

on reflection that would hardly be right, for although lamentably small, it was nevertheless representative. It was gratifying to find the President of the Hackney Society still in the ring with his most expensive importation, the sire Cadet, of the Lord Derby strain, and a prominent member of the society still on the turf with the best representative of the Danegelt-Matchless line, the younger horse, Enthorpe Performer Cadet won in his class with a highly creditable quartette behind him, and Enthorpe had matters his own way in a class where he was met by one imported stallion of good grade, a couple of three-year-olds, and one horse of indefinite character that should have been converted to harness years ago. A lumbering-gaited, but well-bodied two-year-old colt, called Prince Compton, of the Danegelt strain, that may show to better advantage as he ages, was awarded the championship over the, in my opinion, much superior Enthorpe Performer. The show was, however, fairly rich in hackneys of the feminine gender, and the best mare we have seen in many years was Elegance II., shown by E. D. Jordan, of Boston.

What promised to be one of the most instructive classes of the show, that for half-bred animals shown with their sires, proved but

mediocre after all, and we would have been positively uninteresting, had not Theodore Patterson's Arabian stallion, Abdul Hamid II., appeared with his progeny out of thoroughbred mares. It seemed at first like desecration to place this superb animal behind the hackney stallion Fashion, but it was right, for the conditions of the class called for progeny best suited for harness and carriage purposes, by which, of course, is meant not the light kind, but the heavy.

Mr. Patterson was more fortunate in demonstrating the high quality of his stock in the pony-stallion and brood mare classes, and in those where ponies appeared under saddle. His gray pony Kasim, of the Arabian pattern, was extra fine and won with ease over the hackney blood and a silver fizz sort of Oriental horse, called Shahwan, without any real character. The hackney pony, Dilham Prime Minister, shown by the Plymouth stud, was highly creditable, and should have been second instead of the judge's choice, Eclipse, that cannot now and never could move behind in proper form. As a brood mare, the Philadelphia breeder's representative Marijte won easily, and again under saddle in a very nice class.

A. H. GODFREY.

## KENNEL.



THE DEERHOUND.

### DOGS OF TO-DAY—THE DEERHOUND.

**H**ERE we have a canine gentleman, an aristocrat, in fact, who comparatively few of my readers know intimately. Good deerhounds are rare, and I am glad that we of the cities so seldom see them, because the dog is by nature intended for the open country. Like the near kinsman of his, the greyhound, this dog requires space and exercise. He cannot fuss up and down-stairs like a terrier; his long, flat muscles are for speed and endurance, and his racehorse-like action demands good going and the broad outdoors. He is a dog for the country, or better yet, the prairie country, where he may extend himself at will and find health in free running, while exhibiting his grand powers. He will course the

hare, deer, or prairie wolf, and bring joy to his owner's heart, but he must not be confined.

The great artist, Landseer, and that wizard of the pen, Scott, knew and loved this dog and the brute fairly repaid them. Dignified, gentle to his friends, and a terror to his foes, the deerhound has earned the respect of those who know him.

One choice specimen of the breed I knew. He was owned by a young lady, who could not have had a better guardian than this stately brute, which always walked by her side during little jaunts after evening had closed. He wore a heavy silken cord and a big tassel, and so long as the small hand held that tassel, that small hand was safe by day or by night. I was regularly introduced to this dog; he arose from the characteristic greyhound position, smelled me over, and, I am happy to say, pronounced me good. After that I might have tramped upon him without a protest although he was ugly toward strangers.

One day, when this dog was with his mistress, a butcher's dog attacked him, set on by a low-minded owner. The attacking dog was a short-faced, or English bulldog, one of the sort that make a hold and keep it until eve thing freezes over. He got the deerhound by the flank, and presently the big dog realize that he was being attacked in earnest. Like a snake he turned, and before anyone could interfere, he literally had torn the bulldog to pieces. Later he got a dose of powdered glass, and we all knew, while we could not prove it, who was the guilty party.

The points of the deerhound are as follows:

*Head*—Larger than that of the smooth greyhound, with larger and coarser jaws, rendered more striking by the coarser hair covering the nose. The eyebrows also rise less than in the

greyhound, the skull and nose in their upper outlines being nearly, though not quite, one straight line.

*Jaws*—Long and tapering, but not “snipy,” the teeth being properly level, or very nearly so. Nose, black at tip with open nostrils, but not widely so. No fullness of jaws below eyes, and the muscles of the jaw must be well developed.

*Ears*—Like those of the greyhound, but carried a trifle higher. Pricked ears are a defect. They are coated with fine, soft, short hair, except at the edges, which are fringed with longer hair.

*Eyes*—Fuller than in the smooth greyhound; best color, hazel or blue.

*Neck*—Long enough to allow nose to be carried low when dog is at a fast pace, but not “drake-like,” as in the greyhound. Fine and lean at setting on of head, but widening to the depth of shoulders.

*Chest*—Framed like that of the greyhound; deep rather than wide; a trifle more wide than in the greyhound. The shoulders long, oblique and muscular.

*Loin*—Of great strength; hips wide and rugged, to allow of necessary strength to hold a wounded deer. Back-ribs, seldom deep, but regarded with favor when well developed; back, sometimes straight, sometimes arched, but the arched loin preferred.

*Elbows*—Set low down, so as to give a true arm; neither turned in nor out. Stifles, set widely apart; large both in depth and width. Set on high, so as to coincide with long upper thighs.

*Quarters*—Muscular, but not heavily so; lower thighs well muscled, showing large “calf.” Legs before and behind, straight and bony; pasterns large and strong.

*Feet*—Generally rather long than cat-like, although the latter formation is referred. They should have plenty of hair on them in any case.

*Color*—Dark blue, fawn, grizzle, or brindle, especially the blue brindle, in order as named. There should be no white, but a small white star on chest, or a white toe or two are not considered defects. The fawn-colored dog with dark tips to his ears is preferred by many breeders. Body generally clothed with a rough and shaggy coat, but there is no fringe on the legs and very little on the tail. The jaws are furnished with a decided mustache, but the hair should be soft and stand out in tufts. Tail, long and tapering, slightly curved, but without an corkscrew twist.

*Scale of Points*—Head, nose and jaw—15; ears and eyes—5; neck—10; chest and shoulders—10; loin and back-ribs—10; elbow and stifles—10; quarters and legs—7½; feet—7½; color and coat—10; symmetry—5; quality—5; tail—5. Total, 100.

NOMAD.

ROD AND GUN.

THE GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*).

THIS stately bird of the marsh and stream is, in many localities, termed the “blue crane.” It is not a “crane,” nor is it “blue” the color of the upper parts being bluish slate. Its range extends from the Arctic regions southward to the West Indies and northern South America. About the marshes and waterways of the Eastern States and Canada it is a rather common, but always impressive figure. It usually makes a rough nest of sticks in a tree, in which are deposited three or more large, bluish-green eggs.

With the exceptions of the great white, or whooping crane (*Grus americana*), and the sand-hill crane (*Grus mexicana*), this bird is the most picturesque of all the large, long-legged varieties. He is a true disciple of Walton, a lone and skillful fisherman.

The family *Ardeide*, which includes herons and bitterns, has some seventy-five members, of which fourteen inhabit eastern North America. Of these, the marshes and waters of the South claim the most, as only about half a dozen species visit our Northern territory. The black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticoræ naevius*), the little green heron (*Ardea virescus*), and the American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), are best known to sportsmen, as being most frequently seen in the haunts of, duck and snipe.

The great blue heron is a bird which every ignorant gunner invariably endeavors to shoot, although useless for food. A paragraph too frequently seen in the country papers tells how so-and-so shot a “crane” which measured so much, and has passed into the hands of the



THE GREAT BLUE HERON.