

Kennel Department.

All communications, items of news, etc., on this subject, should be addressed to the Editor Kennel Dep't, Poultry Review, Chatham, Ont.

FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 7.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, Grand Junction, Tenn. Entries for Derby close April 1. B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn., Secretary.

Nov. 17, 18 and 19.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Philadelphia Kennel Club at Rio Grande, N. J., for members only. Entries close Nov. 1.

Dec. 7.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, Grand Junction, Tenn. Entries for Derby close April 1. B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn., Secretary.

BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 15, 16, 17 and 18.—First Annual Dog Show of the Western Connecticut Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. Frank D. Hallet, Superintendent, Winsted, Conn.

March 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1886.—Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Dog Show, at Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Secretary.

April 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1886.—Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. Jean Grosvenor, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

Notes.

Owing to the lateness of the English mail this week we are unable to give either our promised article on St. Bernards or the next article of Mr. Sewell's series on Diseases of the Dog.

A record of wins consisting of 166 cups and other prizes entitles a dog to more than ordinary notice. Such is the history of the St. Bernard Champion Barry, who breathed his last on Tuesday, the 18th ult. Imported from Switzerland by Mr. Smith, of Leeds, Barry remained in that gentleman's kennel throughout his successful career, which he commenced by taking first prize at Darlington in 1876, his final success being obtained at the first St. Bernard Club Show in 1882, where he secured the prize for the best stud-dog when shown with two of his progeny. He leaves behind him sons, daughters, and grandchildren innumerable, the most celebrated of which are Duke of Wellington and Lady Eva.—*Eng. L. S. Journal.*

The Observer has been dwelling upon the fancies to which the dog world is subject, inspired by the Toy Dog Show held at the Aquarium last week. True, as our contemporary states, that "Fashion plays an important part in toy dog worship," but scarcely to the same extent as it assumes. Although fashion does change, the picture drawn in *The Observer* is rather too high colored. We can, however, let that pass. Even were it true, there must never be forgotten the great influence which the love of pet dogs has had upon the treatment of all the lower animals. This is undoubted. Some may go to a ridiculous length in their treatment of dogs, and make themselves a laughing stock. We know of one lady who has five dogs, not one of which, from a show point of view, is worth its collar, but every year she takes a co tige in the country and goes there for the benefit of *their* health.

The English Setter in England.

(From the English Live Stock Journal.)

(Continued from page 249.)

There are three varieties of Setters—the English, Irish, and Gordon, or Black-and tan, but it is of the first-named we are treating in this article. The English Setter is considered by many people to be superior in the field to either the Irish or the Gordon, being not so headstrong as the former, and quicker over the ground than the latter. That the opinion is worthy of consideration may be gathered from the fact that in the record of the Field Trials are the names of very few Irish or Gordon Setters as compared with English. In fact, we think we are correct in saying that an important stake has seldom if ever been won either by an Irish or Gordon Setter, and that the best performance yet made by an Irish was that of the Rev. R. O'Callaghan's Aveline, who ran into the third ties for the Derby Stakes at the Kennel Club Field Trials this year, and was within an ace of winning right out.

In build the English Setter is on gailoping lines, with oblique shoulders, deep chest, strong loins, and well let down quarters; a slightly lengthy neck gives character to the dog, and the head is long and lean, with expressive eyes; the skull slightly domed. The ears, which are rather long, being set low. The carriage of the flag is an important feature in the Setter; it is set on rather low, and carried straight from the body, and is somewhat short in length; many otherwise good Setters being spoiled by their flags being too long. The coat is flat, and rather soft in texture, the ears, chest, back of fore-legs, toes, and quarters being covered with longer hair, commonly called feather; the limbs are straight, and the feet close, with rounded toes, the whole contour of the dog being one of gracefulness and activity, but at the same time with substance and bone sufficient to render it capable of performing the hard work for which it is sometimes required. There has been a growing inclination on the part of some judges to encourage small and rather weedy specimens for the sake of the quality they display, but for shooting amongst the heather in the mountains of Scotland substance and quality are necessary adjuncts. The most fancied colors are black-and-white, with blue ticks; lemon-and-white, with lemon ticks; and black-tan-and-white. The former color represents the Blue Beltons, a breed which has existed now for many years, and from which the late Mr. Laverack partly raised his magnificent team, which have gained a name which will live as long as Setters exist. To the exertions of that gentleman may be traced that important quality "character" which is to be found in most of the animals which carry their lineage in direct line to his kennel. From other strains have sprung many handsome dogs, but the Laveracks are the aristocrats of the breed, and bear the stamp of purity of race. Liver-and-white