh Aun' Charlotte!"

"Up, my free niggah! Hurrah foh Kentucky!"

A moment more and she stood inside the ring of spectators, her basket on the pavement at her feet, her hands plumped akimbo into her fathomless sides, her head up, and her soft, motherly eyes turned eagerly upon the sheriff. Of the crowd she seemed unconscious, and on the vagrant before her she had not cast a single glance.

She was dressed with perfect neatness. A red and yellow Madras kerchief was bound about her head in a high coil, and another was crossed over the bosom of her stiffly starched and smoothly ironed blue cottonade dress. Rivulets of perspiration ran down over her nose, her temples, and around her ears, and disappeared mysteriously in the creases of her brown neck. A single drop accidentally hung glistening like a diamond on the circlet of one of her large brass ear-rings.

The sheriff looked at her a moment, smiling, but a little disconcerted. The spectacle was unprecedented.

"What do you want heah, Aun' Charlotte?" he asked kindly. "You can't sell yo' pies an' gingerbread heah."

"I don' *wan'* sell no pies en gingerbread," she replied contemptuously. "I wan' bid on *him*," and she nodded sidewise at the vagrant.

"White folks allers sellin' niggahs to wuk fuh *dem*; I gwine buy a white man to wuk fuh *me*. En he gwine t' git a mighty hard mistiss, you heah *me*!"

The eyes of the sheriff twinkled with delight.

"Ten dollahs is offahed foh ole King Solomon. Is theah any othah bid? Are you all done?"

"'Leben," she said.

Two young ragamuffins crawled among the legs of the crowd up to her basket and filched pies and cake beneath her very nose.

"Twelve!" cried the student, laughing.

"Thirteen!" she laughed too, but her eyes flashed.

"*You are bidding against a niggah,*" whispered the student's companion in his ear.

"So I am; let's be off," answered the other, with a hot flush on his proud face.

Thus the sale was ended, and the crowd variously dispersed. In a distant corner of the courtyard the ragged urchins were devouring their unexpected booty. The old negress drew a red handkerchief out of her bosom, untied a knot in a corner of it, and counted out the money to the sheriff. Only she and the vagrant were now left on the spot.

"You have bought me. What do you want me to do?" he asked quietly.

"Lohd, honey!" she answered, in a low tone of affectionate chiding, "I don' wan' you to do *nothin'*! I wuz n' gwine t' 'low dem white folks to buy you. Dey 'd wuk you till you dropped dead. You go 'long en do ez you please."

She gave a cunning chuckle of triumph in thus setting at naught the ends of justice, and, in a voice rich and musical with tender affection, she said, as she gave him a little push:

"You bettah be gittin' out o' dis blazin' sun. Go on home! I be 'long by en by."

He turned and moved slowly away in the direction of Water street, where she lived; and she, taking up her basket, shuffled across the market-place towards Cheapside, muttering to herself all the while:

"I come mighty nigh gittin' dah too late, foolin' 'long wid dese pies. Sellin' *him* 'ca'se he don' wuk! Umph! If all de men in dis town dat don' wuk wuz to be tuk up en sole, d' would n' be 'nough money in de town to buy 'em! Don' I see 'em settin' 'roun' dese taverns f'om mohnin' till night?"

She snorted out her indignation and disgust, and sitting down on the sidewalk, under a Lombardy poplar, uncovered her wares and kept the flies away with a locust bough, not discovering in her alternating good and ill humor that half of them had been filched by her old tormenters.

This was the memorable scene enacted in Lexington on that memorable day of the year 1833—a day that passed so briskly. For whoever met and spoke together asked the one question: Will the cholera come to Lexington? And the answer always gave a nervous haste to business—a keener thrill to pleasure. It was of the cholera that the negro woman heard two sweet passing ladies speak as she spread her wares on the sidewalk. They were on their way to a little picture gallery just opened opposite M. Giron's ball-room, and in one breath she heard them discussing their toilets for the evening and in the next a large painting representing Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane.

So the day passed, the night came on, and M. Xaupi gave his brilliant ball. Poor old Xaupi—poor little Frenchman! whirled as a gamin of Paris through the mazes of the Revolution, and lately come all the way to Lexington to teach the people how to dance. Hop about blithely on thy dry legs, basking this night in the waxen radiance of manners and melodies and graces! Where will be thy tunes and airs to-morrow? Aye, smile and prompt away! On and on! Swing corners, ladies and gentlemen! Form the basket! Hands all around!

While the bows were still darting across the strings, out of the low, red east there shot a long, tremulous bow of light up towards the zenith. And then, could human sight have beheld the invisible, it might have seen hovering over the town, over the ball-room, over M. Xaupi, the awful presence of the plague.

But knowing nothing of this, the heated revelers went merrily home in the chill air of the red and saffron dawn. And knowing nothing of it also, a man awakened on the doorstep of a house opposite the ball-room, where he had long since fallen asleep. His limbs were cramped and a shiver ran through his frame. Staggering to his feet, he made his way down to the house of Free Charlotte, mounted to his room by means of a stairway opening on the street, threw off his outer garments, kicked off his shoes, and taking a bottle from a closet pressed it several times to his lips with long outward breaths of satisfaction. Then, throwing his great white bulk upon the bed, in a minute more he had sunk into a heavy sleep—the usual drunken sleep of old King Solomon.

He too had attended M. Xaupi's ball, in his own way and in his proper character, being drawn to the place for the pleasure of seeing the fine ladies arrive and float in, like large white moths of the summer night; of looking in through the open windows at the many-colored waxen lights and the snowy arms and shoulders; of having blown out to him the perfume and the music; not worthy to go in, being the lowest of the low, but attending from a doorstep of the street opposite—with a certain rich passion in his nature for all splendor and revelry and sensuous beauty.

II.

ABOUT 10 o'clock the sunlight entered through the shutters and awoke him. He threw one arm up over his eyes to intercept the burning rays. As he lay outstretched and stripped of grotesque rags, it could be better seen in what a mold nature had cast his figure. His breast, bare and tanned, was barred by full,



"YOU HAVE BOUGHT ME. WHAT DO YOU WANT ME TO DO?"

arching ribs and knotted by crossing muscles; and his shirt-sleeve, falling away to the shoulder from his bent arm, revealed its crowded muscles in the high relief of heroic-bronze. For although he had been sold as a vagrant, old King Solomon had in earlier years followed the trade of a digger of cellars, and the strenuous use of mattock and spade had developed every sinew to the utmost. His whole person, now half naked and in repose, was full of the suggestions of unspent power. Only his face, swollen and red, only his eyes, bloodshot and dull, bore the impress of wasted vitality. There, all too plainly stamped, were the passions long since raging and still on fire.

The sunlight had stirred him to but a low degree of consciousness, and some minutes passed before he realized that a stifling, resinous fume impregnated the air. He sniffed it quickly; through the window seemed to come the smell of burning tar. He sat up on the edge of the bed and vainly tried to clear his thoughts.

The room was a clean but poor habitation—uncarpeted, whitewashed, with a piece or two of the cheapest furniture, and a row of pegs on one wall, where usually hung those tattered coats and pantaloons, miscellaneous collected, that were his purple and fine linen. He turned his eyes in this direction now and noticed that his clothes were missing. The old shoes had disappeared from their corner; the cigar stumps, picked up here and there in the streets ac-

ording to his wont, were gone from the mantelpiece. Near the door was a large bundle tied up in a sheet. In a state of bewilderment, he asked himself what it all meant. Then a sense of the silence in the street below possessed him. At this hour he was used to hear noises enough—from Hugh Lonney's new bath-house on one side, from Harry Sikes's barber-shop on the other.

A mysterious feeling of terror crept over and helped to sober him. How long had he lain asleep? By degrees he seemed to remember that two or three times he had awakened far enough to drink from the bottle under his pillow, only to sink again into heavier stupefaction. By degrees, too, he seemed to remember that other things had happened—a driving of vehicles this way and that, a hurrying of people along the street. He had thought it the breaking-up of M. Xaupi's ball. More than once had not some one shaken and tried to arouse him? Through the wall of Harry Sikes's barber-shop had he not

heard cries of pain—sobs of distress?

He staggered to the window, threw open the shutters, and, kneeling at the sill, looked out. The street was deserted. The houses opposite were closed. Cats were sleeping in the silent doorways. But as he looked up and down he caught sight of people hurrying along cross-streets. From a distant lumber-yard came the muffled sound of rapid hammerings. On the air was the faint roll of vehicles—the hush and the vague noises of a general terrifying commotion.

In the middle of the street below him a keg was burning, and, as he looked, the hoops gave way, the tar spread out like a stream of black lava, and a cloud of inky smoke and deep-red furious flame burst upward through the sagging air. Just beneath the window a common cart had been backed close up to the door of the house. In it had been thrown a few small articles of furniture, and on the bottom bedclothes had been spread out as if for a pallet. While he looked old Charlotte hurried out with a pillow.

He called down to her in a strange, unsteady voice:

"What is the matter? What are you doing, Aunt Charlotte?"

She uttered a cry, dropped the pillow, and stared up at him. Her face looked dry and wrinkled.

"My God! De chol'ra's in town! I'm waitin' on you! Dress, en come down en fetch

de bun'le by de dooh." And she hurried back into the house.

But he continued leaning on his folded arms, his brain stunned by the shock of the intelligence. Suddenly he leaned far out and looked down at the closed shutters of the barber-shop. Old Charlotte reappeared.

"Where is Harry Sikes?" he asked.

"Dead en buried."

"When did he die?"

"Yestidd'y evenin'."

"What day is this?"

"Sadd'y."

M. Xaupi's ball had been on Thursday evening. That night the cholera had broken out. He had lain in his drunken stupor ever since. Their talk had lasted but a minute, but she looked up anxiously and urged him.

"D' ain' no time to was'e, honey! D' ain' no time to was'e. I done got dis cyart to tek you 'way in, en I be ready to start in a minute. Put yo' clo'es on en bring de bun'le wid all yo' yudder things in it."

With incredible activity she climbed into the cart and began to roll up the bedclothes. In reality she had made up her mind to put him into the cart somehow, and the pallet had been made for him to lie and finish his drunken sleep on, while she drove him away to a place of safety.

Still he did not move from the window-sill. He was thinking of Harry Sikes, who had shaved him many a time for nothing. Then he suddenly called down to her:

"Have many died of the cholera? Are there many cases in town?"

She went on with her preparations and took no notice of him. He repeated the question. She got down quickly from the cart and began to mount the staircase. He went back to bed, pulled the sheet up over him, and propped himself up among the pillows. Her soft, heavy footsteps slurred on the stairway as though her strength were failing, and as soon as she entered the room she sank into a chair, overcome with terror. He looked at her with a sudden sense of pity.

"Don't be frightened," he said kindly. "It might only make it the worse for you."

"I can' he'p it, honey," she answered, wringing her hands and rocking herself to and fro; "de ole niggah can' he'p it. If de Lohd jes spah me to git out'n dis town wid you! Honey, ain' you able to put on yo' clo'es?"

"You 've tied them all up in the sheet."

"De Lohd he'p de crazy ole niggah!"

She started up and tugged at the bundle, and laid out a suit of his clothes, if things so incongruous could be called a suit.

"Have many people died of the cholera?"

"Dey been dyin' like sheep ev' since yes-

tidd'y mohnin' — all day, en all las' night, en dis mohnin'! De man he done lock up de huss, en dey been buryin' 'em in cyarts. En de grave-diggah he done run away, en hit look like d' ain' nobody to dig de graves."

She bent over the bundle, tying again the four corners of the sheet. Through the window came the sound of the quick hammers driving nails. She threw up her arms into the air, and then seizing the bundle dragged it rapidly to the door.

"You heah dat? Dey nailin' up cawfins in de lumbah-yahd! Put on yo' clo'es, honey, en come on."

A resolution had suddenly taken shape in his mind.

"Go on away and save your life. Don't wait for me; I 'm not going. And good-bye, Aunt Charlotte, in case I don't see you any more. You 've been very kind to me—kinder than I deserved. Where have you put my mattock and spade?"

He said this very quietly and sat up on the edge of the bed, his feet hanging down, and his hand stretched out towards her.

"Honey," she explained coaxingly, from where she stood, "can't you sobah up a little en put on yo' clo'es? I gwine to tek you 'way to de country. You don' wan' no tools. You can' dig no cellahs now. De chol'ra 's in town en de people 's dyin' like sheep."

"I expect they will need me," he answered.

She perceived now that he was sober. For an instant her own fear was forgotten in an outburst of resentment and indignation.

"Dig graves fuh 'em, when dey put you up on de block en sell you same ez you wuz a niggah! Dig graves fuh 'em, when dey allers callin' you names on de street en makin' fun o' you!"

"They are not to blame. I have brought it all on myself."

"But we can' stay heah en die o' de chol'ra!"

"You must n't stay. You must go away at once."

"But if I go, who gwine tek cyah o' you?"

"Nobody."

She came quickly across the room to the bed, fell on her knees, clasped his feet to her breast, and looked up into his face with an expression of imploring tenderness. Then, with incoherent cries and with sobs and tears, she pleaded with him—pleaded for dear life; his and her own.

It was a strange scene. What historian of the heart will ever be able to do justice to those peculiar ties which bound the heart of the negro in years gone by to a race of not always worthy masters? This old Virginia nurse had known King Solomon when he was a boy playing with

her young master, till that young master died on the way to Kentucky.

At the death of her mistress she had become free, with a little property. By thrift and industry she had greatly enlarged this. Years passed and she became the only surviving member of the Virginian household, which had emigrated early in the century to the blue-grass region. The same wave of emigration had brought in old King Solomon from the same neighborhood. As she had risen in life, he had sunk. She sat on the sidewalks selling her

fused to go. A hurried footstep paused beneath the window and a loud voice called up. The old nurse got up and went to the window. A man was standing by the cart at her door.

"For God's sake let me have this cart to take my wife and little children away to the country! There is not a vehicle to be had in town. I will pay you—" He stopped, seeing the distress on her face.

"Is he dead?" he asked, for he knew of her care of old King Solomon.



"GOOD-BYE, OLD SOLOMON!"

fruits and cakes; he sat on the sidewalks more idle, more ragged and dissolute. On no other basis than these facts she began to assume a sort of maternal pitying care of him, patching his rags, giving him money for his vices, and when, a year or two before, he had ceased working almost entirely, giving him a room in her house and taking in payment what he chose to pay.

He brushed his hand quickly across his eyes as she knelt before him now, clasping his feet to her bosom. From coaxing him as an intractable child she had, in the old servile fashion, fallen to imploring him, with touching forgetfulness of their real relations:

"O my marseter! O my marseter Solomon! Go 'way en save yo' life, en tek yo' po' ole niggah wid you!"

But his resolution was formed, and he re-

"He *will* die!" she sobbed. "Tilt de t'ings out on de pavement. I gwine t' stay wid 'im en tek cyah o' 'im."

III.

A LITTLE later, dressed once more in grotesque rags and carrying on his shoulder a rusty mattock and a rusty spade, old King Solomon appeared in the street below and stood looking up and down it with an air of anxious indecision. Then shuffling along rapidly to the corner of Mill street, he turned up towards Main.

Here a full sense of the terror came to him. A man, hurrying along with his head down, ran full against him and cursed him for the delay:

"Get out of my way, you old beast!" he

cried. "If the cholera would carry you off it would be a blessing to the town."

Two or three little children, suddenly orphaned and hungry, wandered past, crying and wringing their hands. A crowd of negro men with the muscles of athletes, some with naked arms, some naked to the waist, their eyes dilated, their mouths hanging open, sped along in tumultuous disorder. The plague had broken out in the hemp factory and scattered them beyond all control.

He grew suddenly faint and sick. His senses swam, his heart seemed to cease beating, his tongue burned, his throat was dry, his spine like ice. For a moment the contagion of deadly fear overcame him, and, unable to stand, he reeled to the edge of the sidewalk and sat down.

Before him along the street passed the flying people—men on horseback with their wives behind and children in front, families in carts and wagons, merchants in two-wheeled gigs and sulkies. A huge red and yellow stage-coach rolled ponderously by, filled within, on top, in front, and behind with a company of riotous students of law and of medicine. A rapid chorus of voices shouted to him as they passed:

"Good-bye, old Solomon!"

"The cholera 'll have you befoah sunset!"

"Dig yoah grave, old Solomon! That 'll be yoah last cellah."

"Dig us a big wine cellah undah the Medical Hall while we are away."

"And leave yo' body there! We want to use yo' skeleton."

"Good-bye, old Solomon!"

A wretched carry-all passed with a household of more wretched women; their tawdry and gay attire, their haggard and painted and ghastly faces, looking horrible in the blaze of the pitiless sunlight. They, too, simpered and hailed him and spent upon him their hardened and degraded badinage. Then there rolled by a high-swung carriage, with the most luxurious of cushions, upholstered with white satin, with a coat-of-arms, a driver and a footman in livery, and drawn by sparkling, prancing horses. Lying back on the satin cushions a fine gentleman; at the window of the carriage two rosy children, who pointed their fingers at the vagrant and turned and looked into their father's face, so that he leaned forward, smiled, leaned back again, and was whirled away to a place of safety.

Thus they passed him, as he sat down on the sidewalk—even physicians from their patients, pastors from their stricken flocks. Why should not he flee? He had no ties, except the faithful affection of an old negress. Should he not at least save her life by going away, seeing that she would not leave him?

The orphaned children wandered past again, sobbing more wearily. He called them to him.

"Why do you not go home? Where is your mother?" he asked.

"She is dead in the house," they answered; "and no one has come to bury her."

Slowly down the street was coming a short funeral train. It passed—a rude cortège: a common cart in the bottom of which rested a box of plain boards containing the body of the old French dancing-master; walking behind it, with a cambric handkerchief to his eyes, the old French confectioner; at his side, wearing the robes of his office and carrying an umbrella to ward off the burning sun, the beloved Bishop Smith; and behind them, two by two and with linked arms, perhaps a dozen men, most of whom had been at the ball.

No head was lifted or eye turned to notice the vagrant seated on the sidewalk. But when the train had passed he rose, laid his mattock and spade across his shoulder, and, stepping out into the street, fell into line at the end of the procession.

They moved down Short street to the old burying-ground, where the churchyard is to-day. As they entered it, two grave-diggers passed out and hurried away. Those before them had fled. They had been at work but a few hours. Overcome with horror at the sight of the dead arriving more and more rapidly, they, too, deserted that post of peril. No one was left. Here and there in the churchyard could be seen bodies awaiting interment. Old King Solomon stepped quietly forward and, getting down into one of the half-finished graves, began to dig.

The vagrant had happened upon an avocation.

IV.

ALL summer long, Clatterbuck's dancing-pavilion was as silent in its grove of oaks as a temple of the Druids, and his pleasure-boat nestled in its moorings, with no hand to feather an oar in the little lake. All summer long, no athletic young Kentuckians came to bathe their white bodies in Hugh Lonney's new bath-house for twelve and a half cents, and no one read Daukins Tegway's advertisement that he was willing to exchange his Dunstable bonnets for flax and feathers. The likely runaway boy, with a long, fresh scar across his face, was never found, nor the buffalo bull roasted for Daniel Webster, and Peter Leuba's guitars were never thrummed on any moonlighted verandas. Only Dewees & Grant were busy, dispensing, not snuff, but calomel.

Grass grew in the deserted streets. Gardens became little wildernesses of rank weeds and riotous creepers. Around shut window-lattices

roses clambered and shed their perfume into the poisoned air, or dropped their faded petals to strew the echoless thresholds. In darkened rooms ancestral portraits gazed on sad vacancy or looked helplessly down on rigid sheeted forms.

In the trees of poplar and locust along the streets the unmolested birds built and brooded, the oriole swung its hempen nest from a bough over the door of the spider-tenanted factory, and in front of the old Medical Hall the blue

cotton saturated with camphor. Oftener the only visible figure in the streets was that of a faithful priest going about among his perishing fold, or that of the bishop moving hither and thither on his ceaseless ministrations.

But over all the ravages of that terrible time there towered highest the solitary figure of that powerful grave-digger, who, nerved by the spectacle of the common misfortune, by one heroic effort rose for the time above the wrecks of his own nature. In the thick of the plague, in the very garden spot of the pestilence, he ruled like an unterrified king. Through days unnaturally chill with gray cloud and drizzling rain, or unnaturally hot with the fierce sun and suffocating damps that appeared to steam forth from subterranean caldrons, he worked unfalteringly, sometimes with a helper, sometimes with none. There were times when, exhausted, he would lie down in the half-dug graves and there sleep until able to go on; and many a midnight found him under the spectral moon, all but hidden by the rank nightshade as he bent over to mark out the lines of one of those narrow mortal cellars.

What weaknesses he fought and conquered through all those days and nights! Out of what unforeseen depths of nature did he draw the tough fiber of such a resolution! To be alone with the pestilential dead at night—is not that a test of imperial courage? To live for weeks braving swift death itself—is not that the fierce and ungovernable flaring up of the soul in heroism? For all the mockery and derision of his name, had it not some fitness? For had he not a royal heart?

V.

NATURE soon smiles upon her own ravages and strews our graves with flowers, not as memories, but for other flowers when the spring returns.

It was one cool, brilliant morning late in that autumn. The air blew fresh and invigorating, as though on all the earth there were no corruption, no death. Far southward had flown the plague. A spectator in the open court-square might have seen many signs of life returning to the town. Students hurried along, talking eagerly. Merchants met for the first time and spoke of the winter trade. An old negress, gaily and neatly dressed, came into the market-place, and sitting down on a sidewalk displayed her yellow and red apples



ON THE STEPS OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

jay shot up his angry crest and screamed harshly down at the passing bier. In a cage hung against the wall of a house in a retired street a mocking-bird sung, beat its breast against the bars, sung more passionately, grew silent and dropped dead from its perch, never knowing that its mistress had long since become a clod to its full-throated requiem.

Famine lurked threateningly in the wake of the pestilence. Markets were closed. A few shops were kept open to furnish necessary supplies. Now and then might have been seen, driving a meat-wagon in from the country, some old negro, his nostrils stuffed with white

and fragrant gingerbread. She hummed to herself an old cradle-song, and in her soft, motherly black eyes shone a mild, happy radiance. A group of young ragamuffins eyed her longingly from a distance. Court was to open for the first time since the spring. The hour was early, and one by one the lawyers passed slowly in. On the steps of the court-house three men were standing: Thomas Redd, the sheriff; old Peter Leuba, who had just walked over from his music-store on Main street; and little M. Giron, the French confectioner. Each wore mourning on his hat, and their voices were low and grave.

"Gentlemen," the sheriff was saying, "it was on this very spot the day befoah the cholera broke out that I sole 'im as a vagrant. An' I did the meanes' thing a man can evah do. I hel' 'im up to public ridicule foh his weaknesses an' made spoht of 'is infirmities. I laughed at 'is povahty an' 'is ole clo'es. I delivahed on 'im as complete an oration of sarcastic detraction as I could prepare on the spot, out of my own meanness an' with the vulgah sympathies of the crowd. Gentlemen, if I only had that crowd heah now, an' ole King Sol'mon standin' in the midst of it, that I might ask 'im to accept a humble public apology, offahed from the heah of one who feels himself unworthy to shake 'is han'! But, gentlemen, that crowd will nevah reassemble. Neahly ev'ry man of them is dead, an' ole King Sol'mon buried them."

"He buried my friend Adolphe Xaupi," said François Giron.

"There is a case of my best Jamaica rum for him whenever he comes for it," said old Leuba.

"But, gentlemen, while we are speakin' of old King Sol'mon we ought not to fohget who it is that has suppohted 'im. Yondah she sits on the sidewalk, sellin' 'er apples an' gingerbread."

The three men looked in the direction indicated.

"Heah comes ole King Sol'mon now," exclaimed the sheriff.

Across the open square the vagrant was seen walking slowly along with his habitual air of quiet, unobtrusive preoccupation. A minute more and he had come over and passed into the court-house by a side door.

"Is Mr. Clay to be in court to-day?"

"He is expected, I think."

"Then let's go in; there will be a crowd."

"I don't know; so many are missing."

They turned and entered and found seats as quietly as possible. For a strange and sorrowful hush brooded over the court-room. Until the bar assembled, it had not been realized how many were gone. The silence was that of a common overwhelming disaster. No one spoke with his neighbor, no one observed the vagrant as he entered and made his way to a seat on one of the meanest benches, a little apart from all the others. He had not sat there since the day of his indictment for vagrancy. The judge took his seat and, making a great effort to control himself, passed his eyes slowly over the court-room. All at once he caught sight of old King Solomon sitting against the wall in an obscure corner; and before any one could know what he was doing, he hurried down and walked up to the vagrant and grasped his hand. He tried to speak, but could not. Old King Solomon had buried his wife and daughter — buried them one clouded midnight, with no one present but himself.

Then the oldest member of the bar started up and followed the example; and then all the other members, rising by a common impulse, filed slowly back and one by one wrung that hard and powerful hand. After them came all the other persons in the court-room. The vagrant, the grave-digger, had risen and stood against the wall, at first with a white face and a dazed expression, not knowing what it meant; afterwards, when this was understood, his head dropped suddenly forward and his tears fell thick and hot upon the hands that he could not see. And his were not the only tears. Not a man in all that long file but paid his tribute of emotion as he stepped forward to honor that image of sadly eclipsed but still effulgent humanity. It was not grief, it was not gratitude, nor any sense of making reparation for the past. It was the softening influence of an act of heroism, which makes every man feel himself a brother hand in hand with every other — such power has a single act of moral greatness to reverse the relations of men, lifting up one, and bringing all others to do him homage.

It was the coronation scene in the life of old King Solomon of Kentucky.

James Lane Allen.



COROT.



COROT AT WORK. (FROM A DRAWING BY WYATT EATON.)



WHAT do we understand by the interest that attaches to an artist's work? First, I think, the interest that may lie in any one of his creations separately judged—in its peculiarities as a piece of beauty and as an interpretation of some aspect of nature or mood of the mind. Then, the larger interest we find when his work is considered as a whole and its revelation of his gifts and methods is thoroughly understood. And, finally, the interest of the work and the man together

as factors in the history of art—as proofs of the development of antecedent tendencies, or types of the general temper of art in their time, or prophets or leaders of the future course of things.

Sometimes an artist who is not very important in himself is extremely important from the historical point of view. But when one who has produced very fine and individual work has likewise been a potent influence in art at large—then, indeed, his claim upon us is insistent. This is the case with Corot. He was one

of the greatest landscape painters who has ever lived, and one of the most influential leaders and teachers that our century has seen.

I.

JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE COROT was born in Paris in the year 1796. His father, a native of Rouen, had been a hair-dresser, but, marrying a milliner, transferred his talents to her service, and in their little shop on the Rue du Bac gradually amassed a snug bit of a fortune. An artist in his way was this elder Corot, and not deprived of such fame as the Muse of Fashion can bestow — advertised in a popular comedy which held the stage of the Français for years. "I have just come from Corot's," cries one of

in a soul which by birth was peculiarly receptive; and we read of long night-watches at his bedroom window filled with vague poetic musings, visions of nymphs, and aspirations towards some more congenial tool than the yardstick. Indeed, the brush was soon the yardstick's rival. An easel was set up in the humble bedroom; a sketch-book was always in hand out-of-doors; and lithographic stones and sheets of scribbled paper strewn the merchant's counter, underneath which they retired with Corot during the pause between one customer and the next.

A casual acquaintance with the young painter Michallon brought about the crisis long deferred by Camille's sweet and docile temper. The tale is the old one of loud parental oppo-



FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU. (OWNED BY MRS. S. D. WARREN.)

the actors, "but I could not see him. He had retired to his *cabinet* to compose a *bonnet à la Sicilienne*."

Meanwhile Camille was at school in Rouen, where he remained seven years and gained the whole of his education. From school he went to a cloth-merchant's shop in the Rue de Richelieu, and here eight years were passed. Then his love for art broke through the uncongenial tie. While at Rouen his holidays had been spent with an old friend of his father's in long walks beside the borders of the Seine; and later the unwilling "dry-goods clerk" found solace in summer days at Ville d'Avray, where his people had a little country home. A love for nature was thus gradually fostered

sition, but is not followed by the usual sequel of lasting bitterness. When once convinced that there was nothing else to do, Corot *père* made a rather sharp bargain with his son, but stuck to it ever after in good faith, if for thirty years with no slightest mitigation of its sharpness. "Your sisters' dowries have been promptly paid, and I meant soon to set you at the head of a respectable shop. But if you insist upon painting, you will have no capital to dispose of as long as I live. I will make you a pension of fifteen hundred francs. Don't count upon ever having more, but see whether you can pull yourself through with that." And Camille, "much moved," fell upon the neck of the artist in Sicilian caps: "A thousand thanks! It is all I



VIEW OF THE COLISEUM, ROME. (OWNED BY ERWIN DAVIS.)

need, and you make me very happy." He too kept his word. For thirty years he lived on his three hundred annual dollars, pulled himself very well through, and was one of the happiest mortals in Paris.

The first day he was free he took easel and brush and set himself down before the first thing he saw — a view of the Cité from a spot near the Pont Royal. "The girls from my father's shop," he said in later life, "used to run down to the quay to see how Monsieur Camille was getting on. There was a Mademoiselle Rose, for instance, who came most often. She is still alive, and is still Mademoiselle Rose, and still comes to see me now and then. Last week she was here, and oh, my friends, what a change and what reflections it gave birth to! My picture has not budged. It is as young as ever, and keeps still the hour and the weather when it was done. But Mademoiselle Rose? But I? What are we?"

Michallon taught Corot at first and gave him counsel good for a youngster — to put himself face to face with nature, to try to render her exactly, to paint what he saw, and translate the impression he received. But soon he died, and Corot, seeking help elsewhere, chose Victor Bertin, who had been Michallon's own master. Bertin was a landscape painter of the classic school, worshiping Poussin's mastery of form, but in his own execution cold, measured, mechanical, and hard. He might have taught Corot more and hurt him more had he not been forestalled by the long apprenticeship to nature, and an inborn gift. As it was, he taught him two things of priceless value — accurate drawing, and a sense for "style" in composition.

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In 1825 Corot went to Rome, where most of his fellow-artists laughed at his work, but where all of them loved the worker, gay in spirit as he was, with a good voice for a song, and a modest, patient ear for the spoken words of others. Encouragement first came from Aligny, who, surprising him at work on a study of the Coliseum, declared that it had qualities of the first value — exactness, skillful treatment, and an air of style. Corot smiled at the chaffing of a friend; but the friend was an authority in the artist circle at the Café Grec, and, repeating there what he had said in private, — protesting that Corot might some day be the master of them all, — the bashful young clerk soon found that his art was respected and his future believed in. Many years later, when Aligny's body was brought from Lyons to be re-interred in Paris, Corot was one of the very few who followed it; a "sacred duty," as he said, — the duty of gratitude to his first champion, — bringing him forth in his white hairs under the swirling snow of a bitter winter dawn.

Naples as well as Rome was visited at this time, and perhaps Venice too. In 1827 Corot returned to France and sent his first picture to the Salon exhibition; and thereafter, until his death, in 1875, he was never once absent from its walls. In 1834 he went again to Italy, but got no farther than Venice, coming promptly home when his father wrote how much he missed him. In 1842 it was Italy again for some five or six months. In 1847 his father died. During all his later years Corot traveled much in Switzerland and various parts of France, and once he went to England and the

Netherlands. In 1874 the widowed sister with whom he had lived for many years died, and his own health broke down. And on the 23d of February, 1875, his spirit passed away.

This is not much to tell of a life which lasted seventy-nine years; but it is all there is to be said about Corot's, except as it was bound up with his art. He never married, for, he said, he had a wife already—a little fairy called Imagination, who came at his call and vanished when he did not need her. He lived chiefly at Ville d'Avray, with always a *pied-à-terre* and studio in Paris, and mixed in no society but that of his brother artists.

II.

IN 1833 Corot got a minor medal for one of his exhibited pictures; but almost the first mention of his name that can be traced in print is where Alfred de Musset, writing of the Salon of 1836 in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," speaks of "Corot, whose 'Roman Campagna' has its admirers." The next year Gustave Planche praised a "St. Jerome," which now hangs (the gift of Corot) in the little church at Ville d'Avray. In 1846 he was decorated for a scene in the forest of Fontainebleau. In 1855 he received a first class medal, and in 1867, oddly enough, one of the second class, but accompanied by the higher decoration of the Legion of Honor; and year by year artists and critics were louder in his praise. But the public was long in learning the fact that he even existed, and his father was quite as long in believing that his art was really art. When the first decoration came, "Tell me," he said to one of Corot's comrades, "has Camille actually any talent?" Nothing would convince him that he was "the best of us all"; nevertheless he doubled his pension.

Fifty years old when he thus achieved an income of six hundred dollars, Corot was sixty before any one bought his pictures, save now and then a brother artist. When the first customer departed with his purchase, "Alas!" he cried in humorous despair, "my collection has been so long complete, and now it is broken!" And when others followed he could hardly believe them serious, or be induced to set prices on his work. "It is worth such and such a sum; but no one will give that, and I will not sell it for less. I can give my things away if I see fit, but I cannot degrade my art by selling them below their value." When he actually dared to price one at ten thousand francs, and heard that it had been sold, he was sure he had dropped a zero in marking the figures, and wrote to the Salon secretary repeating the sum in written-out words. When a sale of his works was held at the Hôtel Drouot in 1858 he ac-

cused his friends of kindly cheating because it brought him \$2846; yet there were thirty-eight pictures, and among them five of great importance.

Fortunately, Corot lived long enough to see the prices he thought no one would pay increased twenty-fold at public sales. A picture he had sold for 700 francs went many years later in the auction-room for 12,000, and Corot "swam in happiness," for, he felt, "it is not I that have changed, but the constancy of my principles that has triumphed." Never, indeed, did artist pursue his own path with a steadier disregard of public praise; and rarely has an artist so persistently neglected lived to enjoy his fame so long. It is a record to set against Millet's for the reviving of faith in the justice of Heaven.

Yet even had Corot died at seventy-nine without seeing a ray of the coming aureole, we can fancy no despairing exit. Material cares never weighed upon him in his bachelorhood, and he had the merry heart that goes all the day with less discomfort than a somber spirit finds in the first mile or two. The fact of living and the act of painting were almost enough for him, and the appreciation of a few brother artists filled his cup. We read of seasons of brief discouragement, and there were tears in his eyes sometimes when he came home from a Salon where his pictures were obscurely placed and he had overheard a scoffing phrase. But a look at his easel soon brought comfort, and the darling children of his hand were there in a "complete collection" to assure him that he had not lived in vain. "It must be confessed," he once exclaimed, "that if painting is a folly it is a sweet one—one that should excite envy, not forgiveness. Study my looks and my health and I defy any one to find a trace of those cares, ambitions, and remorseful thoughts which ravage the features of so many unfortunate folk. Ought one not to love the art which procures peace and contentment and even health to him who knows how to regulate his life?" But just here was Corot's talisman, shared, alas, with how few! He knew how to regulate his life, and knew that it meant to live for his painting and to paint for himself.

In his young days he was the liveliest among the lively. Tall of stature and herculean in build, possessed of perfect health, high spirits, and a gentle temper, student balls and studio suppers were his delight, and he was the delight of their frequenters. Yet wherever he was he never failed to disappear for a while at 9 o'clock, when *la belle dame*, as he called his mother, awaited him for a hand at cards. In his old age he was "Papa Corot" to the whole artist world of Paris—no one more respected, more beloved and cherished; no one so ready with



THE WOODGATHERERS. (OWNED BY THE CORCORAN GALLERY, WASHINGTON.)

a helping hand full of money, a helping tongue full of cheer and wise advice.

Of book-learning he had little, and his interest in the world outside his art was never very great. He often bought books from the stalls along the quays, but merely for the sake of their

bête I must write, the French word means so much more — to kill people and destroy the face of nature and the works of man. "Compare the savage hate of war with art, which at the bottom means simply love!" Yet with the instinct of a patriot he came back to Paris



LANDSCAPE WITH CATTLE. (OWNED BY P. H. SEARS. PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY.)

shape and color. He had an odd superstition that he ought to read "Polyeucte" through, and began it perhaps a score of times; but he never got to the end, and we find no record of attempts with other works. Music, however, he loved with passion and rare intelligence. Nature he adored, understood, and explained with singular felicity of speech. In his walks abroad he wore a long black coat and a high satin stock; in his studio, a blouse, a gay striped cotton night-cap, and invariably smoked a long clay pipe; and with his shock of white hair and smooth-shaven face — where the very wrinkles did but define a smile around the vigorous mouth — we can well believe that he looked at first sight less like a poetical painter than a *roi d'Yvetot* or a jolly Norman carter. We smile back with pleasure even at his printed portrait, and wish ourselves among the students of Paris as they clustered, charmed, about the clever, wise, benevolent, and brave old man.

There seems to have been no serious cloud upon his life until the fatal year when France was slaughtered. Then he said he should have gone mad had he not had the refuge of his easel. It was not only wrong but stupid —

when the siege seemed certain, and gave largely from his slender purse not only to relieve the sick but "to drive the Prussians out of the woods of Ville d'Avray." His brush and his summer memories filled part of his time, and the rest was spent among the poor and suffering. During the whole siege he ministered and worked, and some of his loveliest pictures date from these dreary weeks.

When they were shown in 1874 he narrowly missed, for the second time, the grand medal of honor. But a better reward came to him in a letter from a group of artists saying that after all "the greatest honor is to be called Corot." And soon after the same impulse found still more emphatic expression. A gold medal was subscribed for by a long list of artists and amateurs and presented to the venerable master. The state never had a chance to retrieve its error. This was the year when Corot's sister died, and when her death proved the beginning of his own. The day when the medal was given him at a big banquet in the Grand Hotel, when he read its inscription, "To Corot, his brethren and admirers," and could only whisper through deep emotion, "It makes one very happy to be loved like this"

(*loved*, let me emphasize the characteristic word) —this was the last day he was seen in public, and even then he was nervous, weak, and broken.

Dropsy was the final stage of his disease, and he foresaw the fatal end. "I am almost resigned," he said to his pupil Français, watching by his bed, "but it is not easy, and I have been a long time getting to the point. Yet I have no reason to complain of my fate—far otherwise. I have had good health for seventy-eight years, and have been able to do nothing but paint for fifty. My family were honest folk. I have had good friends, and think I never did harm to any one. My lot in life has been excellent. Far from reproaching fate, I can only be grateful. I must go—I know it; but don't want to believe it. In spite of myself there is a little bit of hope left in me." The next day he asked for a priest, saying his father had done so, and he wished to die like his father. But his last thought was for his art. His feeble fingers believed they held a brush, and he exclaimed, "See how beautiful it is! I have never seen such beautiful landscapes." And then he died.

At his funeral the great church was more than full, and the crowd spread through the streets outside. Faure sang his requiem to an air Corot had himself selected—the slow movement from Beethoven's seventh symphony. And by the open grave M. de Chennevières, Director of the Beaux Arts, spoke about him in touching words: "All the youth of Paris loved him, for he loved youth, and his talent was youth eternally new. . . . And in his immortal works he praised God in his skies and birds and trees."

As the last phrase was spoken, we are told, a linnnet perched on a branch near by and burst into a gush of song; and when in 1880 a monument to the beloved great painter who talked so often of "*mes feuilles et mes petits oiseaux*" was set up by his brethren on the border of the little lake at Ville d'Avray, the sculptor carved on it the branch and the singing bird.

III.

EVERY one knows that Corot was a landscape painter with an especial love for the neighborhoods of Ville d'Avray and for effects of springtime foliage and early morning or evening light. But it is a great mistake to think of him as confined to such effects, or even as narrowly devoted to landscape painting. He painted all hours of the day and now and then moonlight too, and all seasons of the year save those when snow lies on the ground. Figures enliven nearly all his landscapes. Sometimes they are peasants laboring

in wood or field; more often classic nymphs or dancers in surroundings that reveal his memories of southern scenes; and occasionally the characters of some antique fable. Twice, for instance, Corot painted Orpheus and once Silenus, Diana at the bath, Homer with a group of shepherds, Democritus, Daphne and Chloe, Biblis, and Virgil serving as a guide to Dante. Sacred history likewise attracted him. Nothing he produced is more remarkable than the "St. Sebastian" now in Baltimore; and he often drew upon the life of Christ and the stories of the Old Testament. He also painted flowers, and still-life subjects and interiors; many street and distant city views; animals; large draped figures and studies of the nude, and no less than forty portraits. Mural decoration he essayed whenever he got the chance—which was by no means so often as he wished. In his later years he etched some delightfully characteristic plates. And whoever glanced through his sketch-book or his letters saw that nothing which had met his eye had appealed to his hand in vain.

But the grossest misconception with regard to Corot is not the one which ignores his width of range. It is a much more serious mistake to believe that because he "idealized" nature he did not represent her faithfully, because he suppressed details he did not see or could not render them, because his maturer work looks "very free" he had not studied conscientiously. Nothing so afflicts a real student of Corot as to hear him called an exponent of superficiality or "dash."

If ever a man worked hard at his art it was Corot. The number of his preparatory studies was immense, and they were made in his latest as well as his earliest years. "Conscience" was his watch-word, the nickname his scholars gave him, the one recipe he gave them when they asked him how to learn to paint. The first thing to produce, he said, were "studies in submission"; later came the time for studies in picture-making. He did not approve of academies and schools, and deemed it enough to study the old masters with the eye, without much attempt at actual copying. He thought the great school of nature might suffice to form soul and sight and hand; but this school one should never desert and could not frequent too diligently. It is true, as a friend once said, that what Corot wanted to paint was "not so much nature as his love for her." But to love her meant to peruse her with patient care, to know her well and fully; and to paint his love meant not to alter her charm, but to bring into clear relief those elements therein which most appealed to him. Individuality in art no man prized more highly. But he defined it as "the individual expression of a truth"; and said



ORPHEUS GREETING THE MORN. (IN THE POSSESSION OF COTTIER & CO.)



LAKE NEMI. (OWNED BY THOMAS NEWCOMB. PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY.)

that to develop it one must work "with an ardor that knows no concessions." His whole life was given up to work, and his whole work was an effort to see nature with more and more distinctness and to render her with more and more fidelity. A gray-haired man, a master among his fellows, a poet before the world, he was to the end a child at the great mother's knee; and to the end a conscientious, often a despairing, aspirant when he had a brush in hand.

No one can doubt Corot's accurate vision and patient labor who has seen his earlier pictures. Certain of his noblest qualities appear in them all — his care for harmony in composition and for dignity and grace of line, his belief that the whole is of more importance than any one part, and his desire to speak from a personal point of view. But there is none of the breadth, freedom, synthesis, which characterize his later works. Conscientiousness is apparent as well as real; details are carefully expressed, and the touch is dry, slow, and not a little heavy. Even the splendid "Forest of Fontainebleau" here reproduced, which was painted in 1846 and won the cross of the Legion of Honor, might not be recognized as a Corot by superficial students of those later pictures with which in this country we are more familiar. But a wiser critic would feel sure that an "early

Corot" must be pretty much what we find it: he would know that truth cannot be based on ignorance, and that knowledge cannot be acquired except through patient labor.

Corot's aim was always to simplify expression, to disengage the thing he wished to say — the main idea and meaning, the picture he had in mind — from the thousand minor pictures and ideas that had been wound up with it in nature. As he lived and labored his power to do this increased. When he retouched an early canvas he never added anything; improvement always meant suppression — some broadening, simplifying touch. But the fact is a proof of growing knowledge, not of waning interest in truth. What he wanted to repeat were not nature's statistics, but their sum total; not her minutiae, but the result she had wrought with them; not the elements with which she had built up a landscape, but the landscape itself as his eye had embraced and his soul had felt it. This he wanted to paint, and this he did paint with extraordinary truth as well as charm and individuality. But can any superficial brush do this? Can any one know the things to say without knowing the things to omit, build up broad truths in ignorance of the minor truths which compose them, reproduce an impression without remembering what elements

had worked together to create it and which had been of preponderant, controlling value?

No: the real lesson taught by Corot's pictures and Corot's life is that breadth in painting (if it is not meaningless and empty) must repose on accurate knowledge; that freedom (if it is not mere idle license) must have its basis in fidelity to facts; that feeling must be guided by reason and self-restraint. Corot's knowledge of natural facts — within the cycle of such scenes as he preferred to paint — was greater probably than that of any painter who has ever lived, except Théodore Rousseau; and the loving patience of his efforts to express it has never been surpassed. These are the reasons why he could permit himself to be the most free and personal and poetic of all landscape painters.

IV.

"TRUTH," said Corot, "is the first thing in art and the second and the third." But the whole truth cannot be told at once. A selection from the mass of nature's truths is what the artist shows — a few things at a time, and with sufficient emphasis to make them clearly felt. You cannot paint summer and winter on a single canvas. No two successive hours of a summer's day are just alike, and you cannot paint them both. Nor, as certainly, can you paint everything you see at the chosen moment. Crowd in too much and you spoil the picture, weaken the impression, conceal your meaning, falsify everything in the attempt to be too true.

This was Corot's creed. What now were the truths that he interpreted at the necessary sacrifice of others which were less important in his eyes? They are implied, I think, in the words I have already written.

Corot prized effects rather than what the non-artistic world calls solid facts. But effects are as truly facts as are the individual features and details which make them. Indeed, they are the most essential as well as interesting of all facts. It is effects that we see first when we are in nature's presence, that impress us most, and dwell the longest in our minds. Outlines, modeling, local colors, minor details — these shift, appear, and disappear, or alter vastly as light and shadow change; and most of them we never really see at all until we take time to analyze. Look at the same scene on a sunny morning or by cloudy sunset light. It is not the same scene. The features are the same, but their effect has changed, and this means a new landscape, a novel picture. The mistake of too many modern painters, especially in England, is that they paint from analysis, not from sight. They paint the things they know are there, not the things they perceive just as they perceive them. This Corot never did. He studied

analytically and learned all he could about solid facts; but he painted synthetically — omitting many things that he knew about, and even many that he saw at the moment, in order to portray more clearly the general result. And this general result he found in the main lines of the scene before him and its dominant tone; in the broad relationships of one mass of color with all others; in the aspect of the sky, the character of the atmosphere, and the play of light; and in the palpitating incessant movement of sky and air and leaf.

Look at one of Corot's foregrounds and you will see whether it is soft or hard, wet with dew or dry in the sun: you will see its color, its mobility. Look at his trees, and you will see their mass, their diversities in denseness, their pliability and vital freshness. Look at his sky, and you will see its shimmering, pulsating quality: it has the softness of a blue which means vast depths of distance, or of a gray which means layer upon layer of imponderable mist, and the whiteness of clouds which shine as bright as pearls but would dissipate at a touch. And everywhere, over all, behind all, in all, you will see the enveloping air and the light which infiltrates this thing and transfigures that — the air and the light which make all things what they are, which create the landscape by creating its color, its expression, its effect; the air and the light which are the movement, the spirit, the very essence of nature. No man had ever perfectly painted the atmosphere till Corot did it, or the diffused, pervading quality of light; and for this reason no one had painted such delicate, infinite distances, such deep, luminous, palpitating skies.

See now how Corot managed to paint like this — to interpret the life, mood, and meaning of the scene he drew. It was just through that process of omission and suppression which the superficial misread as proof that he did not really "render" nature at all. Even the smallest, simplest natural fact cannot be "rendered" in the sense of being literally reproduced; and to attempt the literal imitation of large features is merely to sacrifice the whole in favor of what must remain but a partial rendering of a part. A leaf can be painted, but not a myriad leaves at once; we are soon forced to generalize, condense, suppress. And to try to paint too many leaves is to lose the tree; for the tree is not a congregation of countless individual leaves distinctly seen — it is a mass of leaves which are shot through and through with light and air, and always more or less merged together and moving. It is an entity, and a live one; and which is the more important — that we should see the living thing, or the items that compose it? What we ask the painter is, not just how his tree was

constructed, but just how it looked as a feature in the beauty and aliveness of the scene. What we want is its general effect and the way it harmonized with the effect of its surroundings.

Does it matter, then, if he omits many things, or even if he alters some things, to get this right result? Such altering is not falsifying. It is merely emphasis — a stress laid here and a blank left there that (since all facts cannot possibly be given) the accented fact shall at least be plain. The generalized structure of Corot's trees, their blurred contours and flying, feathery spray — these are not untruths. They are merely compromises with the stern necessities of paint — devices he employed, not because he was unable to draw trees with precision, but because, had he done this, his foliage would have been too solid and inert for truth. A twig is never long in one position. It cannot be painted in two positions at once. But a twig that is blurred to the eye because it is passing from one position to another — this can be painted, and this Corot preferred to paint rather than ramifications with exactness or leaf-outlines with a narrow care. So his trees are alive, and, as he loved to say, the light can reach their inmost leaves and the little birds can fly among their branches.

It is the same thing with color. The color schemes to which Corot kept were never as strong and vivid as those we find with some of his contemporaries and many of his successors. Browns and grays and pale greens predominate on his canvas with rarely an acuter accent, a louder note. But he fitted his themes to his brush, so that we feel no lack; or, in other words, he chose his color schemes in accordance with the character of the natural effects that he loved best. And within the scale he chose his coloring is perfect. His tone (the harmony, or, as used to be said, the "keeping" of his result) is admirable beyond praise. But it is gained at no sacrifice of truth in local color. There are cheap processes for securing tone which are indeed falsifications of nature — ways of carrying over into one object the color of another, throwing things out of their right relationships, harmonizing with some universal gauze of brown or gray. But Corot's was not a process like any of these. His power to harmonize and unify his colors sprung from the fact that he studied colors with a more careful and penetrating eye than ever before had been brought to bear, and never forgot their mutual relationships. Look at one of his pictures where the general effect, perhaps, is of soft delicious

greens. Everything in it is not greenish. The sky is pure blue and the clouds are purest white. The water is rightly related to the sky, and where things were gray in nature, or brown, or even black, they are so on canvas. Harmony does not mean monotony. Tone does not mean untruth. And this Corot could accomplish because he studied "values" as no painter before him had studied them.

This word — new in our language but indispensable — has been a little hard of comprehension to those who know nothing of the painter's problems and devices. But it means, as simply as I can say it, the difference between given colors as severally compared with the highest note in the scale (white) and the lowest (black); the difference between them as containing, so to speak, more light or more dark. This does not mean the same thing as the relative degrees of illumination and shadow which may fall upon them. The one quality may be involved in or dependent upon the other, but the two are distinct to the painter's eye.

It is not easy even to perceive differences in value. Given two shades of the same tint, as of a blue-green or a yellow-green, it is easy enough to say which is the darker; but it is more difficult when a yellow-green is compared with a blue-green, and still more when we set a brown beside a green or a blue beside a yellow. Yet the painter must not only learn to see values in nature but to transpose them correctly on canvas — for color can never be exactly copied on canvas; from the nature of paint there must always be transposition, adaptation, compromise. Corot mastered the difficulty as no one else had done; and this mastery has made him the guide and teacher of all the landscape painters who have since been born.¹

V.

"THERE are four things for a painter," Corot was wont to say. "These are: form, which he gets through drawing; color, which results from truth to values; sentiment, which is born of the received impression; and finally the execution, the rendering of the whole. As to myself, I think I have sentiment; that is, a little poetry in the soul which leads me to see, or to complete what I see, in a certain way. But I have not always color, and I possess only imperfect elements of the power to draw. In execution I also fail sometimes — which is the reason why I labor harder than ever, little though some people may imagine it."

¹ A conspicuous example of what is meant by the falsification of values may be seen in photographs taken by any of the usual processes. Chemical action deals differently with different colors, so that a light yellow, for instance, comes out darker than a dark blue. The

trouble has been obviated in some of the newer methods. But it is easy to see that this question is of vast importance in all translations into black and white. In nothing has the success of American wood-engravers been more remarkable than in this.

In accepting these words about himself we must make allowance for that spirit of aspiration which always leads a true artist to remember his ideal as better than the best possible rendering. It is natural that Corot should have thought he often failed to get his values right, although the world gradually saw that he had at least come nearer right than any one before him; and of course he knew that he had not even attempted many schemes and scales of color which he perceived in the actual world. As regards his power to draw he spoke with stricter verity. A lifetime of study in the woods and fields had enabled him to draw landscapes fully and exactly when he chose, and some of his portrait-heads are wonderfully true. But in our modern world schools alone can give scientific knowledge of the figure; and for the lack of this Corot's figures are weak in anatomy and loose in modeling, though often most delightful in color and sentiment.

It is the same with his execution. Born at a time when few painters painted really well, and trained almost wholly by his own efforts, he is not one of the supreme masters of the brush—one of those whose every line and touch delights the connoisseur in handling. But he painted well enough to express with charm as well as clearness the impressions he received; and as these were the impressions of a very great and individual artist, the verdict is still a high one. Had his growth been assisted by stronger outside influences he would doubtless have reached technical skill more quickly, and perhaps have conquered it more completely; but something of the personality of his manner might have perished. So we are content with his technical shortcomings, and after all they are far from serious. Although a few men have painted landscapes still more beautifully, Corot's surely satisfy the eye while delighting and moving the soul.

If but a single phrase of Corot's had been recorded I should wish it the one which says that sentiment in art is a poetic power to see things or *to complete* them in some personal way. Here the whole import of idealism in art lies crystallized in a word. Not to depart from nature, but to complete her, is the true idealization; not to conceive an ideal foreign to her own, but to perceive her own with so much sympathy that it can be more perfectly revealed than, on this imperfect earth, she herself is often able to reveal it; not to be untrue to fact, but to choose and arrange particular facts so that the type, the ideal, towards which they tend shall be most clearly shown.

The whole world prizes such work as this when it is the poet's or even the figure-painter's. Why is it so often disallowed when the landscape painter brings it? A drama of Shak-

spere's never happened, yet we feel it is truer than any literally reported scene of the police-court, or "realistic" stage-play or novel. The character of a man, we know, is a higher fact than any of his daily deeds; why, then, is not the aspect of a landscape a higher fact than any of its details? More significant than any individual character, again, is the essence of human nature; why, then, does not the essence of some kind or type of natural beauty mean more and purer truth than the aspect of any one actual spot? Must not an artist see broadly, synthetically, if he is to show us general aspects? And must he not see imaginatively, poetically,—must he not "complete" what he sees,—if he is to search out and render the ideal therein suggested? All his interpretations must be based on facts which he has observed in this place or that; but to make a good picture and a true one he need not confine himself to facts which he has chanced to see together. Very likely Corot never painted a scene without omitting some features and adding others; and in more than one of his works there are elements both of French and of Italian origin. But there is never disharmony in the result, for his knowledge was too great and his imagination too artistic—which means too logical and too sympathetic. He made no mere patchwork pictures. He created landscapes of his own out of the elements with which, in nature's presence, he had stored his sketch-books and his memory. He might alter a scene—he did not alter nature. He but completed the beautiful message she had been suggesting here and half revealing there.

It is easy to prove that Corot's painted poetry was true—much truer than the realist's painted prose. We have only to consult our own experience with him as an interpreter of nature. Here and there, at home or abroad, we may recognize some scene which some realist has faithfully portrayed; but Corot's scenes are everywhere—by the little lakes and brooks of France, in the forest glens of Italy, in the misty glades of England, and along the river borders of our own far western world. What he painted were not items from nature, but certain broad beauties and moods of nature; and though we may rarely be able to put a finger on documentary proof of his veracity, we carry it about with us in a new sensitiveness of eye, a new receptiveness of mood. Everywhere, I say, we see from time to time some beautiful living Corot; but should we see it so quickly or would it seem so beautiful had he not taught us how to value it? The commonplace painter shows us things that we had seen and felt in the same way ourselves. The true artist selects more delicate yet more general facts, explains

them with poetic stress, shows us things which probably we had not remarked before, and makes them forever ours. We may never possess a picture by Corot, but how immeasurably poorer we should be had he painted none! His message is our own if his canvases are not; and who shall say this of a painter unless he is as true as truth, yet personal, poetical, in that creative way which alone means the highest art?

The special character of Corot's idealism shows first of all in his choice of subject-matter. He was most attracted by the most idyllic scenes and moods of nature. Grandeur, force, terror, sadness, did not appeal to him. He had no taste for storms and rugged wildness; he loved high noon less than the glinting tender prophecies of morn or the mysterious grace of twilight; and if it was high noon he painted, still it was not prosaic clearness, but noon in a day of soft veiling mists and passing gleams and shadows. The peculiar broad softness of his touch—a softness which lacks neither delicacy nor nerve—fits well with the sentiment of these favorite themes. But to keep feeling and execution of this sort above mere sentimentality and vagueness, a painter needs the great gift of style. This gift Corot had in a very high degree—the power to give his pictures a quality which every one will understand when I call it classic. No one could be more thoroughly modern, more thoroughly Gallic, than Corot; but no one in modern art has been more classic in the fundamental meaning of the word. It was not because he often painted classic subjects—how many have done this and given us a breath from English firesides, a blast from the Parisian boulevard, in pictures which have perhaps all other virtues, but are conspicuously devoid of style! It was because he felt things with Greek simplicity, joy, and freshness, and saw them in a way which meant Greek dignity, harmony, and repose, and a real yet ideal grace. If his figures are often dreams of Hellas it was simply because he saw the landscape he was painting in such a way that it could be most fittingly peopled thus. The idyllic, classic note was in the voice of the man and would have rung out in his work whatever the themes he chose. It must have been his by birth, though it was happily fostered by the course of his student years. From Bertin and Aligny he imbibed sobriety in taste and that love for harmonious composition which more than any other single element means style in painting; and his long Italian months had enforced the lesson, showing him broad reposeful tones as well as lines. Yet had he not already dreamed of nymphs and fountains in his boyhood by the window at Ville d'Avray?

VI.

If we can fix upon any one of Corot's pictures as the most famous it must be, I think, the "St. Sebastian" owned by Mr. Walters in Baltimore. Painted in 1851, it admirably represents Corot's art in that middle period which French critics have held to be his very best. His individuality had then fully developed—both his poetry in conception and his freedom in treatment; the difference from the "Forest of Fontainebleau," which he had painted only five years earlier, is immense. Yet a little of his early reserve of manner still clings about the "St. Sebastian," giving it more massiveness and grandeur than we find in pictures of a much later date. It seems to have been Corot's favorite work. He would never sell it, but in 1871 gave it to the lottery held for the benefit of the wounded defenders of France. Delacroix called it the most truly religious picture of modern times; and, indeed, to great external charm and purest poetry it adds a marvelous depth and solemnity of mood. It is the least idyllic, the most epic in sentiment, of all Corot's great works, yet instinct with a pathetic tenderness. The dying saint lies on the ground, cared for by two holy women, in a shadowy forest glen. On each side rise enormous trees, and between them, in far perspective, a little hill with horsemen silhouetted against the sky. Two baby angels float high above the saint, bearing the palms of martyrdom. The hour is twilight, and the shadows are dense beneath the trees; but there is a soft radiance still in the wonderful sky and the very breath of living nature in the atmosphere.

Not so grand, not so impressive, but still more beautiful, perhaps, is another work of this middle period, the "Orpheus Greeting the Morn," owned by Mr. Cottier in New York—another famous Corot and another that well deserves its fame. The upright shape of the large canvas (seen likewise in the "St. Sebastian") is characteristic of Corot, who loved a composition in which the dignity of vertical lines might be emphasized. In no picture is the very essence of morning more truthfully, exquisitely, portrayed: we are bathed in its air, steeped in its light; our ears are filled with the soft rustle of its wakening leaves; our souls are thrilled with its fresh and tender promise; and the infinite lovely distance draws us till we share the passionate poetic yearning of Orpheus himself. And in the execution what breadth combined with delicacy, what soft yet radiant color, what a sense of freedom, sincerity, inspiration! And what a delicious golden tone to compare with the darker yet silvery tone of the "St. Sebastian"! This, indeed, is the poetry of art—nature's poetry truthfully reported, yet

accented, explained, "completed" by a great artist's soul and sight and touch.

The "Orpheus" was painted in 1861, and in 1866 the splendid "Danse des Amours," which is also in New York, owned by Mr. Charles A. Dana—a surpassingly fine example of one of Corot's most characteristic themes. We need not ask whether this wood is of France or Italy, whether this little temple and these gracious, buoyant figures were painted from fact or fancy. It is the true ideal world—the world of actual nature, but seen in one of its most beautiful aspects, peopled by joyous figures, and with all its fair suggestions amplified and fulfilled.

The "Dante and Virgil" in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is much less complete and magnificent than these, and it shows too clearly Corot's shortcomings as a draughtsman: the tigers crouching at the poet's feet were sketched in by Barye, but his outlines were lost in the painting. Nevertheless, the work is admirable as a whole and most interesting in sentiment—more strongly dramatic than any other Corot I have seen. Seldom has Dante been shown so nearly as he must have looked when, as the Florentine children said, he went down into hell.

The "Lake Nemi," the "Landscape with Cattle," and the "Wood-gatherers," here reproduced, were all in the Morgan collection. The "Nemi" seems to be a picture which, we are told, was painted at Ville d'Avray, but afterwards recast as a memory of the nymph-haunted southland. Its sky is a marvel. The "Wood-gatherers" is one of Corot's very latest works, shown at the last Salon held before his death. The tone is brown and rather dark and the handling very summary; but it has great strength and dignity, and impressive sentiment. In default of an "Orpheus," for example, it is a good Corot for the American public to possess. The placid, sunny little river landscape, with cattle, is a good type of many of Corot's smaller works. Its sky and its distance are its chief beauties, and no distance, no sky, could be lovelier. The "View of the Coliseum" is a much earlier work. It is deeper and stronger in tone, more solid in handling, more dignified in composition—an excellent example to set beside the delicate landscape and the poetic "Orpheus" as proof that Corot's range in art was not a narrow one.

Thus, it appears, there are Corots in America of the very highest quality; and, indeed, this list of them might be greatly lengthened. Mr. Jay Gould in New York owns a "Danse des Nymphes" only less admirable than the "Danse des Amours." In the collection of Mr. Quincy Shaw at Brookline, Massachusetts, are several perfect examples, representing different epochs

from almost the very earliest. And in a hundred other American galleries hang Corots of more or less distinction. With the best, of course, there are many not so good, and others, alas, which are Corot's only in name. A superficial eye is easily deceived by imitations of Corot's slighter works, and such have been foisted on the public, abroad as well as here, in considerable numbers. But a really fine Corot has qualities beyond the reach of any plagiarist—qualities of truth on the one hand, of feeling on the other. We run no risk of seeing a fictitious "St. Sebastian" or a "Danse des Amours" which shall deceive a true lover of Corot.

VII.

To understand Corot's influence on art and artists we must recall the times when his work began.

The formalizing, pseudo-classic tendencies of the school of David had just lost their sovereignty. The "romantic" reaction was in its lusty youth under the leadership of Géricault and Delacroix. The fetters of academic tradition were loosened; freedom in thought and practice was proclaimed for every painter; the modern spirit of inquiry and inventiveness, the modern gospel of individuality, were daily winning new disciples. Oddly enough, as it now seems to us, the first fresh impulse in the field of landscape came from across the Channel: certain pictures by Constable and Bonington, exhibited in Paris, gave the first hint that landscape, too, might be painted in free and varied fashions, and made the medium for expressing simple local beauties and personal ideas. But the fact is easily explained: in France landscape painting had meant for generations nothing but a memory of Claude and Poussin, while in England the old Dutch masters—so much more simple, naïve, yet modern in their feeling—had never been lost to sight. Now the hint from England led Frenchmen back to the art of Holland, and its fructifying influence soon showed in France as it has never yet shown in England. Almost instantly a new school was born, a new development began—a school and a development which we must call the noblest and completest that modern painting counts.

Georges Michel was one of the very first to feel the new impulse. But he seems a survivor of the old Dutch school rather than a leader in the school of France—a weaker brother of Ruysdael, not his modernized descendant; a forerunner, not a fellow of Rousseau, Corot, Troyon, Millet, and Dupré. Paul Huet was another innovator, but he is better known to us by the influence he had in his time than by his actual work. Rousseau was the first of the

really complete new masters in landscape, and almost on a line with Rousseau stands Corot.

It is difficult to say just in how far Corot was formed by this influence or by that. Bonington's spirit seems very near akin to his — Mr. Henry Adams in Washington owns a little Bonington which might almost pass for a comparatively early Corot. But there can be no question as of teacher and scholar in the case. Corot can have had no more than a mere glimpse of Bonington's work, and his own was at once immeasurably wider, deeper, and more subtle. For Rousseau he had an immense admiration; but their natures were wholly unlike, and the longer they lived the further apart grew the lines on which they labored. We can say no more of Corot than that the hint of naturalism he got from England, the draught of classicism he imbibed from his first teachers and from the air of Italy, and the Dutch lesson of simplicity and sobriety, germinated and grew together in his soul while eye and hand were training themselves outdoors.

It is impossible, again, to attempt any weighing of the intrinsic merits of Corot and his great contemporaries. Odious in most connections, a process of definite comparison is nowhere so detestable as when applied to mighty artists. It is a sin against the first law of computation we were taught at school — it is an effort to reckon with unrelated quantities. It is as though we took an apple from a pile of peaches and declared the number of peaches less, or compared an apple with a fig to explain its rank among apples, or gauged the breadth of one stream by the depth of another. We may like best the peach or the fig or the apple and confidently declare our liking. But when it comes to comparisons, they should be of figs with figs, of Corots with Corots. To be an artist means to be individual; and individuality can be tested only by its own standard. A Corot is none the worse whatever Rousseau or Troyon may have painted; and it would be none the better had its creator been the only man who ever painted landscapes.

But from the historical standpoint the case is different. If we may not rightly ask of two great contemporaries which was the greater, we may very rightly ask which was the more typical of his time, the more influential upon the world of art. From this point of view Corot seems to me the most significant figure in his generation. Personal, individual, as were all his brethren; boldly, beautifully, as they all preached the gospel of freedom and freshness in art, none except Millet was quite so personal, none quite so fresh as Corot; and to an individuality as strong as Millet's he added other qualities all his own. No art of the time is so complex as Corot's, and its complexity gives it

peculiar value to those who look deeper than the surface of paint. No one departed further from that mock classicism which means academic formality, bloodless self-suppression; yet no one then alive or now alive has done so much to prove the persistent value of true classicism. David tried for the form of ancient art and missed its spirit. Corot, the great apostle of modernness and personality, caught its spirit while casting utterly away its form. A Greek of the time of Pericles might easily prefer his paintings to any others we could show him: yet how thoroughly French they are; and yet, again, how close they lie to the heart of the American of to-day.

There is still another point in Corot's supremacy. The profound and accurate study of values — the knowledge how to keep tone perfect and yet keep color complete and true — is the greatest technical achievement of modern times. Here Corot led all his rivals, and therefore he has become the leader and teacher of all younger painters. In many ways they have carried his lesson further than he went himself. To paint things truthfully in the open air means to-day tasks of a variety and difficulty which Corot never essayed, results of a vividness and splendor he never achieved. But the whole development rests on his own. He was the first great "impressionist," and the modern impressionists are but his more daring sons. Sometimes we — and perhaps they themselves — forget the fact; for there is one great point of difference between him and most of his sons in art. He was a poet on canvas, and most of them are speakers of prose. It is their fashion to rave about "realism," to despise idealism — to exalt the mere facts they chance to see above the greater fact which Corot divined and gave. But, do what they will, the best among them are more idealistic than they think; and, say what they will, the world will never agree to rank the reporter above the poet. For the great body of lovers and students of art Corot's supreme merit is that he was the most poetic soul among those who have ever painted landscapes; and his chief value as a teacher is that he showed so well what poetry in painting means. Too many have thought it meant the effort to do with color the same thing that a writer does with words, and have lost the picture in the effort to paint a poem. But with Corot the picture is the first consideration — beautiful forms, beautiful tones, beautiful expression with the brush. The poetry is an infusion merely, an intangible essence breathed from the soul of the maker. Perhaps the time will come when Corot's teaching as regards this point will be more generally heeded than it is to-day. But, of course, conscious effort cannot determine the fact. Any painter can

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learn much from Corot in the way of technical secrets; no one can learn from him how to idealize nature except a man who, like himself, chances to be born with a poet's heart; and we can do no more than hope that all new poets who may be born to paint shall be souls of Corot's sort. But we must indeed hope this; for what the world needs just now are not mournful temperaments, reading into nature the sorrow of the human race, but apostles of the joy and peace which those who seek can always find in her, valiant yet tender singers like Corot—happy singers of a glad new day.

VIII.

THE more we study Corot's art the more we love the man who stands behind it; and I have dwelt at some length on the record of his life because it completes the revelation of a strong and serious will, of perseverance, modesty, and self-reliance, of noble desires, unflinching courage, sincerity, and loving-kindness.

It is a little the fashion nowadays to think of artists as excusing themselves, on the strength of being artists, from the duties and virtues we demand of commoner clay. It is too much our way to think of them as eccentric, egotistic, nervously excitable or morbidly sensitive, at odds with a prosaic world and often at odds with themselves—pushed one way by the artistic impulse, pulled another by mere human loves and obligations. We think too often of them thus to pardon or condemn them accord-

ing as we value art or care little for it as a factor in the progress and aspiration of the world.

Corot's story is of priceless value as proving how far wrong are these ideas; and all the more because it is not an exceptional story. Men like Corot, in all the essentials of what even a pharisaical world would call good conduct, have never been rare among artists and are not rare to-day; nor men as courageous and persevering in disappointment, as simple, modest, and laborious in success. As was Corot, so, in a more or less marked degree, were almost all the great painters and sculptors of his great time. Not all of them could be so cheery and happy, but most of them were as single-minded in their devotion to art, as generous and sincere in their dealings with their fellows.

Let me make a good ending now with a few more words from Corot's lips: "Do we know how to render the sky, a tree, or water? No; we can only try to give its appearance, try to translate it by an artifice which we must always seek to perfect. For this reason, although I do not know my craft so very badly, I am always trying to go further. Sometimes some one says: 'You know your business and don't need to study more.' But none of that, I say; we always need to learn. . . . Try to conquer the qualities you do not possess, but above all obey your own instinct, your own way of seeing. This is what I call conscience and sincerity. Do not trouble yourself about anything else, and you will have a good chance of being happy and of doing well."

M. G. van Rensselaer.

GENERAL LEE AFTER THE WAR.

IT would not be easy, for one who had not been in the midst of it, to realize the enthusiasm that existed among the Southern people for General Lee at the conclusion of the war. Nothing could exceed the veneration and love, the trust and absolute loyalty, which people and soldiery alike had manifested towards him through the struggle. But it was after the war had closed that the affection of the people seemed more than ever a consecrated one. The name given to him universally in the army, "Ole Mars' Robert," is an evidence of the peculiar tenderness with which he was regarded. But after defeat came, all this feeling was intensified by the added one of sympathy. Nowhere could he move abroad without being greeted with such demonstrations of love and interest as always touched his generous and gracious heart.

Living near General Lee as I did, from

1865 till his death, in 1870, I was cognizant of many little instances and scenes which illustrate this feeling, and also serve to bring out some of the finer points of his character in a way no stately biography would condescend to do. It may be worth while to focalize some of these minute side-lights, in order to indicate the less known characteristics of that inner life which shrunk from manifesting itself to the world at large.

A brief period only had passed after the surrender at Appomattox when offers of homes began to be pressed upon him. His family was originally English, and he had many relatives among titled people in the old country, who insisted upon his coming and sharing, for a time, the ease and luxury of their homes. But he positively declined to expatriate himself. "No," he said, "I will never forsake my people in their extremity; what they endure, I will endure, and I am ready to break my

last crust with them." And he refused to leave Virginia. Nothing ever gave him greater pleasure than to witness personal, strenuous effort to overcome the disasters of the war. To see a small farmer attempting to fence his fields with green saplings was to him a sight that made his eyes brighten.

Many homes were urged upon him in his native State; but as my sister, Mrs. E. R. Cocke, of Cumberland, said when he accepted her offer of a vacant plantation adjoining her own, which was a part of her estate, "He chose among these homes one of the most unpretending." With furniture from her own house, she fitted up for him and his family a comfortable abode at "Derwent," Powhatan County; and here he gathered together, for the first time since they had left Arlington, his wife and children around him. "Never shall I forget," she said, "his unaffected gratitude, and his gracious acceptance of this simple home I and my sons had prepared for him. The plantation of Derwent was only two miles from my own, and our great country gardens readily met the wants of the new residents. As I saw the beautiful simplicity with which these trifling supplies were received, it seemed impossible for me to realize that this was the man upon whom the fate of the South had hung; that this was the man for whom thousands were ready to rush to death; that this was the man before whom the hearts of all the Southern Confederacy bowed in reverence. One day, shortly after he came to Derwent, he rode over on Traveler¹ (his famous war-horse) to a neighboring country-store, which was also the post-office. The desire of the people, black as well as white, to see the General was intense, for this was but a few weeks after the surrender. He walked quietly into the store, and was engaged with its proprietor in talk about the prospects of the crops, and such like things, when the place began to be crowded by the country people, intent upon catching a glimpse of the great commander. He seemed not to observe them at first; but turning round, and noticing the press about him, he said, in an apologetic way, 'Ah, Mr. Palmer, pardon me for keeping you talking about corn and tobacco so long; for I see I am detaining you from your many customers.' There was nothing whatever to indicate the slightest consciousness that the crowd had pressed in to see him.

"Another incident," she went on to say, "I recall of General Lee, which seems to me worth relating. My head dining-room servant, who had occupied his post for twenty-five years, and whose ancestors for more than a hundred years had been born on the plantation, had

determined to avail himself of his sudden freedom. We were all sitting at dinner—for it was before the General and his family had taken possession of Derwent—when Shepherd, the man in question, all ready for departure, entered the dining-room, to take leave of the assembled family. I well remember the kindness with which the General rose from his seat, and, shaking the old servant cordially by the hand, gave him some good advice and asked Heaven to bless him. There was no feeling of bitterness towards him because he was leaving his mistress to much distraction and care from which he might have saved her; instead of this, a benediction and a Godspeed."

When homes were being offered to him, both abroad and from one end of the late Confederacy to the other, his eldest daughter, who was visiting in our neighborhood, said one day, in the hearing of a trustee of Washington College, "Why don't they propose to my father some place in which he can work? For he never will accept the *gratuity* of a home." The remark was caught up, and conveyed to the board of trustees. This college, situated in the very heart of Virginia, was founded before the American Revolution; and after it had received a large endowment from Washington himself its name was changed from Liberty Hall to Washington College—the first institution of any kind whatever that bore the name of the great patriot. Thenceforth this college was the educator of a large number of the prominent men of Virginia. Its buildings had been injured, its professors and students scattered, and its resources crippled by the war. An offer of its presidency was made to General Lee with scarcely a hope that he would accept it; but accept it he did, without hesitation, saying, "I may thus influence my young countrymen."

I once heard it said by Professor White, the professor of Greek in our college, who had himself been a Confederate officer: "The first appearance of the General in our streets was thoroughly characteristic. As I passed up our main street one day in the summer of 1865 I was suddenly confronted by General Lee on his fine war-horse Traveler, dressed in white linen from head to foot, wholly unattended, even by his black groom. Nobody in the town knew he was coming. This was as he wished it, for it was his desire to shun every demonstration. Here was the man who for four years had never moved abroad without being attended by a military staff composed of some of the most brilliant younger men of the South, and who never appeared anywhere without being received with enthusiastic shouts from all beholders—now with only one person to greet him, and an old Confederate to hold his

¹ For portrait of General Lee on Traveler, see THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for July, 1886.

stirrup! But as every man in the town had been a soldier, it was not long before the street rang with cheers."

I well remember the first visit I paid to Mrs. Lee on the General's taking possession of the house of the college president. There were many visitors present, who all came, with a sort of exalted reverence, to pay their formal respects to the General and Mrs. Lee. When we rose to take leave, my little son, who accompanied me, could not find his cap. What was my surprise to hear Mrs. Lee interrupt her husband in his animated talk with some distinguished gentlemen present—not to ask him to summon a servant to do her errand, but to say:

"Robert, Herbert Preston has lost his cap; will you go into the back parlor and see if he has left it there?"

We were not used then to hear the leader of our armies bidden to wait on a child!

At one of the first Commencements—I think the very first—at which General Lee presided after he became president of the college, the hall was filled with an immense crowd to whom he was the central object of interest. During the progress of the speeches, a little boy four years old became separated from his parents and went wandering up one of the aisles in frightened search of them. The General noticed the child's confusion, and, gaining his eye, beckoned him to come to him on the platform, where he sat surrounded by many of the brilliant officers of the late Confederacy. The tender signal was irresistible to the child. He instantly made his way to the feet of the General, sat down there, and leaned his head against his knee, looking up in his face with the utmost trust, apparently thoroughly comforted. Thus resting, he fell asleep, with his protector's arm around him, and when the time came for the General to take his part in the prescribed ceremonies we who were looking on were touched in no little degree as we saw him carefully rise from his seat and adjust the little head softly upon the sofa so as not to waken the confiding little sleeper.

His love for children was one of his most marked traits. He possessed the royal attribute of never forgetting faces or names; and not a boy in our streets ever took off his cap to salute him as he passed by on Traveler, nor a little girl courtesied to him on the sidewalk, that he did not for a moment check his rein to give an answering salute, invariably naming them, and perhaps the pleasure of a ride on the saddle before him. We found him early one Christmas morning at our door. He had come to bring some Christmas presents to my little boys; and I discovered that he had done the same for all the children of his friends. He told me once of an amusing scene he encountered, in which chil-

dren played a part, from which he laughingly said he retreated, ignominiously defeated. A few miles out of the town he was overtaken in his ride by a thunder-storm, and sought refuge in the house of a gentleman whom he knew. Mr. W—— and his wife were absent, but a group of children who were playing marbles on the parlor carpet came forward at once and made him welcome. But the attractions of the game were too powerful for their politeness and that of the little visitors they had with them; and as the General begged them not to stop their playing, they took him at his word and went on with their game. In a little while an altercation arose.

"Now, Mary," said Tom, "I call that cheating! You did n't do that thing fairly!"

"Take that back, Tom!" broke out Charlie. "You sha'n't say my sister cheats!"

"But she did," cried Tom, with sullen persistence, "and I'll say it again!" With that Charlie rose in his wrath and collared Tom; and Mary, trying to separate the combatants, burst into tears and cried out, "O General Lee, please don't let them fight!"

"My good fellows," said the General, grasping each boy by the shoulder, "there's some better way to settle your quarrels than with your fists." But in vain he tried to separate the little wrestlers. "I argued, I remonstrated, I commanded; but they were like two young mastiffs, and never in all my military service had I to own myself so perfectly powerless. I retired beaten from the field, and let the little fellows fight it out."

His ability to recall a name, after he had once heard it, was peculiar. One of the college professors told me that in riding out with him one day they passed an old mill, at the door of which stood the dusty German miller, with the most barbarous of German names, waiting with the hope of receiving a handshake from the leader under whom his sons had served. His wish was gratified, and the old man was made proud and happy. Not long after, the same professor was passing the same mill, when at the door the miller again presented himself. By no effort of memory could the queer German name be recalled by the professor; but before he had time to speak, the General rode straight to the door, and, with a cheerful "Good-morning," named the old man at once.

He had the gentlest way possible of giving counsel and administering rebuke. I remember hearing him say, in a presence where such testimony was worth more than a dozen temperance lectures: "Men need no stimulant; it is something, I am persuaded, that they can do without. When I went into the field, at the beginning of the war, a good lady

friend of mine gave me two sealed bottles of very superb French brandy. I carried them with me through the entire campaign; and when I met my friend again, after all was over, I gave her back both her bottles of brandy, with the seals unbroken. It may have been some comfort to me to know that I had them in case of sudden emergency, but the moment never came when I needed to use them."

His skill and wisdom in managing the young men who crowded to the college after his accession as president was extraordinary. Owing to the closing of so many of the Southern schools of learning, the number of students was very large, reaching five hundred in the earlier sessions; but a case of discipline rarely occurred. He was accustomed to say to the students when they presented themselves in his office, on their entrance at college, "Now, my friends, I have a way of estimating young men which does not often fail me. I cannot note the conduct of any one, for even a brief period, without finding out what sort of a mother he had. You all honor your mothers: need I tell you that I know you will have that honor in reverent keeping?" So tender an appeal as this went straight to the heart of many a youth as no formal advice could have done.

He told me that once at Arlington, when he was on a visit home from one of the frontier posts, he went out one wintry morning, after a slight fall of snow, and strolled down one of the graveled walks. Hearing some one behind him, he turned and saw his eldest son fitting his little feet into the distinct tracks he had left in the snow, and making great strides in order to do this effectually. "I learned a lesson, then and there," he said, "which I never afterwards forgot. My good man, I said to myself, you must be careful how you walk, and where you go, for there are those following you who will set their feet where you set yours." Something similar to this has been told of another, but I had this from General Lee himself.

Few men were more skilled in the avoidance of everything that could wound the feelings of others. On the occasion of General Lee's being summoned to Washington to give testimony, an incident occurred which illustrates this characteristic. A connection of my own, who attended him as one of his complimentary staff, told me that when in Washington there were multitudes of persons—and among them many of the most distinguished in the land, North and South—seeking audience with General Lee; evening after evening was occupied with these interviews. Again and again had my friend been beset by a person who had no claim to be presented, and as often had he been waived aside on the plea that the number of gentlemen coming to be

introduced was so great as to embarrass his provisional staff. But this persistent Confederate watched his opportunity and made the best of it. Coming up to Colonel M—— when he was a little off his guard he whispered, "Take me up now; there is nobody being introduced at this moment."

"But don't you see that the General is surrounded by a group of officers and congressmen, and that it won't do to break in upon their conversations?"

But the old soldier would not be shaken off. So Colonel M—— thought the best way to end the matter would be to lead him up to the General, and thus in a moment put a stop to his pertinacity. Taking him, accordingly, by the arm, he drew him forward. The large circle opened and allowed a pathway, and the man was presented in due form and received with as much courtesy as if he had been a prince of the blood. Colonel M—— was about to lead him instantly away, when he suddenly stepped into the open space where the group had made way for him, and in a rather loud voice said:

"General, I have always thought that if I ever had the honor of meeting you face to face, and there was an opportunity allowed me, I would like to ask you a question which nobody but you can answer. I seem to have that opportunity now. This is what I want to know: *What was the reason that you failed to gain the victory at the battle of Gettysburg?*"

To have such an ill-timed question dropped like a bomb-shell in such a presence was, to say the least of it, embarrassing, and some curt rejoinder would have been natural and to the purpose; but General Lee's kind-heartedness would not permit a rude dismissal even to so unwarrantable a questioner. Advancing and gently taking him by the hand, while all the listening group stood round amazed at the man's presumption, the General quietly said:

"My dear sir, that would be a long story, and would require more time than you see I can possibly command at present; so we will have to defer the matter to another occasion."

This same friend gave me an instance of a similar encounter that concerned Mrs. Lee, whose simplicity and kindliness of heart rivaled that of her husband.

The General and his wife were at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, occupying one of the pretty cottages that had been set apart for them. The crowd of visitors was great, and everybody who had the least show for so doing was asking for introductions, for the war had not long been over.

"I encountered a good-natured but absurd man from the far South," said Colonel M——, "whose enthusiasm for the Lee family was at

fever heat. His pompous way of talking was a constant amusement to me; and when he asked that I should intrude upon the gay group that always filled the piazza of the General's cottage and introduce him, I naturally hesitated somewhat, fearing lest he should overpower them by one of his magniloquent apostrophes. He joined me one evening just as we were passing the cottage door, where a party of visitors were being entertained by the General and his wife. 'Now is your time,' he whispered; and he forthwith drew me to the steps, where, as in duty bound, I presented him. Withdrawing a little, he assumed a Hamlet-like pose, and lifting his hand with a most dramatic air, he began:

"Do I behold the honored roof that shelters the head of him before whose name the luster of Napoleon's pales into a shadow? Do I see the walls within which sits the most adored of men? Dare I tread the floor which she who is a scion of the patriotic house of the revered Washington condescends to hallow with her presence? Is this the portico that trails its vines over the noble pair—"

"I stumbled back aghast," said Colonel M——, "at my own blunder, as I listened to this ridiculous speech, which I really believed was gotten up and conned for the occasion. But I was relieved in a moment when Mrs. Lee, quietly laying down her knitting and interrupting the rhetorical effort, with a kind look upon her face replied:

"Yes, this is our cabin; will you take a seat upon the bench?"

General Lee's considerate courtesy never failed him. He used to be overpowered with letters from every part of the South, on every imaginable subject, written by the wives and mothers of his old soldiers, asking questions which it was impossible for him to answer, and seeking aid which it was impossible for him to give. Indigent women would write, begging him to find places where their boys and girls might support themselves. Crippled soldiers by scores sought for help from him; and multitudes whose only claim was that they had fought for the Confederacy entreated his counsel and petitioned for his advice in every sort of emergency.

I once said to him, "I hope you do not feel obliged to reply to all these letters."

"I certainly do," was his reply. "Think of these poor people! It is a great deal of trouble for them to write: why should I not be willing to take the trouble to answer them? And as that is all I can give most of them, I give it ungrudgingly." And yet at this time he had five hundred young men under his management, and a corps of twenty-five professors; and this in a line of work totally novel to him.

His humility was as conspicuous as anything about him. His religious character was pronounced and openly shown. But he arrogated nothing to himself as a religious man. I was present once when my husband informed him of an effort just being made to supply our county with Bibles, of which it had been stripped to meet the wants of the army during the war. The Bible Society was being reorganized, and the General was pressed to accept the post of president—"For the sake of the cause; for the sake of the testimony his name would bear; for the sake of the example it would be to his five hundred students." My husband was called out before he had finished his plea, and I was left in the library for a few moments alone with the General. I shall not easily forget the expression of profound humility on his face, as with a subdued voice he turned to me and said:

"Ah, my dear madam, I feel myself such a poor sinner in the sight of God that I cannot consent to be set up as a Christian example to any one. This is the real reason why I decline to do what the colonel urges so strongly."

He was in the act of saying grace at his own dinner-table when the fatal stroke fell which terminated his life.

It was not in General Lee's nature to entertain feelings of bitterness against any human being. As was the case with Stonewall Jackson, he never used the word "Yankee"—the term so generally applied through the South to the soldiers of the Northern army. He always spoke of them as the "Federals" or the "enemy." On the occasion of Mr. Greeley, Mr. O'Connor, and others coming to Richmond to offer bail for ex-President Davis, I heard him, with something more approaching to acrimony than I had ever been witness of, speak of some of the expressions used by Southern editors. "I condemn," he said, "such bitterness wholly. Is it any wonder the Northern journals should retort upon us as they do, when we allow ourselves to use such language as I found in some of our papers yesterday?"

As to the immediate personality of the man, we people of the South naturally enough think that, take him for all in all, physically, intellectually, socially, and morally, we never saw his equal. He was a superb specimen of manly grace and elegance. He had escaped that preciseness of manner which a whole life spent in military service is apt to give. There was about him a stately dignity, calm poise, absolute self-possession, entire absence of self-consciousness, and gracious consideration for all about him that made a combination of character not to be surpassed. His tall, erect figure, his bright color, his brilliant hazel eyes, his perfect white teeth (for he had never used tobacco), his at-

tractive smile, his chivalry of bearing, the musical sweetness of his pure voice, were attributes never to be forgotten by those who had once met him.

His domestic life was idyllic in its beautiful simplicity. His devotion to his invalid wife, who for many years was a martyr to rheumatic gout, was pathetic to see. He had her often conveyed to our various medicinal springs in Virginia, himself riding on horseback beside her carriage. I recall one instance in which he preceded her by a few days in order that he might have an apparatus prepared, under his skillful engineering, by means of which her invalid-chair was placed upon a little platform and carefully lowered into the bath, in order that the descent and ascent of steps might be avoided. His tenderness to his children, especially his daughters, was mingled with a delicate courtesy which belonged to an older day than ours—a courtesy which recalls the *preux chevalier* of knightly times. He had a pretty way of addressing his daughters, in the presence of other people, with a prefix which would seem to belong to the age of lace ruffles and side-swords.

"Where is my little Miss Mildred?" he would say on coming in from his ride or walk at dusk. "She is my light-bearer; the house is never dark if she is in it."

He was passionately fond of nature, and never wearied of riding about on Traveler among our beautiful Virginia hills and mountains, with one of his daughters invariably at his side. His delight in the early flush of the spring, in the rich glow of the summer, and in the superb coloring of our autumn landscape, was wonderfully fine and keen. "No words can express," says one of his daughters, "the intense enjoyment he would get out of a brilliant sunset."

He was fond of literature, and indulged all his life in a wide range of reading quite apart from the bearings of his profession. When at home he was always in the habit of reading aloud to his family. "My first and most intimate acquaintance with Sir Walter Scott's metrical romances," one of his daughters says, "came through papa. He read them to us when we were children, till we almost knew them by heart, and the best English classics were always within reach of his hand. One of the last winters of his life he read aloud to the family group the latest translation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*."

General Lee possessed one quality which only those who came into close intimacy with him were much aware of—he had a delicious sense of humor. Many a student was turned aside from some perilous course by a sly shaft, feathered with his keen wit, or by some humor-

ous question which conveyed a gentle reproof, of which only he for whom the reproof was intended could understand the bearings. He could be very stern when it was necessary, but somehow his sternness never embittered.

When he became president of the college he immediately had morning prayers established in the chapel; and never during his incumbency was he known to be absent from them, if he was well and at home. The only things with which he ever grew impatient were self-indulgence and failure in duty. The voice of duty was to him the voice of God. Under no circumstances was he willing to disobey it, nor could he understand how others could be. This was something he continually impressed upon his students. What is duty to God and man, and how to do that duty, were the two leading questions of his life. His persistent assiduity in giving himself up to every detail of college discipline and life was so scrupulous as sometimes to lead to the suggestion on the part of professors of a little more indulgence towards himself, but they never succeeded in getting him to relax the rigid rules by which he governed every action.

One of the last acts of his life was a filial one. Accompanied by his daughter Agnes he went to Florida to visit the grave of his father, "Light-Horse Harry Lee." This journey—his last earthly one—was a sort of sacred pilgrimage. As he returned from Florida he sought out, in North Carolina, the final resting-place of his lovely daughter Annie, who had died in that State in the early freshness of her beautiful girlhood, just at the moment when her father was winning his most brilliant successes. Agnes told me, when she came home, of her father's extreme unwillingness to be made a hero of anywhere, and of the reluctance he manifested, which it took many pleas to overcome, to show himself to the crowds assembled at every station along his route who pressed to catch a sight of him.

"Why should they care to see me," he would say, when urged to appear on the platform of the train—"why should they care to see me? I am only a poor old Confederate." This feeling he carried with him to the latest hour of his life.

One who had been a member of his staff, and who was present in the death-chamber most of the time during his last illness, told me how impressed he was with the General's unwillingness to give any expression to his thought. "Not," he said, "that he was incapable of speaking; but a supreme reticence, that was to me very noble, held him back. He seemed averse to any utterance of the sacred secrets of his soul, lest they should afterwards be spoken aloud in the ear of the world."

Margaret J. Preston.

CAN THE EMPEROR FORGET?

RUMBLE of drums in the flashing and crashing of battle,
 Rushing of horses, with foam upon nostrils and flanks;
 Clashing of bayonets, striking of swords, and the rattle
 Of wrath in the standing, of death in the fast-falling ranks.

Trample the blood in the turf till the earth is afire,
 Burning in gore: be it English or French, it is blood.
 Profligate waste of it, spendthrift contempt of it! Dire
 The flow of it, thus making crimson the Waterloo mud!

"Death to the enemy!" Children may suffer and languish;
 Wives may speak softly of one who is baring his heart.
 "Death to the enemy! Forward!" No thought of the anguish
 Of wounds, with the cannon-wheels pressing their red sides apart.

What of the Emperor? Austerlitz, Jena, Marengo?
 Can he foresee that the conquering eagle must fall,
 Beating his wings on the traitor wind? Forward the men go—
 "Viva Napoleon! Death to the enemy, all!"

Falling like rain come the bullets, and falling like flowers
 Drop the French musketry, rising no more from the plain.
 See the firm brow of Napoleon: massive it lowers.
 Shout for his victory! Never, ah, never again!

Back from the mud that is crimson, and back from the corses
 That lie by the cannon with eyes that can stare at the sun
 Without shrinking. "Awake! They are leaving you, dumb-gazing forces!"
 Aye, shout in their ears, but they move not. Their battle is done.

Done. And the Emperor? Exiled. Napoleon defeated?
 He who has conquered the world? Say that rather the sun
 Fell from his course and was chained by the earth. Fate has meted
 His portion. March back what is left of you, soldiers! 'T is done.

Far in that isle he is ceaselessly walking his prison,
 As a lion his cage, who is thinking of night-dews that wet
 His mane, and the servient sun that to dry it had risen.
 Monarch then, prisoner now. Can the lion forget?

Hark to the guns, that are greeting with long detonation
 Him who is back from the stranger; is home again—home!
 "Vive l'Empereur!" Hush! What mean you, fool? This coronation
 Is dust crowned with dust, and the sky is the Invalides' dome.

"Vive l'Empereur!" Will they cease in their idiot babble?
 Never more "Vive l'Empereur!" Men, he lies on his shield,
 Broad-browed and yellow. Those hands are so white; did they dabble
 In men's blood? And hold,—did those thin lips cry "Fire!" on the field?

Hark to the resonant guns! Remember, my brothers,
 Thundering Waterloo's cannon and bright bayonets!
 Oh, how they rattled! To him they were once as a mother's
 Lullaby. "Vive l'Empereur!" Silence. Ah, he forgets!

Louise Morgan Smith.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: A HISTORY.¹

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR — THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION — THE RESIGNATION OF CHASE.

BY JOHN G. NICOLAY AND JOHN HAY, PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.



BEFORE the close of the year 1863 the public mind became greatly preoccupied with the subject of the next presidential election. Though the general drift of opinion was altogether in favor of intrusting to Mr. Lincoln the continuation of the work which he had thus far so well conducted, this feeling was by no means unanimous. It will seem strange to future students of the events of this time that the opposition in the Republican party to Mr. Lincoln, whose name will stand in history as the liberator of the slaves, came almost entirely from the radical antislavery element. The origins of this opposition have been so fully stated in other portions of this work, that it is not worth while to set them forth at any length in this place. They were principally the action of the President in regard to the administration of affairs in Missouri; the conflict between General Frémont and the Missouri conservatives, and between General Schofield and the Missouri radicals; the retention in command of various generals, who, from the radical point of view, had "no heart in the cause"; the deliberation with which the great antislavery acts of the President were performed; and, in general, the dissatisfaction with the slow progress of the war, of eager and ardent spirits imperfectly informed as to the processes of the Government and the facts of the situation. At the end of the year 1863 and the beginning of the following year all these elements of discord were seeking a rallying-point. This it was not easy to find. Every one sufficiently acquainted with practical politics to note the drift of public opinion saw the hopelessness of contending against the popularity of the President. There was not a Republican general in the field, of sufficient prominence to be thought of, who would give the least encouragement for the use of his name against Mr. Lincoln. In neither House of Congress was there a statesman who for a moment would enter into such a contest; and in the higher circles of the Administration there was only one man so short-sighted as not to perceive the expediency of the President's

renomination and the impossibility of preventing it. Mr. Chase alone had the indiscretion to encourage the overtures of the malcontents, and the folly to imagine that he could lead them to success. Pure and disinterested as he was, and devoted with all his energies and powers to the cause of the country, he was always singularly ignorant of the current of public thought and absolutely incapable of judging men in their true relations. He was surrounded by sycophants who constantly assured him of his own strength with the people, and who convinced him at last that all manifestations to the contrary were the result of mystifications set on foot by his enemies. He regarded himself as the friend of Mr. Lincoln; to him and to others he made strong protestations of friendly feeling, which he undoubtedly thought were sincere; but he held so poor an opinion of the President's intellect and character in comparison with his own, that he could not believe the people so blind as deliberately to prefer the President to himself. In November, 1863, he wrote to his son-in-law, Governor Sprague: "If I were controlled by merely personal sentiments, I should prefer the reelection of Mr. Lincoln to that of any other man; but I doubt the expediency of reelecting anybody, and I think a man of different qualities from those the President has will be needed for the next four years." Of course, he adds, "I am not anxious to be regarded as that man; and I am quite willing to leave that question to the decision of those who agree in thinking that some such man should be chosen." To another he wrote early in December: "I have not the slightest wish to press any claims upon the consideration of friends or the public. There is certainly a purpose, however, to use my name, and I do not feel bound to object to it."² He never admitted to himself that he had any personal desire for the place, and in this letter he continued: "Were the post in which these friends desire to place me as low as it is high, I should feel bound to render in it all the service possible to our common country." Yet he always felt that he could render better service in the higher places than in the lower, and when it was once in contemplation

² Chase to Spencer, Dec. 4, 1863.¹ Copyright by J. G. Nicolay and John Hay, 1886. All rights reserved.

to offer him a seat on the Supreme Bench he distinctly intimated he would accept no place there but that of Chief-Justice. There never was a man who found it so easy to delude himself. He believed that he was indifferent to advancement and anxious only for the public good; yet in the midst of his enormous labors he found time to write interminable letters to every part of the country, all protesting his indifference to the Presidency but indicating his willingness to accept it, and painting pictures so dark of the chaotic state of affairs among his colleagues that the irresistible inference was that only he could save the country. For instance, he wrote to the editor of a religious newspaper, saying:

Had there been here an Administration in the true sense of the word — a President conferring with his Cabinet and taking their united judgments, and with their aid enforcing activity, economy, and energy in all departments of public service — we could have spoken boldly and defied the world. But our condition here has always been very different. I preside over the funnel; everybody else, and especially the Secretaries of War and the Navy, over the spigots — and keep them well open, too. Mr. Seward conducts the foreign relations with very little let or help from anybody. There is no unity and no system, except so far as it is departmental. There is progress, but it is slow and involuntary; just what is coerced by the irresistible pressure of the vast force of the people. How, under such circumstances, can anybody announce a policy which can only be made respectable by union, wisdom, and courage?¹

A few days later he wrote to another:

The Administration cannot be continued as it is. There is, in fact, no Administration, properly speaking. There are departments and there is a President. The latter leaves administration substantially to the heads of the former, deciding himself comparatively few questions. These heads act with almost absolute independence of each other.²

He could not bring himself to feel that the universal demonstrations in favor of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln were genuine. He regarded himself all the while as the serious candidate, and the opposition to him as knavish and insincere. To one of his adherents he wrote:

It is impossible to reform and investigate without stirring up slanderers and revilers, both among those whose wrong-doings are exposed and unrighteous profits taken away, and among those, too, who think they see a good chance to take advantage of clamor to the injury of a public man, who, they fear, stands too well with the people.³

To another adherent in Ohio he wrote:

I cannot help being gratified by the preference expressed for me in some quarters, for those who express it are generally men of great weight, and high character, and independent judgment. . . . They think there will be a change in the current, which, so far as it is not spontaneous, is chiefly managed by the Blairs.⁴

He said that he should be glad to have Ohio decidedly on his side, and that if Ohio should express a preference for any other person he would not allow his name to be used. This was quite an unnecessary engagement, as no candidate could possibly be nominated without the support of his own State.

Indifferent as he claimed to be in regard to his personal prospects, he yet wrote on the 6th of February⁵ promising to try to find a place for a man recommended by the editor of the "Evening Post," and complaining with some bitterness that that paper had not uttered a kind word in reference to him for some months past. There was, in fact, no limit to these overtures of the Secretary in every direction which he thought might be serviceable to him. A few days after the death of Archbishop Hughes, we find him writing to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, reporting the efforts which he is making in every quarter to have the Western prelate appointed the successor of the dead archbishop.⁶ On the 18th of January he wrote to a friend of his in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. James C. Hall, formally announcing his candidacy for the Presidency. He told him that a committee of prominent senators, representatives, and citizens had been organized to promote his election; that a sub-committee had conferred with him, and he had consented to their wishes. He then went on to say:

If I know my own heart, I desire nothing so much as the suppression of this rebellion and the establishment of union, order, and prosperity on sure and safe foundations; and I should despise myself if I felt capable of allowing any personal objects to influence me to any action which would affect, by one jot or tittle, injuriously, the accomplishment of those objects. And it is a source of real gratification to believe that those who desire my nomination desire it on public grounds alone, and will not hesitate in any matter which may concern me to act upon such grounds and on such grounds only.

He added that he desired the support of Ohio, and that if he did not receive it he would cheerfully acquiesce.

All through the winter this quasi-candidacy continued. It seemed of the utmost importance to the Secretary and his few adherents, though

¹ Chase to the Rev. J. Leavitt, Jan. 24, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 562.

² Chase to Dickson, Jan. 27, 1864. *Ibid.*, p. 564.

³ Chase to Gilbert, Jan. 30, 1864. *Ibid.*, p. 567.

⁴ Chase to Flamen Ball, Feb. 2, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 570.

⁵ Chase to Bailey. *Ibid.*, p. 571.

⁶ Chase to Purcell, Feb. 1, 1864. *Ibid.*, p. 568.

it really formed an imperceptible eddy beside the vast current in which the will of the people was sweeping forward to its purpose. Being confined exclusively to politicians, it had, of course, its principal manifestation in the city of Washington. It played its little part in the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives. An attempt was made to identify Mr. Colfax, the most popular candidate for that office, with the adherents of Mr. Chase; but upon hearing of this he at once sought an audience with the President and positively repudiated any such connection. When Congress had organized, the message of the President was received with an enthusiasm which for the moment swept out of sight every trace of opposing opinion. From that moment there was no further question in regard to the Republican nomination.

There was at one time an effort on the part of some of the leading spirits in the Union League, a secret Republican organization which had been very zealous and effective in political work throughout the Union, to commit it to some measure hostile to Mr. Lincoln. This had alarmed even so experienced and astute an observer as Thurlow Weed, who sent to Mr. Seward in the autumn of 1863 a warning that "loyal leagues, into which Odd Fellows and Know Nothings rush, are fixing to control delegate appointments for Mr. Chase."¹ Mr. Seward accepted this warning somewhat too readily, induced by his inveterate anti-masonic prejudices; these fears had no substantial foundation. Some of the leaders of the League, sympathizing strongly with the radicals of Missouri, had indeed from time to time made efforts to commit the order against the President; but such attempts failed there, as elsewhere, on account of the overwhelming tide of contrary opinion, and when the principal chapter of the order met in Washington on the 10th of December, they elected a list of officers who were almost all either friends of Mr. Lincoln or men of sufficient sagacity not to oppose him.

From the beginning Mr. Lincoln had been fully aware of Mr. Chase's candidacy and of everything that was done for its promotion. It was impossible for him to remain unconscious of it; and although he discouraged all conversation on the subject and refused to read letters relating to it, he could not entirely shut the matter out from his cognizance. He had his own opinion of the taste and judgment displayed by Mr. Chase in his criticisms of himself and of his colleagues in the Cabinet; but he took no notice of them.

I have determined [he said] to shut my eyes, so far as possible, to everything of the sort. Mr. Chase

makes a good Secretary, and I shall keep him where he is. If he becomes President, all right. I hope we may never have a worse man. I have observed with regret his plan of strengthening himself. Whenever he sees that an important matter is troubling me, if I am compelled to decide in a way to give offense to a man of some influence, he always ranges himself in opposition to me and persuades the victim that he has been hardly dealt with, and that he would have arranged it very differently. It was so with General Frémont, with General Hunter when I annulled his hasty proclamation, with General Butler when he was recalled from New Orleans, with these Missouri people when they called the other day. I am entirely indifferent as to his success or failure in these schemes so long as he does his duty at the head of the Treasury Department.²

When Rosecrans was removed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, Mr. Chase pursued the same course. His spiteful comments on that act were reported to the President, who simply laughed at the zealous friend who brought him the news. When told that such tactics might give Mr. Chase the nomination, he said he hoped the country would never do worse. He regretted, however, that the thing had begun, because although it did not annoy him, his friends thought it ought to. He went on appointing by the dozen Mr. Chase's partisans and adherents to places in the Government. He knew perfectly what he was doing, and allowed himself the luxury of a quiet smile as he signed their commissions. He heard more of such gossip than was amusing or agreeable to him. He said on one occasion, "I wish they would stop thrusting that subject of the Presidency into my face. I do not want to hear anything about it."

Of course one reason for the magnanimity with which Mr. Lincoln endured this rivalry of his able and ambitious minister of finance was his consciousness of the inequality of the match between them. Although his renomination was a matter in regard to which he refused to converse much, even with intimate friends, he was perfectly aware of the drift of things. In capacity of appreciating popular currents and in judgment of individual character Mr. Chase was as a child beside him; and he allowed the opposition to himself in his own Cabinet to continue, without question or remark, with all the more patience and forbearance because he knew how feeble it was.

The movement in favor of Mr. Chase culminated in the month of February in a secret circular signed by Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, and widely circulated through the Union. It is admitted by Mr. Chase's sincerest admirers that the weak point of his character was the incapacity shown in his judgment of men and

¹ MS.

² J. H., Diary, Oct. 16, 1863.

his choice of intimates; and in no instance was this defect more glaringly exhibited than in the selection of such a man as Senator Pomeroy to conduct his canvass for the Presidency. The two Kansas senators, Lane and Pomeroy, hated each other intensely, and as long as they were in office together wrangled persistently over the patronage of their State. The President once wrote to Pomeroy, after declining an interview with him:

I wish you and Lane would make a sincere effort to get out of the mood you are in. It does neither of you any good; it gives you the means of tormenting my life out of me, and nothing else.¹

Each thought the other got the advantage of him, each abused the President roundly behind his back; but Lane, being the more subtle and adroit politician of the two, never allowed himself to be put in an attitude of open hostility to the Administration. Pomeroy's resentment drove him at last into a mood of sullen animosity towards the President, and it was under his weak leadership that the elements of opposition to Mr. Lincoln at last came together. As the confidential circular issued by the committee of which Pomeroy was the head was the most considerable effort made within the Republican party to defeat the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, we give the document, to show upon how slender a foundation this opposition was based.

The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President Lincoln render necessary counter-action on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of the Administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion; but when it becomes evident that party and the machinery of official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people before it is too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this appeal is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions: *First*, that even were the reelection of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him. *Second*, that should he be reelected, his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty, and the dignity of the nation, suffer proportionately, while the war may continue to languish

¹ Lincoln to Pomeroy, May 12, 1864. MS.

during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne. *Third*, that the patronage of the Government through the necessities of the war has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the one-term principle absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions. *Fourth*, that we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate. His record is clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability and an administrator of the highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest available guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs. *Fifth*, that the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that its strength is at present unorganized, and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs a systematic and faithful effort to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles. For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty coöperation of all those who are in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union on the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life which shall to the fullest extent develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved. If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the chairman of the National Executive Committee for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

Of this circular, sent broadcast over the country, many copies of course fell into the hands of the President's friends, and they soon began to come to the Executive Mansion. The President, who was absolutely without curiosity in regard to attacks upon himself, refused to look at them, and they accumulated unread in the desk of his secretary. At last, however, the circular got into print, and it appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of Washington on the morning of the 22d of February. Mr. Chase at once wrote to the President to assure him that he had no knowledge of the existence of the letter before seeing it in print. He gave a brief account of the solicitations of his friends, in compliance with which he had

consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, adding, with his usual nobility of phrase:

I have never wished that my name should have a moment's thought in comparison with the common cause of enfranchisement and restoration, or be continued before the public a moment after the indication of a preference by the friends of that cause for another. I have thought this explanation due to you as well as to myself. If there is anything in my action or position which in your judgment will prejudice the public interests under my charge, I beg you to say so. I do not wish to administer the Treasury Department one day without your entire confidence. For yourself I cherish sincere respect and esteem, and, permit me to add, affection. Differences of opinion as to administrative action have not changed these sentiments, nor have they been changed by assaults upon me by persons who profess themselves the special representatives of your views and policy. You are not responsible for acts not your own; nor will you hold me responsible except for what I do or say myself. Great numbers now desire your reelection. Should their wishes be fulfilled by the suffrage of the people, I hope to carry with me into private life the sentiments I now cherish, whole and unimpaired.

The President next day acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and promised to answer it more fully when he could find time to do so. The next week he wrote at greater length:¹

I would have taken time to answer yours of the 22d sooner, only that I did not suppose any evil could result from the delay, especially as, by a note, I promptly acknowledged the receipt of yours, and promised a fuller answer. Now, on consideration I find there is really very little to say. My knowledge of Mr. Pomeroy's letter having been made public came to me only the day you wrote, but I had, in spite of myself, known of its existence several days before. I have not yet read it, and I think I shall not. I was not shocked or surprised by the appearance of the letter, because I had had knowledge of Mr. Pomeroy's committee and of secret issues which, I supposed, came from it and of secret agents who, I supposed, were sent out by it, for several weeks. I have known just as little of these things as my friends have allowed me to know. They bring the documents to me, but I do not read them; they tell me what they think fit to tell me, but I do not inquire for more. I fully concur with you that neither of us can be justly held responsible for what our respective friends may do without our instigation or countenance; and I assure you, as you have assured me, that no assault has been made upon you by my instigation or with my countenance. Whether you shall remain at the head of the Treasury Department is a question which I do not allow myself to consider from any standpoint other than my judgment of the public service, and, in that view, I do not perceive occasion for a change.²

¹ Lincoln to Chase, Feb. 29, 1864. MS.

² After this correspondence had passed, Mr. Pomeroy, who, whatever his defects of character, did not lack courage, rose in his place in the Senate (March 10), reiterated with added energy his criticisms of the

Before the President wrote this letter the candidacy of Mr. Chase had already passed completely out of sight. In fact, it never could have been said to exist except in the imagination of Mr. Chase and a narrow circle of adherents. He was by no means the choice even of the great body of the radicals who were discontented with Mr. Lincoln. So early as the 17th of December, 1863, Mr. Medill, the editor of the "Chicago Tribune," who represented the most vehement Republican sentiment of the North-west, wrote:

I presume it is true that Mr. Chase's friends are working for his nomination, but it is all lost labor; Old Abe has the inside track so completely that he will be nominated by acclamation when the convention meets. . . . The people will say to Chase: "You stick to finance and be content until after 1868"; and to Grant, "Give the rebels no rest; put them through; your reward will come in due time"; but Uncle Abe must be allowed to boss the reconstruction of the Union.

And from the opening of the year 1864 the feeling in favor of the renomination of Lincoln grew so ardent and so restless that it was almost impossible for the most discreet of the Republican leaders to hold the manifestations of the popular preference in check. An attempt was made by the Treasury officials in Indiana to prevent the State convention which met in February from declaring for Lincoln, but it was all in vain. Wherever any assembly of Republicans came together fresh from the people the only struggle was as to who should get first on the floor to demand the President's renomination. Mr. Chase's principal hope was, of course, founded upon the adhesion of his friends in Ohio; but the result there, as elsewhere, proved how blind he was to the course of politics. The governor of the State wrote to the President³ that he was mortified to hear that he had been set down as a Chase man.

The fact that Mr. Chase has been laboring, for the past year at least, with an eye single to promoting his own selfish purposes, totally regardless of the consequences to the Government, as I believe has been the case, is alone sufficient to induce me to oppose him; but aside from this, the policy inaugurated under your lead must be maintained, and it would be suicidal to change leaders in the midst of the contest.

This is only a specimen of dozens of letters which came from the leading men of the State, who had been relied upon by Mr. Chase to promote his canvass; and finally the feeling grew so strong in Ohio that although no au-

President and his eulogy of Mr. Chase, and claimed that the latter had nothing to do with the circular, but had been "drafted into the service" without his consent.

³ Tod to Lincoln, Feb. 24, 1864.

thorized convention of Republicans was to meet at that time, the Union members of the legislature took the matter in hand and gave, on the 25th of February, the *coup de grâce* to the Secretary's candidacy. They held a full caucus, and nominated Mr. Lincoln for reelection, at the demand, as they said, of the people and the soldiers of Ohio. The State of Rhode Island, which Mr. Chase had expected the personal influence of his son-in-law, Governor Sprague, to secure for him, also made haste to range itself with the other States of the North; and as more than a month before, the great State of Pennsylvania had by the unanimous expression of the Union members of its legislature declared for Lincoln, the Secretary at last concluded that the contest was hopeless, and wrote another letter to Mr. Hall, referring to his former statement that should his friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another he would acquiesce in that decision, and adding:

The recent action of the Union members of our legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore,—and I count it more a privilege than a duty,—to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity, on solid and sure foundations of union, freedom, and impartial justice; and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

In the closing line of this letter occurs the first intimation of that feeling of revolt against the Republican party which afterwards led Mr. Chase to seek the nomination of the Democrats. In numerous letters written during the spring he reiterated his absolute withdrawal from the contest, but indulged in sneers and insinuations against the President, which show how deeply he was wounded by his discomfiture.¹

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

BEFORE the snows melted, it had become evident to the most narrow and malignant of Mr. Lincoln's opponents that nothing could

prevent his renomination by the Republican convention which was to meet at Baltimore in June. There was no voice of opposition to him in any organized Republican assembly, except in Missouri, and even there the large majority of radical Republicans were willing to accept the universal verdict of their party; but there were a few earnest spirits scattered throughout the country to whom opposition to the Administration had become the habit of a lifetime. There were others not so honest, who had personal reasons for disliking the President. To these it was impossible to stand quietly by and see Mr. Lincoln made his own successor without one last effort to prevent it. The result of informal consultations among them was the publication of a number of independent calls for a mass convention of the people to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st of May, a week before the assembly of the Republican convention at Baltimore.

The two centers of this disaffection were in St. Louis and New York. In the former city it was composed of a small fraction of a faction. The large majority of those radical politicians, who had been for two years engaged in the bitter struggle with Blair and his associates, still retained their connection with the Republican party, and had no intention of breaking off their relations with the Union party of the nation. It was a small fraction of their number which issued its call to the disaffected throughout the nation. Harking back to the original cause of quarrel, they had attached themselves blindly to the personal fortunes of General Frémont; they now put themselves in communication with a small club of like-minded enthusiasts in New York called the "Central Frémont Club," and invited their radical fellow-citizens to meet them in convention at Cleveland. They made no pretense of any purpose of consultation or of independent individual action. The object stated in their call was "in order then and there to recommend the nomination of John C. Frémont for the Presidency of the United States, and to assist in organizing for his election." They denounced "the imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration in the con-

¹ In an article published in "The Galaxy," July, 1873, by Mr. J. M. Winchell, whom Mr. Schuckers in his "Life of Chase" calls the author of the Pomeroy circular (see Schuckers' "Life of Chase," p. 500), occurs this singular passage: "The movement in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, had culminated in disaster; that gentleman's chief supporters, including his senatorial son-in-law, having manifested a plentiful lack of nerve or zeal, when the critical question became public, of arraying him against his official chief, and made haste to take him at his word of declination, diplomatically spoken, in order to rouse their flagging

spirits." In a letter of the 7th of May (Chase to Riddle, Warden, p. 576) Mr. Chase said: "I am trying to keep all Presidential aspiration out of my head. I fancy that as President I could take care of the Treasury better with the help of a Secretary than I can as Secretary without the help of a President. But our Ohio folks don't want me enough, if they want me at all, to make it proper for me to allow my name to be used. I hope the time is not distant when I can honorably separate myself from political affairs altogether, leaving the new era to the new men whom God may raise up for it."

duct of the war, . . . its treachery to justice, freedom, and genuine democratic principles in its plan of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dignity of the nation have been sacrificed to conciliate the still existing and arrogant slave power and to further the ends of an unscrupulous partisan ambition"; they demanded the immediate extinction of slavery throughout the whole United States by congressional action, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and a vigorous execution of the laws confiscating the property of the rebels. This circular was stronger in its epithets than in its signatures; the names of the signers were, as a rule, unknown to fame. One column was headed by the name of the Rev. George B. Cheever, another by the apparently farcical signature of "Pantaleon Candidus." Perhaps the most important name affixed to this document was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who wrote desiring to sign her name to the call, "taking it for granted," she said, "that you use 'men' in its largest sense." She informed the committee that they had "lifted politics into the sphere of morals and religion, and made it the duty of all true men and women to unite with them in building up the New Nation." She spelled "new nation" with capital letters, and gave occasion for a malicious accusation that her letter was merely an advertisement of a radical Frémont paper of that name which was then leading a precarious existence in New York. Mr. Samuel Bowles inferred from her letter that the convention was to be composed of "the gentler sex of both genders."

Another call was issued by the People's Committee of St. Louis, though signed by individuals from several other States. These gentlemen felt themselves

impelled on their own responsibility to declare to the people that the time had come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless, and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation;

declaring that they did not recognize in the Baltimore convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention: it was to be held, they thought, too near Washington and too far from the center of the country, its mode of convocation giving no guarantee of wise or honest deliberation. This circular was signed by B. Gratz Brown of Missouri and by a number of old-time abolitionists in the East, though its principal signers were from the ranks of the most vehement German radicals of St. Louis. Still another call was drawn up and issued by Lucius Robinson, Controller of the

State of New York. The terms of this address were properly applicable to all the Administration Republicans. It called upon the

citizens of the United States who mean to uphold the Union, who believe that the rebellion can be suppressed without infringing the rights of individuals or of States, who regard the extinction of slavery as among the practical effects of the war for the Union, and favor an amendment of the Federal Constitution for the exclusion of slavery, and who demand integrity and economy in the administration of government.

The signers of this call approached the question from an entirely different point of view from that of the radical Germans of St. Louis. In their view Mr. Lincoln, instead of being a craven and a laggard, was going entirely too fast and too far. Their favorite candidate was General Grant. Mr. Wendell Phillips, the stormy petrel of all our political disturbances, found enjoyment even in this teapot tempest. He strongly approved the convention at Cleveland, and constructed beforehand a brief platform for it.

Subdue the South as rapidly as possible. The moment territory comes under our flag reconstruct States thus: confiscate and divide the lands of rebels; extend the right of suffrage broadly as possible to whites and blacks; let the Federal Constitution prohibit slavery throughout the Union, and forbid the States to make any distinction among their citizens on account of color or race.¹

He also advised the nomination "for the Presidency of a statesman and a patriot"; by which terms he intended to exclude Mr. Lincoln.

The convention might have met, deliberated, and adjourned for all the people of the United States cared about it, had it not been for the violent and enthusiastic admiration it excited in Democratic newspapers and the wide publicity they gave to its proceedings. They described it as a gathering of the utmost dignity and importance; they pretended to discern in it a distinct line of cleavage through the middle of the Republican party. For several days before it assembled they published imaginary dispatches from Cleveland representing the streets and hotels as crowded with a throng of earnest patriots determined on the destruction of the tyrant Lincoln. The papers of Cleveland tell another story. There was no sign of political upheaval in the streets or hotels of that beautiful and thriving city. Up to the very day of the meeting of the convention there was no place provided for it, and when the first stragglers began to arrive they found no preparation made to receive them. All the public halls of any consequence were

¹ Phillips to Stallo, April 21.

engaged, and the convention at last took shelter in a small room called "Chapin's Hall." Its utmost capacity was five or six hundred persons, and it was much too large for the convention; delegates and spectators together were never numerous enough to fill it. The delegates were for the most part Germans from St. Louis. They held a preliminary meeting the night before the convention opened, and passed vigorous and loyal resolutions of the usual character. To the resolution that the rebellion must be put down, some one moved to amend by adding the words, "with God's assistance," which was voted down with boisterous demonstrations. *Non tali auxilio* was the sentiment of these materialist Missourians.

The convention met at 10 o'clock in a hall only half filled. Hoping for later arrivals, they delayed organization until nearly noon. The leaders who had been expected to give character and direction to the movement did not appear. It was hoped until the last moment that Mr. Greeley would be present, though he had never given any authority for such an expectation. He said, in answer to an inquiry, that "the only convention he took any interest in was that one Grant was holding before Richmond." Mr. Gratz Brown, the real head of the movement, was also absent. Emil Pretorius and Mr. Cheever, who, from the two extremities of the country, had talked most loudly in favor of the convention, staid away. The only persons present whose names were at all known were General John Cochrane of New York; Colonel Moss, a noisy politician from Missouri; Caspar Butz of Illinois; two or three of the old-school abolitionists; and several (not the weightiest) members of the staff of General Frémont. The delegates from the German Workingmen's Union of Chicago were discredited in advance by the publication of a card from the majority of the association they pretended to represent, declaring their intention to support the nominees of the Baltimore convention. Some one moved, as usual, the appointment of a committee on credentials; but as no one had any valid credentials, it was resolved instead to appoint a committee to enroll the names of the delegates. No action was taken even upon this proposition, because the act of enrollment would have been too fatal a confession of weakness. The committee on organization reported the name of General Cochrane for president of the convention, who made a discreet and moderate speech. He was a man of too much native amiability of character to feel personal bitterness towards any one, and too adroit and experienced a politician to commit himself irrevocably against any contingency. He had, in fact, thrown an anchor to windward by visiting the President

before the convention met and assuring him of his continued friendship. A delegate from Iowa, who seemed to have taken the convention seriously, then offered a resolution that no member of it should hold, or apply for, office under the next Administration—a proposition which was incontinently smothered. While waiting for the report of the committee on the platform, speeches were made by several delegates. Mr. Plumb attacked Mr. Lincoln as a pro-slavery politician. Colonel Moss of Missouri denounced him as the principal obstacle to freedom in America. A debate now arose on the proposition of the committee on rules that in voting for President the vote should be by States according to their representation in Congress. This was in the interest of the Grant delegates and was violently opposed by the Missourians, who formed a large majority of the convention, and had come for no purpose but to nominate Frémont. In the course of this debate the somewhat dreary proceedings were enlivened by a comic incident. A middle-aged man, who gave his name as Carr, addressed the chair, saying that he had come from Illinois as a delegate under the last call and did not want to be favored "a single mite." His ideas not flowing readily, he repeated this declaration three times in a voice continually rising in shrillness with his excitement. Something in his tone stirred the risibles of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan. As soon as he could make himself heard he cried out, "These are solemn times." This statement was greeted with another laugh, and the delegate now shouted at the top of his voice, "I believe there is a God who holds the universe in his hands as you would hold an egg." This comprehensive scheme of theocracy was too much for the Missouri agnostics, and the convention broke out in a tumult of jeers and roars. The rural delegate, amazed at the reception of his confession of faith, and apparently in doubt whether he had not stumbled by accident into a lunatic asylum, paused, and asked the chairman in a tone of great seriousness whether he believed in a God. The wildest merriment now took possession of the assembly, in the midst of which the Illinois theist solemnly marched down the aisle and out of the house, shaking from his feet the dust of that unbelieving convention. As soon as the laughing died away the committee on resolutions reported a set of judicious and, on the whole, undeniable propositions, such as, the Union must and shall be preserved, the constitutional laws of the United States must be obeyed, the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise. The platform did not greatly differ from that of Baltimore, except that it spoke in favor of one

Presidential term, declared that to Congress instead of the President belonged the question of reconstruction, and advocated the confiscation of the property of the rebels and its distribution among the soldiers.

The platform was adopted after brief debate, and a letter from Mr. Wendell Phillips was read to the convention, full of the vehement unreason which distinguished all the attempts of this matchless orator to apply his mind to the practical affairs of life. He predicted the direst results from four more years of Lincoln's administration.

Unless the South is recognized [which he apparently thought not improbable under Lincoln's nerveless policy], the war will continue; the taxation needed to sustain our immense debt, doubled by that time, will grind the laboring man of the North down to the level of the pauper labor of Europe; and we shall have a government accustomed to despotic power for eight years—a fearful peril to democratic institutions.

He denounced Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction, and drew this comical parallel between him and Frémont:

The Administration, therefore, I regard as a civil and military failure, and its avowed policy ruinous to the North in every point of view. Mr. Lincoln may wish the end,—peace and freedom,—but he is wholly unwilling to use the means which can secure that end. If Mr. Lincoln is reelected I do not expect to see the Union reconstructed in my day, unless on terms more disastrous to liberty than even disunion would be. If I turn to General Frémont, I see a man whose first act was to use the freedom of the negro as his weapon; I see one whose thorough loyalty to democratic institutions, without regard to race, whose earnest and decisive character, whose clear-sighted statesmanship and rare military ability, justify my confidence that in his hands all will be done to save the state that foresight, skill, decision, and statesmanship can do.

With characteristic reliance on his own freedom from prejudice, he continued:

This is an hour of such peril to the Republic that I think men should surrender all party and personal partiality, and support any man able and willing to save the state.

This was, in fact, the attitude of mind of the vast majority of the people of the country; but all it meant in Mr. Phillips's case was that he was willing to vote for either Frémont or Butler to defeat Lincoln.

A feeble attempt was now made by the delegates from New York, who called themselves "War Democrats," to induce the convention to nominate General Grant. Mr. Colvin read a letter from Mr. Lucius Robinson of New York—afterwards governor of that State—attacking the errors and blunders "of the weak Executive and Cabinet," and claiming that the

hope of the people throughout the country rested upon General Grant as a candidate. Although Mr. Colvin supplemented the reading of this letter by promising a majority of one hundred thousand for Grant in the State of New York, the Missourians cheered only the louder for Frémont; and when a last effort was made by Mr. Demers of Albany to nominate Grant, he was promptly denounced as a Lincoln hireling. Colonel Moss, in the uniform of a general of the Missouri militia, arose and put a stop to the profitless discussion by moving in a stentorian voice the nomination of General Frémont by acclamation, which was at once done; and the assembly completed its work by placing John Cochrane on the ticket as its candidate for Vice-President. No one present seemed to have any recollection of the provision of the Constitution which forbids both of these officers being taken from the same State.

The convention met again in the evening and listened to dispirited and discouraging speeches of ratification. The committee appointed in the afternoon to give a name to the new party brought in that of the "Radical Democracy," and in this style it was formally christened. An executive committee was appointed, of men destitute of executive capacity, and the convention adjourned.

Its work met with no response from the country. On the day of its meeting the German press of Cleveland expressed its profound disappointment at the smallness and insignificance of the gathering, and with a few unimportant exceptions the newspapers of the country greeted the work of the convention with an unbroken chorus of ridicule. Its absurdities and inconsistencies were indeed too glaring for serious consideration. Its movers had denounced the Baltimore convention as being held too early for an expression of the deliberate judgment of the people, and now they had made their own nominations a week earlier; they had claimed that Baltimore was not sufficiently central in situation, and they had held their convention on the northern frontier of the country; they had claimed that the Baltimore delegates were not properly elected, and they had assumed to make nominations by delegates not elected at all; they had denounced the Baltimore convention as a close corporation and invited the people to assemble in mass, and when they came together they were so few they never dared to count themselves; they had pretended to desire a stronger candidate than Mr. Lincoln, and had selected the most conspicuous failure of the war; they clamored loudly against corruption in office, and one of the leading personages in the convention was a member of Frémont's staff who had been

dismissed the service for dishonesty in Government contracts.

The whole proceeding, though it excited some indignation among the friends of Mr. Lincoln, was regarded by the President himself only with amusement. On the morning after the convention a friend, giving him an account of it, said that, instead of the many thousands who had been expected, there were present at no time more than four hundred men. The President, struck by the number mentioned, reached for the Bible which commonly lay on his desk, and after a moment's search, read these words:

And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them: and there were with him about four hundred men.¹

It was only among the Democratic papers that the Cleveland convention met with any support or applause. They gave it solemn and unmeasured eulogies for its independence, its patriotism, its sagacity, and even its numbers. The Copperhead papers in New York urged the radicals not to give up their attitude of uncompromising hostility to Lincoln, and predicted a formidable schism in the Republican party as a consequence of their action. But the motive of this support was so evident that it deceived nobody; and it was compared by a sarcastic observer to the conduct of the Spanish urchins accompanying a condemned Jew to an *auto-da-fé*, and shouting, in the fear that he might recant and rob them of their holiday, "Stand fast, Moses." The ticket of the two New Yorkers met with a gust of ridicule which would have destroyed more robust chances than theirs. "The New York Major-General John C. and the New York Brigadier-General John C." formed a matched ticket fated to laughter.

But if no one else took them seriously, the two generals at least saw in the circumstances no occasion for smiling. General Frémont promptly accepted his nomination.² He said:

This is not an ordinary election. It is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. . . . The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the Revolution are worth maintaining. . . . To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictation without its unity of action and vigor of execution—an Administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of

personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum.

The feebleness and want of principle of the Administration, its incapacity and selfishness, were roundly denounced by General Frémont, but he repudiated the cry of the Cleveland convention for confiscating the property of rebels. In conclusion he said:

If the convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. . . . But if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated—as I believe it would be fatal to the country to indorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy—there will remain no other alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection.

He therefore accepted the nomination, and informed the committee that he had resigned his commission in the army. General Cochrane accepted in briefer and more judicious language, holding the same views as his chief on the subject of confiscation. Later in the summer some of the partisans of Frémont, seeing that there was positively no response in the country to his candidacy, wrote to him suggesting that the candidates nominated at Cleveland and Baltimore should withdraw, and leave the field entirely free for a united effort for "a new convention which should represent the patriotism of all parties." They asked him whether in case Mr. Lincoln would withdraw he would do so.³ Although the contingency referred to was more than sufficiently remote, General Frémont with unbroken dignity refused to accede to this proposition.

Having now definitely accepted the Cleveland nomination [he said], I have not the right to act independently of the truly patriotic and earnest party who conferred that honor upon me. . . . It might, beside, have only the effect still further to unsettle the public mind and defeat the object you have in view if we should disorganize before first proceeding to organize something better.⁴

But a month later⁵ he seemed to have regarded the public mind as beyond the risk of unsettling, and he then wrote to his committee, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates. He could not, however, withhold a parting demonstration against the President.

¹ This, it will be remembered, was several years in advance of the famous reference to the Cave of Adullam in the British Parliament.

² June 4, 1864.

³ August 20.

⁴ August 25.

⁵ September 21.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln [he said] I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily, and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country. There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it; but Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

With a final denunciation of the leading men whose reticence had "established for Mr. Lincoln a character among the people which leaves now no choice," General Frémont at last subsided into silence. General Cochrane on the same day withdrew his name from the Cleveland ticket, which had already passed into swift oblivion. His letter had none of the asperity which characterized that of his chief. He genially attacked the Chicago resolutions, and, while regretting the omissions of the Baltimore platform, he approved it in substance.

We stand within view [he said] of a rebellion suppressed, within hail of a country reunited and saved. War lifts the curtain and discloses the prospect. War has given to us Atlanta, and war offers to us Richmond. . . . Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none.

Two incidents which occurred in the spring of 1864 caused unusual excitement among both wings of the opposition to Mr. Lincoln. The one was the delivery of Arguelles to the Spanish authorities; the other was the seizure of two New York newspapers for publishing a forged proclamation. It was altogether natural that the pro-slavery Democrats and peace men should have objected to these acts, as one of the injured parties was a slave trader, and the others opponents of the war; but it was not the least of the absurdities of the Cleveland protestants that they also, in their anxiety to find a weapon against the President, at the very moment that they were assailing him for not overriding all law and precedent in obedience to their demand, still belabored him for these instances of energetic action in the very direction in which they demanded that he should proceed.

The case of Arguelles was a perfectly clear one; and if the surrender of a criminal is ever justified as an exercise of international comity in the absence of treaty stipulations, no objections could reasonably be made in this instance. He was a colonel in the Spanish army and lieutenant-governor of the district of Colon in Cuba. He had captured a cargo of African slaves in his official capacity, and had received

much credit for his efficiency and a considerable sum of money as his share of the prize. He went to New York immediately afterwards and purchased a Spanish newspaper which was published there; but after his departure from Cuba it was ascertained that in beginning so expensive a business in New York he did not rely exclusively upon the money he had received from the Government, but that in concert with a curate of Colon he had sold one hundred and forty-one of the recaptured Africans, had put the money in his own pocket, and had officially reported them as having died of small-pox. The Cuban Government laid these facts before the State Department at Washington, and represented that the return of this miscreant to Cuba was necessary to secure the liberation of the unfortunate victims of his cruelty and greed. It was impossible to bring the matter before the courts, as no extradition treaty existed at that period between Spain and the United States, and the American authorities could not by any legal procedure take cognizance of the crime. The President and Mr. Seward at once assumed the responsibility of acting in the only way indicated by the laws of common humanity and international courtesy. Arguelles was arrested in New York by the United States marshal, put in charge of a Spanish officer commissioned for the purpose, and by him taken to Havana. The action of the Government was furiously attacked by all the pro-slavery organs. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Johnson in the Senate demanding an explanation of the circumstances.¹ Mr. Seward answered,² basing the action of the Government upon the stipulations of the ninth article of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, by which the two countries agreed to use all the measures in their power to close the market for slaves throughout the world, and added:

Although there is a conflict of authorities concerning the expediency of exercising comity towards a foreign government by surrendering, at its request, one of its own subjects charged with the commission of crime within its territory, and although it may be conceded that there is no obligation to make such a surrender upon a demand therefor, unless it is acknowledged by treaty or by statute law, yet a nation is never bound to furnish asylum to dangerous criminals who are offenders against the human race; and it is believed that if in any case the comity could with propriety be practiced, the one which is understood to have called forth the resolution furnished a just occasion for its exercise.

The Captain-General of Cuba, on the arrival of Arguelles, sent his thanks to Mr. Seward.³

¹ "Congressional Globe," May 26, 1864.

² May 30, 1864.

³ McPherson, "History of the Rebellion," p. 355.

for the service which he had rendered to humanity by furnishing the medium through which a great number of human beings will obtain their freedom whom the desertion of the person referred to would have reduced to slavery. His presence alone in this island a very few hours has given liberty to eighty-six.

The grand jury of New York nevertheless indicted Marshal Murray for the arrest of Arguelles on the charge of kidnapping. The marshal pleaded the orders of the President as the authority for his action, and based upon this a petition that the case be transferred to the United States court; and although the judges before whom he was taken, who happened to be Democrats, denied this petition, the indictment was finally quashed, and the only result of the President's action was the denunciation which he received in the Democratic newspapers, combined with the shrill treble of the clamor from the Cleveland convention.

The momentary suppression of the two New York newspapers, of which mention has been made, was a less defensible act, and arose from an error which was, after all, sufficiently natural on the part of the Secretary of War. On the 19th of May the "Journal of Commerce" and the "World," two newspapers which had especially distinguished themselves by the violence of their opposition to the Administration, published a forged proclamation signed with the President's name calling in terms of exaggerated depression not far from desperation for four hundred thousand troops. It was a scheme devised by two young Bohemians of the press, probably with no other purpose than that of making money by stock-jobbing. In the tremulous state of the public mind which then prevailed, in the midst of the terrible slaughter of Grant's opening campaign, the country was painfully sensitive to such news, and the forged proclamation, telegraphed far and wide, accomplished for the moment the purpose for which it was doubtless intended. It excited everywhere a feeling of consternation; the price of gold rose rapidly during the morning hours, and the Stock Exchange was thrown into violent fever. The details of the mystification were managed with some skill, the paper on which the document was written being that employed by the Associated Press in delivering its news to the journals, and it was left at all the newspaper offices in New York just before the moment of going to press. If all the newspapers had printed it the guiltlessness of each would have been equally evident; but unfortunately for the victims of the trick, the only two papers which published the forgery were those whose previous conduct had rendered them liable to the suspicion of bad faith. The fiery Secretary

of War immediately issued orders for the suppression of the "World" and "Journal of Commerce," and the arrest of their editors. The editors were never incarcerated; after a short detention, they were released. The publication of the papers was resumed after two days of interruption. These prompt measures and the announcement of the imposture sent over the country by telegraph soon quieted the excitement, and the quick detection of the guilty persons reduced the incident to its true rank in the annals of vulgar misdemeanors.

But in the memories of the Democrats of New York the incident survived, and was vigorously employed during the summer months as a means of attack upon the Administration. Governor Seymour interested himself in the matter and wrote a long and vehement letter to the district attorney of New York, denouncing the action of the Government. "These things," he said in his exclamatory style, "are more hurtful to the national honor and strength than the loss of battles. The world will confound such acts with the principles of our Government, and the folly and crimes of officials will be looked upon as the natural results of the spirit of our institutions. Our State and local authorities must repel this ruinous inference." He predicted the most dreadful consequences to the city of New York if this were not done. The harbor would be sealed up, the commerce of New York paralyzed, the world would withdraw from the keeping of New York merchants its treasures and its commerce if they did not unite in this demand for the security of persons and of property. In obedience to these frantic orders Mr. Oakey Hall, the district attorney, did his best, and was energetically seconded by Judge Russell, who charged the grand jury that the officers who took possession of these newspaper establishments were "liable as for riot"; but the grand jury, who seem to have kept their heads more successfully than either the governor or the judge, resolved that it was "inexpedient to examine into the subject." The governor could not rest quiet under this contemptuous refusal of the grand jury to do his bidding. He wrote again to the district attorney, saying, "As the grand jury have refused to do their duty, the subject of the seizure of these journals should at once be brought before some proper magistrate." He promised him all the assistance he required in the prosecution of the investigations. Thus egged on by the chief executive of the State, Mr. Hall proceeded to do the work required of him. Upon warrants issued at his instance by City Judge Russell, General Dix and several officers of his staff were arrested.¹ They

¹ July 1.

submitted with perfect courtesy to the behest of the civil authorities, and appeared before Judge Russell to answer for their acts. The judge held them over on their own recognizance to await the action of another grand jury, which, it was hoped, might be more subservient to the wishes of the governor than the last; but no further action was ever taken in the matter.

During the same week which witnessed the radical fiasco at Cleveland, an attempt was made in New York to put General Grant before the country as a Presidential candidate. The committee having the matter in charge made no public avowal of their intentions; they merely called a meeting to express the gratitude of the country to the general for his signal services. They even invited the President to take part in the proceedings, an invitation which he said it was impossible for him to accept.

I approve [he wrote], nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain General Grant and the noble armies now under his direction. My previous high estimate of General Grant has been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting, while the magnitude and difficulty of the task before him do not prove less than I expected. He and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial, and I trust that at your meeting you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns, moving to his and their support.¹

With such a gracious approval of the movement, the meeting naturally fell into the hands of the Lincoln men. General Grant, neither at this time nor at any other, gave the least countenance to the efforts which were made to array him in political opposition to the President.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE.

AFTER Mr. Chase's withdrawal from his hopeless contest for the Presidency, his sentiments toward Mr. Lincoln, as exhibited in his letters and his diary, took on a tinge of bitterness which gradually increased until their friendly association in the public service became no longer possible. There was something almost comic in the sudden collapse of his candidacy; and the American people, who are quick to detect the ludicrous in any event, could not help smiling when the States of Rhode Island and Ohio ranged themselves among the first on the side of the President. This was intolerable to Mr. Chase, who, with all his great and noble qualities, was deficient in humor. His wounded self-love could find

no balm in these circumstances except in the preposterous fiction which he constructed for himself, that through "the systematic operations of the Postmaster-General and those holding office under him a preference for the reelection of Mr. Lincoln was created."² Absurd as this fancy was, he appears firmly to have believed it; and the Blairs, whom he never liked, now appeared to him in the light of powerful enemies. An incident which occurred in Congress in April increased this impression to a degree which was almost maddening to the Secretary. The quarrel between General Frank Blair and the radicals in Missouri had been transferred to Washington; and one of the Missouri members having made charges against him of corrupt operations in trade permits, he demanded an investigation, which resulted, of course, in his complete exoneration from such imputations. It was a striking instance of the bewildering power of factious hatred that such charges should ever have been brought. Any one who knew Blair, however slightly, should have known that personal dishonesty could never have offered him the least temptation. In defending himself on the floor of Congress the natural pugnacity of his disposition led him to what soldiers call an offensive return,—in fact, Frank Blair always preferred to do his fighting within the enemy's lines,—and believing the Secretary of the Treasury to be in sympathy, at least, with the assault which had been made upon his character, he attacked him with equal vigor and injustice by way of retaliation. As we have seen in another chapter, before this investigation was begun the President had promised when Blair should resign his seat in the House to restore him to the command in the Western army which he had relinquished on coming to Washington. Although he greatly disapproved of General Blair's attack upon Mr. Chase, the President did not think that he was justified on this account in breaking his word; and doubtless reasoned that sending Blair back to the army would not only enable him to do good service in the field, but would quiet an element of discord in Congress. The result, however, was most unfortunate in its effect on the feelings of Mr. Chase. He was stung to the bitterest resentment by the attack of Blair; and he held that restoring Blair to his command made the President an accomplice in his offense. From that time he took a continually darkened view both of the President's character and of his chances for reelection. "No good could come," he said, "of the probable identification of the next Administration with the Blair family." His first thought was to resign his place in the Cabinet; but on consulting his friends and finding them unani-

¹ Lincoln to F. A. Conkling, June 3, 1864.

² Chase to General Blunt, May 4, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 583.

mous against such a course, he gave it up.¹ But his letters during this month are full of ill-will to the President. To his niece he wrote: "If Congress gives me the measures I want, and Uncle Abe will stop spending so fast," he, Chase, would bring about resumption within a year. To another, he blamed the President for the slaughter at Fort Pillow.² To Governor Buckingham, who had written him a sympathetic note, he said:³ "My chief concern in the attacks made on me springs from the conviction that the influence of the men who make them must necessarily divide the friends of the Union and freedom, unless the President shall cast it off, of which I have little hope. I am willing to be myself its victim, but grieve to think our country may be also"; and adds this compliment to his correspondent at the expense of his colleagues in the Government: "How strikingly the economy and prudence shown by the narration of your excellent message contrasts with the extravagance and recklessness which mark the disbursement of national treasure." Writing to another friend, he indulges in this lumbering pleasantry: "It seems as if there were no limit to expense. . . . The spigot in Uncle Abe's barrel is made twice as big as the bung-hole. He may have been a good flatboatman and rail-splitter, but he certainly never learned the true science of cooping." This was a dark month to him; his only fortress of refuge was his self-esteem: secure in this, he lavished on every side his criticisms and his animadversions upon his associates. "Congress," he said,⁴ "is unwilling to take the decisive steps which are indispensable to the highest degree of public credit; and the Executive does not, I fear, sufficiently realize the importance of an energetic and comprehensive policy in all departments of administration." Smarting as he did under the attack of the Blairs, he pretended to treat them with contempt. "Do not trouble yourself about the Blairs," he wrote to an adherent. "Dogs will bark at the moon, but I have never heard that the moon stopped on that account." By constantly dwelling on the imaginary coalition of Lincoln with the Blairs against him, he began at last to take heart again and to think that against adversaries so weak and so wicked there might still be a chance of victory. Only a fortnight before the gathering of the Republican convention at Baltimore he began to look beyond the already certain event of that convention, and to contemplate the possibility of defeating Mr. Lincoln after he should be nominated.

It has become quite apparent now [he said] that the importunity of Mr. Lincoln's special friends for an early convention, in order to make his nomination sure, was a mistake both for him and for the country. The convention will not be regarded as a Union convention, but simply as a Blair-Lincoln convention, by a great body of citizens whose support is essential to success. Few except those already committed to Mr. Lincoln will consider themselves bound by a predetermined nomination. Very many who may ultimately vote for Mr. Lincoln will wait the course of events hoping that some popular movement for Grant, or some other successful general, will offer a better hope of saving the country. Others, and the number seems to be increasing, will not support his nomination in any event; believing that our ill-success thus far in the suppression of the rebellion is due mainly to his course of action and inaction, and that no change can be for the worse. But these are speculations merely from my standpoint.⁵

The Secretary's relations with the President and his colleagues while he was in this frame of mind were naturally subject to much friction, and this frame of mind had lasted with little variation for more than a year. It was impossible to get on with him except by constant agreement to all his demands. He chose in his letters and his diaries to represent himself as the one just and patriotic man in the Government, who was striving with desperate energy, but with little hope, to preserve the Administration from corrupt influences. It cannot be doubted that his motives were pure, his ability and industry unusual, his integrity, of course, beyond question. He held, and justly held, that, being responsible for the proper conduct of affairs in his department, he should not be compelled to make appointments contrary to his convictions of duty. He was unquestionably right in insisting that appointments should be made on public grounds, and that only men of ability and character should be chosen to fill them; but he had an exasperating habit of assuming that nobody agreed with him in this view, and that all differences of opinion in regard to persons necessarily sprung from corrupt or improper motives on the part of those who differed with him. At the slightest word of disagreement he immediately put on his full armor of noble sentiments and phrases, appealed to Heaven for the rectitude of his intentions, and threatened to resign his commission if thwarted in his purpose. When he was not opposed he made his recommendations, as his colleagues did, on grounds of political expediency as well as of personal fitness. One day, for instance, he recommended the appointment of Rheinhold Solger as Assistant Register of

¹ Chase to Jay Cooke, May 5, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 584.

² Chase to D. T. Smith, May 9, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 587.

³ May 9, 1864. Ibid.

⁴ Chase to Hamilton, May 15, 1864. Ibid., p. 590.

⁵ Chase to Brough, May 19, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 593.

the Treasury on the ground that "the German supporters of the Administration have had no considerable appointment in the department." He frequently gave in support of his nominees the recommendation of senators and representatives of the States where the appointments were to be made. But he always sturdily resented any suggestions from the President that an appointment proposed by him would have a bad effect politically. He had the faculty of making himself believe that his obstinacy in such matters arose purely from devotion to principle. He would not only weary the President with unending oral discussions, but, returning to the department, would write him letters filled with high and irrelevant morality, and at evening would enter in his diary meditations upon his own purity and the perversity of those he chose to call his enemies. It would hardly be wise for the ablest man of affairs to assume such an attitude. To justify it at all one should be infallible in his judgment of men. With the Secretary of the Treasury this was far from being the case. He was not a good judge of character; he gave his confidence freely to any one who came flattering him and criticizing the President, and after having given it, it was almost impossible to make him believe that the man who talked so judiciously could be a knave. His chosen biographer, Judge Warden, says: "He was indeed sought less by strong men and by good men than by weak men and by bad men."¹ A much better authority, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, while giving him unmeasured praise for other qualities calls him "profoundly ignorant of men," and says, "The baldest charlatan might deceive him into trusting his personal worth."²

Early in the year 1864 the Federal appointments in New York City began to be the subject of frequent conversation between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. So many complaints of irregularity and inefficiency in the conduct of affairs in the New York custom house had reached Mr. Lincoln that he began to think a change in the officers there would be of advantage to the public service. Every suggestion of this sort, however, was met by Mr. Chase with passionate opposition. Mr. Lincoln had not lost confidence in the integrity or the high character of Mr. Barney, the collector of customs; he was even willing to give him an important appointment abroad in testimony of his continued esteem; but he was not satisfied with what he heard of the conduct of his office. Several of his subordinates had been detected in improper and corrupt practices, and after being defended by Mr. Chase until defense was impossible, they had been

dismissed, and in some cases punished. In the month of February, while the conduct of the custom house was under investigation in Congress, a special agent of the Treasury Department named Joshua F. Bailey came to Washington, having been summoned as a witness to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives in charge of the matter. He called on the chairman in advance, and endeavored to smother the investigation by saying, among other things, that, whatever might be developed, the President would in no case take any action. The chairman of the committee reported this impudent statement to the President, who at once communicated the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, saying, "The public interest cannot fail to suffer in the hands of this irresponsible and unscrupulous man"; and he proposed at the same time to send Mr. Barney as minister to Portugal.³ Mr. Chase defended Bailey, and resisted with such energy the displacement of Mr. Barney that midsummer came with matters in the custom house unchanged. Mr. Chase, in his diary, gives a full account of a conversation between himself and the President⁴ in regard to this matter, in which the Secretary reiterates his assurances of confidence in the conduct of the custom house, and gives especially warm expression to his regard for Bailey, meeting the positive assertion of the chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives by saying, "I think Mr. Bailey is not the fool to have made such a suggestion." So long as he remained in office he gave this blind confidence to Bailey, who finally showed how ill he deserved it by the embezzlement of a large sum of public money, and by his flight in ruin and disgrace from the country.

In February, 1863, the Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Mark Howard as collector of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut. Mr. Chase, hearing that this rejection was made at the instance of Senator Dixon, immediately wrote a letter demanding the renomination of Howard; or, if the President should not agree with him in this, of some one not recommended by Senator Dixon. A few days later the President wrote to Mr. Chase that after much reflection and with a great deal of pain that it was adverse to his wish, he had concluded that it was not best to renominate Mr. Howard. He recognized the constitutional right of the Senate to reject his nominations without being called to account; and to take the ground in advance that he would nominate no one for the vacant place who was favored by a senator so eminent in character and ability as Mr. Dixon seemed to him pre-

¹ Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 530.

² Reid, "Ohio in the War," Vol. I., p. 18.

³ Lincoln to Chase, Feb. 12, 1864.

⁴ June 6.

posterior. The only person from Connecticut recommended for the vacancy was Mr. Goodman, in favor of whom Senator Dixon and Mr. Loomis, the Representative in the House, cordially united. The President therefore asked Mr. Chase to send him a nomination for Goodman.¹ Immediately on the receipt of this letter Mr. Chase wrote out his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury in these words:

Finding myself unable to approve the manner in which selections for appointment to important trusts in this department have been recently made, and being unwilling to remain responsible for its administration, under existing circumstances, I respectfully resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury.²

This letter, however, never reached the President, as Senator Dixon came in before it was dispatched and discussed the matter in a spirit so entirely different from that of the Secretary that no quarrel was possible with him; and after he left, Mr. Chase wrote a letter to the President, in which he said:

I do not insist on the renomination of Mr. Howard; and Mr. Dixon and Mr. Loomis, as I understand, do not claim the nomination of his successor. . . . My only object—and I think you so understand it—is to secure fit men for responsible places, without admitting the rights of senators or representatives to control appointments, for which the President, and the Secretary, as his presumed adviser, must be responsible. Unless this principle can be practically established, I feel that I cannot be useful to you or the country in my present position.³

It is possible that the Secretary may have thought that this implied threat to resign brought both the President and the senator to reason, for the matter ended at this time by their allowing him to have absolutely his own way. Mr. Dixon wrote to the President,⁴ saying that he "preferred to leave the whole matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, believing his choice would be such as to advance the interests of the country and the Administration"; and the President, who heartily detested these squabbles over office, was glad of this arrangement. There was not a shade of difference between him and Mr. Chase as to the duty of the Administration to appoint only fit men to office, but the President always preferred to effect this object without needlessly offending the men upon whom the Government depended for its support in the war.

¹ March 2, 1863. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 524.

² Ibid., pp. 524, 525.

³ March 3, 1863. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 525.

⁴ Dixon to Lincoln, March 5, 1863. MS.

⁵ Mr. Schuckers was private secretary to Mr. Chase and author of a biography of him, q. v., p. 423.

⁶ Lincoln to Chase, May 8, 1863; MS. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 527.

A few months later Mr. Lincoln was subjected to great trouble and inconvenience by the constant complaints which came to him by every mail from Puget Sound against the collector for that district, one Victor Smith, from Ohio, a friend and appointee of Mr. Chase. This Smith is described by Schuckers⁵ as

a man not very likely to become popular on the Pacific coast—or anywhere else. He believed in spirit rappings and was an avowed abolitionist; he whined a great deal about "progress"; was somewhat arrogant in manner and intolerant in speech, and speedily made himself thoroughly unpopular in his office.

No attention was paid by the Secretary to these complaints, which were from time to time referred to him by the President; but at last the clamor by letter and by deputations from across the continent became intolerable, and the President, during a somewhat protracted absence of the Secretary from Washington, ordered a change to be made in the office. In a private note to Mr. Chase, wishing to avoid giving him personal offense, he said:

My mind is made up to remove Victor Smith as collector of the customs at the Puget Sound district. Yet in doing this I do not decide that the charges against him are true. I only decide that the degree of dissatisfaction with him there is too great for him to be retained. But I believe he is your personal acquaintance and friend, and if you desire it, I will try to find some other place for him.⁶

Three days later the Secretary, having returned to Washington, answered in his usual manner, protesting once more his ardent desire to serve the country faithfully, and claiming that he had a right to be consulted in matters of appointment. He sent a blank commission for the person whom the President had concluded to appoint, but protested against the precedent, and tendered his resignation. This time again the President gave way. He drove to the Secretary's house, handed his petulant letter back to him, and begged him to think no more of the matter.⁷ Two days afterward, in a letter assenting to other recommendations for office which had come to him from the Treasury Department, he said, "Please send me over the commission for Louis C. Gunn, as you recommend, for collector of customs at Puget Sound."⁸

Any statesman possessing a sense of humor

⁷ Mr. Maunsell B. Field, in his "Memories of Many Men and Some Women," p. 303, quotes Mr. Lincoln as saying: "I went directly up to him with the resignation in my hand, and, putting my arm around his neck, said to him, 'Chase, here is a paper with which I wish to have nothing to do; take it back and be reasonable.' It was difficult to bring him to terms. I had to plead with him a long time; but I finally succeeded, and heard nothing more of that resignation."

⁸ Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 528.

would have hesitated before repeating this identical proceeding; but, as we have said, Mr. Chase was deficient in this saving sense, and he apparently saw no reason why it should not be repeated indefinitely.

Mr. John J. Cisco, the assistant treasurer at New York, who had served the Government with remarkable ability and efficiency through three administrations, resigned his commission in May, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, the 30th of June, 1864. It was a post of great importance in a financial point of view, and not insignificant in the way of political influence. Up to this time, Mr. Chase had made all the important appointments in New York from his own wing of the supporters of the Union—the men who had formerly been connected with the Democratic party, and who now belonged to what was called the radical wing of the Republican. This matter was the source of constant complaint from those who were sometimes called the Conservative Republicans of New York, or those who had in great part formerly belonged to the Whig party, and who in later years acknowledged the leadership of Mr. Seward. The President was anxious that in an appointment so important as that which was now about to be made both sections of the party in New York should, if possible, be satisfied; and especially that no nominations should be made which should be positively objectionable to Senator Morgan, who was considered to represent more especially the city of New York and its great commercial interests. To this Mr. Chase at first interposed no objection; and it was upon full and friendly consultation and conference between him and Senator Morgan that the appointment was offered successively to Mr. Denning Duer and to Mr. John A. Stewart, both of them gentlemen of the highest standing. But both declined the office tendered them; upon which Mr. Chase suddenly resolved to appoint Mr. Maunsell B. Field, who was at that time an assistant secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Field was a gentleman of excellent social position, of fine literary culture, to whom the Secretary was sincerely attached, but who was entirely destitute of such standing in either the political or the financial circles of New York as was required by so important a place. Senator Morgan at once protested vigorously against such an appointment, which only served to confirm the Secretary in his insistence upon it. Besides his objections to Mr. Field, whom he thought in no way competent to hold such a place, Mr. Morgan urged that the political result of his appointment would be extremely unfavorable to the Union party in New York. He became thoroughly alarmed, and begged the Secretary and the President successively to make their

choice among three of the most eminent citizens of New York whose names he presented; but the Secretary's mind was made up. Without further consultation with the President, he sent him the nomination for Mr. Field on the 27th of June. The next day the President replied:

I cannot, without much embarrassment, make this appointment; principally, because of Senator Morgan's very firm opposition to it. Senator Harris has not yet spoken to me on the subject, though I understand he is not averse to the appointment of Mr. Field, nor yet to any one of the three named by Senator Morgan. . . . Governor Morgan tells me he has mentioned three names to you, to wit: R. M. Blatchford, Dudley S. Gregory, and Thomas Hillhouse. It will really oblige me if you will make choice among those three, or any other man that Senators Morgan and Harris will be satisfied with, and send me a nomination for him.¹

There have been few ministers who would have refused so reasonable and considerate a request as this, but it did not for a moment shake Mr. Chase's determination to have his own way in the matter. He sent a note to the President asking for an interview, and telegraphed to Mr. Cisco,² begging him most earnestly to withdraw his resignation and give the country the benefit of his services at least one quarter longer. He was determined, in one way or another, that neither the President nor the senators of New York should have anything to say in regard to this appointment; and conscious of his own blamelessness in all the controversy, he went home and wrote in his diary: "Oh, for more faith and clearer sight! How stable is the city of God! How disordered is the city of man!" Later in the day the President wrote him:

When I received your note this forenoon suggesting a conversation—a verbal conversation—in relation to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cisco, I hesitated, because the difference does not, in the main part, lie within the range of a conversation between you and me. As the proverb goes, no man knows so well where the shoe pinches as he who wears it. I do not think Mr. Field a very proper man for the place, but I would trust your judgment and forego this were the greater difficulty out of the way. Much as I personally like Mr. Barney, it has been a great burden to me to retain him in his place when nearly all our friends in New York were directly or indirectly urging his removal. Then the appointment of Hogeboom to be general appraiser brought me to, and has ever since kept me at, the verge of open revolt. Now the appointment of Mr. Field would precipitate it, unless Senator Morgan, and those feeling as he does, could be brought to concur in it. Strained as I

¹ Lincoln to Chase, June 28, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 611.

² Schuckers, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 506.

already am at this point, I do not think that I can make this appointment in the direction of still greater strain.¹

In the evening the extremely tense situation was relieved by a telegram from Mr. Cisco complying with the request of the Secretary to remain another quarter. But it was not in the nature of Mr. Chase to accept this simple dénouement. He felt that the President had acted badly, and must be subjected to some discipline; and he naturally resorted to those measures which had hitherto proved so effective. He wrote to him:

The withdrawal of Mr. Cisco's resignation, which I inclose, relieves the present difficulty; but I cannot help feeling that my position here is not altogether agreeable to you, and it is certainly too full of embarrassment and difficulty and painful responsibility to allow in me the least desire to retain it. I think it my duty, therefore, to inclose to you my resignation. I shall regard it as a real relief if you think proper to accept it, and will most cheerfully render to my successor any aid he may find useful in entering upon his duties.²

In this letter Mr. Chase inclosed his formal resignation. The President received this note while very much occupied with other affairs. The first paper which met his eye was the telegram from Mr. Cisco withdrawing his resignation. Glad that the affair was so happily terminated, he laid the packet aside for some hours, without looking at the other papers contained in it. The next morning, wishing to write a congratulatory note to Mr. Chase upon this welcome termination of the crisis, he found, to his bitter chagrin and disappointment, that the Secretary had once more tendered his resignation. He took it to mean precisely what the Secretary had intended—that if he were to retain Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, it should not be hereafter as a subordinate; to refuse this resignation, to go once more to the Secretary and urge him to remain, would amount to an abdication of his constitutional powers. He therefore, without hesitation, sent him this letter:

Your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, sent me yesterday, is accepted. Of all I have said in commendation of your ability and fidelity I have nothing to unsay, and yet you and I have reached a point of mutual embarrassment in our official relations which it seems cannot be overcome or longer sustained consistently with the public service.³

At the same time he sent to the Senate the nomination of David Tod of Ohio as Secretary of the Treasury. Most people have chosen to consider this a singular selection. Yet

David Tod was by no means an unknown man. He had gained an honorable position at the bar; had been the Democratic candidate for governor in 1843; had served with credit as minister to Brazil; was first vice-president of the Charleston convention and became its president at Baltimore on the secession of Caleb Cushing; was one of the most prominent men in Ohio in railroad and mining enterprises; had been the most eminent and efficient of the war Democrats of the State; and as governor had shown executive capacity of high order.⁴ There were some superficial points of resemblance between Mr. Chase and Governor Tod that doubtless caught the attention of the President in choosing a successor to the former in such haste. Tod was a citizen of the same State with Chase, of which both had been governor; he had come into the Union party from the Democrats; he was a man of unusually dignified and impressive presence; but it is safe to say that no one had ever thought of him for the place now vacant. The nomination was presented to the Senate at its opening and was received with amazement. Not the least surprised of the statesmen in the Capitol was Mr. Chase himself, who was busy at the moment in one of the committee rooms of the Senate arranging some legislation which he needed for his department. There are many indications which go to show that his resignation of the evening before was intended, like those which had preceded it, as a means of discipline for the President. After sending it he wrote to Mr. Cisco expressing his thanks for the withdrawal of his resignation, and saying:

It relieves me from a very painful embarrassment. . . . I could not remain here and see your office made parcel of the machinery of party, or even feel serious apprehension that it might be.

Even on the morning of the 30th of June, Mr. Chase wrote to the President recommending a considerable increase of taxation, saying that there would be a deficit by existing laws of about eighty millions.

On the other hand, there is nothing to show, up to the instant that he was informed of the nomination of Tod, that he expected his official career to end on that day. The news for that moment created something like consternation in political circles at the capital. Mr. Washburne hurried to the White House, saying the change was disastrous; that at this time of military unsuccess, financial weakness, congressional hesitation on questions of conscription, and imminent famine in the West, it was

¹ Lincoln to Chase, June 28, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 613.

² Chase to Lincoln, June 29, 1864.

³ Lincoln to Chase, June 30, 1864. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 614.

⁴ Reid, "Ohio in the War."

ruinous. The Senate Committee on Finance, to which the nomination of Tod had been referred, came down in a body to talk with the President about it. The President gave this account of the interview: "Fessenden was frightened, Conness was angry, Sherman thought we could not have gotten on together much longer anyhow, Cowan and Van Winkle were indifferent."¹ They not only objected to any change, but specially protested against the nomination of Tod as too little known and too inexperienced for the place. The President replied that he had little personal acquaintance with Tod, that he had nominated him on account of the high opinion he had formed of him as governor of Ohio; but that the Senate had the duty and responsibility of passing upon the question of fitness, in which it must be entirely untrammelled; he could not, in justice to himself or to Tod, withdraw the nomination. The impression of the undesirability of the change rather deepened during the day. Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, an intimate friend of both the President and Mr. Chase, and the man upon whom both principally relied for the conduct of financial legislation in the House, spoke of the crisis in deep depression. He said he had been for some time of the opinion that Mr. Chase did not see his way entirely clear to raising the funds which were necessary; that his supplementary demand for money sent in at the close of the session after everything had been granted which he asked, looked like an intention to throw an anchor to windward in case he was refused. Mr. Hooper said he had waked this morning feeling a little vexed that Chase had done this, that he thought it was an attempt to throw an unfair responsibility upon Congress; but now this resignation came to relieve him of all responsibility; his successor would have an enormous work to do; the future was troubled; there remained the great practical problem, regularly recurring, to raise one hundred millions a month.

I do not clearly see [he said] how it is to be done; the talent of finance in its national aspect is something entirely different from banking. Most bankers criticize Mr. Chase, but he has a faculty of using the knowledge and experience of others to the best advantage; that has sufficed him hitherto; a point has been reached where he does not clearly see what comes next, and at this point the President allows him to step from under his load.¹

This view of the case has a color of confirmation in a passage of the diary of Mr. Chase of the 30th of June, which goes to show at least a mixed motive in his resignation. After his resignation had been accepted, Mr. Hooper

¹ J. H., Diary.

² Chase, Diary. Warden, "Life of S. P. Chase," p. 618.

had called upon him and, evidently hoping that some reconciliation was still possible, told him that, several days before, the President had spoken to him in terms of high esteem, indicating his purpose of making him Chief Justice in the event of a vacancy, a post which Mr. Chase had long before told the President was the one he most desired. Mr. Chase answered that had such expression of good-will reached him in time it might have prevented the present misunderstanding, but that now he could not change his position. "Besides," he adds, "I did not see how I could carry on the department without more means than Congress was likely to supply, and amid the embarrassment created by factious hostility within, and both factious and party hostility without the department."²

At night the President received a dispatch from Mr. Tod declining the appointment on the ground of ill-health. The President's secretary went immediately to the Capitol to communicate this information to the senators, so that no vote might be taken on the nomination. Early the next morning the President sent to the Senate the nomination of William Pitt Fessenden, senator from Maine. When he gave the nomination to his secretary, the latter informed him that Mr. Fessenden was then in the ante-room waiting to see him. He answered, "Start at once for the Senate, and then let Fessenden come in." The senator, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, began immediately to discuss the question of the vacant place in the Treasury, suggesting the name of Mr. McCulloch. The President listened to him for a moment with a smile of amusement, and then told him that he had already sent his nomination to the Senate. Fessenden leaped to his feet, exclaiming, "You must withdraw it. I cannot accept." "If you decline," said the President, "you must do it in open day, for I shall not recall the nomination." "We talked about it for some time," said the President, "and he went away less decided in his refusal."

The nomination was instantly confirmed, the executive session lasting no more than a minute. It gave immediate and widespread satisfaction. There seemed to be no difference of opinion in regard to Mr. Fessenden; the only fear was that he would not accept. His first impulse was to decline; but being besieged all day by the flattering solicitations of his friends, it was impossible for him to persist in refusing. The President was equally surprised and gratified at the enthusiastic and general approval the nomination had met with. He said:¹

It is very singular, considering that this appointment is so popular when made, that no one ever



WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN.
(AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.)

mentioned his name to me for that place. Thinking over the matter, two or three points occurred to me: first, his thorough acquaintance with the business; as chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance he knows as much of this special subject as Mr. Chase; he possesses a national reputation and the confidence of the country; he is a radical without the petulant and vicious fretfulness of many radicals. There are reasons why this appointment ought to be very agreeable to him. For some time past he has been running in rather a pocket of bad luck; the failure to renominate Mr. Hamlin makes possible a contest between him and the Vice-President, the most popular man in Maine, for the election which is now imminent. A little while ago in the Senate you know Trumbull told him his ill-temper had left him no friends, but this sudden and most gratifying manifestation of good feeling over his appointment, his instantaneous confirmation, the earnest entreaties of everybody that he should accept, cannot but be very grateful to his feelings.

Mr. Chase left a full record in his diaries and letters of the sense of injury and wrong done him by the President. He especially resented the President's reference to the "embarrassment in our official relations." "I had found a good deal of embarrassment from him," he said; "but what he had found from me I could not imagine, unless it has been caused by my unwillingness to have offices distributed as spoils or benefits. . . . He has never given me the active and earnest support I was entitled to." After Mr. Fessenden was appointed, the ex-Secretary entered in his diary his approval of the selection:

He has the confidence of the country, and many who have become inimical to me will give their

confidence to him and their support. Perhaps they will do more than they otherwise would to sustain him, in order to show how much better a Secretary he is than I was.

Before Mr. Fessenden accepted his appointment he called on Mr. Chase and conversed fully with him on the subject. Mr. Chase frankly and cordially advised him to accept, telling him that all the great work of the Department was now fairly blocked out and in progress, that the organization was all planned and in many ways complete, and all in a state which admitted of completion. His most difficult task would be to provide money. "But he would have advantages," said Mr. Chase, "which I had not. Those to whom I had given offense would have no cause of ill-will against my successor, and would very probably come to his support with zeal increased by their ill-will to me; so that my damage would be to his advantage, especially with a certain class of capitalists and bankers."

The entries in Mr. Chase's diary continue for several days in the same strain. He congratulates himself on his own integrity; he speaks with severity of the machinations of imaginary enemies. On the 2d of July he remarks the passage of the bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury control over trade in the rebel States and authority to lease abandoned property and to care for the freedmen, and adds: "How much good I expected to accomplish under this bill! Will my successor do this work? I fear not. He had not the same heart for this measure that I had." On the Fourth of July the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the snapping of crackers awoke him to the reflection that "if the Government had been willing to do justice, and had used its vast powers with equal energy and wisdom, the struggle might have been happily terminated long ago." Later in the same day Mr. Fessenden came to see him, and informed him that he had been discussing with the President the subject of appointments in the Treasury Department, and that Mr. Lincoln had requested him not to remove any friends of Governor Chase unless there should be a real necessity for it. Mr. Chase persuaded himself that if the President had spoken to him in that tone he would have withdrawn his resignation.

Why did he not? [he mused.] I can see but one reason—that I am too earnest, too antislavery, and say too radical, to make him willing to have me connected with the Administration: just as my opinion that he is not earnest enough, not antislavery enough, not radical enough, but goes naturally with those hostile to me, rather than with me, makes me willing and glad to be disconnected from it.

How far his animosity against the President had misled this able, honest, pure, and otherwise sagacious man may be seen in one single phrase. Referring to the President's refusal to sign the reconstruction bill, he put down his deliberate opinion that neither the President nor his chief advisers had abandoned the idea of possible reconstruction with slavery; and this in spite of the President's categorical statement, "While I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress," and of his declaration that such action

would be "a cruel and an astounding breach of faith." But after all these expressions of that petulant injustice which was only a foible in a noble character, the greatest financial Secretary which the country had known since Hamilton had a perfect right, in laying down the high office he had borne with such integrity and such signal success, to indulge in the meditation which we find in his diary of June 30:

So my official life closes. I have laid broad foundations. Nothing but wise legislation and especially bold yet judicious provision of taxes, with fair economy in administration, and energetic yet prudent military action, . . . seems necessary to insure complete success.

THE WATER-SEEKER.

WHO makes a road through regions rough and lone,
Who plants and rears a tree where shade is none,
Who scores the furrow in a soil untamed,
Is fit in song heroic to be named.

Nor scanter praise be his whose patient force
Gives to an arid land a water-course,
Gradual, but grateful as the jet that broke
From forth the ledge that felt the prophet's stroke.

Behold a toiler in far Idaho,
'Mid foothills where, in summer's steady glow,
The slender-shafted cottonwood looks dim,
The swarthy dust-cloud veils the horizon's rim.

As day by day his toil the stream extends,
Sometimes the grasses harsh a footfall bends—
His wife and child, the genii of the stream,
Before him rise as in a lovely dream!

Edith M. Thomas.

THE IRRIGATING DITCH.

PICTURES OF THE FAR WEST.—VII.



HE word "desert" is used, in the West, to describe alike lands in which the principle of life, if it ever existed, is totally extinct, and those other lands which are merely "thirsty."

West of the Missouri there are immense, sad provinces devoted to drought. They lie beneath skies that are pitilessly clear. The great snow-fields, the treasury of waters, are far away, and the streams which should convey the treasure are often many days' journey apart. These wild water-courses are

Nature's commissaries sent from the mountains to the relief of the plains; but they scamper like pickpockets. They make away with the stores they were charged to distribute. They hurry along, making the only sound to be heard for miles in those vacant lands which they have defrauded. Year by year, or century by century, they plow out their barren channels: gradually they sink, beyond any possibility of fulfilling their mission. Now and then one will dig for itself a grave in the desert, bury its mouth in the sand, and be known as a "lost" river.



Meantime the long-repressed soil vents itself in extravagant, contorted growths of sage-brush. Where the sage grows rank and covers the ground like a dwarfed forest the settler chooses his location. But the prospector usually comes before the settler; he takes the greater risks which go with the higher chances. He has found, or fought, his way into the mountains, whence rumors of rich strikes quickly breed the mining fever. Hard upon the news of the first "boom" comes the settler, sure of his market. He ventures into the nearest valley, taps the runaway river, makes a hole in its pocket, and a little of the wrested treasure leaks out and fertilizes his wild acres. The new crops are miracles of abundance: mining-camp markets, while they last, are the romance of farming; very soon the primitive irrigator can afford to enlarge his ditches and improve his "system." New locators crowd into the narrow valley; the ranches lock fences side by side. Small ventures in stock are cast, like bread upon the waters, far forth into the hills, which are the granaries of the arid belt.

The river and its green dependencies strike a new and shriller color-note, which quavers through the dun landscape like the note of a willow-whistle on warm spring days—clear, sweet, but languid with the oppression of the bare, unshaded fields around. It is the human note, familiar in its crudeness, but dearly wel-

come to the traveler after days of nothing but sky and sage-brush, sun and silence.

The new settlement is but an outpost of the frontier: if the mines hold out, if the railroads presently remember that it is there, its young fields need not wither nor its ditches be choked with dust. Twenty years, if it should survive, will have brought it beauty as well as comfort and security. The older ranches will show signs of prosperous tenantry in their tree-defended barns and long lines of ditches, dividing, with a still sheen, the varied greens of the springing crops. Each freshly plowed field that encroaches upon the aboriginal sage-brush is a new stitch taken in the pattern of civilization which runs, a slender, bright border, along the skirt of the desert's dusty garment.

Faces, too, will soften, and forms grow more lovely as the conditions of life improve. The men and women who took the brunt of the siege and capture of those first square miles of desert will carry in their countenances something of the record of that achievement. The second generation may seek to forget that its fathers and mothers "walked in" behind a plains' wagon; but in the third, the story will be proudly revived, with all the honors of tradition; and in the fourth generation from the sage-brush the ancestral irrigator will be no less a personage, in the eyes of his descendants, than the Pilgrim Father, the Dutch Patroon, or the Virginia Cavalier.

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AN AMERICAN AMATEUR ASTRONOMER.¹

FOR years Mr. S. W. Burnham occupied a seat alongside Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court in Chicago as stenographer, or shorthand reporter, to the court.

"What!" exclaimed the United States district attorney who practiced daily in Judge Drummond's court, "our Burnham the Chicago astronomer! Why, I have known him for these twelve years past, and knew there was a noted astronomer in the city by the name of Burnham, but never suspected our quiet,

modest friend was the man. Why, I have never heard him utter a word about astronomy."

"Very likely," replied his friend, "and if you had known him for a hundred years it might have been the same; for, except to intimate friends and men of similar tastes, he never alludes to his scientific investigations."

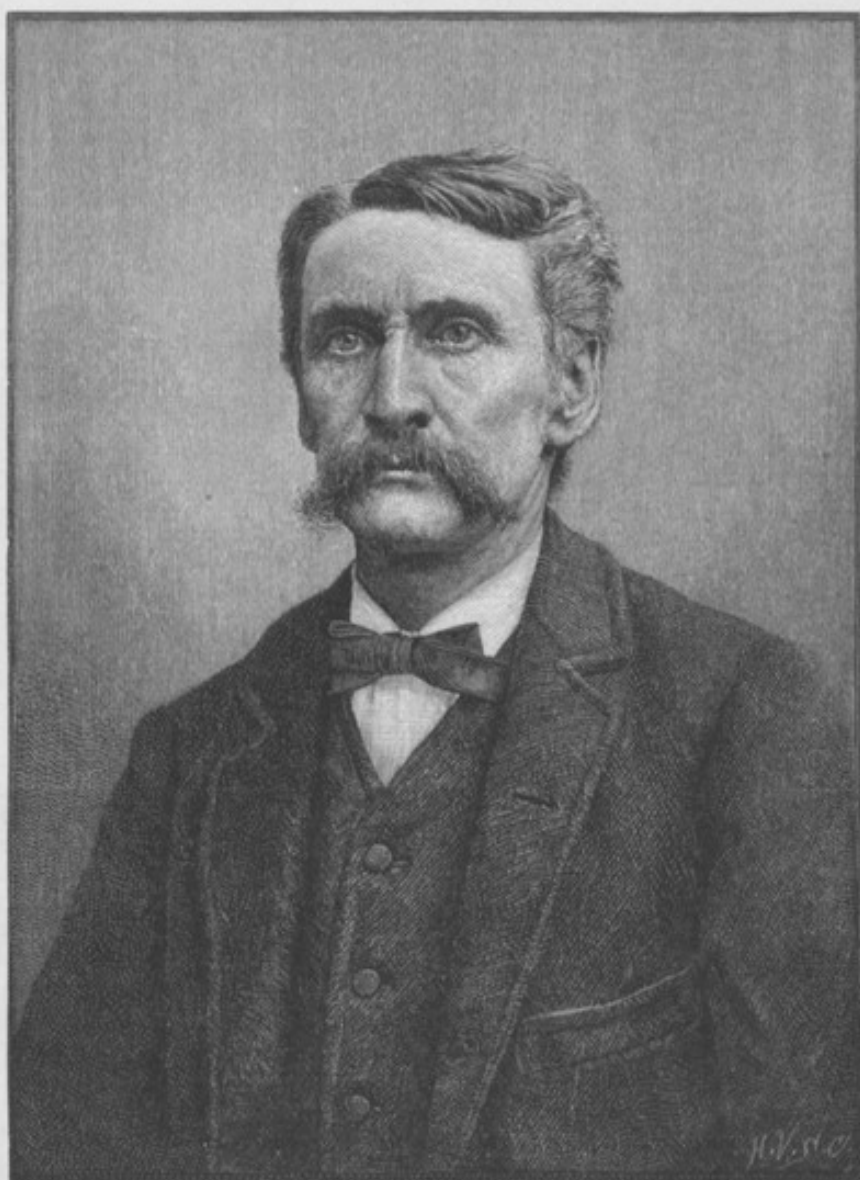
It is of this amateur astronomer, whose name is better known in St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Paris, and Rome than in the city in which he has spent the best twenty years of his life, that I now wish to write.

Sherburne Wesley Burnham was born about

¹ We make the following extract from the letter of a correspondent at Chicago: "Mr. S. W. Burnham is now chief assistant of Professor Edward S. Holden, Director of the Lick Observatory in California. For several years Mr. Burnham has been perfecting himself in the art of photography with the purpose of applying it to astronomical observations, and in this work he has been very successful. Astronomical

photography of late years has come to be regarded as one of the most interesting departments of the science, and the great equatorial of the Lick Observatory has been fitted up with every needed photographic appliance."

Mr. Burnham has therefore been keeping up his scientific studies since this article was written in 1884.—EDITOR.



SHERBURNE WESLEY BURNHAM. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY GENTILE & CO.)

the year 1840 at Thetford, Vermont, and at the Thetford Academy, then and, for aught I know to the contrary, still noted for its educational excellences, he received a good English education. As to his youthful predilections and pursuits, we only know that they were not especially in the direction of scientific subjects. Indeed, it was not until he had grown up and adopted stenography as a profession that Mr. Burnham had his attention directed to astronomy, and in a way sufficiently curious to warrant recital. During the late civil war Mr. Burnham was stationed with the army in New Orleans, holding the position of shorthand reporter at headquarters. One afternoon as he was strolling along the street his eye was attracted by the notice of a book auction. He entered as the auctioneer was

crying Burritt's "Geography of the Heavens" — the well-known work by a brother of the more famous Elihu Burritt. The subject was one in which Mr. Burnham had at that time no special interest, but he bid for the book, which was knocked down to him. On examining it he found it contained charts of the sidereal heavens. In these he soon became interested, and took advantage of the first clear night to study the heavens for himself, and to trace out the various constellations and principal stars described on Mr. Burritt's charts. Further study of the work served to deepen his interest, and he bought a small, cheap telescope. This after some time, and before leaving New Orleans, he exchanged for a better instrument, which he took with him to Chicago, somewhere about the year 1866. He also became inter-

ested in microscopy, and carried on his study of both subjects simultaneously. Up to this time he had not read much about astronomy, and it was the coming into possession of the Rev. T. W. Webb's "Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes" that determined his future line of study and caused him to devote his entire energies to astronomical investigations during his leisure hours. Meanwhile he kept on reading the best books on physical and mathematical astronomy, and mastered the general features and principles of the science.

Engaged in these quiet studies and in his shorthand reporting, nothing important occurred until Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the most famous telescope makers in the world, went to Chicago to set up the great telescope in the Dearborn Observatory in the University of Chicago, of which instrument the Chicago Astronomical Society came into possession, and in this way: At the time of the organization of that society, in 1862, the Clarks had in their possession an object glass of $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which they had made for the University of Mississippi, and which had been left on their hands in consequence of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Steps were at once taken to secure what was then the largest, as it now is the sixth or seventh largest, object glass in the world. Negotiations for its purchase were pending with other parties, but by the prompt and decisive action of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne of Chicago the glass was secured and a contract made for a complete mounting at a cost of \$18,000. This sum was raised by subscription, the subscribers thereby becoming members of the Astronomical Society. A massive tower, about ninety feet high and attached to the building of the university, was erected and the instrument put in position early in 1864. The tower alone cost \$30,000, the entire expense of which was defrayed by one Chicago citizen, the Hon. J. Young Scammon, who has been president of the Astronomical Society of that city since its organization.

The setting up of this telescope in his immediate neighborhood suggested to Mr. Burnham the advisability of getting a larger one for himself. Accordingly when the Clarks were in Chicago on their way home from making observations of the total eclipse of the sun the path of which passed through Iowa and southern Illinois in January, 1869, he sought and made their acquaintance. It was in the Dearborn Observatory that they met, and after some conversation he asked them for what they would make him a telescope with six-inch object glass as good as could be made. The reply was \$800. "Well," said Mr. Burnham, "I

think I shall order one," which he did by mail a short time later, telling them to "go ahead, but to take all the time necessary to turn out their very best work."

And so they went ahead, taking the time they needed. The result was that our amateur astronomer became the happy possessor of the new instrument, which proved to be one of the finest the Clarks had ever made. But the problem still remained of having his telescope permanently mounted. In this—he for he liked to do things as simply and cheaply as possible—he had recourse to mother wit. Procuring a large piece of timber he sunk it deep in the ground in the back yard of his little house on Vincennes Avenue, near Ellis Park, and about two blocks from the Dearborn Observatory. Around this timber he built what his friends used laughingly to call a "cheese-box," on the top of which he placed a dome that could be turned around easily at will. Most of the work he did with his own hands; and it was with this little telescope, thus rudely mounted, that the modest, quiet shorthand reporter made his first important discoveries of double stars—discoveries which a few years later attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of the leading scientific men in Europe.

All this time he went on with his regular work, was at his place in court every day, working the usual business hours. In the evening he went into his "cheese-box" and studied the heavens till daylight drove him to his bed. No wonder that when a visitor, perhaps from Europe, went in search of this sleepless, sharp-sighted astronomer to pay his respects and make a visit to his observatory he was told by the street children that Mr. Burnham was a "queer man, who lived nights in that cheese-box." His neighbors generally knew but little about him, and did not know what to make of the odd-looking structure in his back yard; and younger people associated the star-gazer with vague ideas of necromancy, fortune-telling, and magical incantations. But his observatory as yet was far from being complete. He had now an excellent telescope, equatorially mounted, but he had no micrometer, and lacked besides several other instruments necessary for the measurement of the stars he had discovered. Even if he had possessed them he did not know how to make the measurements. In this emergency he bethought him of the great Italian astronomer, Baron Dembowsky, then the most distinguished star measurer living. To the baron Mr. Burnham sent a list of a few of his latest discoveries of close double stars, with a respectful suggestion to the great man that he might like to verify and measure them. This the baron was only too glad and proud to do; and more than that, it led to an intimacy and

a charming correspondence which terminated only with the baron's death in January, 1881.

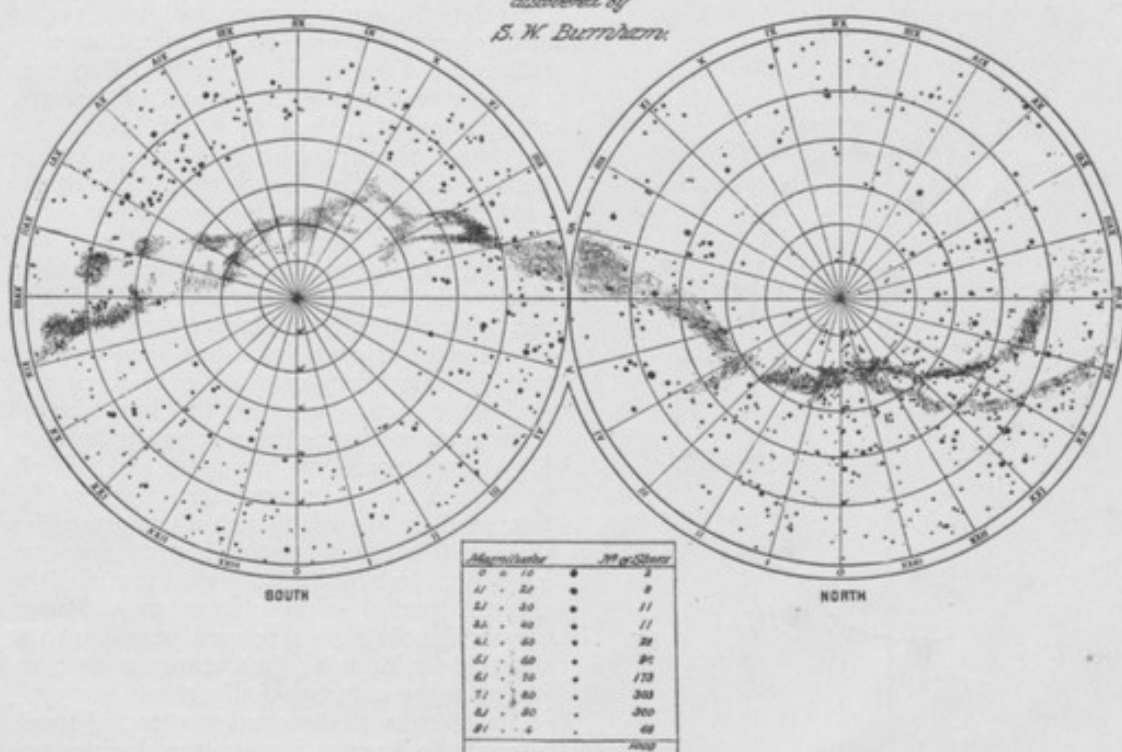
These measurements, by the way, it may be interesting to know, have since been published in Milan. About this time Mr. Webb of England, the author of the book which had so much interested Mr. Burnham, made his acquaintance and began to correspond with him frequently. The friendship had also a direct effect on Mr. Burnham's career, for Mr. Webb

astronomers in less than two years, and all of them discovered by means of a six-inch telescope in a back yard in Chicago. It caused a veritable sensation among European astronomers, for during the previous twenty years, all the observers in the world had not made such a contribution of new doubles to this department of astronomy.

Here, at the risk of boring some readers who may be proficient in astronomy, it may be as

Map showing the distribution of the double stars

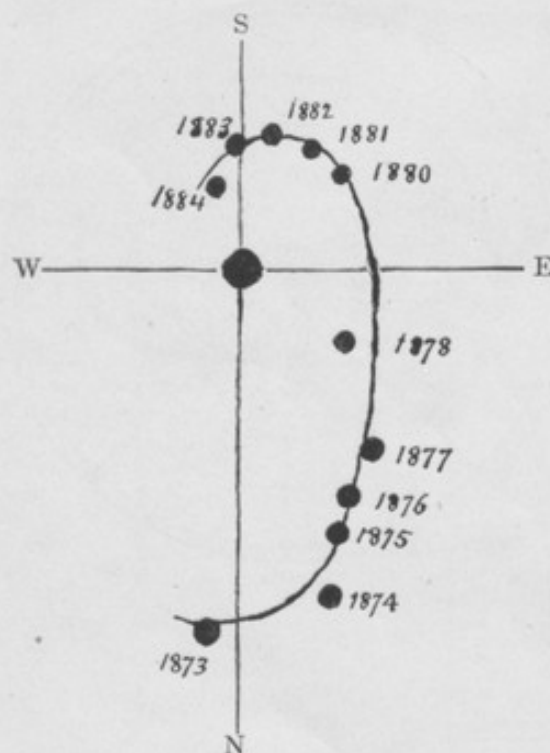
discovered by
S. W. Burnham.



was so much impressed with his friend's discoveries and attainments that in 1874 he nominated him as Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and secured his election. Mr. Burnham's reputation went on increasing rapidly in every country except his own, where the subject of double stars had never attracted much attention. Early in 1873 he sent his first catalogue, of eighty-one new double stars discovered by himself and subsequently measured by Baron Dembowski, to England for publication, and it was printed in the "Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society," in March, 1873. A second list, of 25 more new doubles, appeared in the same publication in May, 1873; a third, of 76, in December, 1873; a fourth, of 74, in June, 1874; and a fifth, of 71, in November, 1874. Here were three hundred new double stars, all of them close and difficult, brought to the notice of European

well to explain what is meant by a "double" star. All the stars we see in the heavens with the naked eye appear to be single — one sharp point of light. Some of them, however, are double, and when seen through a good telescope this sharp point of light turns into two sharp points, sometimes into three, and in a few instances into four. The last is called a quadruple star. One instance of a wide quadruple star any of my readers can see for himself, if he have a chance to look through a good telescope; but if he have only a good opera-glass, he can see it as a double. It is the star called Epsilon Lyrae; that is, the fifth star in size in the constellation Lyra. In the summer this constellation is very nearly overhead about 9 o'clock in the evening. It may be known by its great star Vega, the largest and brightest star in that part of the heavens. Two smaller stars near Vega make with it an equilateral

triangle. The northern of the two smaller stars is Epsilon Lyrae, a quadruple star. Mr. Burnham and a few other sharp-sighted people can see with the naked eyes that it is a double star, which with the help of an opera-glass almost anybody can do. Through a good telescope each of these doubles becomes itself a double, making four stars in the group—a beautiful sight to look upon. Astronomers, however, take little interest in such a star as this, because it is what they call a "wide double," and is so easily seen. What they are interested in are "close doubles," which are generally found to



OBSERVED POSITIONS OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE DOUBLE STAR δ DELPHINI, PERIOD 26 YEARS.

have physical relations; that is, the smaller star revolves round the larger one as the planets go round the sun in our solar system. The closer the doubles the more likely they are to be physically related. The distance between the two pairs in Epsilon Lyrae is 3 minutes 27 seconds of arc, or 207 seconds, whereas in the 1000 new doubles discovered by Mr. Burnham 743 of them are, on an average, only $1\frac{5}{100}$ seconds apart, or 131 times as close as in Epsilon Lyrae, while many do not exceed one-fifth of that distance. Such close doubles as some of these not one person in a thousand would be likely to see, even if he looked through the best and largest telescope.

One of the most interesting double stars is Sirius, or the Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens. During the winter months one

may see Sirius in the southern sky, south and east of the beautiful constellation Orion, which everybody knows. In the course of some observations of this star the illustrious Bessel, one of the greatest astronomers of the century, suspected the existence of a satellite, the mass of which, acting on the central star, produced certain variations in its movements that had long excited the curiosity of observers. Of this satellite nothing was known, and Bessel's suggestion provoked search for it. Other astronomers studied on the same problem, and one of them, M. Peters, calculated for the orbit of the unknown companion a period of fifty years. Several European astronomers looked for it and could not find it. Such was the state of things until the 31st of January, 1862, when Mr. Alvan G. Clark, one of the makers of the unfinished Chicago telescope then at Cambridge, set it up rudely in the yard of his factory, and turning it upon Sirius discovered the companion which Bessel had foretold and whose position M. Peters had so nicely calculated. Although very difficult to see, being almost in the blaze of the bright star, this satellite or companion has been watched and measured very carefully ever since, and during the twenty-two years that have elapsed it has made a circuit of nearly one hundred and fifty degrees round the large star, and is likely to make a complete revolution in about the time predicted by the French astronomer. For making this discovery the French Academy gave Mr. Clark the Lalande gold medal. The shortest period of revolution now known among double stars is eleven years, and the star is Delta Equulei, the distance of its companion being only two-tenths of one second.

Mr. Burnham's discoveries attracted much attention in Europe because the double stars he discovered were the closest and most difficult known to astronomers, and many of them have since been found to be in rapid motion like the companion of Sirius. To them it seemed amazing that such difficult doubles could have been discovered by a self-instructed amateur using so small an instrument as one of six inches aperture.

The result was that by this time Mr. Burnham's name was well known abroad, and he himself was in correspondence with many of the leading astronomers of Europe. Two years later M. Angot, one of the French astronomers sent to the islands of the Pacific Ocean to observe the transit of Venus, returned through the United States, under instructions from his government to visit and report on the appliances and work of American observatories. One of the places which he visited was Chicago, and the person in whom he was most interested was our amateur astronomer on Vin-

cennes Avenue. In Mr. Burnham's little observatory M. Angot was greatly interested, and said he had never seen one where such important results had been accomplished with such simple and inexpensive appliances. He found no sidereal clock, no transit instrument—nothing, in short, but a six-inch telescope mounted equatorially on a stout piece of timber sunk in the ground. The telescope was even without the usual clockwork to keep its motion in correspondence with the rotation of the earth. For this, of course, Mr. Burnham had a substitute, and a very ingenious one too, as M. Angot's description of it will show. It was simply a long, vertical tube filled with sand, with an orifice at the bottom through which the sand could escape, after the manner of an old-fashioned hour-glass. A lead plunger following the descent of the sand through the tube gave the proper motion to the telescope, and held it as firmly on a star as could be done by clockwork. He describes also Mr. Burnham's ingenious mode of construction and reading off his circles, by which much saving of time is secured. The discoveries and work done with this little telescope tested at the time the sight of the best observers in Europe and the resources of much larger and better equipped instruments. Otto Struve, the distinguished Russian astronomer, in a letter addressed to Mr. Burnham in 1876 said he had devoted forty years of his life to the zealous observation and study of double stars. "But when," he went on to say, "I think of what you have done in so short a time, I am almost ashamed of my own labors." How great these labors of Struve were may be judged from Mr. Burnham's own words, as given in his "Double Star Observations," in the "Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," Vol. XLIV.: "Omit the observations [meaning measures, not discoveries] of Dembowski and Otto Struve and our knowledge of nine-tenths of the double stars would not be materially advanced in the last thirty years." This was written in 1879, and Mr. Burnham's own measures and discoveries since would render the insertion of his own name necessary to preserve at the present time the truth of the statement.

As soon as Mr. Burnham was allowed access to the great 18½ inch telescope of the Dearborn Observatory, he applied himself to the measurement of double stars, and became as noted an expert in this difficult work as Baron Dembowski or Otto Struve, as his publications in the "Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society" sufficiently attest. He never having had instruction from any practical astronomer, his methods of work were original and showed great ingenuity and inventive genius. The form of the micrometer in

general use not suiting him, he invented one which has been almost universally adopted, and which the Clarks now attach to all their best telescopes.

In 1877 M. Flammarion of Paris, France, sent to Mr. Burnham a mass of printed proofs and a letter, stating that he had completed and had put in type his "Catalogue of Double Stars which had shown Orbital or other Motion." "But," he continued, "before I publish it I beg to submit the proofs to you for correction and revision—you, whom the scientific world now places at the head of this department of sidereal astronomy." The proofs were corrected and a large number of new measures and new systems in motion were added, which called forth enthusiastic acknowledgments and compliments from the great French astronomer. These facts are mentioned to show in what estimation this man, of whom his own countrymen now know so little, was held by the greatest of European astronomers so far back as 1877. Not only this, but besides his election as Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England he has been made a member of the German Astronomical Society and has received from Yale University the honorary degree of M. A. When a dispute in astronomy involving acuteness of vision has arisen in Europe, which could be determined only by a series of the closest and most delicate observations, Mr. R. A. Proctor has repeatedly called in Mr. Burnham as umpire, and his modest statement has always settled the question.

At the date of which we are writing, 1876 and 1877, Mr. Burnham had been for four years a regular contributor to "Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society" of London, "Astronomische Nachrichten" of Germany, and other European journals, and had published nine catalogues, embracing nearly five hundred of his own new double stars. When at this time it was suggested to give him the use of the great telescope in the Dearborn Observatory—absolutely unused till then—the president of the Chicago Astronomical Society asked, "Who is Mr. Burnham?" On September 20, 1876, however, he was appointed acting director of the observatory, which honorary position he held until April 11, 1877, when, through local personal jealousies into which we need not enter, this order was rescinded, the doors of the observatory were closed upon him, the locks even were changed, and he returned to his back yard and his "cheese-box." It was too late, however, to consign such a man to obscurity. His name had begun to be known in this country, and a war-cry was sounded in the leading daily papers of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and

Chicago; the "American Journal of Science," at New Haven, took up the matter, and in a short time the directors of the observatory were very glad to stop these indignant protests and restore to Mr. Burnham the use of the great equatorial. Since then, happy in the cordial and active coöperation of the present genial director, Professor George W. Hough, he has gone steadily on with his observations, until his friends can say he has discovered more double stars,—over one thousand,—and measured them, than any other man, living or dead. To Volume XLIV. of the "Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society" he contributed 167 quarto pages of double-star observations, taken during 1877-78, and comprising his tenth catalogue, of 251 new double stars, with measures, and micrometrical measures of 500 double stars. In Volume XLVII. of the same great work (1882-83) will be found 160 more pages of similar observations made by him, comprising his thirteenth catalogue, of 151 new double stars, with measures, and micrometrical measures of 707 double stars. But his great work is yet to be published—a complete catalogue of all the double stars ever discovered, with their right ascension and declination, the names of the several discoverers, and all the measures taken by them. This all-important work and tabulated record of all that is known of double stars the United States Government, through the Naval Observatory at Washington, undertook to publish some years ago; but in the press of its regular publications gave up the task after printing some fifty or sixty pages. It is a matter for satisfaction, however, to learn that in all probability the Smithsonian Institution at Washington will complete the work, in which case Mr. Burnham will bring his catalogue down to the date of publication.

This immense catalogue in manuscript, which the author has made for his own use, has greatly contributed to his own success in this department of astronomy. It is the only work of the kind ever made, and double-star observers all over the world send to Mr. Burnham to have their observations verified and to ascertain whether the stars are new. The research and literary labor spent upon it have been simply enormous. His astronomical library of some two thousand volumes contains nearly every star catalogue which has been printed, and the works of every observer in this specialty, some of them in manuscript. Though not in the possession of large means, he buys every book he needs to make his catalogue complete. The rapidity and facility with which he does his literary work are as marked as that with which he uses the telescope.

In 1879 the trustees of the Lick Observatory in California selected Mount Hamilton, situ-

ated about seventy-five miles south-east of San Francisco, as the site of the observatory, and wrote to Professor Simon Newcomb of the Naval Observatory in Washington requesting him to make a series of observations on Mount Hamilton for the purpose of testing the atmospheric and other conditions of the locality for an observatory. Professor Newcomb replied that the most competent person in the country for making this examination was Mr. Burnham of Chicago, and recommended him for that duty. Mr. Burnham accepted the appointment and took his six-inch telescope, made by the Clarks, with him to California, and resided on Mount Hamilton for six weeks and made the observations needed. His full and interesting report on the subject was printed by the trustees in 1880. In October, 1881, with Professor Holden, he went out to Mount Hamilton again, by request of the trustees, to observe the transit of Mercury. On both of these occasions he discovered a large number of double stars, chiefly in the southern sky, which at northern observatories are too low to be well seen.

In connection with the observation of double stars it may be remarked that the extreme acuteness of vision which enables one to prosecute such research with the highest success is a very rare gift; and the discovery of close doubles is its severest test. To measure a star—that is, to ascertain by means of the micrometer the distance and position angle of the companion with reference to the principal star—is one thing, and to find new and close doubles is a very different thing. Baron Dembowski, the most noted measurer of double stars, who received for this work the highest gold medal from the Royal Astronomical Society of London in 1879, had no success as a discoverer, and confessed his inability to find new doubles. When, however, a new double had been found by another observer, and the distance and position angle of the companion approximately estimated, he could readily find and accurately measure it. When Mr. Asaph Hall, in 1877, had found the two satellites of Mars and described their positions, it was not difficult for any astronomer who had access to a large Clark telescope to find them and see all that Mr. Hall had seen. The whole difficulty was in seeing them for the first time. Besides the ability to see a difficult object, there is required an intelligence and an experimental knowledge of the subject, which are as rare as the visual faculty itself. Some of the lower orders of animals have more acute vision than human beings; but they do not know all they see, or understand relations to other facts. They have plenty of sight, but are lacking *insight*. Mr. Burnham's extraordinary powers in both these respects have made him the most

successful discoverer of close double stars who ever lived.

The five great names in this department of astronomy are the two Herschels, Sir William and Sir John (father and son), the two Struves, Wilhelm and Otto (father and son again), and S. W. Burnham. In science a double star always retains the name of its discoverer and his catalogue number; and, for brevity, a Greek letter is used to express his name, or, in the case of the younger Herschel and the younger Struve, two Greek letters. The Greek letter Beta is the designation of Burnham. In a star list, "B 999" means Burnham's double star, numbered 999 in his catalogue; " Σ 318," Wilhelm Struve's star, number 318; and "O Σ 413," Otto Struve's star, number 413. Each star is described in the catalogues of their discoverers by right ascension, declination, magnitude, position angle, and distance, so that no astronomer in the future can lay claim to it. Mr. Burnham knows his thousand stars by name,—that is, by number,—and can speak of the peculiarities of each without referring to his catalogue.

The known doubles are regularly and carefully observed by many astronomers, and their measures, each with a recorded date, will after a time show whether the supposed companion has physical relations with the principal star. If there be no change in the position angle or distance, they are strangers to each other. If there be a change, the rate of orbital motion may be estimated when enough measures are collected. It is possible that two or more stars very distant from each other may fall in nearly the same line of sight, and have the appearance of a double or a triple star. In case, however, of very close doubles, the chance of such a coincidence—one in many thousands—is so remote that there is almost a certainty that such doubles have physical relations and belong to the same system. Measures extending over a series of years will determine the fact.

Perhaps our readers may wish to know some-

thing of the personal characteristics of our amateur astronomer, and would inquire whether such incessant day and night work affects unfavorably his health and social habits. Does it make him a recluse? Is he a martyr to science? Has he time for social intercourse, and a taste for any of the recreations and amusements which interest other persons? In reply it may be said briefly that few persons have such uniformly good and robust health as he; few love better the social intercourse of their friends, or are more sportive and entertaining in their conversation. Few play so many games, or play them so rapidly and so well as he. He carries with him no indications of a recluse or a martyr. Why should he?—for his scientific pursuits come within the scope of his amusements. With strangers he has but little conversation, and rather avoids making new acquaintances. He never speaks of astronomy except the subject be introduced by others, and he never poses as a scientific man. Hence persons who have known him intimately for years have never suspected that he was anything more than a bright, agreeable companion, and a good shorthand reporter. He loves nature; and nothing delights him more than to tramp and camp for weeks in the woods of Michigan, around Lake Superior, or among the Rocky Mountains, with a few genial friends, his trusty rifle,—for he is a noted rifle-shot,—and his photographic outfit. In the matter of instantaneous photography he has few rivals, and with his portable camera he has traveled through Europe shooting pictures from steamboats and railroad trains. A competitive prize was offered in England for the best instantaneous photograph. In a spirit of fun he sent some pictures, and a first prize was awarded him. The subject was a cat in the act of springing upon a bird. In late years he has studied photography in its application to astronomy. Few men have a more interesting family, a happier temperament, or get more enjoyment from life than our Amateur Astronomer.

John Fraser.

[SINCE writing the above, Professor Fraser has died. The article has been revised for the press by a friend of the author, who coöperated with him in the preparation of the original paper.—EDITOR.]



MEMORANDA ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The Canal at Island No. 10.

A REPLY FROM GENERAL SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

To the EDITOR OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

SIR: THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for February, 1889, contains a letter from Colonel George A. Williams, United States Army, speaking quite dogmatically of the origin of the canal above New Madrid which led to the capture of Island No. 10, and rather contemptuously of the honor of suggesting the canal. Colonel Williams alleges the "correct history" to be that the canal was suggested by a saw-mill refugee named Morrison, who was taken from a raft.

I regret that I was not afforded a hearing upon this subject before Colonel Williams's letter appeared.

Its publication forces me to say that I never saw nor heard of the raft refugee Morrison, mentioned by Colonel Williams, and that the suggestion for a canal which I made to General Pope was original with me. I did not receive the idea, directly or indirectly, wholly or partly, from Colonel Williams, saw-mill Morrison, or from any one else.

As part of the history of the canal incident, I beg space for the following extract from a letter written by me to B. J. Lossing, Esq., on the 7th of June, 1863:

The following record of a conversation of Mr. Solomon Sturgis of Chicago, who contributed very liberally to the equipment of the Sturgis rifles, I find in one of my letters dated March 31, 1862. It may not be uninteresting in this connection. It was said to be characteristic. He said, addressing General Pope: "General Pope, who suggested that plan? Tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; do not rob any man of the credit due him." General Pope replied with a smile, "General Hamilton suggested it, sir." Turning to me, he said, "General Hamilton, was it honestly your own conception? Did no one hint it to you — no private, no corporal, no sergeant, no one?" On my replying, "No one, sir," he said: "Sir, give me both your hands. I honor you for it; and, General Pope," said he, "you deserve high honor for adopting so wise a suggestion."

That is the record as I made it at the time, and it is true.

Schuyler Hamilton,

Late Maj.-Gen'l Vol., U. S. Army.

New York City, March 31, 1889.

[Colonel Williams died at Newburg, N. Y., April 2, 1889.—EDITOR.]

An Early Suggestion to Arm Negroes for the Confederacy.¹

AS THERE has been a variety of opinion in relation to the status of negro slaves under the late Confederate States Government during the civil war, I transmit for your consideration, from an official letter-book, a copy of my official letter to Hon. C. W. Harper, chairman of a sub-committee of the Mississippi legislature, then in session at Jackson, Miss., expressing in brief my views as to the employment of slaves in the construction of the military defenses of the State. It is per-

¹ See also the correspondence on this topic between General R. E. Lee and the Hon. Andrew Hunter printed in THE CENTURY for August, 1888. The present article was written before that correspondence appeared.—EDITOR.

haps expedient to note that in the construction of the defenses at Port Hudson, which I had established during the month of August, soon after the battle of Baton Rouge, I found it necessary to impress slave laborers for the prosecution of the work; and to repair the defenses at Vicksburg, and in some measure extend them, I found it necessary to impress several hundred negro slaves.

It was then a critical period with owners of slaves along the Mississippi River border, particularly above Vicksburg, where they were constantly menaced by predatory gunboats carrying off slaves, cotton, and supplies, without effective resistance. Under these circumstances, in my preliminary orders it was necessary to restrict, or limit, the field for impressment to the Mississippi border, to which little or no opposition was manifested by planters, especially as this public service was supposed to give some degree of protection to their individual interests.

In connection with the practical operation of this policy the legislative committee requested explicit official information as to my views on this subject, a summary of which I embodied in a letter as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT MISS. & EAST LOUISIANA,
JACKSON, Dec. 16, 1862.

To Hon. C. W. Harper.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th inst., requesting information as to the number of slaves who might be advantageously used in connection with our military defenses in this State, will say that my own views on the subject go very much beyond what is thought to be politic by most gentlemen, but will in response confine myself within such limits of seeming propriety as may commend the subject to the good common sense of those who are to be affected by it.

At this time, and until they shall be completed, one thousand negro men can and ought to be employed constantly on each of the works at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Columbus, and two thousand more could be used in the supply and transportation departments; perhaps a thousand more — part women — could be employed for hospital purposes.

Our railroads are in great need of repairs; a thousand negro laborers should be put upon them immediately and continuously employed. The construction and repairs of rolling stock, too, need much attention, and half the negro carpenters and blacksmiths in the State might be well employed upon it, and in the erection of buildings needed for many purposes.

In this way, and by the employment of other servants as teamsters, laborers, cooks, nurses, watchmen, etc., with our armies in the field, the fighting strength of these armies might certainly be increased one-tenth, and although laborers in the field of the husbandman are as necessary as soldiers in the army, to enable them to prosecute the war waged against us, I yet believe that ten thousand negroes might be spared from the former service in this State, without danger of too great reduction in agricultural supplies, and made almost if not quite as useful in the army and other public service as an equal number of white men. As a system, I think it would be well to introduce into the service, as cooks, one negro for every ten soldiers. These servants, when the troops were absent from camp, could be made available as watchmen for camp and police duty, thus relieving so many soldiers for service in the field.

Negroes thus employed should be organized in detachments and placed under the direction and control of per-

sons of well-known character, experienced in their management, and whose management and care should conform as nearly as might be to that of a prudent owner of slaves upon his own plantation. Without this, and unless much attention was given to the proper care and treatment of the slaves, great dissatisfaction would necessarily ensue amongst the owners, who, as a class, are always supposed to take great interest in everything pertaining to the comfort and welfare of their servants.

The slaves, for the purposes mentioned, should, of course, be drawn according to some fixed rule from the entire body of slave owners in the State, and not taken from some small neighborhood or county locality. As the war in which we are now engaged was brought about, in a measure, for the protection of rights connected with slave property, I take for granted that those who own slaves are not only quite willing to render every personal service which the country may require, but will gladly show to those who own no slaves, and who so patriotically swell the ranks of our armies, the greatest willingness to relieve them in every possible way from hardships incident to the service in which they are engaged by the substitution of slave labor when it can be done. This will be but their reasonable duty.

These last remarks, though not called for by your special inquiries, are nevertheless given as reflections not entirely irrelevant. In truth, sir, did it not seem to excuse to some extent the avowed purpose of the Federal Government to use the negro against us, if in their power, a small percentage of our male slaves should be made to act with their masters in the field against the common enemy of both. I am quite sure that such an exhibition of confidence on our part would have a salutary effect in preventing the alienation and demoralization of that class of our people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S.

Within a brief period the legislature of the State of Mississippi authorized Governor Pettus to hold ten thousand slaves subject to the requisition of the President of the Confederate States, to be employed upon the military defenses of the State of Mississippi. During this period I was commanding the Department of Mississippi, as the successor of Major-General Earl Van Dorn, who had marched with an army, then recently organized, to attack the Federal enemy at Corinth.

In the meantime, and in anticipation of summary action of the legislature of Mississippi, I had occasion to send dispatches to Richmond by a distinguished volunteer aide-de-camp, to whom I confided my views in relation to the employment of slaves for manual labor in connection with our military defenses, and with the view of the gradual enrollment of selected slaves for bearing arms for service with armies in the field.

It was contemplated that exemplary conduct by the slave, and faithful service in the field, would entitle him to a well-defined and liberal personal reward.

On his return, my aide-de-camp informed me that no member of the Confederate cabinet appeared to give the subject favorable consideration.

Thus our earliest effort systematically to utilize and enroll negro slaves in the Confederate armies for service in the field proved abortive.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Daniel Ruggles.

Strength of the Confederate Army at Gettysburg.

THE Army of Northern Virginia by its return of May 31, 1863, numbered present for duty, officers and men:

General Lee and staff	17
Infantry	59,467
Cavalry	10,292
Artillery, 206 pieces	4,702
	74,478

Alexander's and Garnett's battalions of artillery are not included in this return. Alexander's battalion had twenty-six guns, Garnett's fifteen. Estimating them at the same number of men per gun as in the battalions reporting gives 935 to add to the total, making the line-of-battle strength of the army, 31st May, 75,413, with 247 pieces of artillery.

Early in June the army was reënforced by the infantry brigade of General J. J. Pettigrew from the Department of Richmond, with 3685 officers and men for duty, and the brigade of General Joseph R. Davis, from the Department of North Carolina, with 2577 for duty. The strength of these brigades is taken from the return of the Department of Richmond and of North Carolina for May 31, 1863. Corse's brigade of Pickett's division and one of Pettigrew's regiments, about 2200 in all, were left at Hanover Junction. Three of General Early's regiments, numbering, according to an article by that officer in Vol. V. of the Southern Historical Society papers, 919 for duty, were detached at Winchester to guard prisoners and garrison that place. The 25th Virginia of Johnson's division, and the 31st Virginia of Early's division, which had been on detached service since April 20, rejoined their commands near Winchester with 700 men for duty, and at the same place the 2d Maryland battalion was added to Johnson's division. Major Goldsborough, in his history of the "Maryland Line," says it took 500 men into action at Gettysburg. The Confederate infantry that crossed the Potomac, assuming that the gain by recruits, conscripts, and return of convalescent, furloughed, and detached men was offset by the small loss at Winchester and by sickness and desertion, was 64,000.

The cavalry was reënforced at Winchester by the 1st Maryland battalion, 300 strong, and by the brigade of General A. G. Jenkins, 1800 for duty. General Imboden, with a force which, in an article in "The Galaxy" for April, 1871, he states as "about 2100 effective mounted men and a six-gun battery," joined the army at Chambersburg. The commands of Mosby and Gilmore were also attached to the cavalry.

Two batteries of six guns each were added to the artillery: one, the Baltimore Light Artillery, at Winchester; one came with Imboden.

The Confederate army in the Gettysburg campaign had for duty in round numbers at least

Infantry	64,000
Cavalry	14,500
Artillery, 259 pieces	5,900
	84,400

and on the field of Gettysburg eighty thousand men.

The loss of the army is incompletely given in the report of its Medical Director, printed in the Appendix to the Comte de Paris's history of the battle as 20,448. In Pettigrew's brigade, and probably in other brigades of Hill's corps, the losses for the first day only are given. The reports of the corps commanders, which can be found in Vols. II. and X. of the Southern Historical Society papers, give the casualties as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Longstreet's corps	933	4,453	2,273	
Ewell's "	930	4,076	1,350	
A. P. Hill's "	849	4,289	3,844	
	2,712	12,818	7,467	22,997

The loss of the cavalry is nowhere accurately given. From Beverly Ford to Upperville inclusive it was 995.

At Gettysburg four brigades report losses aggregating 240. There was not a day from July 1 to July 20 when some portion of the cavalry was not engaged. Three thousand is not an overestimate of its loss in the campaign.

The total loss of Lee's army in June and July, 1863, was not less than 26,000.

CINCINNATI, O.

E. C. Davies.

"Stonewall Jackson's Intentions at Harper's Ferry."

IN an article which appeared in your magazine in June, 1886, written by General John G. Walker, late of the Confederate army, entitled "Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg," the statement is made by the author that he received a signal order from General Stonewall Jackson not to open fire on Harper's Ferry unless forced to do so, as he (Jackson) designed to summon the Federal commander to surrender, and, should he refuse, to give him time to remove non-combatants and then carry the place by assault. This statement, I am told, has been questioned by General Bradley T. Johnson and Colonel H. Kyd Douglas, and the object of this note is to confirm General Walker's statement.¹ I was at the time assistant adjutant-general of the division commanded by General Walker, and was present on Loudoun Heights when the order in question was received; and I recollect that in consequence of its receipt the fire of our guns, which had

been in position from an early hour in the morning, was withheld until the afternoon, and was not then opened until the Federal batteries on Bolivar Heights opened on the infantry force of General Walker, under the command of Colonel (now Senator) Ransom.

My three years' daily intercourse with General Jackson at the Virginia Military Institute makes me confident that, in giving his signal orders, he would neither consult with his subordinates near him nor inform them what orders he had given or would give under the circumstances; therefore it is not surprising that the orders sent to General Walker were not known. The knowledge of the contradiction of General Walker's statement has just reached me. Hence the tardiness of my confirmation of its substantial accuracy.

William A. Smith.

"A Question of Command at Franklin."

WE have received from General D. S. Stanley a letter in reply to General Cox's statement in *THE CENTURY* for February, 1889 (page 630). In this letter General Stanley denies that he retired from the field of Franklin after he had been wounded, or that General Cox was the senior officer of the line from the time Wagner's troops were driven back until the battle was entirely ended. General Cox, however, does not recede from his position on these points. The details of the controversy cannot be given here.—EDITOR.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

John Bright.

SOME of us still have vivid recollections of that agony of blood and sweat through which the great North American Republic vindicated its right and title to nationality. It had fixed its boundaries and defended them successfully against assaults from abroad; now it was to prove to the world that those boundaries were not to be broken down by any force from within. Though a new generation has come into being since then, twenty-five years are too few to make us forget how the scales, which had been so long in dubious balance, began to settle slowly towards the side of the maintenance of the Union; nor can they make us forget how the waiting-time was broken again and again by the ring of good cheer in the words of the dead leader whose thoroughly English name heads this article.

The American people will not remember John Bright best as the opponent of the Corn Laws, as the uncompromising free trader, as the friend of oppressed nationalities everywhere, or as the man who dared denounce the Crimean war, though it cost him his seat in the House of Commons; they will remember him better as men remember him who stands their friend when most they need a friend. There was a time when, in Bright's own words at Birmingham, "nearly 500,000 persons—men, women, and children—at this

moment are saved from the utmost extremes of famine, not a few of them from death, by the contributions which they are receiving from all parts of the country." There was but one barrier—the blockade—between this hungry people and the prosperity which abundant cotton would bring them; and there were voices in plenty to urge them to bid their Government attempt to break the blockade. No one can say that it was John Bright's eloquence which held Lancashire to the conviction that its permanent interest was in the success of the American experiment; but it is certain that John Bright's eloquence lost nothing in effectiveness from the fact that he had given up his income, and allowed his six cotton-mills to stand idle rather than say one word which would even embarrass the American people in the throes of their struggle for national existence.

John Bright was as absolutely destitute of fear as John Knox. He was not to be moved by any social pressure from telling workingmen the truth, as he understood it, about the hopes which filled many English high places for the downfall of the American Republic. "Privilege," said he to them in 1863, "thinks it has a great interest in it, and every morning, with blatant voice, it comes into your streets and curses the American Republic. Privilege has beheld an afflicting spectacle for many years past. It has beheld thirty million men, happy and prosperous, without emperor, without king, without the surroundings of a court, without great armies and great navies, without great debt, and without great taxes. And Privilege has shud-

¹ For the comments by General Johnson and Colonel Douglas see *The Century War Book*, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. II., p. 615 *et seq.*

dered at what might happen to old Europe if this grand experiment should succeed." All his arguments to English workingmen might be summed up in one of his pregnant sentences: "My countrymen who work for your living—remember this: there will be one wild shriek of freedom to startle all mankind if that American Republic should be overthrown."

It is not as the mere friend of America that Americans should remember John Bright; he was the advocate of his own country, and of all mankind, when he supported the principle for which the war for the Union was waged. If the "federation of the world," which was to put an end to wars and hereditary warriors and privileged classes everywhere, was not yet possible, it was to the interest of peace that one nationality should control central North America and banish war from its jurisdiction. And so John Bright, the man of peace, was the vigorous champion of the most devastating war of his time. His work was even bolder than this, more consistent beneath an apparent inconsistency: it was from the sternest sense of duty that he, the typical Englishman, brought his indictment against the English Government, the English blockade-runners, and a part at least of the English Liberal party. It was a greater crime in his eyes to condone attacks upon the republican idea than even to imagine the death of the king; and he did not stop to measure his words when he spoke of it. "We supply the ships; we supply the arms, the munitions of war; we give aid and comfort to this foulest of all crimes. Englishmen only do it. They are English Liberal newspapers only which support this stupendous iniquity. They are English statesmen only, who profess to be Liberal, who have said a word in favor of the authors of this now enacting revolution in America." And the English Liberals have come to see clearly that John Bright's denunciation of his Government and party was only a wise preference of his country's highest good to her temporary and short-sighted whim.

His own countrymen may well regret that in his later years he lagged so far behind his pupils; that the veneering of surface dignity, which he had so often stripped from others, was so quick to take fire from the criticisms of Irish members; and that, among the leaders in the last great revolution in English public opinion, the picture of John Bright should be turned to the wall. But, after all, his name is even more the property of the world than of England; and the world, and especially the American quarter of it, has had no reason to veil the face of him who loved and served God and man first, and his own country afterwards. It can only take the long list of great names that the English stock has given it, Alfred and Sir Simon of Montfort, More, Latimer, and Bunyan, Eliot, Hampden, Cromwell, and Blake, Pitt, Wellington, and Nelson, Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Cobden, and add to it a name which shall not be least in the list, that of John Bright.

The New States.

ONE of the acts of the Fiftieth Congress, almost in its closing hours, was the passage of a comprehensive Enabling Act, granting permission, on certain nominal conditions, for the formation of the four new States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington. There can be no doubt whatever that the con-

ditions will be punctually fulfilled, that the privileges and responsibilities of State-hood will be very gladly accepted, and that the "new constellation," which began its course with thirteen States, will number forty-two during the first year of its second century under the Constitution.

It is easy enough to misunderstand the sense in which this increase of States is mentioned by Americans. The numerical increase is itself indicative of a far larger increase in other forms. When there were but thirteen States, they hugged the Atlantic coast so closely that every one of them might have been called a salt-water State. As the roll of States has grown longer, it has meant that the center of population was moving westward, that orderly government and all the forces of civilization were creeping along the Gulf of Mexico and the shore of the Great Lakes, across the Mississippi, and beyond the Rocky Mountains to the Golden Gate. Each successive admission of a new State has been a milestone in the march of the American people towards the dominion of the continent. Now the system of States, which once only fringed the Atlantic, extends with but a single break across the continent. The increase of the number of States is so evidently parallel with the country's growth from a population of three millions to one of sixty millions, from poverty to wealth, from insignificance to respect, that a foreigner may be pardoned for thinking that the ideas were meant to be equivalent. He is apt to say, like Mr. Arnold: What of it? Are numbers the *summum bonum*? Was not your country happier when it was poorer, and more respectable when it was less respected? Better wish for a reduction in the number of your States, if there is any hope that such a reduction will bring you back your Washingtons, Jays, and Marshalls.

The Arnold interpretation may be a natural one, but it is exceedingly discreditable to the intelligence either of those to whom it is addressed or of him who makes it. The first of the alternative conclusions is improbable: the American has not usually been found guilty in other matters of such stupidity as would be implied necessarily in a glorification of mere numbers or size. He does not rate the Chinese Empire above Switzerland for intelligence, or the Russian Empire above the British for freedom. He cannot mean that he has any overweening pride in the number forty-two, as intrinsically superior to the number thirteen. The first business of an acute critic should have been to seek out the American's real reason for satisfaction in the growth of his country; and, as regards the number of States, the real reason is not far to seek.

It is a cardinal article of belief among peoples of European stock that the dark ages are over in their case. And yet medievalism is still most powerful with most of them in the intense belief of the governing or influential classes that it is better for the mass of the people to be governed than to govern themselves. "Constitutionalism" is represented at most in the dealings of the hereditary element with the legislative body at the capital: the peasant's advanced liberty consists rather in his share in the choice of the legislative body than in the development of his local government. Is there no value in that privilege of local self-government for which men are willing in Russia to brave the terrors of the bastion and of Siberia?—for which in France they seem to be willing to

surrender the shadow, if not the substance, of the national republic? — for which, in every country, the awakening human mind longs as a higher privilege than any national system can give? This privilege has been extended by the American system of self-governing States, without a struggle, without the repression of a single revolutionary throes of human-kind, with the very minimum of human unhappiness, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over all central North America. Surely no political result has ever furnished more conclusive evidence of the advisability of leaving a people to work out their own natural solution of their own political problems. It is this crowning success of the American system, in some respects the crowning success of the century, which is summed up and embodied in the growth from thirteen to forty-two States. And Americans have a right to be proud of it.

There is, perhaps, a technical question whether the admission of the new States is so far accomplished by the mere Enabling Act that their representative stars may properly be placed on the flag for the approaching Fourth of July. It is not probable, however, that the question will ever assume any practical importance. The older States of the Union will not be apt to cavil on points of etiquette in the welcome with which they meet their new sisters, or to stickle on the exact location of the threshold. The field of forty-two stars may not be legal for Federal agencies until next year, but there is assuredly nothing illegal in the prior recognition by States and private persons of the practical relations of the new States to the remainder of the Union. Such a recognition would be at the worst but a brief and passing irregularity; and that is hardly to be placed in the scale opposite to the comity of States. The fortunate design of our national flag enables the older States to signalize at once the cordiality with which they add to the roll of their sisterhood the names of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

How to Preserve the Forests.

A PLAN for the conservation of the forests on the lands which belong to the nation has recently been presented by "Garden and Forest." Almost the only forests remaining on the public lands are those of the mountain region of the Pacific States, and these forests have a special interest and value because of their relation to the agricultural capacity of a vast extent of country lying along the streams which have their sources in these mountain woods. These regions adjacent to the streams, or near enough to be irrigated from them, are not fertile in their present arid condition, but they are capable of great productiveness. All the elements of fertility are in the soil in abundant proportions, except water. This can be supplied only by irrigation. It does not come to these thirsty lands naturally, by rainfall, but must be assisted by the ingenious devices of man on its way to thousands of fields which will thus be made to blossom as the rose, where nature, unhelped, leaves wide expanses desert and unproductive. This water, which is the magical element by which this wilderness is transformed into a fruitful and populous country, is stored in the everlasting hills, where the rivers have their springs, and the forests are its natural

custodians and distributors. The water supply is abundant, and while the forests stand guard around the sources of the rivers, their flow is as everlasting as the hills themselves.

A mountain forest has more functions than most people have considered. It covers the hills with a vast mat or net-work of living root-fibers, and holds in place the ever-accumulating mass of mold and decomposing vegetable matter, which absorbs and retains the water of the rainfall and the melting snows. Such a forest is a great sponge, which receives all the water that falls on the mountains, and allows it to escape gradually, so as to maintain the steady flow of the rivers which it feeds. A forest is thus a natural reservoir for the storage and distribution of the water which falls upon it; and it is far more efficient, as well as far more economical, than any system of artificial storage reservoirs that can be substituted for it. If the forest is removed, this mighty sponge is destroyed, and there is then nothing to perform its function of holding back the water, which will rush down in overwhelming floods and torrents.

The first thing to be noted is that the water will thus all run away at once, at a time when but little of it is wanted, and there will be little or none of it left for the season when it is most needed. The rivers which have been fed by the mountain springs will soon be dry a great part of the year.

The next thing to be observed is that when the forests are destroyed the hills themselves are not everlasting. When the great sponge-like mass or cap of living root-fibers, mold, and decaying vegetation which the forest held in place as a crown for the hills is destroyed, the mountains themselves begin to crumble and melt away. The soil which for thousands of years has been meshed and matted along the steep slopes and around the shoulders of the hills has now nothing to keep it in place, and it begins to slip and sink away. When it is heaviest with accumulated water whole hillsides are dislodged from their supporting framework of rocks, and descend with resistless force to the plain below, carrying ruin in their path, and leaving the once beautiful face of the mountain seamed and scarred. The rivers are choked, their channels silted up, and the valleys and adjacent plains are buried irrecoverably beneath the vast accumulations of sand, gravel, and *débris* which the resistless annual floods bring down from the dissolving hills.

All this has been tried in every part of the civilized world, with the same unvarying result. There appears to be serious danger that these disastrous and fatal experiments will be repeated in our treatment of the mountain forests of the western part of our country; but as the forests now belong to the nation they should be effectively guarded against the short-sighted selfishness which would thus ruin them, and, by destroying them, forever prevent the development of the regions along the course of the streams below.

The plan proposed by "Garden and Forest" for the protection of these important forests embraces three essential features.

The first is the immediate withdrawal from sale of all forest lands belonging to the nation.

The second step is to commit to the United States army the care and guardianship of the nation's forests. It is shown in the article referred to that there is in

time of peace no other work of national defense or protection so valuable as this which the army can perform, and that the national forests cannot be adequately guarded and protected by any other means. It is obvious that the measures which have been tried, including those now in operation, or nominally in operation, have proved almost entirely ineffective. The officers of the army are picked men, educated at the expense of the nation, and already in its paid service.

The third step in this plan is the appointment by the President of "a commission to make a thorough examination of the condition of the forests belonging to the nation, and of their relation to the agricultural interests of the regions through which the streams flow which have their sources in these forests, and to report with the facts observed a comprehensive plan for the preservation and management of the public forests, including a system for the training, by the Government, of a sufficient number of foresters for the national forest service. . . . A National School of Forestry should be established at a suitable place in one of the great mountain forests on the public lands, and its equipment should be as thorough and adequate for its purpose as is that of the National Military Academy at West Point."

The plan thus proposed has the merit of being practical, and of providing the means and instruments for its own effective and successful administration.

Nothing else at once so direct and efficient, and so thoroughly adapted to accomplish these most important objects, has hitherto been presented for the consideration and action of the American people in connection with this department of our national interests. It should be adopted and put in operation as soon as possible.

The Dark Continent.

FROM the beginning of time, men have been accustomed to associate with the name of Africa only such conceptions as darkness, ignorance, helplessness, and the opportunity of oppression. Sir John Hawkins and the Roman conqueror of centuries before may have had little else in common, but they agreed in their belief that Africa and the Africans were fair game, the storehouse from which were to be drawn supplies of slaves, and in which Rob Roy's was the only law.

Since the Pharaohs' kingdom, with its supplies of grain to the Mediterranean region, and Carthage, with its more universal commercial intercourse, international relations have for centuries felt hardly any disturbing influences from the side of Africa, with the exception of the den of pirates so long permitted to exist in the Barbary States. Lord Salisbury's recent invidious speech about "black men" and their implied incapacity for national or international affairs, though applied to Hindus, was merely another curious survival of the feeling of absolute contempt bred from centuries of supreme international indifference to everything African except the plunder of Africa. This indifference was the product of the feeling that international interests and the balance of power were purely European affairs, a feeling which does not really date from the struggles of William and Louis, but from time immemorial,—from that time, at least, when the headlong retreat of the Persian from the shores of Greece

gave the first great shock to rudimentary international relations. From that time international law has virtually been founded on the notion that international rights were confined to the nations of Europe, while the nations of other continents had at best only international privileges.

One may well fancy the rudeness of the shock that would have been given to this notion by the appearance and geometrical increase of the great American Republic but for the self-control of the latter power. Silas Deane's wish for three thousand miles of fire between Europe and America has been pretty fairly fulfilled so far as international law is concerned; and diplomacy has been permitted to assume that the center and circumference of all its real rights and interests are in Europe. It has often been wondered that American diplomacy should have been so constantly successful; perhaps the wonder would be less if one could weigh exactly the natural desire of the diplomacy of the old school to maintain the *status quo* in order to neutralize its American rival by granting all the latter's reasonable demands, and thus to retain to itself the appearance of its ancient exclusiveness.

Circumstances seem to be forming new combinations to shock the solidity of the *status quo*. Not only are torpedo-boats, iron-clads, and perfected weapons and munitions at the service of any government that has money to buy them, but some governments, once accounted only barbarous, have come to know and value these tools of destruction and to use them as a defense. The Japanese army and navy must now be reckoned with by Russia and England in any general war in which these two rivals take part. China, which once relied on junks, gingals, and stink-pots for the extermination of the foreign devils, now patrols her own seas with well-appointed squadrons of iron-clads, and doubtless will not wait for European permission to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to settle up several long-standing accounts. Cases of the kind are numerous and striking, though those who talk so glibly of a "general European war" seem to ignore them and to imagine that international circumstances have not changed since the general European peace was made in 1815.

The share of the Dark Continent in the new circumstances thus far has been mainly commercial. He who can teach the black man to want and wear one shirt where none was worn before brings a wide and welcome increase to the markets of European producers; and it is shameful to be compelled to add that Christian nations have found a still richer mine in fastening upon Africa the love for distilled liquors. Under such auspices the Congo State has been born; but is it certain or probable that this is to be the end of all for Africa? Everything seems to portend an epoch of European colonization in the Dark Continent, modeled on the Congo State; but there are some considerations to the contrary.

Africa, like every other continent, has races of every type. It has its races of cowards, and its militant, conquering peoples. In the natural process, the former should go down and the latter come to the surface of things. We are apt to judge all Africans by the former type. But Lord Wolseley should know the black man as a fighter, if any one does; and he has recently

put on record¹ his testimony to the courage and determination with which the really military black races face any odds in battle. Our own civil war moreover has borne testimony to the superb fighting qualities of the African. In the very month in which Wolseley's testimony appeared, it received striking confirmation in the affair at Suakin, in which the negro allies of the English forces did so unfairly large a proportion of the fighting; and there are further confirmatory cases in the African warfare of the past, familiar enough to show that the Dark Continent has an abundance of the raw material for organized armies. And it is more than probable that the militant African will be as competent as our American Indian to handle modern weapons and munitions.

Why, then, when educated leaders shall be developed, should not Africa, in her turn, evolve governments as capable as China or Japan of throwing some weight into any general disturbance of the international balance? The possible wealth of Africa is immeasurably beyond that from which the far eastern powers have armed themselves. When we hear of Chinese and Japanese war fleets now, the conception of them has gradually become familiar; but the conception of them would have seemed about as strange thirty years ago as that of a Zulu squadron of iron-clads would seem to us now. It is certain that if any African power should come to have ambition enough to

form such a fleet, no European power would have any more scruple in seeking its aid by alliance than the Roman emperor had in accepting the tax from an unsavory source, and for the same reason.

It may be, of course, that all such speculations are less than idle; that the African is hopelessly a child or a slave; that the destiny of the Dark Continent is only to be exploited for the benefit of the other continents; and that the relations between Europe and Africa are always to be commercial only, and never in any wise international. It is well to notice, however, that this last hypothesis has already been relied upon in the case of China and Japan, and that it already seems to be proving somewhat delusive. One cannot feel certain that the other hypotheses above stated are not equally or more delusive. Certainly Africa shows no signs of supine acquiescence in a commercial fate. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians are still chipping at the edges of the Dark Continent, and seem to find advance into the interior unexpectedly difficult. There may yet be the seeds of stirring international episodes in the Basuto, the Zulu, or the Ashanti, as Wolseley describes them; or in the men of whom he uses these astonishingly strong words: "I am certain our men would much prefer to fight the best European troops rather than the same number of African warriors who were under the influence of Mohammedan fanaticism."

OPEN LETTERS.

American Literature.²

WHOEVER will read through this big work, of which seven volumes are now issued, will have gained a knowledge of American history, not so connected, but much more vivid than he can get from Bancroft or Hildreth. And the best way to study history is in the documents. The editors have given a liberal interpretation to the word literature; indeed, they have been forced to do so, for it is not much more than half a century that literature as a fine art has been practiced in this country with any success.

The first two volumes cover the colonial period and follow the time division adopted by Tyler in his unfinished "History of American Literature," being devoted respectively to the years 1607-1675, and 1676-1764 (Tyler makes it 1607-1676 and 1677-1765). The dividing line between the first and second colonial period is Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia and King Philip's War in New England. These volumes, in fact, make an excellent supplement to Professor Tyler's work without in the least taking its place, since they consist merely of selections from colonial writers with no comment, and no biographical matter beyond the dates and places of birth and death. In this respect the "Library" differs from such standard collections as Duyckinck's and Griswold's. It is not a cyclopedia;

it gives, in general, longer extracts, and its material is chosen with a nicer taste and from a more modern point of view.

A glance at the contents of the successive volumes in the series will enable the reader to follow the growth of the American mind and the development of a native society and a civilization which, if in the main derived from Europe, is also in a degree original. In the first volume, as was to be expected, the place of honor is given to that delightful soldier of fortune, Captain John Smith, of the Virginia Adventurers; and the greater part of the book is allotted to narratives of voyages, reports of life in the New World sent back to England, journals like Bradford's and Winthrop's, the sermons and theological writings of New England divines such as Hooker and Cotton, and descriptions of the Indians. This was the age of settlement and discovery, and the authors represented in this volume were all born in England and in great part reared there. Perhaps the most important names after those already mentioned are Roger Williams and John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. In New England, theology seems to have formed the sole intellectual interest of the people and almost the daily business of their lives. The Cambridge platform; the letters of persecuted Quakers, "written in the common gaol in the bloody town of Boston"; the punning epitaphs composed upon deceased ministers by their survivors; and the metrical horrors of the famous "Bay Psalm Book" (1640), the first book printed in America, round out the picture of early colonial life in New England and deepen one's thank-

¹ "Fortnightly Review," December, 1888.

² A Library of American Literature, from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. Compiled and Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. In ten volumes. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 1888.

fulness that one is only a descendant of the Puritans. But the great interest of their subject-matter and the earnestness of their spirit redeem the work of these ancient annalists and preachers from absolute dullness. Now and then there is a touch of quaintness, of simplicity or grave humor, or a bit of graphic narrative which seems like a concession to worldly-mindedness and engages the modern reader. Mistress Anne Bradstreet, "The Tenth Muse," our first if not really our worst poet, is not so amusing as the Sweet Singer of Michigan. Nathaniel Ward, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," is a humorist of that distressing variety which abounded in the generation of Thomas Fuller, and is not to be compared with Artemus the Delicious. But Captain John Underhill is a pleasant soul, and Thomas Morton of Merrymount has some contemporaneous human interest as a foil to the Puritans, and, if for no other reason, then because Hawthorne has made such good use of him in his "Maypole of Merrymount." There is, in truth, a legendary and almost mythological air about this Merrymount episode.

In the second volume we reach the first native American writers. The Calvinistic gloom of the Puritans takes a still deeper tinge, and we are met on the threshold with Michael Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom"—that strange New English *Inferno* which once made thousands of readers shudder and now makes an occasional one laugh, or would make him laugh were it not for a certain intensity and sincerity, amounting almost to poetic imagination, under its hard, literal diction and doggerel verse.

Thirty years later and this Calvinistic blackness gets a streak of blood across it, and we come to the Salem witch-killings—the internal, as Indian massacres were the external, tragedy of colonial New England. Increase and Cotton Mather—what Tyler calls "the dynasty of the Mathers"—are the prominent figures in the literature of this period. The "Magnalia" is the great book of old New England. Its author was pedantic, vain, bigoted, and superstitious. His book is crabbed enough in style, but it is full of meat, and may be relished to-day by readers with a strong stomach. The editors have done well in giving among their other selections from Cotton Mather his account of Captain Phips's adventure in raising the wreck of a Spanish treasure ship from a reef near Hispaniola. The whole life of Phips, as told in the "Magnalia," reads like a romance. Judge Sewall's confession of his guilt in the witchcraft matter is given, and also the indignant exposure of the whole business of Mather's "Invisible World," by Robert Calef, a Boston merchant, whose sanity, in contrast with the wretched credulity of the ministers and magistrates, imports a little of the eighteenth-century *éclaircissement* into the darkness of the seventeenth. The editors, for some reason, have not included the fine passage from Sewall's "Phænomena" which Whittier has versified and which Professor Tyler quotes in his "History." Room might have been made, too, for an extract from Higginson's "Attestation to Cotton Mather's Magnalia," which contains some really eloquent writing.

Narratives of captivity among the Indians, and ballads of Lovewell's Fight and of the French and Indian War, continue, in this volume, the history of the gradual extinction of the aborigines begun in the first. Although the Indians had ceased to be a serious

menace to the advance of the English settlements, they were in some respects more formidable to outlying towns, like Deerfield, than they had been in the days of the Pequot and King Philip's wars, being organized and supplied with fire-arms by their French allies. The opening up of the Carolinas and the survey of the Dismal Swamp furnish new fields to the literature of exploration and wild adventure. In the eighteenth century Puritanism finds its most spiritual and most logical expression in Jonathan Edwards, who must be pronounced, upon the whole, the greatest name in our strictly colonial period. Edwards's limpid style and "that inward sweetness" in his "sense of divine things" give a beauty to some of his pages which makes them the nearest approach to pure literature in the writings of American theologians before Channing. Copious and judicious selections are given from Hubbard's "History of New England" and from the Virginia historians Beverly and Stith, whose more formal works now began to take the place of contemporary journals like Bradford's and Winthrop's. Finally, towards the end of the volume, we reach the first American dramatist, Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia, whose tragedy "The Prince of Parthia" (1765) has nothing to recommend it to curiosity except its date.

The third volume is devoted to the literature of the Revolution (1765-1787). Politics now takes the first place, hitherto occupied by theology, and even the sermons of the time have a strong tinge of patriotism. Franklin is the great figure of the volume. He was the first American man of letters who gained a European reputation, except, possibly, Edwards; the first intellectual product of the New World that could be measured against those of the old by the same standards without allowances or qualifications. The selections from Franklin are fairly representative of his many-sided activity. They include several of his papers on electricity, letters on public questions and private opinions, amusing trifles like "The Whistler," and the "Dialogue between Franklin and the Gout," and passages from "Poor Richard's Almanac," and from the still popular "Autobiography," the most humanly interesting American book of the last century. The spirit of Franklin and of his age was very different from that of Mather or of Jonathan Edwards. He was *émancipé*—a deist and a utilitarian, distinctly secular and unspiritual. In his inventiveness, thrift, common sense, and practicality he stands out as the "primal Yankee." Matthew Arnold, who praised the crystal clearness of his English, thought him the most characteristic American in literature.

The eighteenth-century rebound from the religious tension of the seventeenth is seen also in the writings of other American deists, like Jefferson, "Tom" Paine, and Ethan Allen. The political writings and speeches of these and other patriots, such as Otis, Washington, the Adamses, Patrick Henry, Jay, Josiah Quincy, etc., make up the bulk of the volume. Revolutionary songs and ballads, both Whig and Tory, and documents like the Declaration of Independence, give fullness to the historic view of the period. The Loyalist side is represented by extracts from Governor Hutchinson, James Rivington, the official Tory printer of the "Gazette," and the famous "History of Connecticut," by Rev. Samuel Peters, the source of unnumbered slanders on the land of steady habits. There are eight pages from

the diary of John Woolman, that ancient New Jersey Friend and abolitionist, whose quaint sweetness of spirit made Charles Lamb fall in love with the early Quakers. In the prose and verse of Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia, in Trumbull's "M'Fingal" and the pasquinades of the other "Hartford wits," we encounter satire and humor not entirely devoid of point even at this distance of time. And in Philip Freneau we reach the first real American poet. The editors would have done well, perhaps, to include among their selections from Hopkinson the description of a salt-box in his "College Examination," which is better known than anything of his except the "Battle of the Kegs." The selections from Freneau are good, but "The Indian Student" is more deserving of a place in the volume than any of the author's political or satirical verses, which are all worthless, except "Eutaw Springs."

In this volume, as in the latter part of the second and throughout the fourth, the changes in style keep pace with the advancing literary fashions of the mother country. There is the same difference between the prose of Cotton Mather and that of Jonathan Edwards as between the prose of Burton and that of Locke. Dryden and Butler, a little later Addison and Pope, a little later still Johnson and Goldsmith, become the models of our lighter literature in prose and verse. "M'Fingal" imitates Hudibras; William Livingston, afterwards governor of New Jersey, in his poem "Philosophical Solitude" (1747), tells in the manner of the "Rape of the Lock" of the coquetries of "nymphs" like Sylvia and Chloe:

Then parrots, lapdogs, monkeys, squirrels, beaux,
Fans, ribbons, tuckers, patches, furbelows,
In quick succession through their fancies run,
And dance incessant on the flippant tongue.

In President Dwight's "Triumph of Infidelity" (1788) and Mercy Warren's poems (1790), Pope continues to give the law, though Dwight's "Greenfield Hill" shows some influence of Goldsmith and Cowper. Franklin's "Busybody" (1729) was an imitation of the "Spectator." Freneau shows distinct traces of Gray's and Collins's elegiac verse. There was little or nothing as yet of original value in our polite literature.

The literature of the Republic begins with the fourth volume (1788-1820). This was the era of constitution-making and constitutional interpretation in American political history, and here the important names are those of Hamilton, Marshall, Gallatin (in finance), Fisher Ames, and later, as the points at issue between the Federalists and the States-Rights party developed and the slavery question loomed ominous, John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, and that line of great orators, Randolph, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. It was the golden age of American eloquence, and the most imposing figure in the volume is that of Daniel Webster. Theology retires more and more into the background, and general literature, though still imitative, puts forth brave attempts. The forms of our first comedian, Royall Tyler, our first lexicographer, Noah Webster, and our first professional novelist, Charles Brockden Brown, come into view. Tyler was, in his day, a versatile and even brilliant figure, though his work has not worn well. His "Contrast," the first American comedy regularly produced, was acted at the John Street Theater in New York in 1786, and is somewhat after the manner—as to the dialogue—of Sheridan's plays.

Tyler's novel, "The Algerine Captive," suggests Smollett and Le Sage, and a passage given from his "The Yankey in London" (1809) shows that the differentiation between English English and American English (as in the use of *guess* and *clever*), which forms so large a part of the stock in trade of our "international" novelists, had already become noticeable. Brown's uncanny romances have recently been republished entire. He was not without genius, and faintly foretakens Hawthorne. Shelley, as is well known, fed upon his novels, and contributed to the same school of fiction his youthful performances, "Zastrozzi" and "St. Irvyne, or the Rosicrucian." There is a native touch in such anonymous ballads as "The Country School" and "Sleighb Song," the latter slightly reminding one of a very popular sleighing idyl by one of the editors of this "Library." Under John Quincy Adams we miss the clever and rather well-known verses entitled "The Wants of Man," which are a sort of anticipation of Dr. Holmes's "Contentment," as Thomas Green Fessenden's ballad "The Country Lovers," here given, is of Lowell's "The Courtin'." The beginnings of Knickerbocker literature are illustrated by passages from William Irving and J. K. Paulding; and the approach of a finer culture in New England by specimens from the novels, lectures, and poems of Washington Allston. Of pieces still current and generally familiar we may note, as falling within this period, Hopkinson's "Hail, Columbia," Moore's "Visit from St. Nicholas," and Key's "Star-Spangled Banner." A feature of this volume, repeated in some of the later ones, is a collection of "Noted Sayings," such as Commodore Perry's "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," and Pinckney's "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." (What he really did say was, "Not a penny, not a penny!")

With volume five (1821-1834) we enter upon the beginning of American literature in the stricter sense of the word. There was little or nothing before this in the nature of creative or imaginative work of any permanent importance. But now we come upon the names of Irving and Cooper; of historians like Prescott; naturalists like Audubon; poets like Pierpont, Dana, Halleck, Bryant, Percival, and Drake; orators and lecturers like Everett and Choate. None of these is quite forgotten, and several of them are as fresh in interest as ever. And though the volume is in general a depository of faded reputations, it holds many single pieces which are still retained in the anthologies and preserved in popular recollection. Such are "The Old Oaken Bucket" of Samuel Woodworth, Mrs. Willard's "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," Wilde's "My Life is like the Summer Rose," Payne's "Home, Sweet Home!" Dr. Muhlenberg's "I Would not Live Away," and others, less known but equally worthy of remembrance, like Lavinia Stoddard's "The Soul's Defiance," the spirited anonymous ballad entitled "The Yankee Man-of-War," and Grenville Mellen's fine poem, "The Bugle." Mellen's battle-piece, with its noble closing line:

High over all the lonely bugle grieves,

which Emerson admired and inserted in his "Parnassus," is not given here. The volume opens fittingly with the name of Dr. Channing, whose "Remarks on National Literature" (1823) was the first formal

declaration of our intellectual independence of England. It shows how young our genuinely American literature still is, that some of the writers represented in this volume have died within the last decade. Bryant, *e. g.*, died in 1878; R. H. Dana and General Dix in 1879; Palfrey, the historian of New England, in 1881; Dr. Orville Dewey and Thurlow Weed in 1882.

The sixth volume (1835-1860) covers what still remains the great period of American literature — the generation that preceded the civil war. This is crowded with names of the first importance: Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, and Bancroft, whose works still form our favorite and daily reading; and with others, whose writings, though less familiar, are yet significant, and in part, at least, survive: Alcott, Pinkney, Prentice, Willis, Simms, and Margaret Fuller. Although the period was rich in pure literature, the selections continue to take in a wide range and to illustrate American thought on many sides. The speeches and political writings of public men, such as Lincoln, Seward, Garrison, Chase, John Brown, Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, and Caleb Cushing; the work of theologians, like Horace Bushnell, Theodore Parker, Mark Hopkins, and Orestes Brownson; of scholars in many departments, such as Lieber, Woolsey, Marsh, Hedge, Felton, Barnard, and Peirce; of literary critics, like Ripley and Hillard; and of historians, like Gayarré and Hildreth — all these are amply presented. In this period the national mind seems first to reach maturity. The authors above named are distinguished, in general, from their predecessors: in *belles lettres*, by a stronger and finer art, a greater native impulse, and a freedom from the influence of foreign and especially of English models; in the literature of knowledge, by a wider learning and a nicer scholarship, which testify to the improvements in American education; in divinity, by a more liberal spirit and a disposition to attend more to religious philosophy and less to dogmatic theology, which shows the influence of Unitarian dissent in New England and the growth of a more cosmopolitan population in the country at large; and in political literature, by a plainer style, a more earnest and sincere conviction, and a higher moral tone in the discussion of party issues, particularly of the slavery question.

The seventh volume continues the literary history of the same generation (1835-1860) and adds the names of Mrs. Stowe, Holmes, Motley, Thoreau, Lowell, Walt Whitman, and of their less famous contemporaries, many of whom are still living and writing. Politics and political journalism — the latter not ignored in previous volumes — are represented mainly by passages from the writings of Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Alexander H. Stephens, Henry J. Raymond, and Generals Grant and Sherman; and liberal extracts are given from Beecher's sermons, lectures, and public addresses, and several pages of characteristic sentences and paragraphs from his extemporaneous discourses. One hundred and thirty-eight authors are drawn upon in this seventh volume, whose contents exhibit a greater variety than any one of the preceding. The majority of these are fairly well known, but now and then a selection occurs which will strike the general reader as something of a rarity or a literary curiosity. Such is the passage from Delia Bacon, the originator of the "Baconian theory" of Shakspeare. Such the "Table-Talk" of Thomas Gold Appleton, who

said so many good things and wrote so little. Such also the two poems from the little known volume of Sam Ward, the King of the Lobby, prince of good fellows, most accomplished of talkers and of diners. It was over the mahogany, indeed, that we first heard from his own lips his little poem "Edelweiss," and a few stanzas of his clever French translation of "Locksley Hall,"

C'est bien toi, manoir de Locksley,

either one of which would have graced a page in volume seven.

Mr. Stedman and Miss Hutchinson have performed their task with excellent judgment, knowledge, and care. We do not see how any student of American history or literature — unless he has a very full library of Americana of his own — can afford to be without this collection.

Henry A. Beers.

Buchanan, Lincoln, and Duff Green.

IN December, 1860, President Buchanan sent to President-elect Lincoln, by General Duff Green, an urgent invitation to come immediately to Washington, with assurances that he would be received and treated with all due courtesy; the object of the invitation being that they might consult and act in concert to "save the Union without bloodshed," if possible. In *THE CENTURY* for November, 1887, page 87, the authors of the *Life of Lincoln* say:

Whether this proposition came by authority or not, Lincoln could not publicly either question the truth of the envoy or the motive of the mission. In either case the appeal was most adroitly laid. Of course it was impossible to accept or even to entertain it. . . . His [General Green's] whole aim had been to induce Lincoln tacitly to assume responsibility for the Southern revolt.

Mrs. Green's nephew, Ninian W. Edwards, and Mr. Lincoln married sisters. This family alliance led to a warm personal friendship between Mr. Lincoln and General Green, which continued down to their last meeting, on board the *Malvern*, at Richmond, Virginia, April 5, 1865, when Mr. Lincoln sprung forward to greet General Green with the exclamation, "My dear old friend, can I do anything for you?"

When Mr. Lincoln came to Washington as a member of Congress he took lodgings in Carroll Place, then more commonly called "Green's Row," that he might be near General Green, and his wife near Mrs. Green. The following, which is one of many letters to General Green, illustrates their friendly and confidential relations. This letter was "confidential" in 1849, but the lapse of time, the death of both parties, and the reference to General Green in the *Life of Lincoln* justify its publication now:

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., May 18, 1849.

DEAR GENERAL:

I learn from Washington that a man by the name of Butterfield¹ will probably be appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. This ought not to be. That is about the only crumb of patronage which Illinois expects; and I am sure the mass of General Taylor's friends here would quite as lief see it go east of the Alleghanies, or west of the Rocky Mountains, as into that man's hands. They are already sore on the subject of his

¹ Justin Butterfield, who was appointed. — EDITOR.

getting office. In the great contest of '40 he was not seen or heard of; but when the victory came, three or four old drones, including him, got all the valuable offices, through what influence no one has yet been able to tell. I believe the only time he has been very active was last spring a year, in opposition to General Taylor's nomination.

Now cannot you get the ear of General Taylor? Ewing is for B., and therefore he must be avoided. Preston I think will favor you. Mr. Edwards has written me offering to decline, but I advised him not to do so. Some kind friends think I ought to be an applicant; but I am for Mr. Edwards. Try to defeat B., and in doing so use Mr. Edwards, J. L. D. Morrison, or myself, whichever you can to best advantage. Write me, and let this be confidential.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Buchanan knew of these friendly relations, and therefore chose General Green as his "envoy." When the proposition was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, he not only expressed his willingness to accept it, but manifested an eagerness to start at once for Washington. He regretted being detained by an appointment with Senator Ben. Wade, whom he was expecting by every train, and said that he would start for Washington as soon as he had met that appointment. Senator Wade came and opposed the proposition successfully. Mr. Lincoln changed his mind and declined Mr. Buchanan's invitation.

Failing in this, General Green then sought to obtain from Mr. Lincoln a letter which could be used at the South as an antidote to his Cooper Institute speech and his speech of the 16th of June, 1858, before the State convention at Springfield, Illinois (see *THE CENTURY* for July, 1887, p. 386), in which he took the ground that "this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free," and which had led the South to believe that he and his party would be satisfied with nothing short of the "extinction" of slavery. So far from his "whole aim" being to throw on Mr. Lincoln the "responsibility for the Southern revolt," General Green's only aim was to relieve him of that responsibility by satisfying the South that they had no reason to fear that he would make or countenance in others any attempt to emancipate their slaves. In this he also failed. The letter sent by Mr. Lincoln to Senator Trumbull, to be delivered "if, on consultation, our friends, including yourself, think it can do no harm," never reached General Green.

General Green's own account of his mission to Springfield and of his interview with Mr. Lincoln in Richmond after its occupation by the Federal troops may be found in "Facts and Suggestions," by Duff Green, published in 1866 by Richardson & Co., New York, and Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

At Richmond, Mr. Lincoln told General Green that Mr. Corwin's resolution, prohibiting Congress from any interference with slavery in the slaveholding States, was passed on the last night of the session at his (Lincoln's) request. Commenting on this, General Green wrote as follows:

This resolution was unanimously adopted on the 3d March, 1861, by both houses of Congress, and, as it now appears, upon the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, as a means of arresting the secession movement. Who can doubt that, if he had come to Washington in December, 1860, as I urged him to do, and had then exerted a like influence, it . . . would have prevented the war.

DALTON, GEORGIA.

Ben. E. Green.

Sea-Coast and Lake Defenses.

GLANCING through the great four-volume report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, with which I have just been favored through the courtesy of that officer, I find *one page*, out of its three thousand pages of business-like statements of work done during the year reported upon, which, if none other, ought to interest and impress every patriotic citizen.

Describing the condition of our so-called "sea-coast and lake frontier defenses," this officer remarks, "The wisdom of providing for the public defense in time of peace and while the Government is in a condition of financial prosperity would appear to be too evident to need further demonstration." The matter has been repeatedly reported upon, and the result has been the annual expenditure, years ago, of about \$100,000 per annum, until 1885; since which date absolutely nothing has been done. The consequence of this miserable state of affairs is thus graphically stated by the Chief of Engineers; and could anything be more pitiful?

Neglect of any structure, however massive or well built, results in more or less rapid deterioration, and we find to-day everything connected with our permanent defenses, which are dependent upon annual appropriations for the maintenance and repair, going to rack and ruin: slopes overgrown with grass and weeds and gullied by the rain; walks and roads ragged and untrimmed and full of holes and breaks; ditches and drains filled up or fallen in, and pools of stagnant water on the parades and in the casemates; the sewers in bad order with the consequent evils; mortar and cement fall from the joints of masonry for the want of repointing; timber gun and ammunition platforms rotten or decayed; and permanent concrete or masonry platforms settling or out of plumb, thus preventing the proper service of the guns; casements and quarters leaky, unhealthy, and uninhabitable; magazines damp and useless; revetment walls and water fronts falling down, and waves making serious and rapid encroachments on valuable land, thus impairing eligible sites for future works; and generally about the ungarrisoned forts an appearance of total abandonment and decay; and from the commanders of garrisoned forts continued and urgent appeals to keep the works in order for the comfort and convenience of the garrison and the efficient use of the armaments.

Was there ever a more extraordinary picture of the inefficiency of our legislative body or of the shiftlessness that may sometimes characterize the administration of such trusts? What facts or what circumstances could give the enemies of the republican system of government a better argument against government by representatives chosen by the people? A great nation like ours permits every material guarantee of the permanence of its institutions to be absolutely neglected; pays not the slightest attention to its most important defensive armaments; allows its army and navy to become weakened, demoralized, and incapable of doing the work assigned, and placidly sees the smallest of those nations with which it is liable at any time, through the fault of the stranger or the incapacity of its own administrations, to be forced into conflict, providing itself with fleets and armies such as give the enemy the power to inflict incalculable and irremediable damage on our coasts before we can even make a fair beginning in the work of rehabilitating our defenses. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, even the smallest of the South American republics, in case of the sudden outbreak of such hostilities as may result from any folly of the least among our foreign representatives, of the pettiest consul, could to-day bombard New York

City more easily than Gillmore bombarded Charleston during our own civil war, and would do more injury in six months than could be repaired in years.

The work now in progress on our navy is a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with that constantly in progress in the dock-yards of every respectable naval power in the world. But this neglect of duty and common prudence on the part of a great nation is hardly greater as a crime than is its folly in turning a deaf ear to its own monitors, the older and wiser officers of its army and its navy,—those who know best what are the dangers of the situation,—and in plodding on after the mighty dollar while risking national life.

R. H. Thurston.

SIBLEY COLLEGE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

"The Place Called Calvary."

It has come to my knowledge that surprise has been expressed in some quarters that Mr. Fisher Howe did not know what the German author Otto Thenius had once said concerning the place of our Lord's crucifixion. I suppose my own words, in the article "Where was 'the Place called Calvary'?" published in THE CENTURY for November, 1888, may have given such an intimation. I said that Mr. Howe "did not know that any one had ever spoken even casually about such a thing." This occurs in the midst of my reference to the conversation between Dr. Rufus Anderson and Dr. Eli Smith. A part of this conversation

as I quoted it was necessarily left out in the article, and so the point of my remark was lost. On page 34 of Mr. Howe's "True Site of Calvary" he has given a long paragraph concerning Thenius's testimony to the correctness of the theory which he was advocating. His language is: "While preparing this paper, we have been much interested in finding that a German author, Otto Thenius, arrived, several years ago, at the same conclusion in regard to the place of crucifixion which we are aiming to establish." Thence he hastens to couple with this the indorsement of Ritter, whose volume was evidently before him at the moment. Ritter's language is: "Thenius has endeavored to show, and has displayed great learning and acuteness in the effort, that the situation of Golgotha was separated some distance from the burial-place, and that it was in front of the Damascus Gate upon the skull-shaped hill alluded to in which the Cave of Jeremiah is found." Mr. Howe was apparently delighted to discover a hint of corroboration anywhere, for his heart was in the work he was trying then to accomplish; because he soon remarks, as if in disappointment at not finding some valuable help, "It is to be regretted that the views expressed by Thenius on this interesting topic have not been reproduced by Ritter, or his translator." It is plain that Mr. Howe had constructed his entire argument, and was already putting it into readiness for printing, with no aid from anything which Ritter had thought it worth while to quote.

Charles S. Robinson.

BRIC-À-BRAC.

A Villanelle.

(With a copy of Jean Passerat's
"*J'ay perdu ma tourterelle*;
Je veux aller après elle.")

JEAN PASSERAT, thy tourterelle,
The dove that from thy bosom flew,
Does not with any mortal dwell:

And with it went the villanelle—
The art is, like thy dove, "perdu!"
Jean Passerat, thy tourterelle

Eludes the modern poet's spell;
To reproduce thy ring-dove's coo
Does not with any mortal dwell.

Once from the skies a clear note fell,
A purple pinion cleft the blue:
Jean Passerat, thy tourterelle

It was not, though it mocked thee well—
But thy sweet song to wake anew
Does not with any mortal dwell:

And since thyself went "*après elle*"—
Went after her the white gates through—
Jean Passerat, thy tourterelle
Does not with any mortal dwell!

Charles Henry Webb.

Reflections.

STILTS are no better in conversation than in a foot-race.

FOLLY must hold its tongue while wearing the wig of wisdom.

It is the foolish aim of the atheist to scan infinitude with a microscope.

WHEN poverty comes in at the cottage door, true love goes at it with an ax.

A VEIN of humor should be made visible without the help of a reduction mill.

THE reformer becomes a fanatic when he begins to use his emotions as a substitute for his reasoning faculty.

MANY an object in life must be attained by flank movements; it is the zigzag road that leads to the mountain-top.

ALL the paths of life lead to the grave, and the utmost that we can do is to avoid the short cuts.

THE office should seek the man, but it should inspect him thoroughly before taking him.

HUMILITY is most serviceable as an undergarment, and should never be worn as an overcoat.

THE Good Samaritan helps the unfortunate wayfarer without asking how he intends to vote.

J. A. Macon.

A May Idyl.

WITH rake and hoe doth Gladys go
A-gardening this sunny weather,
Sweet peas about her porch to sow
Midst hollyhocks and prince's feather.
She sends me here, she sends me there,
And loving aid I gladly lend her —
My Gladys, oh, how passing fair,
With violet eyes so softly tender!

How bright the day; the air of May,
How sweet with breath of blossoms laden!
And can you wonder that I stay —
The tempting scene, the lovely maiden?
What reck I though we ne'er may wed?
I kiss her cheek — who could resist her?
Through pearly portals cherry red
She whispers, "Phyllis, dearest sister!"

M. L. Murdock.

Neighbors.

YOUR name is Helen: are you dark or fair?
Deep blue your eyes, or black as shadows are
That lie in woods at midnight? Tell me, sweet,
What form you wear — large, medium, or petite?
I never saw you, nor you me, I ween,
And yet our verses on the self-same sheet
Are printed in the last new magazine.

I fain would know, fair neighbor, if your song
Came from the woodlands, or the city's throng,
From mountain fastness, or beside the sea?
Breathed it in chambered solitude, or free
As birds on wing, amidst some sylvan scene?
I pray you grow acquaint, and let us be
Neighbors in thought as in the magazine.

So may I ask if you are deeply blue
(As to the hose, I mean), or just a true,
Bright little woman, — nothing Bostonese, —
Whose song is sung without a thought to please
Aught but the singer? May I read between
The lines, and ask such things as these,
Hoping they'll print them in the magazine?

Did hope deferred — that is the weary time
Betwixt acceptance and the printed rhyme —
Make your sweet heart, like my old battered soul,
Endure long agonies, and curse the whole
Confounded tribe of editors whose keen,
Cool, business sense would not at once enroll
Our burning thoughts in their next magazine?

And did you anxiously each month e'er track,
From leading articles to Bric-à-Brac,
Each page, lest haply they had hid your verse
Between some dreary kind of prose? — or, worse,
Lopped off a line to pad a page, and then
Misspelt your name, the tender poet's curse?
Alas, for poets in a magazine!

I question idly. Chance, and chance alone,
Upon one page my verse and yours has thrown.
But, let me whisper e'er I drop my pen,
I am the steadiest of all married men,
And write these lines — oh, may they yet be seen
By your bright eyes! — in hopes they'll bring me ten
Or twenty dollars from some magazine.

R. T. W. Duke, Jr.

A l'Empire.

ROSINA, they say, is but just seventeen,
Yet she crushed at a blow all the fops of the town
The very first time she appeared on the scene
In something she calls a Directory gown.

It is cut in the picturesque fashion of old,
With a limp, clinging skirt and the scantiest waist,
And wandering over its soft silken fold
Are garlands of roses enchantingly traced.

They have faded, perhaps, since the wonderful night
When Grandmamma danced at the Emperor's ball —
A dimpled young beauty who laughed with delight
To hear herself whispered the fairest of all,

And fingered her pink-flowered frock as she stepped
Through gigue and gavotte with a gay cavalier,
Whose passionate vows, never meant to be kept,
Fell now and again on her innocent ear.

There 's a tiny spot still on the ancient brocade,
Where the posy she gave him had lain at her breast,
And there at one side where the satin is frayed
The thick-jeweled hilt of his sword may have pressed.

But the Prince — ah! Rosina, revenge is so sweet,
That, for Grandmamma's sake, I am glad you look
down
With scorn on the dandies who sigh at your feet
Whenever you wear that Directory gown!

M. E. W.

My Muse.

SHE came but once, my radiant Muse —
Once, and uncalled for, smiling, fair,
Filled for an hour my room with light,
Sat in my battered office-chair;

Watched while I wrote with trembling hand
My first, my last, my only rhyme,
Then rose and with one backward glance
Swept from my sight, and since that time

I've watched and hoped for her in vain —
Peered through the window, left the door
Ajar, that I might coax her in,
But, ah! she comes to me no more.

Often I hear her mocking voice,
And feel the rush of flying feet;
Alas! before I reach the door,
She 's turned the corner of the street.

"If thou hadst held me fast," she cries,
"Perchance I had been with thee yet.
I 'm but a woman; such a slight
I can forgive but not forget."

Annie D. Hanks.

Shortest and Longest.

THE longest day is in June, they say;
The shortest in December.
They did not come to me that way:
The shortest I remember
You came a day with me to stay,
And filled my heart with laughter;
The longest day — you were away —
The very next day after.

George Birdseye.



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STATEMENT for Year ending December 31st, 1888:—

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£19,071,000
SURPLUS over Liabilities by the New York State } Standard of Valuation (4 per cent. Actuaries')... }	£2,787,880
INCOME FOR YEAR	£5,117,525

ACTUAL RESULTS.

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Plan—15-YEAR ENDOWMENT—15-Year Tontine Investment.

POLICY NO.	POLICY AMOUNT.	ANNUAL PREMIUM.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID BY COMPANY.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
91,800	1,000	66 0 5	1,483 15 2
92,442	2,500	166 2 1	3,731 8 5
93,333	500	36 16 7	826 5 2
93,475	500	33 9 7	751 15 7
93,769	1,000	66 19 2	1,503 11 5
93,882	500	33 0 3	741 17 7

NOTE.—The Policy Holder in each case has been insured against death during the fifteen years, and being alive at the maturity of the Policy, received an amount equivalent to the refund of all the premiums paid, with nearly five per cent. compound interest; thus his insurance during the fifteen years cost him nothing.

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Policies, which offer valuable features, including practical freedom of action with respect to occupation, residence, and travel, after two years.

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which includes the advantages of the Tontine principle of accumulation (securing valuable investment features, in combination with Insurance at low cost), guaranteed options at the end of Tontine periods, and perfect freedom, after two years, as to residence, travel, and occupation (except service in war). In case of death by reason of engaging in the military or naval service in time of war, the reserve value of the Policy will be paid.

Under the **20-YEAR ENDOWMENT TABLE** of this plan, an Annual Payment of £59. 6s. 0d. will secure, at age 35, a £1000 Policy, with the guarantee that if death occur within the 20 years, the £1000, together with the total amount of premiums actually paid, will be payable to the beneficiary.

Should the Insured survive the 20 years, a Cash Payment of £1000, together with the Tontine Surplus (an illustration based on results of Tontine Policies now maturing would give £719 Surplus), will be payable by the Company on surrender of the Policy; or, if preferred, an Annuity for Life or a Paid-up Policy can be arranged for.

Under the **WHOLE-LIFE TABLE** of this plan, an Annual Payment of £30. 12s. 0d. will secure, at age 35, a £1000 Policy, with the guarantee that if death occur within the 20 years, the £1000, together with the total amount of premiums actually paid, will be payable to the beneficiary.

Should the Insured survive the 20 years, the entire Cash Equity (an illustration based on results of Tontine Policies now maturing would give £685 Cash Equity) can then be withdrawn on surrender of the Policy to the Company; or, if preferred, an Annuity for Life or a Paid-up Policy can be arranged for.

Illustrations at any age for these plans, or for 15-year Tontine Policies, can be obtained on application.

ANNUITIES.

This Company grants ANNUITIES upon more favourable rates than British Companies, the higher rate of interest obtained by their investments in first-class American securities enabling them to do so.

RATE FOR £100 ANNUITY.

		AGE 50			AGE 60			AGE 70		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MALES	...	1,254	18	0	975	0	0	709	18	0
FEMALES	...	1,309	0	0	1,041	4	0	763	4	0

CHIEF OFFICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—

76 & 77, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

J. FISHER SMITH, *General Manager*;

From whom Prospectus, containing full information, can be obtained.

Hautes Nouveautés de la Saison, 1889.

LADIES OF ENGLAND.

WE have the honour to inform you that our early SUMMER NOVELTIES are Now Ready, and we shall esteem it a FAVOUR to receive from you a command to submit to your notice our Tomes d'Echantillons, POST FREE.

Our variety is voluminous (sans précédent), and, to facilitate choice, we have classified as under:—

CLASS A.—All-Wool Foules, Jerseys, Foulines, Art Colour Serges, &c., &c., under 1/- per yard, in 22 books, consisting of 170 patterns.

CLASS S.—The "Shilling Series," now so well known, giving a choice of about 300 patterns, in single or double width fabrics, all at the one uniform price of 1/- per yard.

CLASS B.—The Beige Range, in its immense variety, comprising All-Wool French Beiges at 63d., the newest tints in fine finished French Beiges at 83d., an immense variety of Fancy Beiges, including "Snowflakes," and lovely goods in double-width Beiges, Art colours, Combinations, &c. Number of books in this Range, 29; number of patterns, 230.

CLASS C.—French Serges (premier quality), Amazones, Cachemires, French Armures, French All-Wools (double-width), Henriettas, Fancy Suitings, the "Rokeby" suiting, the "Rothsay" suiting, and many, many others; the prices are from 1/2 to 2/- per yard, the class containing 8 books of single-widths and 20 books of double-width, with a total of 220 patterns.

CLASS D.—The D Range contains our "Sans Egal" double-width all-wool French Habit Cloth, in 14 newest spring shades, at 3fr., or 2/4; the "Scarboro" suitings at 2/3, the "Llandudno" at 2/3, French Coatings, French Silk and Wool Mixtures, &c., comprising in all 19 books, 229 patterns, at prices varying from 3fr. to 2/11, all double-width materials.

CLASS G.—The G Range are Merino Français, Cachemire Français, and Velour Cachemires, in 9 books, consisting of 96 patterns.

CLASS H.—The H Range are Black goods in English Cashmeres, Noir Velour Cachemires, New Velour Merino Française, and Fancy Black Cashmeres, in 14 books, containing 80 patterns.

CLASS B K are Black Foules, Serges, Silk and Wool Grenadines, Half Mournings, Merveilleux, and Gros Grain Silks, Habit Cloths, and deep mourning Fabrics, in 25 books, containing 135 patterns.

CLASS E takes the richest and best goods we exhibit, and *sans peur et sans reproche*, we say, the most beautiful goods that French manufacturers can produce. The books comprising this range are 14 in number, and contain about 85 patterns.

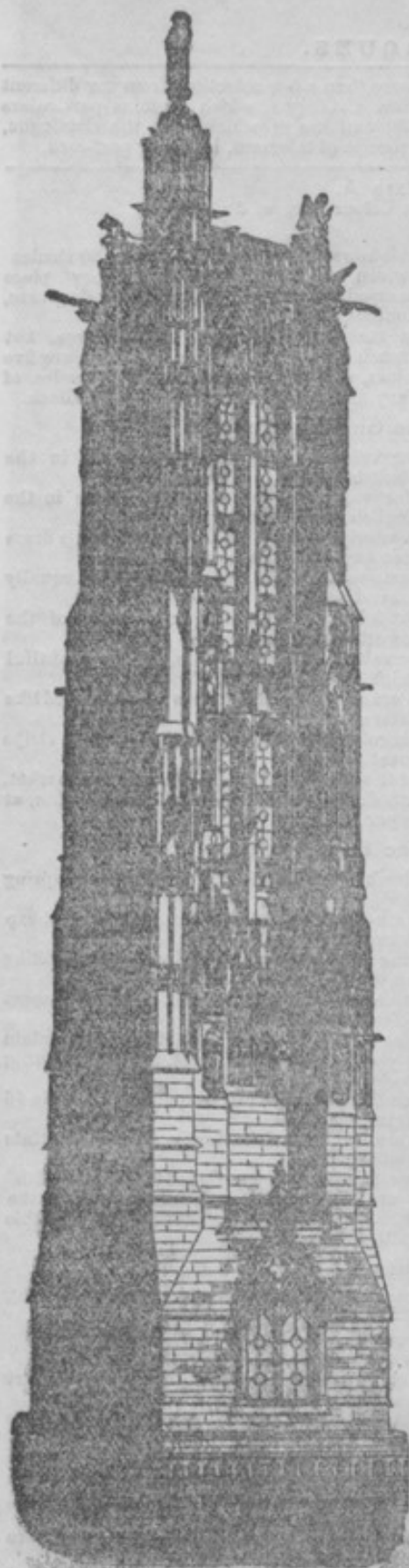
CLASS F includes Silks, Plushes, Velvets, and Velveteens, and at the present moment abound in those novelties which this season has produced in "Moire" Silks, "Merveilleux," "Point-de-Soie," "Pongees," "Panjums," "Fancy Pekin," Stripes and Broche Silks, Rich Combination Silks, Tea Gown Silks, and Gorgeous Dinner Dresses.

JAQUES ET JAQUES,
MAISON FRANCAISE, DARLINGTON.

ALL PATTERNS POST FREE

ALL ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID.

PLEASE TURN UP



JAQUES ET JAQUES.

The Limited space of this Circular inhibits us from giving more than a few selections from our different classes, but we shall be delighted to send to any lady our New Catalogue, which contains particulars of about ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DRESSES, patterns of which, with the Catalogue, will be sent Post Free, on approval, to any address on receipt of telegram, letter, or post-card.

Selections from Class A.

All-Wool Foules, Jerseys, Foulines, Art Colour Serges, &c., &c.

No.	NAME OF DRESS.	PRICE.	
3	French Foulés	8d	Our well-known all-wool dress in over 20 shades. Fine-woven goods, all wool, and every piece stamped, "Dabus Coquet Clé, Cantures, Roubaix"
5	French Foulés	10d	
20	French Serges	10½d	Heavy make—similar to a Rustic Serge, but French Goods, and all wool. There are five colors, viz: Myrtle, Crimson, two shades of Navy and Ruby, all art colours, and Black.

Selections from Class S.—The Shilling Series.

No. 6	French Jerseys	1/-	A 1 for value—we say the best Jersey in the English market for 1s yd.
7	French All-Wool Foulés	1/-	A 1 for value—we say the best Foulé in the English market for 1s yd.
8	New Snowflake check Bieges	1/-	We have sold, and are selling, more of this dress than any other one material
9	New Snowflake stripe Bieges	1/-	The same as the check, only in stripe, and equally as good sale
17	French Foulines	1/-	A beautiful, soft, all-wool fabric, in 14 of the newest Spring colours
18	French Bieges	1/-	A 1 for value, in 16 lovely tints, and a beautiful finish
16	New French Rayes	1/-	These are very fine, the stripes being finished like Sateen
13	Fancy Stripe Serges	1/-	The six colours in this are all good, and the stripe novel
14	The Shilling Biege	1/-	One of the cheapest stripe Bieges in the market, in 8 shades, double width, 42 inches wide, at 1s per yard

Selections from Class B.—The Beige Range.

No. 6	French Bieges	1/-	This book contains all the leading new spring shades
9	All-Wool French Bieges	1/7	These are double-width Beiges, and very cheap at two francs per yd.
10	Marvellous Biege	4½d	A Spring novelty—a wonderfully effective looking fabric
17	All-Wool French Bieges	6½d	We pronounce this to be one of the cheapest Beiges in the trade
19	New Spring Bieges	10½d	A Spring novelty in 6 designs, 3 striped and 3 plain
20	Toile Bieges	1/0½	Finely woven, untwilled Beiges, in 12 new Spring shades
24	Cashmere Beiges	1/3	For excellent wear we can recommend these, in 16 spring shades
25	French Bieges D. W.	2/6	These are lovely goods in double widths; the tints are beautiful
26	French Bieges 41in.	1/10½	A Beige we can well recommend in double width
29	Combination Beige	2/6	These are very stylish, the checks match the plain, any length being cut of either. Double width Fabrics.

Selections from Class C.

French Serges, Amazonas, Cachemires, French Armures, French All-Wools, Henriettas (double-width), and Fancy Suitings.

No. 4	French Serges	1/2	These are premier quality in 22 lovely shades
6	Promenade Suiting	1/2½	A very neat silk stripe material
18	Fabrique Français	1/10½	All-wool French Henriettas, in 10 correct art shades
22	Rokeby Suiting	1/6½	The Myrtle and Gold, in this dress, are lovely
23	Romaldkirk Stripe	1/6½	This also is excellent, and very stylish
24	Hair Line Wool Suiting	1/3	Very similar to Book No. 20, but in a wider stripe
25	Amazon Cashmere	1/6	One of the most successful dresses of the season, in a plain all-wool fabric
30	Rothesay Suiting	1/10½	Possessing hard wearing properties similar to Scotch goods
31	Drap Tourx	2/-	This is quite a novelty, being a stripe worked on a very fine Crêpe cloth

PATTERNS POST FREE.

ALL ORDERS, HOWEVER SMALL, CARRIAGE PAID.

MAISON FRANCAISE, DARLINGTON.

Selections from Class G.

Merino Francaise, Cachemire Francaise, and Velour Cachemires.

No.	NAME OF DRESS.	PRICE.	
3	Cashmere Français	2/-	In 19 lovely neat colours, pure laine. Tres belle qualite
5	Velour Cachemire	2/10½	In 14 exquisite shades. Les neuves couleurs de la saison. Les hautes nouveantes
6	Merino Français	1/6	Pure laine. Tres bon qual
7	Merino Français	2/-	Pure laine. Tres belle qual
8	Merino Français	2/6	Pure laine. Qualite extra
10	Evening Dresses	11½ to 2/10½	This book contains white and cream, Nuns' Velling, Cashmeres, &c.

Selections from the BK Range.

Consisting of Black Foules, Serges, Silk and Wool Grenadinas, Half-Mournings, Merveilleux, and Gros Grain Silks, Habit Cloths, and Deep Mourning Fabrics.

No. 2	French Foulés	6½d to 14d	This book is entirely Foules. The prices are 6½d, 8d, 10d, 1/-, 14d. All wool at every price
10	Deep Mournings	1/3 to 3/2	Nuns' Cloth, Henrietta, Crêpe Cloths, and French Crêpe
12	French Habit Cloths	1/6 to 4/6	Five qualities in this book from 1/6½ to 4/6 yd.
13	Drap Gera	3/6	The most elegant and chastely of any fancy fabric of which we know
15	New Lace Stripes	11d	These are all wool, and unmistakeable value at the price
16	Lace Cloths	1/10½	These are double width, 42 inches wide, and all wool
18	French Serges	1/4 to 1/8	Very fine and beautiful goods in black and navy
19	Double-Width Serges	1/6 to 2/-	A book of fine, medium, and heavy make in serges
20	The Anketos Serge	2/6	Black and Navy, warranted to stand rain, salt-water, or soda
23	Half-Mourning Cashmeres	1/4	These are English-made goods, and new designs for this season
24	Half-Mournings	1/9	Ditto—better and finer qualities
25	Half-Mourning Cashmeres	2/2	These are very effective. Dye—The patent Ebony Black, warranted to stand

Selections from Class H.

Black Goods in English Cashmeres, Noir Velour Cachemires, New Velour Merino Francaise, and Fancy Black Cashmeres.

No. 1	English Cashmeres	11½d to 2/8	These are all English made goods
2	Striped Cashmeres	14½d	This is a very low price for a double-width fancy Cashmeres
3	Fancy Black Cashmeres	1/6½	An excellent range of design at this exceedingly moderate price
4	do. do.	1/11½	These are dyed in the patent Ebony Black, warranted to retain its colour
5	do. do.	2/6	This book contains 14 patterns all very handsome and fine quality
6	do. do.	2/10½	There are 10 patterns in this book, in most magnificent designs
9	Noir Velour Cachemire Français	1/4 to 3/6	This book contains our finest goods: Teintures & Apprêts de Cheppat & Cie.
10	Noir Merino Français		
11	French Merinos	1/6½ to 5/10½	Excellent for wear. Teintures & Apprêts de Cheppat & Cie.
		1/5½ to 2/8	Teintures & Apprêts. De Merinos E.N. Tissus Laine. (Jet dye)

Class F Includes Silks, Plushes, Velvets, and Velvetens.

Book 1	Pongee Silks	1/6	A reliable Silk—no lower quality worth buying
2	Pungum Silks	1/10½	Make of Silk similar to a Pongee, but heavier. They are made by "Lister," which is of itself a guarantee of their excellence
3	Fancy Pongees	1/10½	These are a novelty Pongee Silks, and very pretty
4	Fancy Broche	2/6	One of the novelties of the season, admirably adapted for combinations
5	Fancy Stripes	2/10½	These are lovely Silks in five newest tints for the season
6	Fancy Stripes	2/11½	A charming design, and of a beautiful texture
7	Tea Gown Silks	2/6	These are very Parisian, and wonderfully effective at a moderate price
8	Cold Merveilleux	2/9	"Value for money" is what we have studied in this Silk. We hope Ladies will compare
9	Cold Merveilleux	3/6	This is a twilled Merveilleux, a lovely Italian Silk, made on the shores of Lake Como
10	Point de Sore	4/6	A grand Silk for wear, possessing body and graceful drapery properties

PATTERNS POST FREE.

ALL ORDERS, HOWEVER SMALL, CARRIAGE PAID.

			Class F Continued.
	NAME OF DRESS.	PRICE.	
11	Brocades	9/6	Magnificent goods, the shades match our "Valour Cachemires," and are simply elegant in combination
12	Moire Silks	3/11½	The great Silk of the season, in the leading shades, and beautifully watered
13	Royal Silks	6 gs.	As a Dinner Gown these are superb; each dress contains 15yds. Plain Royal, and 4yds. Fancy Royal, equalling 19 yards for six guineas
14	Black Mervelleaux	1/10½	A perfectly pure Silk, low as is the price
15	do. do.	2/4½	A very bright Mervelleaux, wears well
16	do. do.	3/6	Every piece stamped "A. Gourd & Cie," Manufacturers, Lyons and Faverges
17	do. do.	4/6	Ditto ditto ditto
18	do. do.	5/10½	The "Comme il Faut" Silk, every yard stamped with the makers' guarantee, Messieurs "Bonnet & Co.," of Lyons
19	Black Gros Grain	3/10½	A splendid Silk
20	do. do.	4/10½	Manufactured de "Gourd, Crossart & Cie"
21	Black Pekin Stripes	2/11	Useful for combinations; manufactured de "Tresca Freres"
22	Black Moire	2/11½	3/6, 4/6, 5/6. The fashionable watered Silk manufactured by "Gourd & Cie"
23	Damask Moire Pekins Royal	3/11	4/6, 5/10½. For Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans: These are lovely goods
24	Damask Moire Pekins	7/6	9/6. Magnificent effects for all Mantle purposes

Selections from Class D.

- Contains also the "Scarbro'" Suiting, the "Llandudno," French Coatings, &c.
- Book D 15.—**DRAP MENTONE**, width 40in. and 42in., price 3 fr. = 2/4½. This very chaste Fabric is made on a Jacquard frame, and is, we think, one of the most genteel productions of the season.
- Book D 18.—**DRAP ST. RAPHAEL**, width 40in. and 42in., price 2/4½. This handsome Fabric has the finish and appearance of a costly Velour Cachemire.
- Book D 14.—**DRAP MONT ST. MICHEL**, width 42in., price 2/10½. The body of the cloth is a very fine Serge, but considerable ingenuity has been displayed in the working of the Stripes, which is on a Repp ground. It is essentially French in all its characteristics.
- Book D 20.—**DRAP NANCY**, width 42in., price 2/10½. This pretty Silk and Wool Fabric, though taking its name from the picturesque old capital of the Dukes of Lorraine, is really made in Alsace.
- Book D 11.—**ALL-WOOL FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS**, Teintures & Appréts, Hannart Freres, Roubaix, Wasquehal. We unhesitatingly pronounce this to be the cheapest French Habit Cloth in the English market. Width 42in., price 3 francs = 2/4½.

Selections from Class E.

- This Range takes the richest and best goods we exhibit.
- Book E 13.—**DRAP MONT DORE-LES-BAINS**, width 42in., price 3/2. It is impossible for a pattern to do justice to this dress, which is really a charming French attainment, and will, when seen in the piece, delight any purchaser.
- Book E 10.—**IMPERIAL FRENCH CRÊPES** (width 40in.), Prix plain, 4fr. = 3/2; Striped, 5,35 = 4/3. This is one of the richest productions of the season. The material itself is good and very uncommon, and to ladies who buy it as a combination we can give the assurance of their possessing an exclusive dress. A Canadian Firm and ourselves have taken up the whole of the cloth, and therefore, from us alone in Great Britain and Ireland, can this dress be obtained.
- Book E 14.—**DRAP MONTE CARLO**, width 42in., price 3/6. This is a lovely dress. The working in of the silk thread is very good, and purely French, alike in conception and treatment.
- Book E 15.—**DRAP STRASBURG**, width 42in., price 3/10½. This beautiful dress is made in Alsace, and we may apply to it those words, so fittingly descriptive of the Italian language, "Matchlessly beautiful."
- CLASS E 18.—**THE "ROUBAIX" HABIT CLOTH**, width 48in., price 3/6 per yard. Teintures & Appréts. Hannart Freres, Roubaix, Wasquehal. This is a beautifully finished cloth, and the tints and colourings are the newest.
- CLASS E 19.—**FRENCH SEDAN HABIT CLOTHS**, width 52in., price 4/6 per yard. Ane Mons. Rousseau Freres, Jules Rousseau, Sedan. These are the best Habit Cloths that are made, and admirably adapted for Costumes, Summer Mantles, and Jackets. The width is extra, and the finish perfect.

LADIES OF ENGLAND.

We are SPECIALISTS in FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, and our esprit de corps in laying before our Patrons the choicest productions obtainable, is à faire honneur aux chefs d'œuvre de la Belle France.

A Post Card, Letter, or Telegram, stating if any one class is desired, or an assortment from each, will receive prompt attention by return. All Patterns are sent (on approval) post free, and all orders, small or large, are sent carriage paid.

JAQUES & JAQUES, The French Dress House, Darlington.

Scottish Provident Institution.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS, BY DIFFERENT MODES OF PAYMENT,
For Assurance of £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age next Birth-day.	Annual Premium payable during Life.	ANNUAL PREMIUM LIMITED TO			Single Payment.	Age next Birth-day.
		Twenty-one Payments.	Fourteen Payments.	Seven Payments.		
21	£1 16 3	£2 10 6	£3 4 11	£5 10 0	£33 0 1	21
22	1 16 9	2 11 0	3 5 9	5 11 0	33 5 10	22
23	1 17 2	2 11 6	3 6 5	5 12 1	33 11 2	23
24	1 17 7	2 12 1	3 6 11	5 13 1	33 16 5	24
25	1 18 0	2 12 6	3 7 3	5 14 0	34 2 0	25
26	1 18 6	2 13 0	3 7 10	5 14 11	34 8 2	26
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	3 8 7	5 15 11	34 16 1	27
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	3 9 5	5 17 1	35 4 9	28
29	2 0 8	2 14 8	3 10 3	5 18 6	35 14 1	29
*30	2 1 6	2 15 4	3 11 2	6 0 1	36 4 0	*30
31	2 2 6	2 16 2	3 12 1	6 1 10	36 14 6	31
32	2 3 5	2 17 1	3 13 2	6 3 8	37 5 5	32
33	2 4 6	2 18 0	3 14 4	6 5 8	37 17 2	33
34	2 5 7	2 19 0	3 15 7	6 7 9	38 9 7	34
35	2 6 10	3 0 2	3 16 11	6 10 0	39 2 9	35
36	2 8 2	3 1 5	3 18 4	6 12 5	39 16 11	36
37	2 9 8	3 2 9	3 19 11	6 15 0	40 12 4	37
38	2 11 3	3 4 3	4 1 7	6 17 9	41 8 7	38
39	2 12 11	3 5 9	4 3 4	7 0 7	42 5 4	39
†40	2 14 9	3 7 5	4 5 2	7 3 7	43 2 10	†40
41	2 16 8	3 9 2	4 7 2	7 6 8	44 0 11	41
42	2 18 8	3 11 1	4 9 3	7 9 11	44 19 9	42
43	3 0 11	3 13 1	4 11 5	7 13 3	45 19 3	43
44	3 3 3	3 15 3	4 13 10	7 16 9	46 19 7	44
45	3 5 9	3 17 6	4 16 4	8 0 7	48 0 8	45
46	3 8 5	4 0 0	4 19 1	8 4 6	49 2 8	46
47	3 11 5	4 2 8	5 2 1	8 8 8	50 5 8	47
48	3 14 8	4 5 8	5 5 4	8 13 2	51 9 7	48
49	3 18 1	4 8 9	5 8 9	8 17 11	52 14 1	49
50	4 1 7	4 12 1	5 12 4	9 2 10	53 19 3	50
51	4 5 6	4 15 5	5 16 1	9 7 11	55 4 5	51
52	4 9 5	4 18 10	5 19 11	9 13 1	56 9 0	52
53	4 13 5	5 2 5	6 3 11	9 18 3	57 12 11	53
54	4 17 8	5 6 3	6 8 0	10 3 5	58 17 2	54
55	5 1 11	5 10 2	6 12 1	10 8 6	60 0 8	55
56	5 6 4	.....	6 14 9	10 13 7	61 3 8	56
57	5 10 11	.....	6 18 8	10 18 8	62 6 5	57
58	5 15 9	.....	7 2 9	11 3 10	63 9 4	58
59	6 1 0	.....	7 7 3	11 9 0	64 12 11	59
60	6 6 7	.....	7 12 0	11 14 3	65 16 9	60

[The usual non-participating Rates differ little from these Premiums.]

* A person of 30 may secure £1000 at death, by a yearly payment, during life, of £20:15s.

This Premium would generally elsewhere secure £800 only, instead of £1000.

OR, he may secure £1000 by 21 yearly payments of £27:13:4—being thus free of payment after age 50.

† At age 40, the Premium ceasing at age 60, is, for £1000, £33:14:2,—about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life. Before the Premiums have ceased the Policy will have shared in at least one division of profits. To Professional Men and others, whose income is dependent on continuance of health, this limited payment system is specially recommended.

GLASGOW—29 ST. VINCENT PLACE.

THE CORPORATION OF THE

Scottish Provident Institution

THIS SOCIETY combines the advantages of **Mutual Assurance** with **Moderate Premiums**.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of £1200 or £1250 may generally be secured from the first for the yearly payment which would elsewhere assure (with profits) £1000 only—being equivalent to an immediate Bonus of 20 to 25 per cent.

A person of 30 may secure at once a provision of £5000 for his family, in case of his death, by a payment of little more than £100 a year.

The Whole PROFITS go to the Policyholders, on a system at once safe and equitable,—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss.

ON THIS PRINCIPLE large additions have been, and will be, made to the policies of those who live to participate, notwithstanding the lowness of the premiums.

The SURPLUS at last Investigation was £1,051,035, of which £350,345 was reserved for future participation. The number who shared was 9384. First shares were (with a few unimportant exceptions) from 18 or 20 to 34 per cent, according to age and class. Other policies were increased 50 and 80 per cent.

THE following are the Results reported for the last Year:—

The NEW ASSURANCES completed in 1888 were £1,163,044.

Being for the 15th year in succession above a million.

PREMIUMS in year £558,875. Total INCOME £855,886.

The CLAIMS of year (including Bonus additions *) were £328,530.

* These Bonuses averaged 49.5 per cent on Assurances which participated.

REALISED FUNDS (increased by £401,212) at close of year £26,516,468.

The SOCIETY has taken a leading part in the REMOVAL OF FORFEITURES.

ALL POLICIES (not seafaring or military risks, for which special arrangements may be made) are WORLD-WIDE, and free from Restrictions on Residence after five years—provided the Assured has attained the age of 30.

The Surrender Values compare favourably with other first-class Offices.

A 'NOTE' in proof of this Statement may be had on application.

REPORTS containing TABLES of RATES, &c. may also now be had.

April 1889.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

DUNDEE—12 Victoria Chambers.

BIRMINGHAM—96 Colmore Row.

ABERDEEN—259 Union Street.

LEEDS—Royal Exchange.

HEAD OFFICE: 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

LUNN & CO.,
41, BERNERS ST., OXFORD ST., W., AND AT HORNCASTL
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.



RINGOAL,

THE NEW OXFORD UNIVERSITY GAME.

Price per Complete Set, £1 10s., £2 2s., and
£3 3s.

For Full Particulars, with Illustrated Price List of
Lawn Tennis, Cricket, &c., apply to

LUNN & CO., 41, BERNERS STREET, W.



SEND FOR PRICE LIST, **"FACILE"** and
POST FREE, OF THE

"FARRINGTON"

CYCLES.

The **"GEARED FACILE"** is the best
Safety Bicycle in the world, whether for Safety,
Speed, or Comfort. It suits the vast majority of
riders far better than the **"Dwarf Safety."** The longest distance ever ridden in one day, viz., 297 miles in
24 hours, was ridden on a **"Geared Facile."**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

ELLIS & CO., LTD., 47, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

KEATINGS
BEST
COUGH CURE.

Sold everywhere in
Tins, 1/1½ each.

LOZENGES

TO GET RID OF
WORMS IN CHILDREN,
USE
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat,
both in appearance and taste, furnishing a
most agreeable method of administering the
only Certain Remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. It is a perfectly Safe
and Mild Preparation, and is especially
adapted for Children. Sold in Tins, 1/1½
each, or free by Post, 15 Stamps, from
KEATING, Chemist, LONDON.

(SUFFICIENT ADDRESS.)

BRAND & CO'S
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
SOUPS &
SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS

ESSENCES OF BEEF,
MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN,
BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY,
MEAT LOZENGES &c.

SOLE ADDRESS
No 11,
STANHOPE
ST.
MAYFAIR, W.

**BRAND
AND CO'S
A 1 SAUCE.**

A fine tonic and
digestive.
An excellent
cush.

42R

F. 99v



LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Justus Liebig

*** ASK for the COMPANY'S EXTRACT,
and see that it bears JUSTUS VON LIEBIG'S SIGNATURE
IN BLUE INK across the label.

ESTABLISHED 1825

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS,
AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

S & H
HARRIS'

Ebonite Blacking

WATERPROOF
For
BOOTS
and
SHOES

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the public, LEA & PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each bottle of the Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears their Signature thus—

Lea Perrins

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POINTS & CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
BLOODHOUND OR SLEUTH-HOUND.



HEAD OF BARDOLPH. 30567.



BURGUNDY. 30568.



BY EDWIN BROUGH AND J. SIDNEY TURNER.

POINTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BLOODHOUND, OR SLEUTH-HOUND.

General Character.

The Bloodhound possesses in a most marked degree every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent (Sagaces).

He is very powerful, and stands over more ground than is usual with hounds of other breeds.

The Skin is thin to the touch and extremely loose, this being more especially noticeable about the head and neck, where it hangs in deep folds.

Height.

The mean average Height of adult dogs is 26in., and of adult bitches 24in. Dogs usually vary from 25in. to 27in. and bitches from 23in. to 25in.; but, in either case, the greater height is to be preferred, provided that character and quality are also combined.

Weight.

The mean average Weight of adult dogs, in fair condition, is 90 lbs., and of adult bitches 80 lbs. Dogs attain the weight of 110 lbs, bitches 100 lbs. The greater weights are to be preferred, provided (as in the case of height) that quality and proportion are also combined.

Expression.

The Expression is noble and dignified, and characterised by solemnity, wisdom, and power.

Tempera- ment.

In Temperament he is extremely affectionate, neither quarrelsome with companions nor with other dogs. His nature is somewhat shy, and equally sensitive to kindness or correction by his master.

Head.

The Head is narrow in proportion to its length, and long in proportion to the body, tapering but slightly from the temples to the end of the muzzle, thus (when viewed from above and in front) having the appearance of being flattened at the sides and of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. In profile the upper outline of the skull is nearly in the same plane as that of the foreface. The length from end of nose to stop (midway between the eyes) should be not less than that from stop to back of occipital protuberance (peak). The entire length of head from the posterior part of the occipital protuberance to the end of the muzzle should be 12in., or more, in dogs, and 11in., or more, in bitches.



*The dotted lines show
a faulty peak.*

Skull. The Skull is long and narrow, with the occipital peak very pronounced. The Brows are not prominent, although, owing to the deep-set eyes, they may have that appearance.

Fore-face. The Fore-face is long, deep, and of even width throughout, with square outline when seen in profile.

Eyes. The Eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, the lids assuming a lozenge or diamond shape, in consequence of the lower lids being dragged down and everted by the heavy flews. The eyes correspond with the general tone of colour of the animal, varying from deep hazel to yellow. The hazel colour is, however, to be preferred, although very seldom seen in red-and-tan hounds.

Ears. The Ears are thin and soft to the touch, extremely long, set very low and fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards.

Wrinkle. The head is furnished with an amount of loose skin, which, in nearly every position appears superabundant, but more particularly so when the head is carried low; the skin then falls into loose pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face.

Nostrils. The Nostrils are large and open.

Lips, Flews and Dewlap.

In front the Lips fall squarely, making a right angle with the upper line of the foreface; whilst behind they form deep hanging Flews, and being continued into the pendant folds of loose skin about the neck, constitute the Dewlap, which is very pronounced. These characters are found, though in a less degree, in the bitch.



**Neck,
Shoulders
and Chest.**

The Neck is long ; the Shoulders muscular and well sloped backwards ; the Ribs are well sprung ; and the Chest well let down between the fore-legs, forming a deep keel.

**Legs and
Feet.**

The Fore-legs are straight and large in bone, with elbows squarely set ; the Feet strong and well knuckled up ; the Thighs and Second Thighs (gaskins) are very muscular ; the Hocks well bent and let down and squarely set.

**Back and
Loin.**

The Back and Loins are strong, the latter deep and slightly arched.

Stern.

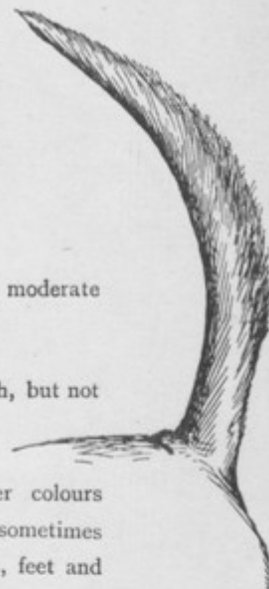
The Stern is long and tapering and set on rather high, with a moderate amount of hair underneath.

Gait.

The Gait is elastic, swinging and free, the stern being carried high, but not too much curled over the back.

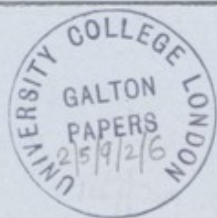
Colour.

The Colours are black-and-tan, red-and-tan and tawny ; the darker colours being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-coloured hair, and sometimes flecked with white. A small amount of white is permissible on chest, feet and tip of stern.



BABETTE. 19761.





The
Association of

Bloodhound
Breeders. —



.. The ..
Association of Bloodhound Breeders.

FOUNDED 1897.



Chairman :

MR. EDWIN BROUGH.

Committee :

MR. WALTER EVANS.

MR. ARTHUR O. MUDIE.

MR. H. C. HODSON.

MR. W. K. TAUNTON.

MR. J. SIDNEY TURNER.

Hon. Secretary :

MR. EDGAR FARMAN.

The Association of Bloodhound Breeders.



FOUNDED 1897.



OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.



1. To foster the interests of the breed generally.
2. To establish a fund by means of a subscription of 10% of all money prizes that each member may have won and received, as provided by the Rules.
3. To approach Show Committees with the view of obtaining extended classification in the Bloodhound Classes.
4. To promote Stakes in connection with the progeny of Stud Dogs.
5. To promote Stakes in connection with the progeny of Brood Bitches.
6. To offer prizes for competition at Shows in addition to those offered by Show Committees.
7. To do everything possible to promote, by trials or otherwise, the training of Bloodhounds to hunt man.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Members.

1. The Association shall consist of an unlimited number of Honorary Members and Members, who shall be persons interested in the promotion of the breeding and training of Bloodhounds, whose names and addresses shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Secretary.

Honorary Members.

2. The Committee shall have power to elect as Honorary Members any persons whose election may be considered beneficial to the interest of the Association. Honorary Members to be exempt from paying the Annual Subscription, and shall not participate in any benefits to be derived from the Association, nor take any part in its management.

Mode of Election.

3. Each Candidate for Membership shall be proposed by one Member and seconded by another, and the election shall be vested absolutely in the Committee.

Subscription.

4. The Annual Subscription shall be One Guinea, payable on the 1st of January.

Members' Prize Fund.

5. Each Member shall, during the continuance of his membership, contribute to a fund, to be known as The Members' Prize Fund, 10 per cent. of all money prizes received by him (except out of the Fund) during each year, and won for Bloodhounds at Shows and Trials held under Kennel Club Rules.

6. The Fund shall be closed on the 31st December in each year, and the amount received shall be offered for competition amongst the Members during the year following in such manner as the Committee may deem fit.

7. No Member shall be entitled to compete for prizes offered out of a fund subscribed for whilst he shall not have been a Member, except as provided by Rule 8.

8. No Member shall be entitled to compete for prizes offered out of the fund subscribed during the year during which he shall have been elected a Member, unless he shall have, within one month of his election, paid to the Association 10 per cent. of all money prizes previously received by him during that year for Bloodhounds at Shows and Trials held under Kennel Club Rules.

Members in Arrear.

9. No Member shall be allowed to vote or compete for Association Prizes, or in any way whatsoever enjoy any of the privileges of Membership, whilst his current subscription and any other debts due by him to the Association are outstanding, and for which application has been made.

10. The Committee shall have power to erase the name from the list of Members of any Member whose subscription remains unpaid on 31st day of March.

Executive.

11. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Chairman, a Committee of five, and a Secretary. All officers of the Association shall be Honorary, and no Member shall be allowed to make the Association a means of private speculation or trade, or to derive money profit through it. The Chairman and Hon. Secretary shall be *ex officio* Members of the Committee.

12. The first Executive shall be as follows, and shall hold office until the 31st December, 1898, after which date the Executive shall be elected annually, as provided by Rule 22:—*Chairman*, MR. EDWIN BROUGH; *Committee*, MR. WALTER EVANS, MR. H. C. HODSON, MR. ARTHUR O. MUDIE, MR. A. K. TAUNTON, MR. J. SIDNEY TURNER; *Hon. Secretary*, MR. EDGAR FARMAN.

Annual General Meeting.

13. An Annual General Meeting shall be held in January, for the purpose of electing the officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

Powers of the Committee.

14. The management of the Association shall be wholly vested in the Committee, which shall have the power to call Meetings of the Association, to make necessary by-laws and rescind the same, arbitrate in disputed matters, the absolute power of the election of Members, and the right to refuse the admission of or remove from the Association any person deemed objectionable. The Committee shall also have the sole power to deal with the funds and property of the Association in its absolute discretion, also to deal with any question or matter not provided for by these Rules, and also elect persons to fill up any vacancy occurring in its numbers. Such elections to be confirmed at the next Committee Meeting, and such persons shall continue in office until the next Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall decide upon the value and nature of the prizes to be offered at the various Shows and Trials.

Meetings.

15. There shall be a Meeting of the Committee as often as deemed necessary—three shall form a quorum. There shall be Meetings of the Members of the Association—five actually present shall form a quorum, in London or elsewhere, as often as the Committee may deem necessary.

Minutes and Votes.

16. The minutes of the proceedings of all Meetings shall be kept, and the minutes of the last preceding Meeting shall be read at the commencement of the next subsequent Meeting, and be approved and confirmed by vote. Each Member shall have one vote, and the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Shows and Trials.

17. The Association shall, if possible, promote and hold such Shows and Trials as the Committee may deem expedient, and either in or without connection with any other Exhibition, as the Committee may direct.

Disbursements.

18. All expenses incurred by the Secretary, Treasurer, or other Member of the Committee, or by any Member for or on behalf of the Association, on the authority of the Committee, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Association.

Report and Audit.

19. An Annual Report, with a statement of the financial position of the Association, shall be drafted by the Retiring Committee, and presented at the Annual General Meeting.

Withdrawal from Membership.

20. It shall be competent for any Honorary Member or Member to withdraw from the Association on giving notice of his intention in writing to the Secretary, but any Member leaving the Association shall remain liable for all subscriptions not already paid, including that due for the current year, and shall not be entitled to receive back any money he may have paid to or on account of the Association during his Membership, or have any claim against the Association, except under Rule 18.

Expulsion.

21. Any Member violating the Rules and Regulations of the Association for the time being in force, shall be liable to be expelled by the Committee; and any Member of the Association who shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee to have in any way misconducted himself in connection with Dogs, Dog Shows, or Trials, or to have in any way acted in opposition to the fundamental rules and principles upon which the Association has been established, or in any other manner which would make it undesirable, in the opinion of the Committee, that he should continue to be a Member, shall be requested to retire from the Association, and if a resolution to that effect shall be carried by a majority of the Committee, the Member so requested to retire shall thenceforth cease to be a Member of the Association, as if he had resigned in the usual course, and shall not be entitled to have any part of his Annual Subscription for the current year returned to him, and shall remain liable for all arrears of subscriptions unpaid and any dues owing, but before any such expulsion or request to retire the Member shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Election of Committee and Officers.

22. The Chairman, Hon. Secretary, and Committee shall be elected annually. Their election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting, and be by

ballot. Only Members of the Association shall be eligible to hold office. Nominations shall be sent in to the Secretary, seven days prior to the Meeting, of gentlemen whom it may be deemed desirable to elect ; and Members of the retiring Committee shall be eligible for re-election without nomination.

A Member shall not give more than one vote for any one candidate, and must vote for the full number of vacancies.

Notices.

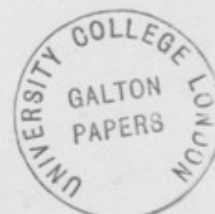
23. Notices of the convening of any Meetings may be inserted in the *Kennel Gazette*, *Field*, *Stock Keeper*, or *Our Dogs*, or such other similar publication of which due notice is given to the Members, and which shall thenceforth be deemed full and sufficient without notice in writing.

Service of Notices.

24. A notice may be served by the Association upon any Member, either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to such Member at his registered place of address.

25. Any notices, if served by post, shall be deemed to have been served at the latest within twelve hours after the same shall have been posted, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into a post-office letter box.

26. As regards those Members of the Association who have no registered address in the United Kingdom, a notice posted up in the office or residence of the Secretary for the time being shall be deemed to be well served on them at the expiration of twelve hours after it is so posted up.





BLOODHOUNDS

AS

AIDS TO THE POLICE

AND TO

GAME PRESERVERS.

BLOODHOUNDS AS AIDS TO THE POLICE AND TO GAME PRESERVERS.

FROM TIME TO TIME a great deal has been written with regard to the utilisation of the modern bloodhound in tracing poachers and criminals. Some few years ago, sundry hounds were brought to the Metropolis with a view of using them as aids to the police in attempting to trace the perpetrators of a diabolical crime who are yet at large, but, as we pointed out at the time would be the case, hounds were quite useless in making out the scent of a man whose footsteps had been repeatedly trodden over, and all odour therefrom either obliterated or so mixed with other scent as to be untractable. Shortly, bloodhounds, or hounds of any other kind, would be simply of no avail as detectives in thoroughfares and other places where passers-by are frequent; but in country districts it is a different matter altogether. No doubt, too, a bloodhound trained for the purpose might be of considerable use to the rural constabulary in the detection of poachers and criminals, who otherwise might escape justice. Still, the employment of dogs for such a purpose will probably meet with strong opposition until it is satisfactorily understood that when the hound has brought his human quarry "to bay," he will not worry and eat him. As a fact, the bloodhound is not such a cruel and savage beast as his name implies; and when he has found the man whose footsteps he has carefully scented out, he is content to bay or bark at him until assistance comes. The modern hound never attempts to make a meal of his game. So the alleged cruelty of the process of hunting criminals with hounds is quite fallacious. We have been hunted by bloodhounds ourselves, have seen youths act as their quarry, and in no case was there the slightest danger of being bitten or attacked. We imagine those hounds which were used in the Southern States of America in connection

with the slave plantations, to have been different creatures altogether from our modern animals—unless the stories of the ferocity of the so-called Spanish dogs of Virginia, the Carolinas, and other States, were greatly exaggerated. Even if a hound has a tendency to be savage, he could be trained to run in a leash, as is the case with the elk hounds of Norway.

We have been led to return to the subject by the copy of some correspondence which has recently been forwarded to us, where a constable in a country district was enabled, with the aid of a young bloodhound bitch, to apprehend certain poachers who otherwise would have escaped. For obvious reasons there is a desire to omit the name of the locality where this took place; but the truth of the narrative is vouched for by the superintendent of the police of the district, by his constable who used the hound, and by the breeder of the hound.

The story is as follows:—Some time this year a constable was out in the early morning, when about 6-30 a.m. he came across a couple of notorious poachers, who were walking along a footpath through some fields. They, seeing the constable, called out in alarm as a signal to their companions, who were no doubt coming behind. Owing to the darkness, the latter escaped; but the constable took some rabbits and nets from the men he had met, for being in the possession of which, under such circumstances, they were later on duly punished. At daybreak the constable, accompanied by a young bloodhound bitch, returned to the place, and was able to distinguish the footsteps of a number of men who had come out of a turnip field. They had separated, some going in one direction, others in another. The hound was put upon the tracks, and with nose to the ground she hunted them across two fields, going straight up to sundry bags of game which had been hidden in a hedgerow. So far so good; but the constable was not yet satisfied, and he took his

hound back to where she had originally been laid on the line. This time she went off in another direction, and soon left the policeman far behind. He, following up, however, ultimately found her standing at another hedge-row, where more bags of game were found concealed. These were secretly watched all day, but the poachers must have "smelled a rat," for none of themselves or their families came near. This is rather to be wondered at, for the bags were numerous and their contents valuable. At night the constable and the lessee of the shooting concealed themselves near the place where the first lot of game was discovered. Now they had not long to wait, for in about half an hour there came a sound of approaching footsteps, and two men appeared, who immediately appropriated the bags and their contents, which included nets and the usual poachers' paraphernalia. They were at once recognised, and, the spoil taken from them, were allowed to go. Summonses followed in due course, and when the case was heard a plea was set up that they had not taken the game themselves, but had been sent for it by their mates. Fines of 40s. and costs were imposed, or, failing the payment, a month's imprisonment.

Now, in the above case a comparatively untrained puppy was found to be of great use ; and had it not been for her the two men would never have been caught. There is no doubt they were members of the original gang, and had taken part in the capture of the game for which they were convicted.

The hound in question is one of our ordinary blood-hounds such as win prizes on the show bench. She is by Chaucer ex Crony. Chaucer by champion Bono, from Beppa by Beckford out of Bianca. Crony is by Dictator out of Dainty. Chaucer was bred by Mr. E. Brough, and Crony by Mr. T. W. Markland, whilst Mr. R. E. S. Cooper, of Hillmorton Paddocks, near Rugby, bred the bitch who was the heroine of the adventure.—*Extract from "The Field," March 28th, 1896.*