

# TOWN AND COUNTRY;

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## Kennel.

### THE LLEWELLIN SETTER.

Mr. L. H. Smith's setter dog, Paris, the picture of which we give with this issue, belongs to the Llewellyn breed of English Setters. Perhaps no dog to-day is better known to the sportsmen of America than Paris, as few have won as many prizes, both at Bench Shows and Field Trials as he has, and in giving a short sketch of this now very fashionable breed

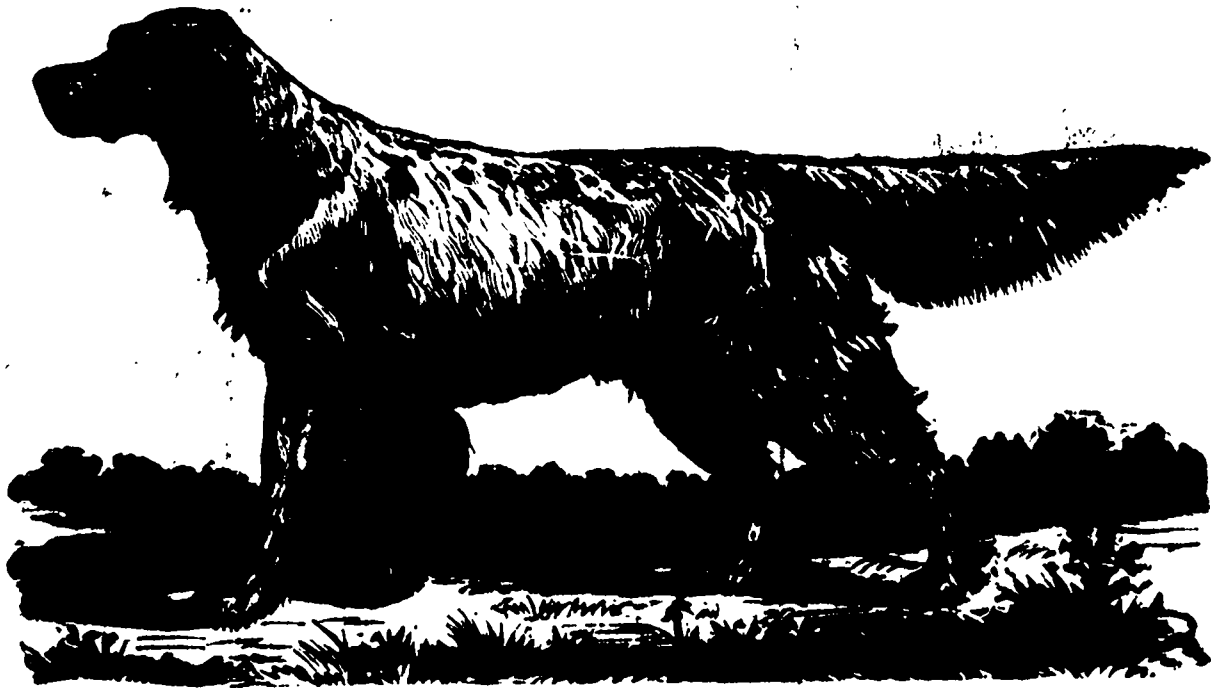
we could hardly have obtained a better subject than Paris for an illustration. This breed was first imported to this country in March, 1874, by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, and although several have been imported since, there are not as yet many in the kennels of Canadian sportsmen, though in the United States, where Mr. Smith has sold nearly all his surplus stock, they have become great favorites. The Llewellyn Setter is a cross between the Laverack and the Duke Rhoebe or Rake blood. In England, Mr. Llewellyn has been the most successful breeder of this cross, and it is from him this

subdivision of the Setter family has received its name. His dog Dan was by Duke out of Rhoebe, and bred to pure Laverack bitches, laid the foundation in Mr. Llewellyn's kennel of a strain of dogs that in all the tests they have had against other dogs, both in England and America, their record clearly shows, that as a breed they have no equal. It would take more space than we can spare to give a full account of their victories against all other breeds on both continents. They are the favorites amongst Setter men in England to-day, and the American sportsmen, after having tried their best with their native dogs to defeat them when they were first imported, found, after all that both on the Bench and in the field, the American dog is no match for his imported rival. We now know of scores of American sportsmen owning the Llewellyn Setter who formerly owned but have since discarded the native dog. We are sorry to say that—with the exception

of three or four, our Canadian sportsmen have been slow in improving their breeds of Setters. We can say of our fair Dominion game, if not as plentiful as in some countries, still, in many parts very good shooting can be obtained, and all good sportsmen know that the scarcer game is the better must the dogs be to find it. Few sportsmen really know the difference between a fine bred dog and a mongrel, for, with many, a dog that will find a bird and point it is quite sufficient, no matter how indifferently or

others, we enjoyed our shooting, and labored under the impression that no dogs could be better nor do their work better, but after we had the good fortune to own the Llewellyn breed, and give them a fair trial, we soon came to the conclusion that our old dogs were like our old guns, that they had to go. We know there are many who will read this who will still say, and if not say they will still think, "Well, their blue blooded dogs can't beat my old Don yet." To those we would say, we have no wish to rob you

of the happiness you have in your affection for your old favorites; we once loved our old pets as much as you do your's, and when we look on their pictures, which we prize highly, we feel it is looking on the pleasures of bygone days. Poor old Don, Carlo and Snipe were good enough for us then, but would not be now. We thought then they were the best; we know now we have better. Many new fangled things spring up to tickle the fancies of people only for a time, and a fabulous price is paid for a silly thing to-day that to-morrow is either given away or sold for a song. This cannot be said of the Llewellyn



"PARIS,"

"THE PROPERTY OF L. H. SMITH, ESQ., STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA."

in what style he does it. Indeed many do not really know that there is any difference as to how one dog does it compared with another, whereas there is just as much variation in the manner dogs run in a field and how they find and approach their game as it is possible to imagine. Of course, if one confines himself to the ordinary bred dog, and is satisfied with him because he can shoot birds over him and never troubles himself to seek better, he will never know the difference. This is the reason so many men all own the best dog, whereas if they would just take a little trouble to see what better bred dogs do, and seek the opportunity of running their favorites side by side with them in the field as we have done with our old breed they would soon see there is just as much difference between dogs as horses. This, to those who are inexperienced, cannot be seen unless the dogs are brought together and compared. When we owned an old breed of native dogs, and knew no

Setters for they are now entering their eight season's work on this continent, and more money can be obtained for a really good specimen to-day than could be had the first, second or third year after they were first imported. Mr. Smith, during the last year, has sold several of the breed at from \$100 to \$600 each, and we know of others who have sold dogs at as high figures. Mr. Bryson, of Memphis, Tennessee, was recently offered fifteen hundred dollars for Gladstone; this was a bona fide offer, which he refused. Gladstone is, perhaps, the best field dog on this continent, and was imported in utero by Mr. Smith, being by Llewellyn's Tan out of Petrel. We know of many other specimens of this breed which it is idle to offer money for, but perhaps the most fabulous price ever offered for a dog was that by Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, for Mr. Llewellyn's Count Wind'em, viz., 2750 sterling, say in round figures \$3,750, which offer Mr. L. declined, Count Wind'em