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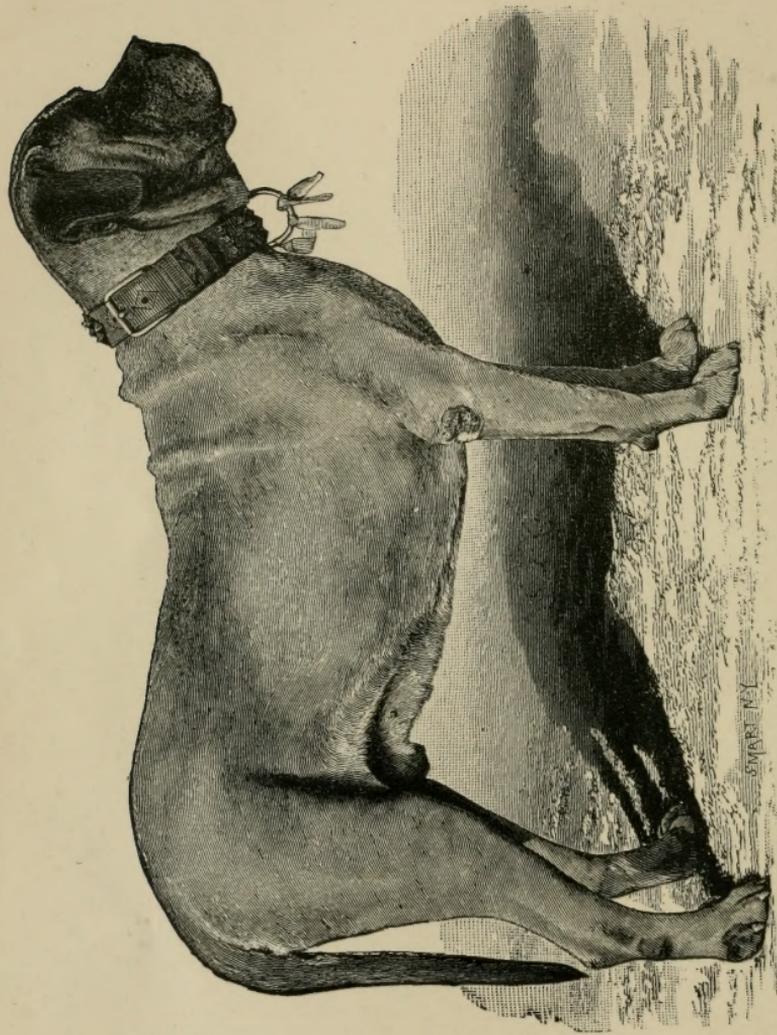
House and Pet Dogs

THEIR SELECTION, CARE
AND TRAINING



FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK



MASTIFF.

W. K. TAUNTON'S "BEAUFORT."

HOUSE AND PET DOGS;

THEIR SELECTION, CARE AND
TRAINING.

WITH PORTRAITS OF PRIZE WINNING SPECI-
MENS OF ALL PRINCIPAL BREEDS.

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THIS BOOK.

THE purpose of this book is to supply hints and instruction concerning the care and management of house and pet dogs. What is here written is all the fruit of practical and extended experience with these classes of dogs. Several of the chapters have been written by a feminine pen, and will be especially valued by ladies. It is hoped that the intelligent study of these pages will lighten the lot of man's best friend by securing for him sensible treatment. If he shall follow the instructions here given, the reader who is so fortunate as to possess a fine dog will not fail of finding increased satisfaction and joy in that possession.

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CHOICE OF A HOUSE DOG.

IF THERE were only two so-called "yaller dogs" in this country they would be worth \$500 each, because they would be valued for their rarity and not for their worth. The demand for everything new is greater than the supply, and when the supply increases the demand falls off. It is so with dogs; certain kinds are fashionable or unfashionable, as is furniture, dress, or anything that is bought and sold. Mr. Ellwanger, in his delightful book, "The Garden's Story," says, "To think it has taken all these years to render a daffodil 'fashionable!' As if a live flower were a ribbon, subject to the caprice of a milliner! Yet what may we not expect when lovely woman stoops to blond her tresses, and vandal florists figuratively plunge a flower into the dye pot?" Now, it seems just as absurd that dogs should be "fashion-

able" or "unpopular"—and that one should hear "fox-terriers are the rage now," "pugs have gone out." "Puggie dear" is now neither worse nor better than it was ten years ago. Foxie's day will pass, and he will give place to the Roman dog, the Chihuahua dog, or something else. It is owing to no true merit of his own that a certain breed of dog is popular; it is the indefinable something, and like the professional beauty, he is in favor everywhere, until there is a verification of the old adage "Give a dog a bad name and you hang him." A great deal of this is brought about by dealers and breeders, who, when they find that any one kind are becoming too numerous to bring enough money to suit them, will import and boom some new sort. To do this they make the most of, or invent, some story or trait to his disadvantage; which, if true, has been well concealed in the beginning of his career. The most plausible and easily believed is that "he is treacherous," meaning that he will bite his master or some person he is supposed to have an affection for. That was put on the Newfoundland when certain parties wished to bring up the St. Bernard. Now it is beginning to be said of the mastiff, who was "all the go" a year since. Now we wonder if the dog never thinks his master is treacherous? We knew an intellectual

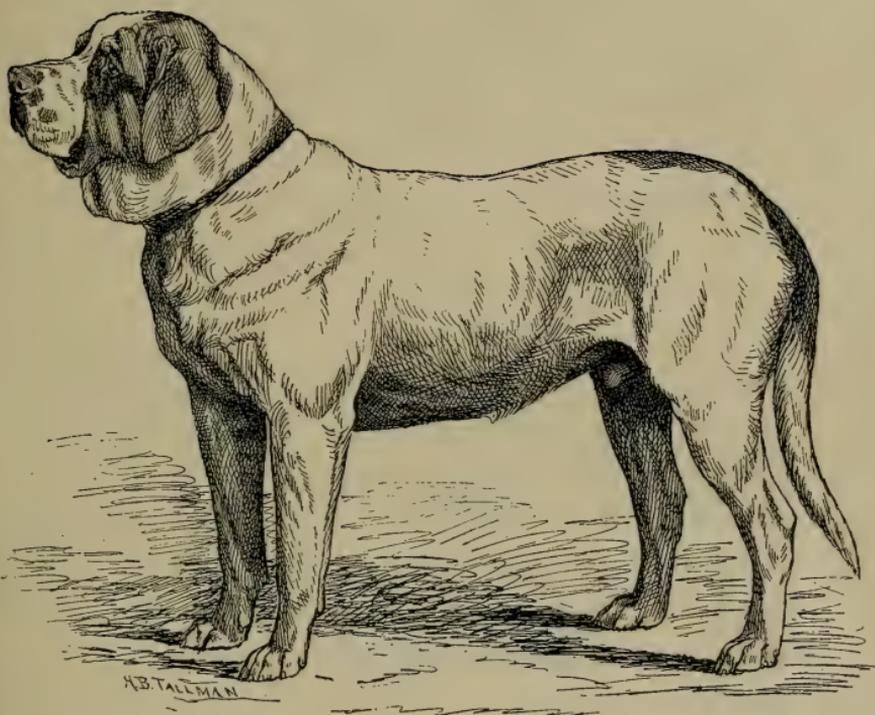
woman, who had a fine sensitive dog; there were times when caresses and all the pet names in the vocabulary were showered upon him; at others when she was busy writing or reading, thinking himself long enough neglected, he would place his head on her knee, or his nose under her hand for a caress; she, vexed with the interruption, would knock him with the book, saying, "Go away." Now, was not that treachery?

Last spring while in London we read an inquiry in an English sporting paper, why Newfoundland dogs were so little known in America? We have answered it, although we disbelieve in their treachery, but they are rather too large to come under the head of house dogs. Mastiffs are often made indoor dogs in the country; they have the advantage of short hair, but are too big—great cumbersome things, becoming very fat, stupid and piggish-looking; and having such a mass of animal flesh in a room, especially in summer time, makes an unpleasant atmosphere. We recall a delicate little boudoir of a room in a certain country home, with a pretty woman in it—everything in accord save a huge mastiff stretched out and snoring audibly.

In Paris it is considered that there are three classes of dogs—the Caniche, the *chien* (dog), and

the *allez-vous en* (go away). The latter is a cur, or the waif of a good family adopted by some poor person. We have a word to say in favor of the mongrel. He learns to perform tricks more easily than any other sort, save the Caniche or French poodle. Udee, a thoroughbred cur of our acquaintance, can do creditably twelve tricks, and we know others as smart as she is. M. Caniche is a veritable dude among dogs with his shaving, and his curls—ribbons on his neck, perhaps a bracelet on one leg, ridiculous—but he did not make himself look so. An unshaved poodle is a fright, and before he is established on this side, dog barbers will have to be set up as in Paris. So clever is he, learning so much, understanding almost everything that is said to him, he makes a fine house dog in a city home.

The Russian poodle is larger, with longer curls, rather more intelligent, black, and much more rare. There is a spaniel from Chesapeake Bay, brown, with tight, though smaller curls, that we wish were known as a pet. His value as a bird dog is established; he could be made almost as smart as a poodle, but his home must be where there is water near enough to give him frequent swims so as to retain his health and looks. The cocker spaniel and all the spaniel tribe make satisfactory house pets; their long soft



SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARD.

JOHN POAG'S "WATCH."

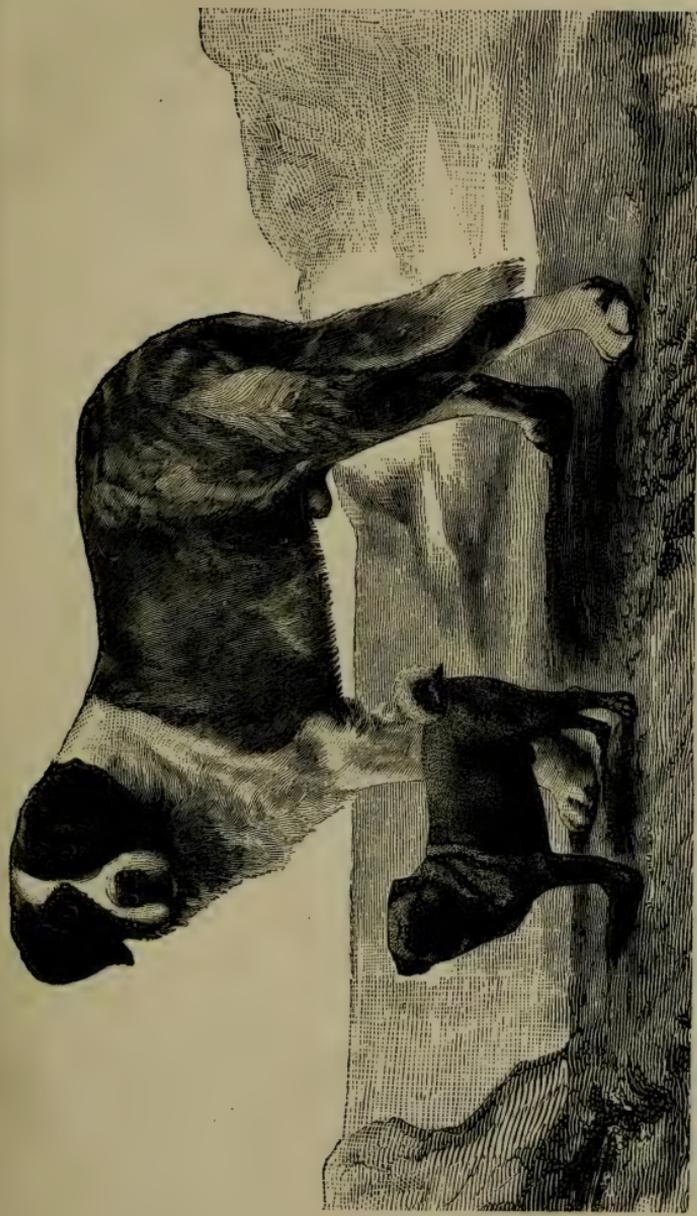
ears, pretty paws, and engaging ways all recommend them as such, provided there are means to give the larger sorts (larger than the Blenheims and King Charles) a good swim, for spaniels, like ducks, must go into the water. No dog "makes up" so prettily as a small spaniel; ribbons become him, there is an air of Van Dyke pictures and Queen Henrietta Maria associated with him when seen with his mistress in a city drawing-room, or driving beside her on bright-colored cushions.

If one looks at the selection of a dog from an æsthetic point of view—and why not—he should be chosen to accord with or to make a harmony with his owner, such as a tall and graceful man or woman accompanied by a greyhound. They would have their surroundings to correspond with themselves. Put that greyhound beside a fat and stumpy person, and any one would note the discord. A greyhound has the advantage of short hair; he is below the average of intelligence, not a good watcher, the smaller ones delicate and very chilly. Again, see a young man in a white flannel suit, with brown shoes, etc., with a brindle and white terrier—there is a picture all made. The fox-terrier is fashionable, and for a city house dog very good. In England his value is increased as the number of dark spots

diminish. They are the most mischievous of puppies, so if a young one is bought, expensive as they are, in the course of a short time he will destroy to the value of his price. We have had such an experience; whipping, nothing would do, until at last he killed a favorite canary through the bars of the cage, then he was exiled. When grown he became a satisfactory little dog. The bull-terrier puppy of fine breed is more easily trained than most other sorts; he learns obedience and good manners easily (if you are firm), is bright, amusing, he need not be made cross, and if kept where there are no other dogs to pick a quarrel with when grown, will be gentle and affectionate to his human friends, and an excellent watch. All white is considered the color. We have seen entirely brindled ones that we thought handsome. Darwin says that all quite white animals are deaf. We have noted it in almost all white cats and dogs.

Of the larger sorts the setter is often a house dog, even in cities, but it is cruel to keep one of his size, and who requires so much exercise, imprisoned in streets and made to breathe the close atmosphere of a city house. Doing so subjects him to many diseases and much hardship. As a bird dog he is valued because his long hair keeps him from being

scratched in bushes and thorns. That hair also gets full of burs and hayseed, fuller yet of fleas. There are various sorts and all prices, but in getting one for a pet, one that has not "a good nose" is desirable, because as not needed for shooting with, he is less likely to go after game of himself. All bird dogs are desirable to keep where there are children, because they are not snappish; besides, their mouths and teeth are formed to carry game without mangling, thus do not make as sharp a bite as those possessed of sharp teeth and a pointed snout. We have seen a bird dog suffer a great deal from a child's teasing, still retain his good humor. A pointer is our favorite among dogs for a lady's companion in a country house. They have intelligence, a gentle disposition, not boisterous ways; they will watch over and play with a child; in a word be made an ideal dog; they do not take to strangers, which is a good trait, and make the best of watchers; their ears and their nose being so quick to hear and smell they detect the approach of a person before any one else will. We have seen one start up and bark when the wind blew the scent of some one toward him, who was concealed from sight by bushes in the night, and whose footsteps were inaudible on the grass. Those with the most white are desired by sportsmen, being



ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD.

MISS A. H. WHITNEY'S "HERMIT" AND PUG "TREASURE."

easily seen at a distance, and bring a much higher price than dark ones, but dark-colored ones are much handsomer.

The collie is a beautiful animal, very graceful, beautifully shaded if brown, very valuable in many ways, and very good for a boy to romp with. It is hard to say it of any so attractive, that he is not desirable. It is their nature to drive animals, so they cannot be broken of chasing horses and carriages, which is such a dangerous practice as to keep the owner in constant dread that there will be an accident, or to bring him into trouble with his neighbor; they also are snappish, not for badness but in play, usually biting at the feet or pulling the dress for a frolic, or in their gladness to see you. The collie's place is at the barn, where he will drive the cows to and from the pasture every day, or stay around watching the men at their work, with one eye on the safety of the stable, but not on the piazza while the pony phaeton and the village cart are bringing young ladies to call on his mistress.

The Spitz is of the past—but one can remember how extremely popular he once was; then came the hue and cry (principally raised by certain New York papers), “Down with the Spitz;” “rabies;” “another victim;” and all that sort of talk. We never

believed so much bad of him. If he had been shorn of his long hair in summer and kept cool, he would have remained as sane as any other dog; certainly he had a peculiar disposition, and one it was not worth while to encourage with so many idiosyncrasies. In those days we had a friend who brought a Spitz, or rather a Pomeranian, dog from the other side. The first time we saw him he barked most furiously, keeping it up (enough to frighten most people) until his mistress came into the parlor, greeting us very cordially. Then he sat on the floor opposite to us, gazing steadily at us for some while, after which he jumped on the sofa, put his paw on our shoulder and wanted to lick our cheek. Ever after we were the best of friends. After a while the mistress died. We did not then visit the house for many months, on which occasion the dog greeted us with enthusiasm, seating himself quietly by our side. We remained to dinner; upon that he left his place by his master to sit by us. During his mistress' life he had barely tolerated his master, but after her death he was devoted to him until he married again, when the Spitz became so cross to the new wife he had to be sent away. We relate this to show the peculiar disposition of the Spitz—jealous, attaching himself to one person and disliking others.

Every one who knows Rome recalls the pretty little Roman dog. The Chihuahua dog from Mexico is equally bright and nice. There are very few of them in New York. Would there were more; for, besides being very desirable as a small one, their being natives of a warm climate makes both them and the Roman well suited to keep in health during the summer heat of America.



CARE AND FEEDING.

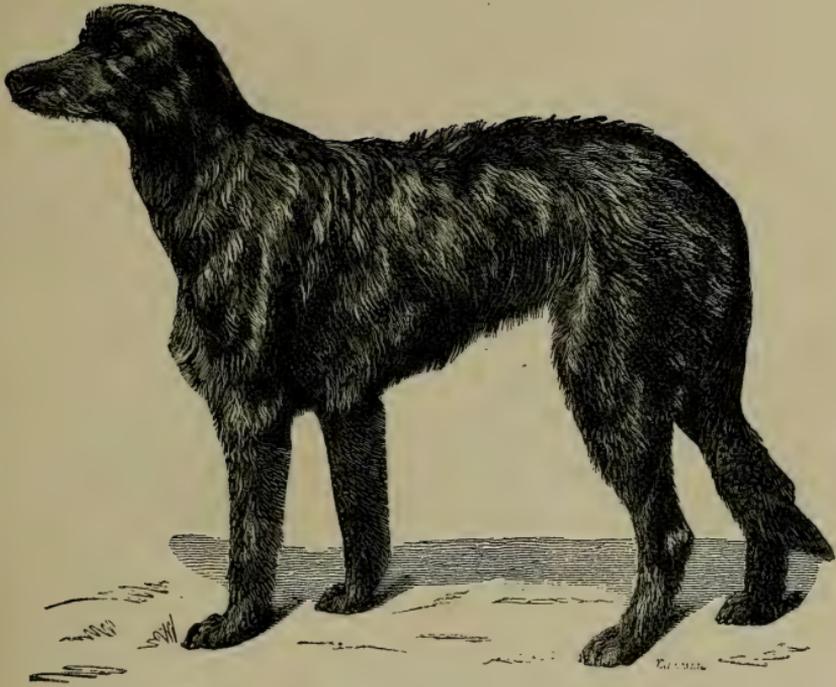
IT IS very hard to have to "pay premiums to experience," but in the lives of all of us such is often the case, especially in the bringing up or treatment of animals.

Who has not lost a horse, cow or dog through want of knowledge, perhaps sending for the veterinary when the animal was beyond his skill? The books on dogs' diseases are so full of disorders that to look them over a novice would fear to accept the responsibility of keeping a dog, deeming him liable to get every ailment human flesh is subject to besides those of his own, and being dumb, harder to treat. The novice need not hesitate, however, the great thing is to keep him well, and to do so, diet, cleanliness and exercise are all that are needful.

There is an absurd notion in this country that a plain diet must be a sign of poverty. On once con-

gratulating a gardener's wife upon the rosy, healthy condition of her children, she said, "Yes, sir, they are always well; I keep them upon porridge and potatoes; not that I cannot afford pies and cookies as well as Mrs. O'Leary, who gives hers freedom of the same, and of the melon patch, and they do forever be ailing."

We know a Mrs. Million, one of whose aims in life is to let her world know how extravagant she is. Calling on her one afternoon, we spoke of a little dog we had seen out with her. "Yes," she said, "I got him from Mr. —, the celebrated dealer in England, giving a lot of money for him. The vet. says he is a most rare dog (he is there now, as he is dreadfully ill). It seems the servants have been giving him woodcock—just fancy, we found a whole one in his basket, no doubt they were a little too gamy." We knew she said this to demonstrate that woodcock were as plenty in her house as beefsteaks were in ours. Be it as it may, the dog died; and it seemed a pity that a valuable and rare dog should be sacrificed to the ostentation of a silly woman. Now, we hope that none of our readers are equally foolish about their dogs, realizing that an unhealthy one is like everything else with a flaw—not worth much.



DEERHOUND.

J. E. THAYER'S "WANDA."

FEEDING PUPPIES.

To commence with the feeding of a puppy, he should be given dry bread, and buttermilk if you have it; if not, boiled milk, or rather scalded milk. If the scalded milk is found to be constipating, add some oatmeal porridge to thicken it. When he is cutting his teeth, crumbs of toast, hard cracker, or crusts of stale bread are needed. No one cares to eat the outside slice of a loaf, so that may be made stale, hard, and broken up for the little dog. Dry cornbread is very nice. If there are several to feed, get old rolls or loaves from the baker. You will find how extremely fond all old dogs are of hard crusts. A young one, if given too many at once, will carry them off to bury them, and bring them out on another day.

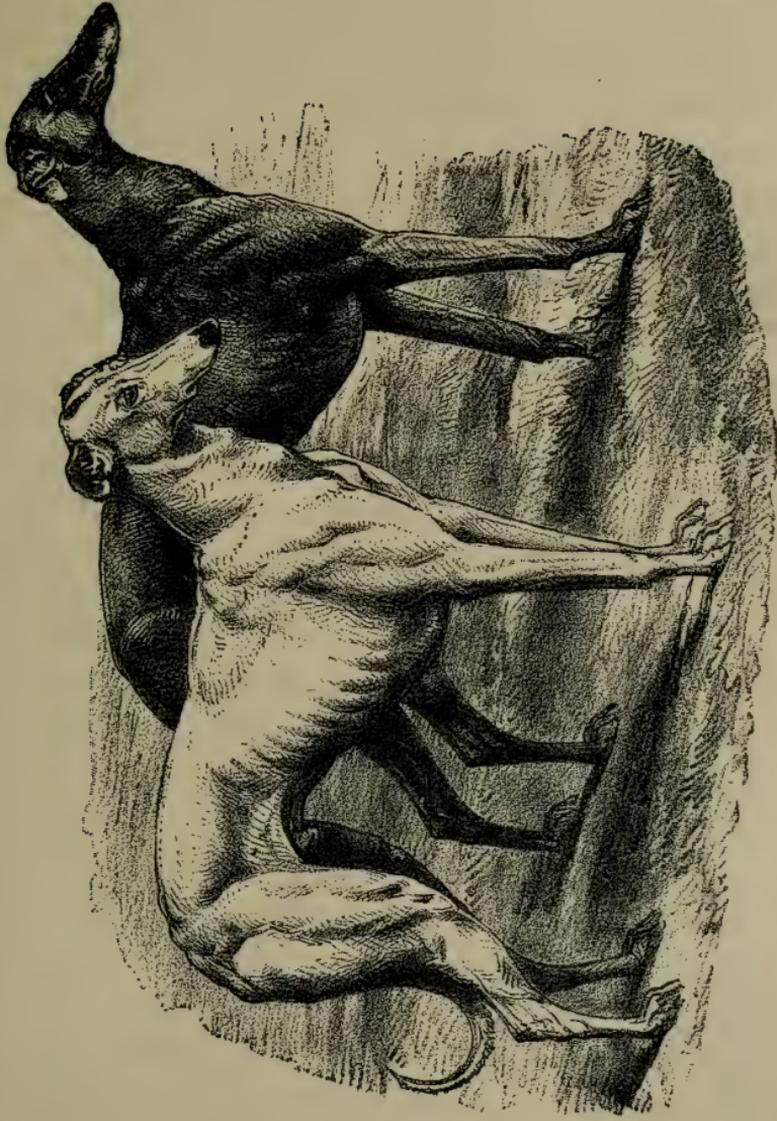
The English breeders say that the American-bred dogs are so much fed on "slops," meaning mush and soft food, that their jaws and teeth are not as firm and strong as they should be.

"Give my dog a bone." There are bones and bones—never give a poultry bone—it splinters up and may stick in the throat, causing strangulation. A big leg-of-mutton bone, or a beefsteak bone, will occupy a juvenile for hours sucking out the marrow. Some smaller beef and chop bones do not digest

well, as they are crushed up, swallowed, and after a time will be thrown up; and there may ensue a chronic weakness of the stomach, so that good food will not stay down. Cutting teeth on bones sometimes makes the edges chip off. Dog cake is much used as hard food. A good clean dog will be mortified at destroying the tidiness of the house by throwing up his food; such a dog should not be punished for it. You must not give the odds and ends left after dinner to the canine favorite as if he were a pig, for a mixture or a variety of food at one time does not do; besides, there would be some things, such as tomatoes in a stew or cheese in maccaroni, that decidedly disagree with him. One of the premiums we paid to experience was a beautiful collie puppy, who was kept at the stable, and his diet not watched as it should have been. We noticed under the trees a number of pears with bites taken out. We wondered, and asked what person did it. The gardener, (who was an Englishman) said, "Hits Dundee, mem, as heats the pears, I seed 'im hat hit." We thought nothing of it; but the pears continued to drop and be bitten until the dog was very ill. We could not pour the medicine (which he would not take) down his throat for fear of being bitten, so the "bonnie Dundee" died.

The régime for the day should be breakfast of porridge made of oatmeal, cornmeal or hominy, with or without milk, a small saucer full for a puppy; crusts and a few bits of meat, if he is over six months, for dinner. A grown-up house dog should have very little meat, and only once a day; the dinner should be not later than 3 o'clock, as an early meal is a great assistance to the habit of being "house broke." This should be varied by vegetables every few days for grown-up dogs. A book we have says cabbage; but never give cabbage. Potatoes are too fattening; carrots and beets nicely prepared should be fed in summer, being good for the blood; dogs usually like them, and are also fond of pumpkin, which has no special merit. A small quantity of vegetables may be mixed with the meat, and if the dog leaves it at first, teach him to like it by feeding with the fingers. At the same time neatness in eating may be taught so as not to soil the carpet by dragging pieces off the plate. We had a large dog who learned to eat off a fork, and drink out of a spoon without spilling.

A piece of sulphur kept in the pail of water is of no use whatever, save to give it a nasty taste; an animal appreciates a drink of cool, fresh water as much as a person does. Sulphur should be given



GREYHOUNDS.

“MINERAL WATER” AND “GREENTICK,” WINNER AND RUNNER-UP WATERLOO CUP, 1884.

about once a fortnight in summer; for a grown one a level teaspoonful of flower of sulphur smoothly mixed in milk before breakfast. A friend who had recently "set up" a terrier came to us in a great fright, saying that he had eaten the tips off a lot of parlor matches; on inquiry we found he had been stuffed with meat and nothing else. Was it not a remarkable case of instinct that led him to discover the sulphur matches and make a medicine of them?

Sweet things, and above all sugar, loosens a dog's teeth, and injures the gums, which may be proved by the number of ladies' pets one sees with only a few crooked teeth in their mouths.

TO RID OF FLEAS.

We did not intend to discuss fleas, as we fancied every one knew how to dispose of them. Picking and combing will not get rid of them, unless the dog is also powdered and washed. Get the Dalmatian powder, fresh, and put it on the back along the spine, working from tail to head, using the arrangement provided for blowing it on. He should be washed once a week in summer with carbolic soap suds, rinsed and dried very dry with a large burlap towel, then tie him so that he will not roll on the grass while damp. It improves a white dog's color

to put a little bluing in the water. Never put him in a tub, it should always be a sponge bath, and is best given in the stable or laundry. For any symptom of skin disease tar soap or sulphur soap should be used, Pears' soap when he becomes dirty or dusty between the regular wash days. A dog likes to be clean, and when washed will jump around as he feels so nicely, and seemingly to show his improved condition to the family.

EXERCISE.

Eczema (skin disease) is not difficult to manage if you live in the country; but in a city it may become a tax to go out walking to exercise a dog after the novelty has worn off, but it must be done, and he must run as well as walk. Want of exercise and fresh air means a poor digestion, bad breath and skin disease. The mange may not make its appearance, but the hair will look dry like an old door mat, and if long will come out in spots as if moth-eaten.

In a city house throw his ball down-stairs again and again, and make him fetch it each time; invent some game to keep him in rapid motion and set his sluggish blood going. If there are two it is a nice chance to teach them to respect each other's rights, by throwing the ball or stick, saying "Tottie," "now

Leo," and do not let Leo pick it up when you say Tottie, and *vice versa*. It is also well to pursue the same plan of calling their names when feeding, as it prevents grabbing each other's food and snarling over it.

TREATMENT FOR WORMS.

One of the ailments common to dogs is worms—a disagreeable subject, but one that cannot be avoided, and the owner must keep it in mind and be on the lookout. One of the signs is a voracious appetite and keeping thin. Give the puppy daily all the thick sour milk he will eat. Do not stuff him with mush and then offer him the sour milk, but mix the two, or better still, give the thick milk alone before his regular breakfast. Worms will appear long enough for the longest Latin name that scientific minds can invent, but there is no occasion to worry, and above all things do not give any drugs.

There will be days when the puppy will eat little, or perhaps decline to eat at all. Man is said to be the only animal which does not know enough to refrain from eating when sick, even the hog being his superior in that respect. At such times, do not tempt the puppy with meat. Let him alone; he will come back to his mush when he ought to eat anything.

There is much to be dreaded from distemper—which is the illness of puppies. For this and other reasons, it is best not to get a puppy under six months old. They rarely have it in the winter, thus the autumn is the safest season to get a young dog, because by spring he will be a year old and go through the second summer's heat nicely. The distemper prevails the worst in kennels where many dogs are kept and boarded. If one comes to his home perfectly well, by observing the laws of health he will either remain perfectly well or have it lightly.

Damp grass is a source of some troubles, neither an old nor a young dog should be permitted to lie around on grass after heavy rains. Even if he is a house dog it is a good plan for a yearling to have a kennel near the front door full of clean straw, and to be fastened to it for a while each day, to have fresh air instead of roaming around alone. Some bird dogs, especially pointers, have sensitive lungs, and in severe or snowy weather want comfort and care and not too much romping in snowdrifts. We had one which had consumption and a cough, so he was sent to the South for a genial winter climate, where he lived until quite old. That pointer was greatly valued by his master as a field dog, and he was loved as the children's playmate.

A PORTABLE KENNEL.

At first sight it does not seem as if the kenneling of a single dog should be worth mentioning, and we suppose it is not to those worthies who stable their dogs with their horses, or cramp them in an old sugar hogshead; but if we can provide a kennel which combines cleanliness, comfort and easy locomotive qualities at the same time and with little expense, why not adopt it? The best device is an ordinary single kennel forty-eight inches by thirty-three inches, with an A roof, but with a detached bottom of the same size as the outside ground measurement of the kennel. This bottom is hinged by two stout strap iron hinges to the side of the kennel, and is provided with two wooden axles, to which are fitted four wooden wheels, say four inches in diameter. When closed it looks like any other kennel on wheels. It can be easily moved by one person from damp spots, etc.; and by turning the kennel back upon its hinges the bedding can be daily sunned and aired and the kennel washed and purified without trouble. The wheels also serve to keep the bottom clear of the ground, and allow of a free circulation of air beneath.

Tarred paper, such as is used in buildings, one or two thicknesses on the floor, under the bedding,



GREAT DANE.

MRS. R. HERBERT'S "NORSEMAN."

makes protection against dampness and against vermin as well. The lower or box part might be an iron casting.

EXERCISE FOR A CHAINED DOG.

The following plan for chaining up dogs works well, and by it the animal tied has more liberty than if confined in the usual manner. Make a sort of turnstile, only with two arms instead of four, and tie the dog to one of the arms. Set a stout post into the ground, standing out about four feet. Round off the top of the post dome-shaped, and bore down into the center a hole to receive, without splitting, a half-inch bolt. On top of the post place crosswise, so that it will about balance, a pole or piece of scantling about fourteen feet in length. The pole or crosspiece to be held in place by a half-inch bolt passing through a hole in the middle, and driven into the hole bored to receive it in the top of the post. The hole in the crosspiece needs to be a little larger in diameter than the bolt, so that the crosspiece can easily revolve. The bolt should fit tightly the hole in top of the post, and should have a large, flat head to prevent the crosspiece working up and slipping off. Put iron washers on the bolt between the top of post and crosspiece, and between the

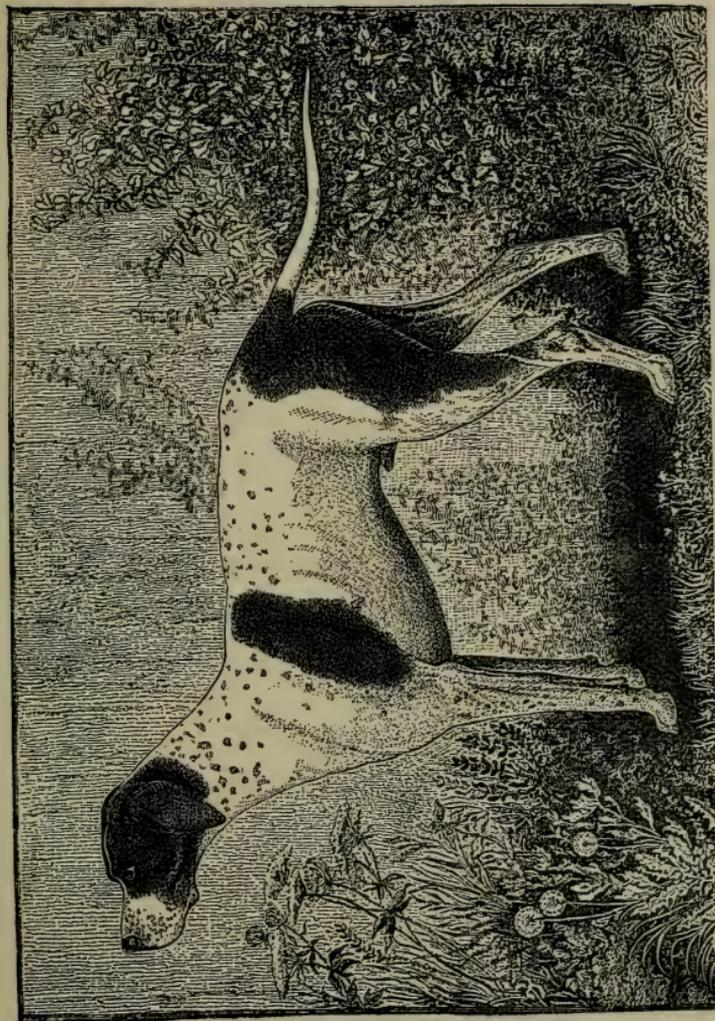
crosspiece and head of bolt. Have the bolt long enough to go well down into the post, or it will in time work loose, and the crosspiece jump off. Bore a hole in one end of crosspiece to pass the end of the dog's chain through, and put a portable kennel anywhere inside the circle passed over by the arms. A dog tied in this way can have a good gallop in a circle.

Another plan is to stretch a wire from post to post, or along a fence, or the side of a house or barn, and attach the chain by a ring which will slide along the wire so that the dog can run back and forth.

TREATMENT OF SICK PET DOGS.

“In the canine world the lines of a pet dog usually fall in pleasant places. He is indulged (not always wisely) beyond his fellows and, being in the majority of instances under the protection of a lady, he may be looked upon as an exceptionally lucky dog. No expense is spared, no time or trouble grudged to make his short life pleasant, and in the hour of sickness care and attention as that bestowed on a human member of the family (possibly more) is freely and affectionately exercised. Unfortunately, however, cases occur in which the removal of the patient to

another sphere becomes necessary, and it is under such circumstances the remarks I have to make are based. Firstly, then, the treatment of a pet dog thus removed should be a direct observance, so far as possible, to his usual comforts. A kennel to a drawing room dog is as a cell to a human being under similar conditions, and the approach of an ordinary kennel attendant as that of a jailer. All indoor pet dogs should be received indoors and not be stacked away in the kennel above kennel or menagerie style, in close proximity to dogs of all degree, and tortured or excited by their continual snarls, yelpings, or whines. Secondly, to treat a pet dog real affection for the species is necessary; assumed affection will not answer. No animal so readily detects and appreciates kindness in man as the dog, or as quickly discovers his assumed affection. A piece of sugar to a spoiled child is not the bait to quiet and assure a timid and sensitive dog. The clean sawdust or cushion on the day of visiting will not atone for the lack of improvement in health, or diminish the wild delight of the patient on seeing his mistress. Thirdly, a tenderly-handled dog requires tender handling, and doubly so when invalided; a caressed dog invites caressing, and, under pain, soothing words and gentle treatment are more appreciated than perhaps



POINTER.

C. HEATH'S "GRAPHIC."

any measures the attendant can adopt. Finally, to go thoroughly into the treatment of pet dogs, the attendant must go thoroughly into the usual home life of the animal, its disposition and peculiarities, and enter into the feelings of its owner. Everything must be ascertained that is likely to add to its comfort or discomfort, its pain or alleviation, and no one but a genuine dog lover can do this. The same argument will apply to the nurse; indeed, I may reiterate what I have observed on the subject of 'nursing' in my work on 'The Management of Dogs': 'That as in human, so in canine practice, good nursing is one of the greatest helps the medical attendant can have; indeed, it may almost be said to be indispensable in the treatment of disease. Warmth, comfort, cleanliness, pure air, good food and water, regularity in the administration of medicine where it has to be given, kindness, watchfulness in the progress or abatement of certain symptoms, are all matters requiring the supervision of the nurse. In short, the health of the patient is in the majority of cases quite as much in the hands of the nurse as the professional attendant, and the fault so often, in all classes of practice, attached to the medical treatment, would generally be more correctly placed to the lack of attention on the part of those

on whom the general care of the patient devolves. It is always, therefore, advisable to let the latter know the full extent of his or her responsibility; and that though the charge is, as they may express it, '*but a dog*,' it is endued with imagination, instincts and thought; has a language of its own, is sensible of neglect, harshness, yea, even cross looks on the part of those ministering to it, and to a degree rarely exhibited in other of the lower animals. The two then—the practitioner and nurse—acting in combination, and working to the same end, if they do not reap the desired reward of their labors, have at least the satisfaction of knowing they did their best for the patient under their care.' Science without feeling, nursing without interest, are both misapplied, for 'An hour of pain is as long as a day of pleasure,' and 'An acute word cuts deeper than a sharp weapon;' while 'Kindness is the noblest weapon to conquer with.' Three good old proverbs that may fitly adorn the infirmary of all genuine canine practitioners, and which are especially applicable to the conclusion of these remarks."—PROFESSOR J. WOODRUFFE HILL.

Rheumatism in the dog, says an English writer, assumes several forms; it occurs in the region of the loins, and so represents lumbago in man. It

affects the joints, as it does in the human subject, and a characteristic form is common to sporting dogs, and is known as kennel lameness, which is apparently due to rheumatism in the subscapular muscles, arising from exposure to cold and damp in kennels. Youatt suggests that the disease may be associated with sprain, which is not unlikely, as a rheumatic tendency is certain to exhibit itself most prominently in a damaged limb, as sufferers from the affection know too well.

One chief cause of kennel lameness is exposure to damp, and the correction is the proper arrangement of the beds sufficiently above the floor. To lie high and dry is a maxim which is based on sound principles and sustained by successful practice. Causes of rheumatism are in dogs and men about the same. First, the particular habit of body must exist, and this is most probably the outcome of defective or perverted nutrition. Rheumatism is allied to gout, and both seem to be associated with digestive errors, which aid in the formation of acid products. Uric acid is the special agent in gout, and lactic acid may perhaps play the most important part in the rheumatic state. Mayhew's view, that rheumatism is one of the diseases due to high living, is not at all far-fetched, as an indulgence in flesh food it exactly

what might be expected to cause the formation of such secondary organic products as uric acids and its salts.

Symptoms of rheumatism in dogs are not unlike those which are observed in rheumatic men, save that in dogs the intestines are almost invariably affected, and constipation, with swelling and heat of the belly, are present in nearly all cases.

In the form which is allied to lumbago of man, the dog is still in his movements and prefers to remain still, with the back arched. Pressure to the loins causes extreme pain, which the animal expresses by his cries. In bad cases the use of the hind extremities is quite lost, and this condition is designated by Youatt by the term "palsy;" and Blaine evidently recognizes the same state when he speaks of paralysis in the hind extremities. Acute rheumatism of the dog is accompanied with fever, increased breathing, quick pulse, and rise of internal temperature; the signs of rheumatic fever. In the chronic form the symptoms are less marked, but in any case it is admitted, by old and modern writers, that a dog which had once suffered from rheumatism is always likely to have another attack if he is exposed to cold and damp. In the treatment of rheumatism there is a difference to be observed in regard to internal remedies.

The remedies which are in common use in the treatment of rheumatism in man are salicylic acid, or, more often now, the salicylate of soda, iodide of potassium, and the carbonate or bicarbonate of potash, on which some practitioners pin their faith. Doses of these agents will vary according to the age and size of the dog, and the range is therefore likely to be considerable, varying from one grain to ten of the iodide of potassium or salicylate of soda, and from five to twenty grains of the bicarbonate of potash. Besides medical treatment, the diet must be regulated, avoiding flesh for a time and substituting vegetables. Protection from cold and wet is absolutely essential, and this is particularly to be observed in regard to the sleeping accommodation. Nothing is gained by keeping a dog dry and warm all day and turning it into a damp kennel at night.

CARE OF DOGS IN SPRING.

Dog owners are often distressed and mortified in the spring of the year at seeing their dogs evincing the very bad taste of eating carrion, and often rolling in it and thereby making themselves extremely offensive. The true reason why dogs show this disposition may not be generally known. In the spring they, like all other animals, feel the need of a purga-



ENGLISH SETTER.

E. E. HARDY'S "POLLUX."

tive. Decomposing animal matter serves as a cathartic. It is very easily digested, and carnivorous animals in their wild state often bury portions of their food so that it may be partially decomposed, because the process of decomposition is really a cooking process, and cooking food, as a rule, makes it tenderer, as every one knows. Again, in the process of decomposition of animal matter, sulphuretted hydrogen—the gas that makes the odor of bad eggs so offensive—is largely given off. The sulphur in this attenuated form is the active principle that makes decaying meat so powerfully cathartic. This is to a great extent what the dogs are craving. Now for the remedy. Give dogs meat that has been cooked, and also give them some sulphur on it. The sulphur can be put in the meat so that they will not hesitate to eat it.

TREATMENT OF POISONING.

Believing that a brief reference to some of the more common and popularly known poisons from which dogs are most likely to suffer, and their antidotes, may be of use to our readers, we quote as follows from Mr. Dalziel's excellent little book on "The Diseases of Dogs":

Perhaps none of our domestic animals are so liable

to suffer from the effects of poisonous substances as the dog; his restless and inquisitive nature, and that inveterate habit of routing into every accessible hole and corner, lays him open to it, while the sporting dog, on duty in places where unsportsmanlike practices prevail, is exposed to special danger. Dog-poisoning is either the result of design—where some envious or malicious and cowardly person is the perpetrator—or it is the result of the ignorance of persons administering to the animal drugs of the nature and action of which they are ignorant; or from accident, which, properly interpreted, in most cases means culpable negligence on the part of those having to use poisonous substances for the destruction of vermin or other purposes.

Against the malicious poisoner it is difficult to provide; being rarely forewarned we cannot be forearmed, and against accidental poisoning much can be done by using reasonable care when it is necessary to use poison. The following will cover the great majority of cases: Arsenic, corrosive sublimate, phosphorus, strychnine, cantharides, carbolic acid, and what of late has caused serious trouble, Paris green. As a general rule, for distinguishing between the evidence of poisoning and the symptoms of disease, the suddenness of the attack must

weigh largely; and by tracing where the dog has been, and what he has or is likely to have picked up, a pretty accurate conclusion may be arrived at.

The first step to be taken in most cases is to freely empty the stomach by means of emetics, as tartar emetic, sulphate of zinc, ipecacuanha wine, or, if none of these are at hand, by drenching with lukewarm water, and afterward giving the antidotes indicated, if procurable, but, under any circumstances, give demulcents, such as boiled flour and milk, starch, gruel, milk and eggs beaten up, olive oil, etc., in considerable quantities. A dose of castor oil may also be given, and, if the dog suffer much pain, a dose of opium or laudanum every three hours. Where great depression and weakness follow, stimulants (as ether, wine, whisky, brandy) should be given in small quantities at frequent intervals.

ARSENIC.—*Symptoms:* Great heat and pain in the stomach and bowels, sometimes accompanied with swelling, the belly being very tender to the touch; great thirst; frequent vomiting and retching; more or less discharges of frothy saliva; frequent evacuations of fluid, dark-colored matter often marked with blood. The animal soon loses muscular power, to a great extent, showing an indisposition to move; the tongue, lips, etc., become red and swollen, and the



IRISH SETTER.
DR. WILLIAM JARVIS'S "ROSE."

breathing more and more labored and painful. *Antidotes:* Ferrugo, or hydrated sesquioxide of iron, twelve parts of which combine with one of arsenic, forming an insoluble compound; also light magnesia, which will remove one-twenty-fifth its weight of arsenic from its solution in water.

STRYCHNINE.—*Symptoms:* Severe, acute pain, making the dog utter sharp cries; frequent twitchings and jerkings of the head and limbs; the fore and hindlegs are drawn toward each other, and the back is arched; the fits of cramp and twitching are intermittent, but are really brought on by a touch or even sudden noise; foaming at the mouth is also a frequent symptom. *Antidotes:* An emetic, which should immediately be given, and afterward butter, lard or other fat in considerable quantities

PHOSPHORUS.—*Antidote:* Calcined magnesia, with diluents and demulcents given in quantity.

CANTHARIDES. — Frequently given by ignorant men for purposes, which are defeated, which produces dangerous results, causing inflammation of the urinary organs. *Symptoms:* Violent thirst; copious discharge of bloody mucus from the stomach, mixed with which may be seen the shiny green particles of the flies. There is great pain in the loins, swelling and inflammation of the genital organs. pain

in the bowels and bloody stools and urine. *Antidotes:* An emetic should at once be given, and the dog should afterward be drenched with demulcents (such as oil), and a dose of opium given every three or four hours.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE is used for a variety of purposes about farms. It is also used for destroying vermin. *Symptoms:* Violent vomiting and purging of stringy and offensive matter; the belly distended and painful to the touch; the urine suppressed; cramp and twitches in the limbs, and frequently paralysis ensues. *Antidotes:* Tartar emetic as an emetic; white of eggs, followed immediately by infusions of galls; milk or gluten of wheat. Of the chemical antidotes, the albumen of eggs is by far the best; the white of one egg is sufficient to neutralize or render insoluble four grains of solid bi-chloride of mercury.

CARBOLIC ACID.—This produces baneful effects by absorption through the pores of the skin when too freely used. It causes great prostration with trembling of the whole frame. *Symptoms:* Extraordinary depression of the vital powers; there is general shivering and almost constant trembling of the limbs, and a palsied motion of the head; bleeding at the nose is a frequent symptom, and the dis-

charges from the bowels are also often stained with blood. The countenance of the sufferer is expressive of a most helpless and painful state.

PARIS GREEN. -The arsenite of copper; extensively used for destroying the "potato bug." *Symptoms and antidote:* Same as by arsenic poisoning.

Corrosive sublimate, phosphorus and strychnine each enter into the composition of paste and powder, largely sold for the destruction of vermin; and it is when so used, being placed on bread and butter, bits of meat, etc., that they are most likely to be picked up by the dog.

TRAINING PET DOGS.

THERE is nothing which adds so much to the pleasure and pride one feels in owning a good dog, as to know that besides being affectionate and handsome, he is intelligent. Moreover, there is no surer passport to general favor for a dog than the display of such intelligence. Most people dislike dogs for no better reason than that they know nothing of dog nature, but these same people display the greatest astonishment and interest when they see a dog that can do anything unusual. One that will -mind, or that will lie down or go to his place when told to, strikes them as being something entirely unusual. They are likely to say, "I do not like dogs usually, but yours seems remarkably intelligent." If the dog can perform a few simple tricks, the interest and wonder of such persons is still further heightened.

Success in training pet dogs depends almost altogether on the judgment, discretion and patience of their teachers. We know of no more intelligent remarks on this subject than those found in the chapter entitled "Ladies' Pet Dogs," printed in Mr. S. T. Hammond's excellent work on the education of the dog, entitled "Training vs. Breaking," which by permission we reproduce here:

"The special education of house dogs falls within the scope of this book. An animal which has received some training is certain to be vastly more interesting than one which is nothing more than a lap dog. Such an animal may be made useful in many ways, and from the fact that it does not have to be continually looked after, causes much less trouble than one which has been taught nothing.

"No intelligent person who has carefully perused the earlier chapters of this book will have failed to observe that the essentials to success in teaching a dog are kindness, patience and firmness. In the case of pet dogs, which are to receive their education at the hands of women, the order of these essentials may be reversed, and we may speak of them as firmness, patience and kindness. There is little danger that a lady will be unnecessarily severe with her pet, and so it is not worth while to recommend



H. B. TALLMAN

FIELD SPANIEL.

OLDHAM & WILLEY'S "GLENCAIRN."

“Sir John Lubbock is said to have taught his dog to read; and, while this is of course not literally true, his experiments are so interesting, and show so well what may be done in the education of this animal, that we give them below. In his first note on the subject he says:

“Miss Martineau once remarked that, considering how long we have lived in close association with animals, it is astonishing how little we know about them, and especially about their mental condition. This applies with especial force to our domestic animals, and above all of course to dogs.

“I believe that it arises very much from the fact that hitherto we have tried to teach animals rather than to learn from them—to convey our ideas to them rather than to devise any language, or code of signals, by which they might communicate theirs to us. No doubt the former process is interesting and instructive, but it does not carry us very far.

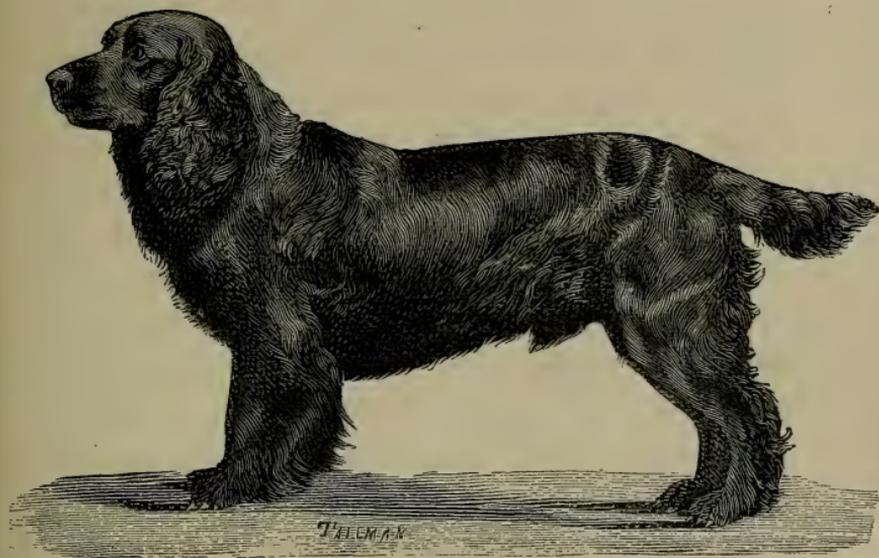
“Under these circumstances, it has occurred to me whether some such system as that followed with deaf mutes, especially by Dr. Howe with Laura Bridgman, might not prove very instructive if adapted to the case of dogs.

“Accordingly I prepared some pieces of stout cardboard, and printed on each in legible letters a

word such as 'food,' 'bone,' 'out,' etc. The head master of one of the deaf and dumb schools kindly agreed to assist me. We each began with a terrier puppy, but neither of us obtained very satisfactory results. My dog, indeed, was lost before I had had him long. I then began training a black poodle, Van by name, kindly given me by my friend Mr. Nickalls. I commenced by giving the dog food in a saucer, over which I laid the card on which was the word 'food,' placing also by the side an empty saucer, covered by a plain card.

“ ‘Van soon learned to distinguish between the two, and the next stage was to teach him to bring me the card; this he now does, and hands it to me quite prettily, and then I give him a bone, or a little food, or take him out, according to the card brought. He still brings sometimes a plain card, in which case I point out his error, and he then takes it back and changes it. This, however, does not often happen. Yesterday morning, for instance, Van brought me the card with 'food' on it, nine times in succession, selecting it from other plain cards, though I changed the relative position each time.

“ ‘No one that sees him can doubt that he understands the act of bringing the card with 'food' on it as a request for something to eat, and that he dis-



COCKER SPANIEL.

J. P. WILLEY'S "OBO II."

tinguishes between it and a plain card. I also believe that he distinguishes, for instance, between the card with the word 'food' on it and the card with 'out' on it.

“ ‘This, then, seems to open up a method which may be carried much further, for it is obvious that the cards may be multiplied, and the dog thus enabled to communicate freely with us. I have as yet, I know, made only a very small beginning, and hope to carry the experiment much further.’ * * *

“This letter was written in December, 1883.

“At a later date (April, 1884) he published another note on the subject, in which, referring to his previous letter, he says that it ‘has elicited various replies and suggestions which you will perhaps allow me to answer, and I may also take the opportunity of stating the progress which my dog Van has made, although, owing greatly no doubt to my frequent absences from home, and the little time I can devote to him, this has not been so rapid as I doubt not would otherwise have been the case. Perhaps I may just repeat that the essence of my idea was to have various words, such as ‘food,’ ‘bone,’ ‘water,’ ‘out,’ etc., printed on pieces of cardboard, and after some preliminary training, to give the dog anything for which he asked by bringing a card.

“ ‘I use pieces of cardboard about ten inches long and three high, placing a number of them on the floor side by side, so that the dog has several cards to select from, each bearing a different word.

“ ‘One correspondent has suggested that it would be better to use various-colored cards. This might no doubt render the first steps rather more easy, but, on the other hand, any temporary advantage gained would be at the expense of subsequent difficulty, since the pupil would very likely begin by associating the object with the color rather than with the letters; he would, therefore, as is too often the case with our children, have the unnecessary labor of unlearning some of his first lessons. At the same time the experiment would have an interest as a test of the condition of the color sense in dogs. Another suggestion has been that, instead of words, pictorial representations should be placed on the cards. This, however, could only be done with material objects, such as ‘food,’ ‘bone,’ ‘water,’ etc., and would not be applicable to such words as ‘out,’ ‘pet me,’ etc.; nor even as regards the former class do I see that it would present any substantial advantage.

“ ‘Again, it has been suggested that Van is led by scent rather than by sight. He has no doubt an excellent nose, but in this case he is certainly guided

by the eye. The cards are all handled by us, and must emit nearly the same odor. I do not, however, rely on this, but have in use a number of cards bearing the same word. When, for instance, he has brought a card with 'food' on it, we do not put down the same identical card, but another with the same word; when he has brought that, a third is put down, and so on. For a single meal, therefore, eight or ten cards will have been used, and it seems clear, therefore, that in selecting them Van must be guided by the letters.

“ ‘When I last wrote I had satisfied myself that he had learnt to regard the bringing of a card as a request, and that he could distinguish a card with the word 'food' on it from a plain one. While I believe that he could distinguish between a card with 'food' on it, and one with 'out' on it, I have no doubt that he can distinguish between different words. For instance, when he is hungry he will bring a 'food' card time after time until he has had enough, and then he lies down quietly for a nap. Again, when I am going for a walk and invite him to come, he gladly responds by picking up the 'out' card and running triumphantly with it before me to the front door. In the same ways he knows the 'bone' card quite well. As regards water (which I spell phoneti-

cally so as not to confuse him unnecessarily), I keep a card always on the floor in my dressing room, and whenever he is thirsty he goes off there, without any suggestion from me, and brings the card with perfect gravity. At the same time he is fond of a game, and if he is playful or excited will occasionally run about with any card. If through inadvertence he brings a card for something he does not want, when the corresponding object is shown him he seizes the card, takes it back again and fetches the right one.

“No one who has seen him look along a row of cards and select the right one can, I think, doubt that in bringing a card he feels that he is making a request, and that he can not only perfectly distinguish between one word and another, but also associate the word and the object.

“I do not for a moment say that Van thus shows more intelligence than has been recorded in the case of other dogs; that is not my point, but it does seem to me that this method of instruction opens out a means by which dogs and other animals may be enabled to communicate with us more satisfactorily than hitherto.

“I am still continuing my observations, and am now considering the best mode of testing him in very simple arithmetic, but I wish I could induce others

to coöperate, for I feel satisfied that the system would well repay more time and attention than I am myself able to give.'

"Most of us have seen dogs which would at command select any particular card of a dozen spread upon the floor, but this is usually done in obedience to some signal which the dog recognizes, but which is imperceptible to the bystanders. Sir John Lubbock's Van selected his cards by a process of reasoning, and clearly recognized the relation between cause and effect, and the experiments published above have thus a real scientific value which does not attach to the performance of tricks which are only mechanical.

"We are of opinion that large dogs should not be made into trick dogs. Mastiffs, St. Bernards, and Newfoundlands are essentially guard dogs, and not pets. They should be taught to *come, charge, heel, go to bed or kennel, fetch and watch*, but there is a dignity about these large animals which makes the performance by them of mere tricks seem out of place.

"The question is frequently asked which breed of dogs is most intelligent. The inquiry is a difficult one to answer. We might reply that they are all intelligent enough for our purposes, but this would be to beg the question. Probably in the matter of



CLUMBER SPANIELS.

F. H. F. MERCER'S "JOHNNY" AND "DRAKE."

tricks the poodle is the most intelligent, but setters, pointers, collies, spaniels and all the different terriers make attractive and intelligent pets. Many of the large dogs are renowned for their intelligence, especially the St. Bernards and Newfoundlands. You may be sure, however, that there is no dog so dull, nor so careless about pleasing his master that he cannot be taught, and any one of them will repay fourfold in affection and the added interest with which he will be regarded, the time and trouble spent on him.

“The reward of merit in the education of the dog should be the approbation of the one he loves best in the world. . . If you have treated your dog with judgment, he will be so fond of you that the greatest pleasure that he can feel will be the sense that he is pleasing you. Be unstinted with your praise, then, when the dog has behaved creditably, and let this be his chief reward, though a bit of some food that he likes should often accompany the kind words. Let the praise come first, however. Your dog will soon learn to distinguish the tones of your voice. He knows when you are satisfied with him and when displeased, when you are disposed for a game of romps and when you are serious. When you are giving him his lessons be serious with him. Do not let him fancy

it is play, but by your grave countenance and conversation try to keep his attention fixed on the matter which you and he have in hand.

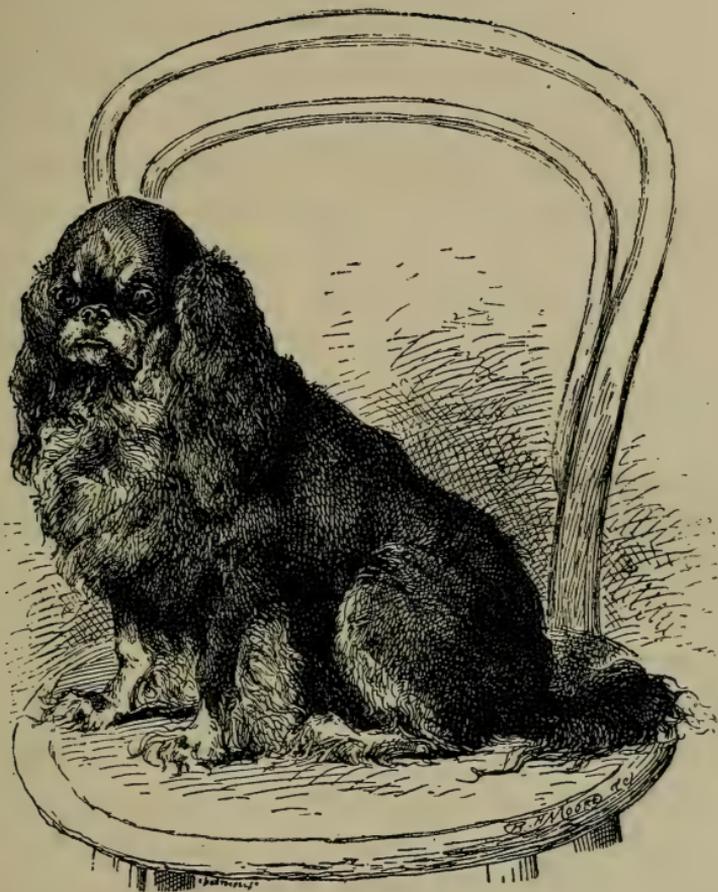
“We have many examples of canine intelligence, and from results already attained it is evident that if we fail to instruct our dogs in tricks which are, in fact, merely mechanical, we have only ourselves to blame.

“The first step to be taken in the education of your dog is to win his affection. He comes to you a stranger, very likely a puppy just torn from the bosom of his family; at all events separated from some one that he loves, whether it be his mother or his former master. He is among strangers, and is very lonely. See to it therefore that you are the first new friend he makes. Let him be with you as much as possible, pet him a little, and give him his food with your own hands. At first, and until he comes to recognize you as his mistress, do everything for him yourself. It will be some little trouble, but you will be well repaid by his gratitude and by the constantly growing interest and affection, which will soon subsist between you. Do not make the mistake of turning him over to a servant's care. If you do he will learn to look upon her as the one from whom he is to expect help and kindness, and your task of

educating him will not be nearly so easy as if it is you alone that he is anxious to please.

“While you are winning his affection, study his character. Dogs are no more all alike mentally than are men. Some are irrepressible, full of wild gayety, always eager for a romp, and forever getting into mischief; others are quiet and timid, meek in spirit, and ready at a sharp word to cower, or turn over on their backs with all four feet up in the air, in abject terror; others still are cunning, obstinate, and sometimes sullen. All of them may be educated, however, if you will but remember the watch words to success—firmness, patience, and kindness.”

During the time when you are making the acquaintance of your dog, he will of course have learned what his name is and will also have come to know your voice and to feel a strong affection for you. Having won his heart, it is now in order to teach him obedience. Uncontrolled affection, displayed perhaps at most inopportune times, will probably make him a nuisance, if not to yourself, at least to your friends; while, if his demonstrations are confined to proper times and places, your pet will be an object of interest and admiration to every one, and neither he nor you will enjoy each other's society a whit the less, or lose a particle of affection.



KING CHARLES SPANIEL.

MRS. FORDER'S "BEND OR."

TEACHING TO COME.

The first lesson to be taught your dog is to come to you when you call him. When he has thoroughly learned to do this, and it has become, as it soon will, a part of his nature to obey the word or the whistle, you have almost absolute control of him at all times. We have owned young dogs of high spirit and courage that would turn at the whistle, and run to us when they were chasing chickens or sheep, and even when running in pursuit of a strange dog with which to do battle. This prompt obedience even in the midst of exciting surroundings is very gratifying to the owner of such a docile animal. It shows the latter's good disposition, and is at the same time an unconscious compliment to the methods by which it has been trained.

We consider it important to train a dog to obey the whistle as well as the voice, and recommend every one who goes abroad with a dog to carry a whistle. A small silver or ivory whistle is easily carried in the button hole, and many dog whips have a whistle in the butt. In taking a walk along a country road one may well enough shout or scream at one's dog, but such a course in the city streets is likely to make one unpleasantly conspicuous. Besides this, a whistle can be heard much further than

the human voice and is less likely to be confused by outside sounds, such as the rattle of the pavements and the thousand and one noises of the city streets. Moreover, a dog soon learns to distinguish and obey the unvarying tone of the whistle by which he is commonly called, and is much more likely to notice this sound than a distant call.

If the dog to be trained is affectionate, it will usually come readily enough when called by name, but something more than this is needed, for it may often occur that while out walking with the animal it may wander away, and become so interested in some object, or in something that is taking place, that it will pay no attention to a call. Such heedlessness must be overcome by actual lessons. It is well then to take the dog into a room by himself or into a small yard from which he cannot escape, and let him wander about for a few moments until his interest in his new surroundings has in a measure worn off. Have with you two or three pieces of bread or cracker, which you are to use as rewards when the dog obeys promptly. When his attention appears to be disengaged, sound on the whistle the note you have decided to use as your signal to the dog to come to you, and then speak the word "come." Very likely he will trot up to you at once,

and if he does, you must pat and praise him, and give him one of the pieces of bread. He will easily see that you are pleased with him, and will enjoy the praise. After a moment or two of this let him go and encourage him to wander off again, and in the course of a few moments, again sound the whistle and call him. The recollection of his previous performance will probably be fresh in his mind, and he will no doubt come again, to be again rewarded and caressed. If on the first occasion he should not come, either because his attention is engrossed by some—to him—important matter, or merely because he is careless, go up to him without any appearance of haste or anger, take him by the collar, and return to the spot where you stood when you first called him, dragging him with you and chiding him in low and serious tones for not coming to you at first. When you have reached the spot where you stood when you called, let your face and voice change from grave and severe to pleasant and affectionate. Praise him, pet him and give him a bit of food. Let him see as plainly as possible that your feelings toward him have undergone a change. If he will not let you put your hand on him, do not chase him, but get hold of him by strategy and then bring him back to the place where you stood at first. You

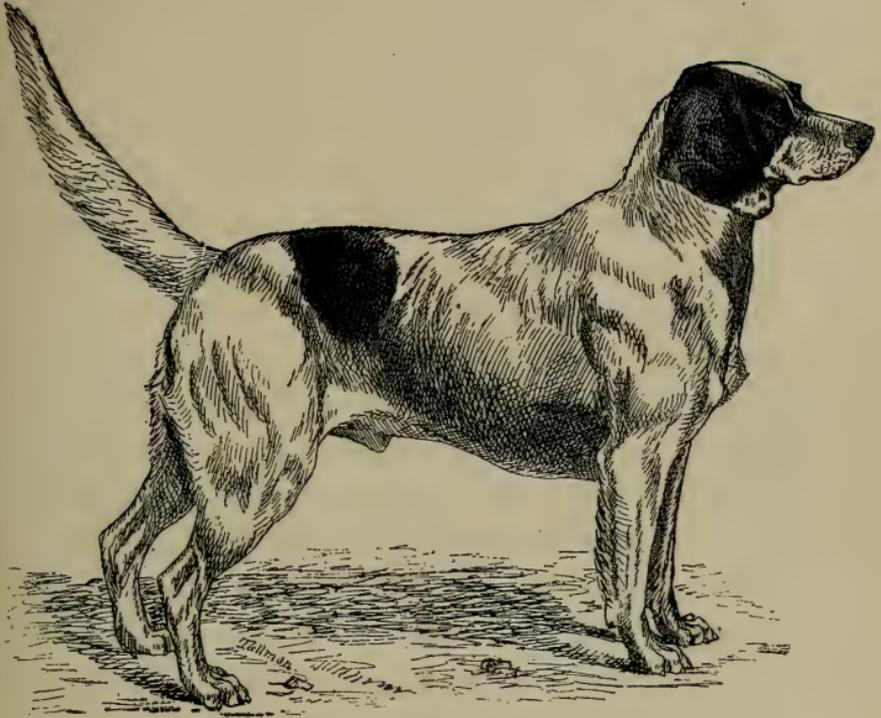
may have to go through this performance three or four times before he comprehends what is wanted, but when he does understand, you will probably have no more trouble, but can continue your lessons, varying the time and place, until he is thoroughly obedient to the call both of whistle and voice.

With an unusually heedless, careless or high-spirited dog, it may sometimes be necessary to adopt measures a little more decided. Give the dog its lesson just before its usual feeding time, or if necessary omit feeding it; then, when it receives the bit of food which you have ready as a reward, its appreciation of the dainty will be greatly heightened, and its desire to do what you wish be so much the more increased. It will not do to continue these lessons too long at a time. Give them three or four times a day, but do not let them continue more than fifteen or twenty minutes, in which time you ought to be able to call the dog to you say four times. After three or four days of this instruction, you will find him quite obedient. After he once fairly understands what you want, if he neglects your call, you should speak sharply to him, but without raising your voice, and if he is slow or careless, box his ears, not hard, yet in such a way as to show him by voice and action that

you are punishing him. A few days of systematic work in this direction will probably make your dog perfectly obedient in this respect, and the practice that he will naturally get from day to day will keep him so. It is important that you should be very careful in the early days of his training to see that when you call he shall come without fail. If you neglect him, he will surely fall into bad ways, and all your work will have gone for naught.

TEACHING TO CHARGE.

The next step in your dog's education is to teach him to lie down. The best word to use in giving this command is "charge," the term commonly employed by sportsmen with their hunting dogs. In addition to this word, you may, if you please, hold up the open hand, though this sign is hardly needed in training pet dogs, which need hardly ever be made to lie down at a distance from you. When you begin your lesson, call the dog to you, and when he stands before you, say "charge" and push him to the ground. Very likely he will struggle and try to get away from you, or he may even attempt to play with you. Pay no attention to his struggles, but hold him down until they cease, at intervals repeating the word "charge." You must, if possible, make the dog connect this



BEAGLE.

C. F. JUDSON'S "LITTE DUKE."

word with your act and his own position, for the sooner this is done, the sooner he will obey the command. When his efforts to rise have ceased, and you are ready to have him get up, take your hands off him and as you do so, say in a sprightly tone, "hold up." As you rise to your feet he will no doubt spring up too, and then you must praise and pet him, and give him as a reward a bit of food. This lesson should be repeated a dozen times a day, but great care must be taken not to have the lessons too close together. The dog must not be schooled so much that he will weary of the process. At first when the dog has been pushed down, he may fall into a loose heap on his side or may even roll over on his back, but after he begins to connect the word "charge" with the recumbent attitude, he must be made to lie on his belly with his hind feet under him, and at first with his head upon his forepaws. It is just as easy to teach him to lie down properly as to allow him to sprawl. It is well to make him lie down often during the day, and to let him understand that if you tell him to "charge," he must remain in the desired position until ordered to "hold up." By the exercise of a little patience and firmness you will soon bring your dog to a point when he will entirely satisfy you in this respect.

FOLLOWING AT HEEL.

You must now teach your dog to follow at heel. It is very annoying when you are out walking to have him constantly running away from you, and to be obliged at short intervals to call him back. You are thus forced to be on the constant alert, to watch your dog all the time. This is a great nuisance and may be avoided by teaching him to walk at heel. Begin by taking the animal out on a short chain or lead, and keeping the chain so short that he will walk as nearly as possible by your side. If on first going out he tugs and seems excited, pay no attention to these demonstrations, but walk quietly on. You should have in your hand a very light cane or switch. When the animal has quieted down so that he walks at your side without excitement, speak to it, and having attracted its attention say in a quiet grave tone "heel," and at the same time—the chain being as short as possible—move the hand that holds it backward and behind you. The effect of this will be to bring the dog's head behind you and to make him follow literally at your heels. He will not be satisfied with this position and will try to push his way to your side as before, and you must repeat the word "heel" and now gently tap him on the nose with the switch. This tapping he will try

to avoid and it will make him fall back a little and take just the position he ought to. Do not keep him there too long, but free him and let him have a race, and then after a while put the leash on and again tell him "heel." You will be astonished to find how few lessons are required to perfect him in this accomplishment. You will soon be able to make him go at heel without a chain, and can control him when his eagerness gets the best of his discipline and he starts to pass you, by a tap of the switch or by the warning word "hah," which is merely a cautionary word to be spoken to call his attention to any fault that he is about to commit.

The directions already given, if carefully followed out, will not only have given you very full control over your dog at all times, but will have so developed his intelligence, his understanding of what you desire of him and his comprehension of the differing shades of meaning, conveyed by the varying tones of your voice and expressions of your face, that each further step in his education will be made more easy.

SITTING UP.

In the chapter on "Training Pet Dogs" in "Training vs. Breaking," are given a number of simple tricks which may be easily taught a small dog



DACHSHUNDE.

B. HANBURY'S "FRITZ" AND "DIANA."

wish to call them so—at all events he has four accomplishments, three of which will add very greatly to your comfort in dealing with him. He will, if you have taught him in the right way, come to you at the word, will walk close beside you without running off to fraternize with strange curs that he may see in the street, and will lie down and remain in one place and posture until you tell him to ‘hold up;’ even though you go out of the room and leave him alone for half an hour. The sitting up is after all the only ‘trick’ he has learned. The other three accomplishments are really necessary parts of his education.

GOING TO BED.

“In the sitting-room or library, or wherever it may be that you spend most of your time, there should be a corner devoted to your dog. On the floor in this corner there should be a cushion or mat large enough for the dog to lie on. You will often find that when you are busy the dog will insist on having some attention, will either want to be petted or to play, and so will be somewhat troublesome. Teach him, therefore, when he is told to do so, to ‘go to bed.’ All that is necessary in this is to give the command, lead him to his bed, and when he has reached it order him to ‘charge’ there. After you have done

this a few times he will understand what you mean by 'go to bed,' and will obey readily enough. You can call him out of his corner by the words 'hold up' and 'come along,' and after a little the mere pointing of your finger to his bed will be enough to send him trotting into his corner.

"By varying the places you can readily enough teach him to go to the window, get upon the sofa or chair, go up-stairs, into the dining-room, or into any room in the house. We have had toy dogs that we have sent into a corner as a punishment, as naughty children are sometimes supposed to be disciplined, but the punishment corner should not be the same as the bed corner. The order to go into the first-named should always be given in a tone of mingled severity and reproach, and, of course, the dog should not be sent there unless it has really in some way offended.

TEACHING TO FETCH.

"In a previous chapter the lesson 'fetch' has been given, but for toy dogs, a less elaborate method will do. All young dogs delight to run after a ball, and will usually either bring it back to be thrown again, or will carry it off to one side and amuse themselves for a while by gnawing at it. Your dog, however, has been taught to 'come,' and if he shows a dis-

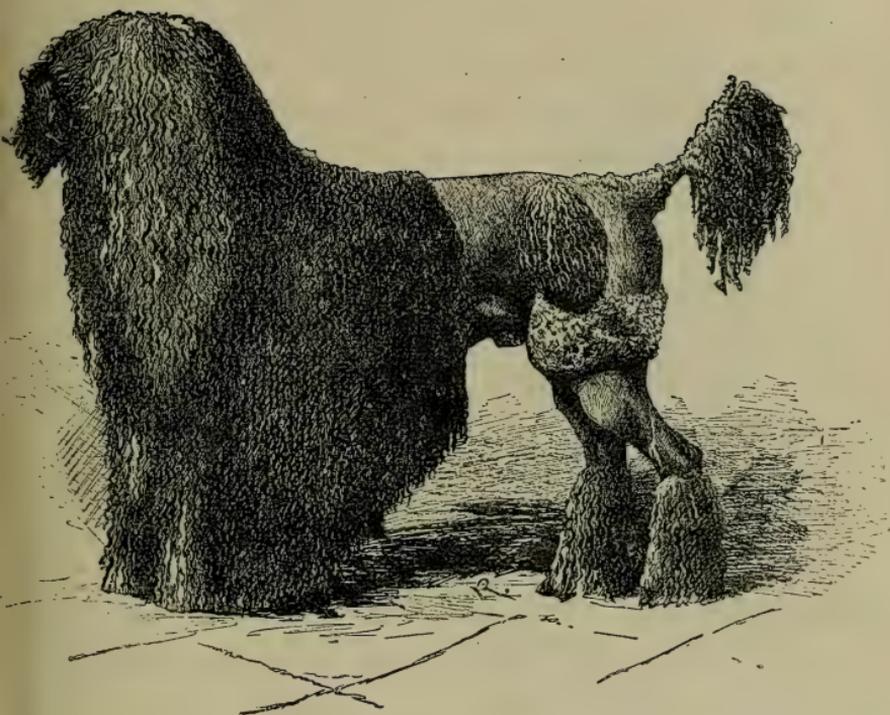


COLLIE.

G. R. KREHL'S "ECLIPSE."

position to run off with the ball, you must call him to you. If he brings the ball, caress and praise him, and then throw it again, and if he brings it the second time, repeat the praise, and congratulate yourself upon having a natural retriever. If, however, he drops the ball when you call him and runs to you, lead him back to the ball, place it gently between his jaws and hold it there, and lead him back to the spot where you stood when you first called him, repeating the word 'fetch.' Then praise and pet him, and after a moment, interest him in the ball and throw it again. In putting the ball in his mouth you must be very gentle with him, for this is something entirely new, and he will not understand it, and may, if he is of a timid disposition, be frightened by what you are doing. Be quiet, therefore, and deliberate in all your movements, and as you lead him back with the ball in his mouth, say in a quiet voice, 'fetch,' 'fetch.' He will comprehend what you desire very soon, and as he enjoys the sport of chasing the ball, will be only too glad to obey your order as soon as he understands what you mean.

“By the time your dog has acquired the various accomplishments already alluded to, the association between you has no doubt extended over several



POODLE.

W. C. SANFORD'S "STYX."



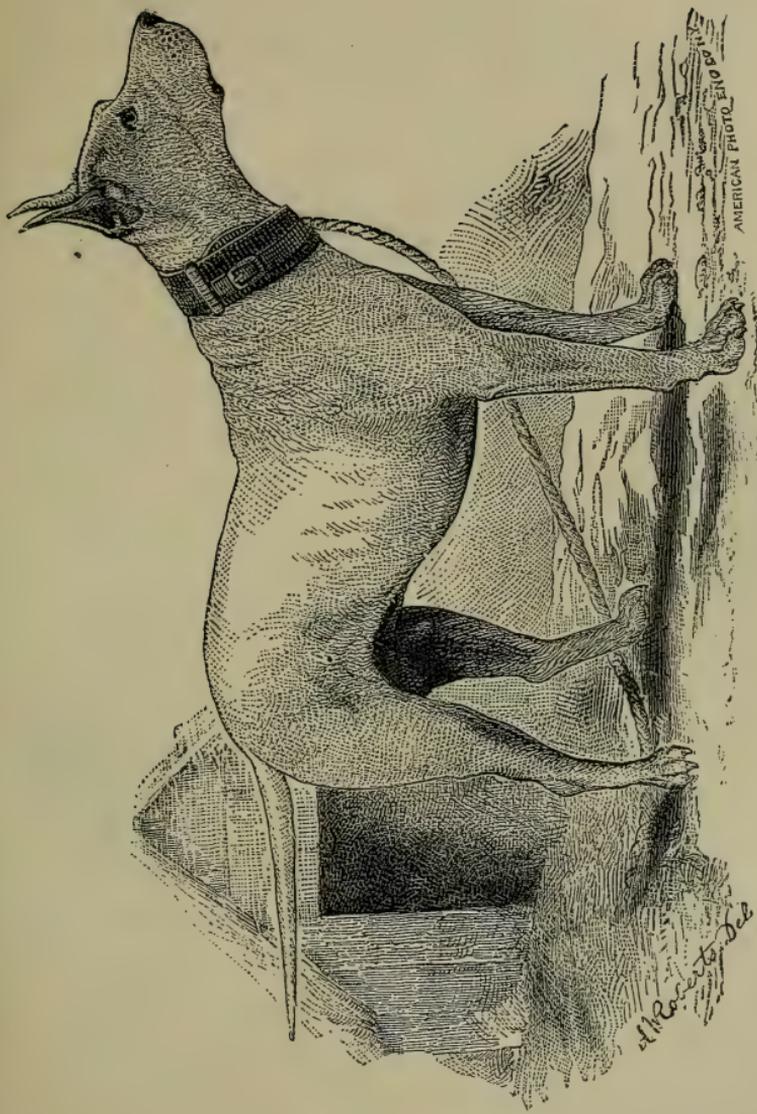
BULLDOG.

G. RAPER'S "RUSTIC KING."

designate; can teach him to shake hands, to roll over, to walk on his hind legs, to chase his tail, to wipe his feet on the mat at the front door when he is coming in from a walk, and a great many other simple tricks of this description. A trick that is rather cunning and usually interests visitors is to teach him at the words 'Die for your country' to stretch himself on his side with closed eyes as if dead. Then at the words 'Country's saved,' to spring up, and appear full of life. Another similar trick is to throw the ball, or a bit of cracker, and as he runs toward it say distinctly 'It costs money.' At this he should stop, and not approach the coveted object until informed that it is 'paid for.'

" 'Roll over' is readily taught. Kneel by the dog's side and as you repeat the words press him to the ground, and quickly turn him over on his back, and then the rest of the way. Then let him stand up, and give him his reward. Eight or ten lessons will perfect him in this.

"It scarcely seems necessary to detail each particular step to be gone through with in teaching these lessons, for this would involve almost endless repetition. It may be taken for granted that any one who has successfully taught her dog the first few lessons described in this chapter will have



BULL-TERRIER.

L. & W. RUTHERFURD'S "GRAND DUKE."

gained a certain amount of experience, which, with her common sense, will qualify her to proceed with any of the succeeding steps.

WHIPPING.

“Nothing has as yet been said about chastisement for faults committed. Sometimes it is necessary to whip a dog, though we think not often. A lecture on the enormity of his sins delivered in a solemn reproachful tone of voice will usually be enough to make the offender so ashamed of himself that he will take great care not to repeat his fault. If it is necessary to whip him, use a fine switch, a ladies’ riding switch is good, and hit him a few blows with the end of it, blows which will sting and not bruise. Two or three hard blows—which really hurt—are as good as a dozen. But under ordinary circumstances a scolding or a light box on the ears will be all the punishment a little dog is likely to require.

A WOMAN’S EXPERIENCE.

“Having thus set forth our view of the methods to be followed in training pet dogs, we propose to fortify ourselves by giving the experience of a lady who has had a wide experience in this field, and whose dogs are extremely interesting little creatures. She says :



FOX-TERRIER.

J. E. THAYER'S "RICHMOND OLIVE."

“‘I think that the secret of training a dog easily, is to have it about one as much as possible, and to talk to it until it learns to know every inflection of your voice. I have never punished a dog while teaching; but when once it has learned, then disobedience should always be punished. Great patience and gentleness are required, especially in the early stages of his education. At this time, if the dog does not obey, it is usually because he does not understand what is required of him. Never lose your temper with a dog. It does not pay. One should study the dog’s character as you would a child’s. Some dogs I have never been able to whip at all, they seemed too utterly timid, and a sharp word was as effective with them as a thrashing to another dog.

“‘It is commonly said that children will never show off when their parents want them to. Do not let your dog get into so bad a habit, but make him obey the moment you speak. The habit of rewarding him afterward tends to insure ready and cheerful obedience. It is a good idea to make your dog go through all his tricks just before you give him his dinner. If he is hungry he will be very likely to acquit himself to your perfect satisfaction.

“‘Dogs are generally considered a nuisance in a

dining-room, but well-trained dogs are no such things. We have two little terriers who always follow the family to the dining-room. Each one has a particular chair by the window, on which he remains without stirring until the meal is over. It is curious to see the annoyance of one dog if his brother jumps on the wrong chair. As the chairs are precisely alike, and stand side by side, it would appear to a casual observer a matter of small importance whether either dog occupied the right or the left hand chair. The mortification of either dog on reaching the dining-room a few moments after the meal has begun is also amusing. They sneak in with head and tail down, as though overwhelmed with shame. These two terriers are both good retrievers, and if ordered to go into another room to look for a lost ball, they will search for it in the most conscientious manner, and will find it if it is there. The younger of the two learned almost entirely from his older brother, who was very well trained before the second one was brought to the house.' "

TEACHING TRICKS.

Enough has been said in the previous pages to convey to any person of ordinary intelligence the methods to be pursued in teaching tricks to dogs.

These animals may be taught to do almost anything but talk, if one will only take pains; and the variety of a dog's accomplishments is usually limited only by the inventiveness of its owner. For the convenience of those not blessed with much invention we give a list of some of the commoner tricks.

To walk on his hindlegs, hold some tempting bit of food over the dog's head so that he cannot reach it, and he will naturally rear up on his hindlegs to seize it. As he rears say "walk," and move your hand a few inches, and he will take a step or two on his hindlegs before putting his forefeet to the ground. Give him the food before he comes down on all fours if you can. It will take but a few moments for him to see what it is necessary to do to get the food, and half a dozen lessons will so perfect him in this accomplishment that he will walk with perfect ease at a word or the motion of a finger.

To waltz is taught by the same method, but instead of moving the hand straight ahead so that the animal walks forward, it must be moved—at first slowly—in a circle about the dog's head. Anxious to secure the food, it turns around after it, and so comes to "waltz."

To sneeze may readily be taught by making the dog sit up and then tickling its nose with a feather



SCOTCH TERRIER.
H. J. LUDLOW'S "ALLISTER."

or a straw, of course accompanying the act with the command "sneeze."

To carry basket. This is merely a modification of the "fetch" trick already described. A large dog may be taught to carry a basket just as easily as a ball or a newspaper, and when so taught is extremely proud of his accomplishment, and glad of the opportunity to exhibit it.

To leap. Offer the dog a bit of food, but to get it make him jump over a cane held so high that he can not step over it. As he springs say to him "leap," and after he has done it give him the dainty. After a few lessons he will do it at the word.

To speak and sing. These noisy accomplishments in our opinion should never be taught dogs.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

We take from the chapter already quoted the following useful suggestions on the care of dogs:

"Never give your dog an india rubber ball for a plaything. If you do, he will be pretty sure to get into the way of chewing it, and will finally tear it into pieces, and swallow some of them. If he does this he will probably die. Certainly he will be sick for a long time. The best ball for him is a common child's soft ball, with a tough leather cover. It

should be so large that he can just comfortably take it in his mouth:

“In bathing your dog do not use warm water. If you do, you greatly increase the likelihood of his taking cold, and there are many ailments of the dog which have their beginning in colds. Use either cold water or else just take the chill off it, but do not let it be warm. After the bath rub him as nearly dry as possible with a coarse towel, and try to keep him moving until he is quite dry.

“Most of the simple ailments of the dog connected with the stomach or bowels can be relieved by one or two doses of syrup of buckthorn, which can be procured of any druggist. For a dog weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, give a dessertspoonful at a dose; for a five-pound animal a teaspoonful is enough, and a big dog should have a tablespoonful.

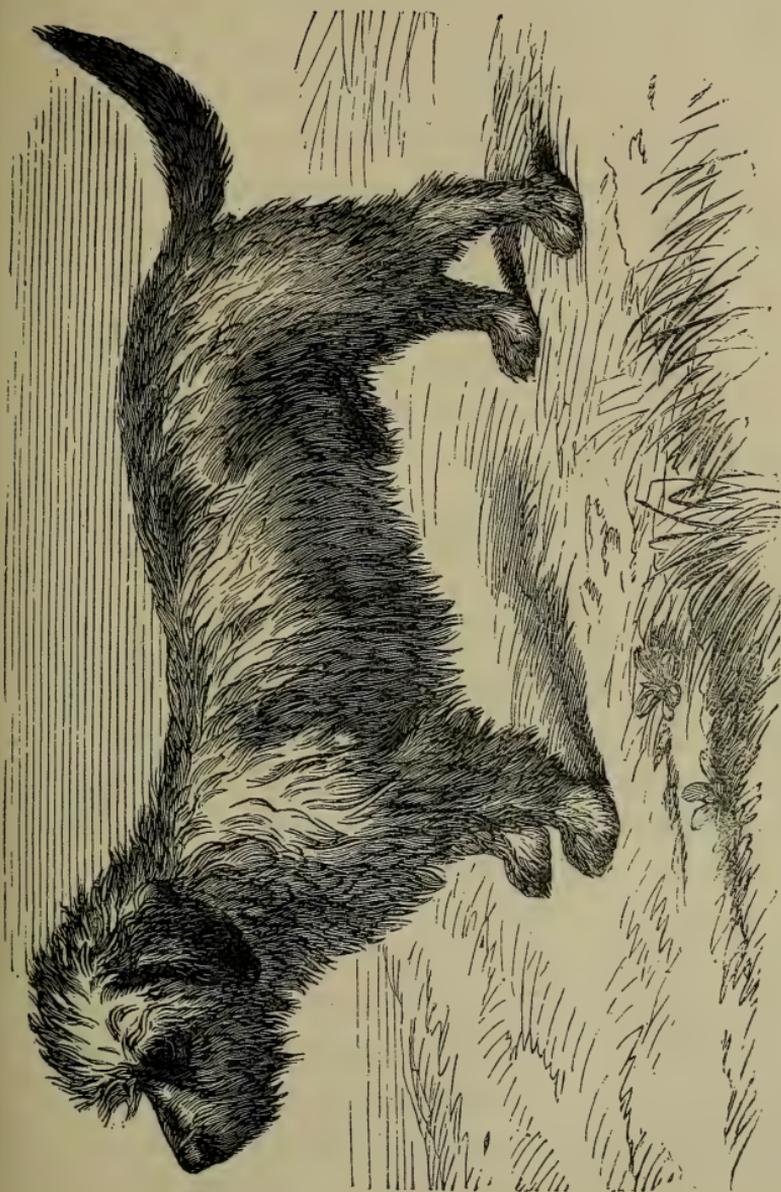
“It may be stated that a strange dog, or one that is very timid, or one brought from the country into the city, and so introduced to new, strange and perhaps terrifying sights and sounds, should at first always be taken out to walk on chain. If this precaution is not observed it is very likely to be lost or to cause great trouble by running away.”

TEACHING CANINE MANNERS.

A LADY who is very fond of dogs and has had great experience with them, recently wrote to the *Forest and Stream* an interesting letter on this subject. This letter is so intelligent and shows so clear an understanding of the reasoning processes of the dog that no excuse is needed for reproducing it here:

In looking over the various books upon training dogs, I have never met one that went beyond teaching them to perform tricks or in instructing bird dogs in their duties as such. I say, go further. A dog with only that degree of education falls far short of what a dog may be made—and is not made by his owner, to have a deportment that will make him welcome everywhere and an annoyance to no one.

It is the want of this that causes some persons to



DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER.

W. REED'S "GRIP."

say, "I do not like dogs." "I do not care to go to such a house because they have such horrid dogs." In saying this of children one reflects upon the management of the parents; but, on the other hand, it is the poor dogs that are blamed by the speaker, whereas it is their master's neglect or ignorance. As I have been especially successful in the training of puppies and dogs, some hints may be acceptable to those of your readers who like well-behaved as well as handsome-looking animals.

OBEDIENCE.

A puppy should be taught obedience the first thing after he has learned to love you, which last will occupy about a week's petting and feeding him yourself. There are many dogs who will charge or heel, but who are otherwise unruly. If a dog jumps on sofas, chairs, etc., lift him off, giving a smart tap with a switch, saying, bad dog. I do not approve of whipping; with most dogs tying up is better than chastisement. I think the bull-terrier is the only one that really needs it. Tie a house dog to the banisters or to some convenient piece of furniture immediately after he has misbehaved, saying "bad dog," leave him quiet awhile to think over his naughtiness, and when you loose him, say "good doggie, now."

When a young one is very rompish, call him to you, place one hand gently on the top of his head, quietly keeping it there, and he will soothe down, though at first you may have to hold the collar in the other hand. No young dog should be allowed to play too much, it makes them cross and nervous. Some persons complain of the destructiveness of puppies; provide them with a toy, a ball or a rag doll, but be sure when you see it flags in the game to take it away, placing it out of the dog's reach until you give it again, which will help to teach him not to make toys of your valued things.

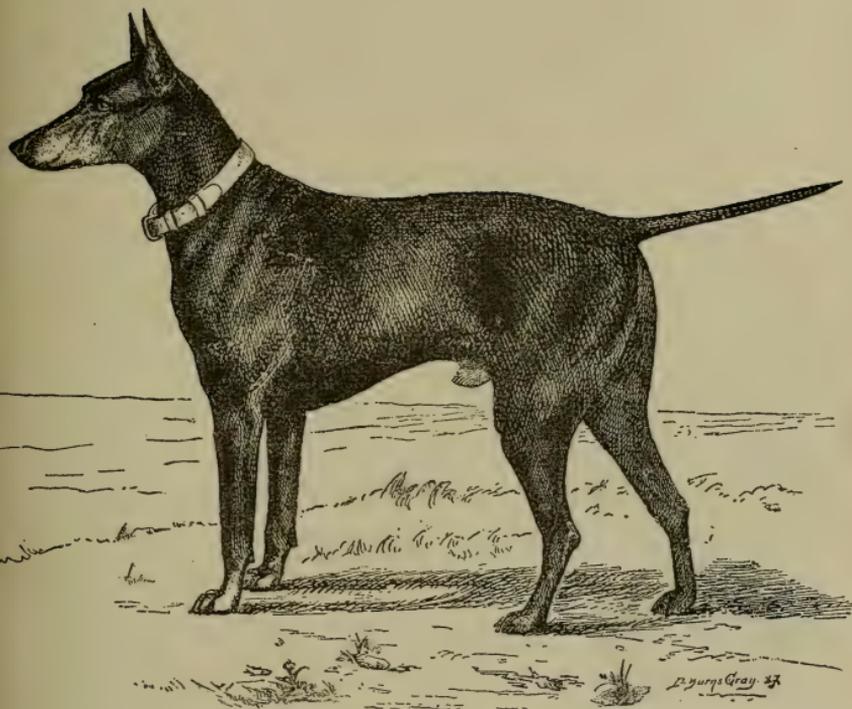
DOGS AND FLOWER BEDS.

I hear much complaint of dogs destroying flower beds. That should never be allowed. We have several dogs, one of them a St. Bernard, still we possess unmolested and most beautiful beds and borders of flowers. My oldest dog (a pointer), when he was young, had the habit of jumping over beds. What would the average master have done? Screamed "get off," or tried to drive him away, thereby confusing him and causing more damage to the plants. I went up, taking him quietly by the ear and collar, led him all around the bed. I had not to do this very many times on each repetition of the fault be-

fore he learned to go around a bed when he wished to get on the other side; but I was surprised when I saw my pointer lead off another dog who had jumped on a flower bed, taking him by the ear. One summer, four years ago, I found that a nicely-planted bed had been selected as a place to bury bones by one of our dogs. I watched him and unearthed the bones, placing them in the crotch of a tree, in sight but out of reach; then he selected a place beneath some evergreens. I think he must have told the others about it. Anyway, I have never since then seen a bone in a flower bed. It seems to me that all animals have some means of conversing with each other. Trainers know the good service rendered in the field by an old dog to bring the young ones to a knowledge of their duties. The same in house dogs; a well or illy-behaved old one will influence puppies or new comers for good or bad.

BAD HABITS.

Many dogs have the very rude manners of making their toilet in public—to many persons the spectacle of one sitting in the parlor and licking himself is disgusting. To prevent this I take the dog's head and lay it gently on the floor, saying "Dead dog," place my foot, without pressing, on his head to keep



BLACK AND TAN TERRIER.

S. CAMERON'S "WALLACE."

it down. I sit beside him, repeating the words a few times; usually he drops asleep. It will not be long before he will learn this without being touched, so you can say "Dead dog" from across the room; but do not trifle with him and make him perform the trick when there is no reason for it, or he will refuse to do it.

FOOD AND FEEDING.

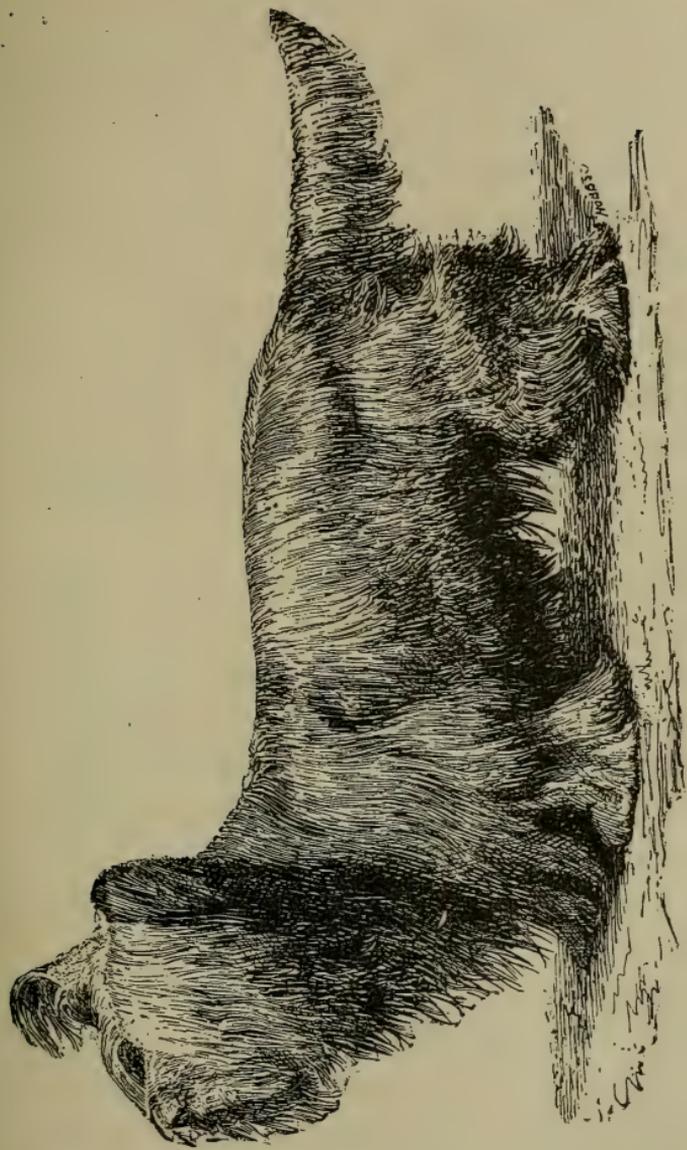
The dog-owning public is gradually becoming convinced of the injuriousness of indiscriminate feeding; still there are few houses where the animal is forbidden the kitchen, and the consequent indulgence of tid bits from the servants. I would dismiss a cook who fed a dog or encouraged him in the kitchen against my orders. This I make understood beforehand. Besides the ruination to the digestion, being fed in the kitchen is the first step to stealing there or in the dining-room, which fault is inherent in the animal, evolved from his wolf ancestors, making it an instinct to get his living by depredation. Thus it is difficult to train them not to be thieves, but it can be done if begun when young; with no tampering allowed, no notice taken of begging. His food should never be thrown on the ground, but put on one platter, and water put always in the same bowl, both having a spot reserved for them and not

interfered with by any other animal. This teaches fastidiousness, which should be encouraged as a preventive to picking up bits—a very dangerous habit, sometimes resulting in accidental or intentional poisoning. If the dog picks up a bit it should always and immediately be removed from the mouth by the master's fingers. All of our dogs permit me to do this without trouble.

In regard to feeding them there is much advice given about the desirability of giving them but one meal a day. It certainly is not best to have them fat, but I doubt if the one-meal-a-day plan works well. One time we wished to reduce a bird dog's flesh, and fed him sparingly. It was noticed that he disappeared at a certain hour every day, on which we discovered that he ran some distance to a district school, where he picked up the bread and butter thrown out of the children's lunch baskets. After that we deemed it better to increase his rations than to have him go on a picnic. Of course he might have been tied to his kennel, but tying up a dog for hours a day spoils its shape.

GOOD BEHAVIOR AND HAPPINESS.

Dogs recognize their rights, and have better memories than one gives them credit for. One of



SKYE TERRIER.
P. SANDERSON'S "JIM."

teaching the young ones that it is the right thing to do. There are few dogs, except the stupid kind known as ladies' pets, that cannot learn very many words, understanding all that is said if clearly spoken. A dog dislikes a sentimental or a vexed tone, acting accordingly. I had one who immediately behaved when I said "Be a gentleman." He usually went to drive with me, but when it was inconvenient to take him I would say, "You keep house," and he contentedly remained; whereas if I said, "You cannot go," he knew the staying at home was for some punishment.

Animals have feelings, thoughts and memory. They cannot speak nor understand all our verbal language so as to be directed or reasoned with as children are, but they have a keen sense of human feelings, as conveyed by inflections of the voice, and an enduring memory of a person's action to them, never failing to be influenced through life by the impressions made by the treatment bestowed in their earliest months. Some traits are considered to be inherited; some persons assert that gun-shyness is one of them; refinement is certainly inherited, also sweet temper, crossness not always. We know a Newfoundland dog, whose parents are extremely cross—his own brother quite unsafe—but he from

infancy has been so indulged and handled by all the men around the stable, that he is very friendly and utterly useless as a watch dog. It is not difficult to make a good-tempered dog cross, and sometimes he becomes so by circumstances. If the family leave the house, while he remains under the care of servants or strangers, who continually snub his attempts at friendliness, he will become morose and suspicious of every one.

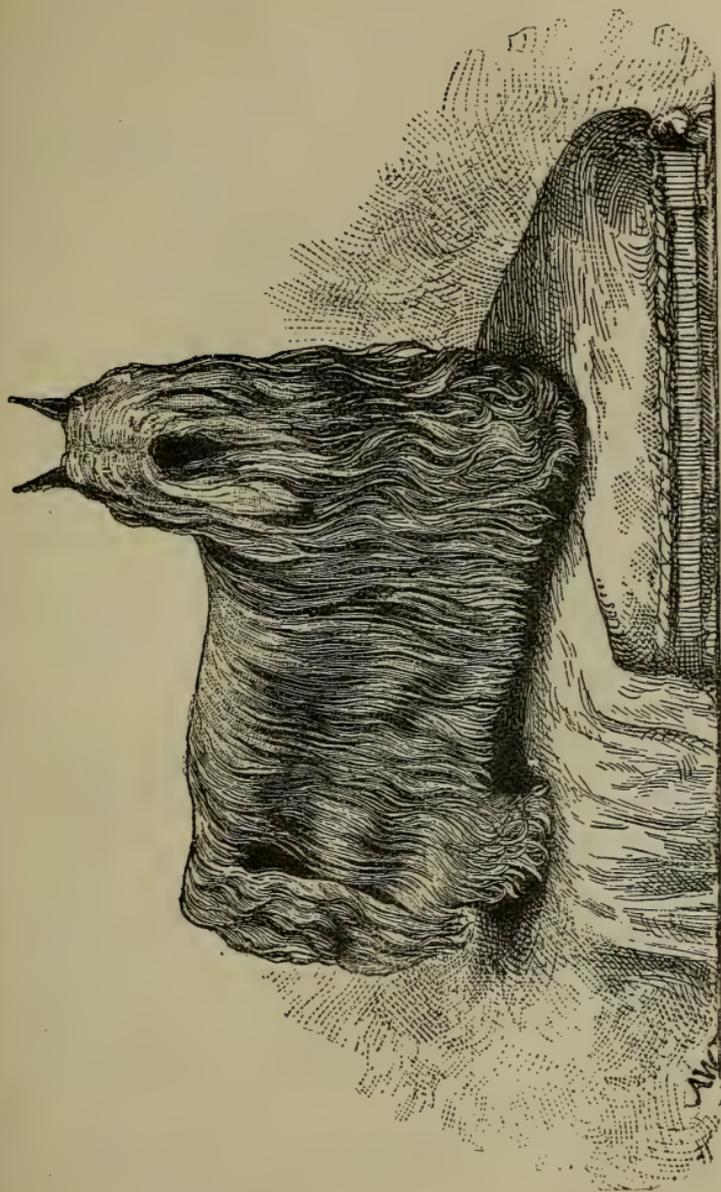
I know a dear pointer who was left in this way; he had been the companion of a child, walking beside the carriage when it went out on the village street. After the family had gone he missed his little friend and would run after every baby carriage and nurse he saw. To keep him they tied him, but he broke the cord; then they whipped him on his return; from that he rarely returned, but passed days wandering away until a home was again made for him.

I think I have said enough to show what a dog may be made, either a credit or a discredit to his owner, and I trust I may have been able to demonstrate how that discredit reflects upon the owner's neglect.

TRAINING COLLIES.

THIS breed of dog, so useful as a sheep and cattle herder, is growing in favor as his merits are becoming better known. A writer in *Forest and Stream* gives the following directions for training:

“I have owned collies all my life—good, useful and well-trained dogs—and in my walks and drives they are my constant companions. Master Collie is a mischievous and fun-loving rascal, and even when well trained this love of mischief will show itself. There is now curled up at my feet one of the handsomest collies in America. She has been shown at several bench shows, and has always been placed, and besides is a first-rate worker on stock. She is always under my buggy when I am driving, ‘except’ when sometimes I allow two others to follow for a frolic and exercise. Now, here the ‘except’ comes



YORKSHIRE TERRIER.

MRS. FOSTER'S "BRADFORD HERO."



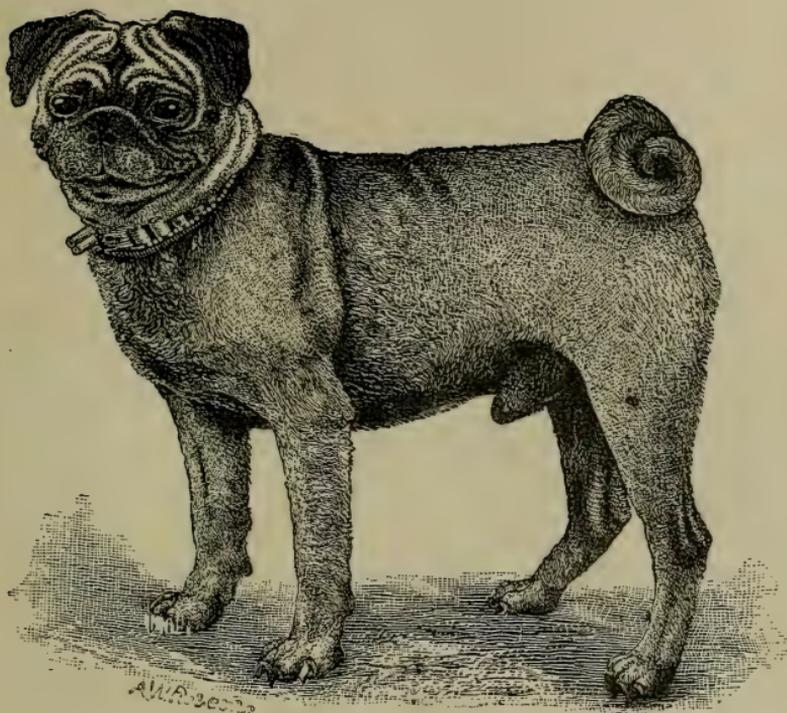
BLOODHOUNDS.

J. L. WINCHELL'S CHAMPION "BARNEY" AND "BURGO."

the tenth month of the puppy's age; but we sometimes see them even younger than this working stock like old stagers. I have one in my eye now, that at five months old would go to the pasture field, containing sixty acres, drive out the cows and bring them home, a distance of over one mile. At six months old she was working sheep and obeying every sign and motion of her master.

“The first thing I do is to make the dog love me. I treat him kindly, never kick nor strike him, and never deceive him. I talk to him and pet him until he knows every word I say. There is a great deal, I assure you, in this ‘love me.’ When he loves me and understands me I take him into a room and there teach him to follow close to heel, to stop at a whistle, to lie down when told, to go forward by motion of hand, and to either right or left. I always stop my dogs with a whistle, to attract their attention before giving an order by mouth or hand.

“When I consider my youngster house-broken, that is, when he obeys my motions and whistle, I take him with sheep—confined in a lane—and allow him to drive them with me, and by motions I keep him moving from one side of the lane to the other. When we are at the end of the lane I say, ‘Around them,’ motioning the way up the side, and go with



PUG.

CITY VIEW KENNELS' "BEADFORD RUBY."

him and show him. When round them I stop him with a whistle, make him lie down, and leave him. I then go in front of the sheep and tell him, 'Bring them along.' If he comes too close to the sheep, I stop him with a whistle, and say, 'Keep wider,' or 'Slower.' These lessons I repeat until I consider him nearly perfect in driving up and down the lane. I then begin to teach him to go from where I stand at one end of the lane to the other and bring the sheep to me. This I do by motioning the way and saying, 'Far away,' and if he does not go I go with him and show him what to do. When he is behind the sheep I make him lie down, and I go to the spot where I first gave the order, and from there whistle him to bring them along. When he does this work to my satisfaction, I then allow him to the fields to drive the sheep from pasture, and here I repeat all my former lessons to him. I teach him to jump back and forth over a fence, and to bark when told, but never to bite; and when he attempts to use his teeth I punish him. Now as to punishment—as I said at first, I never kick nor strike—I catch the collie around his nose and give him a shake or light tap on the ear with my hand, a cross word will cover him at once.

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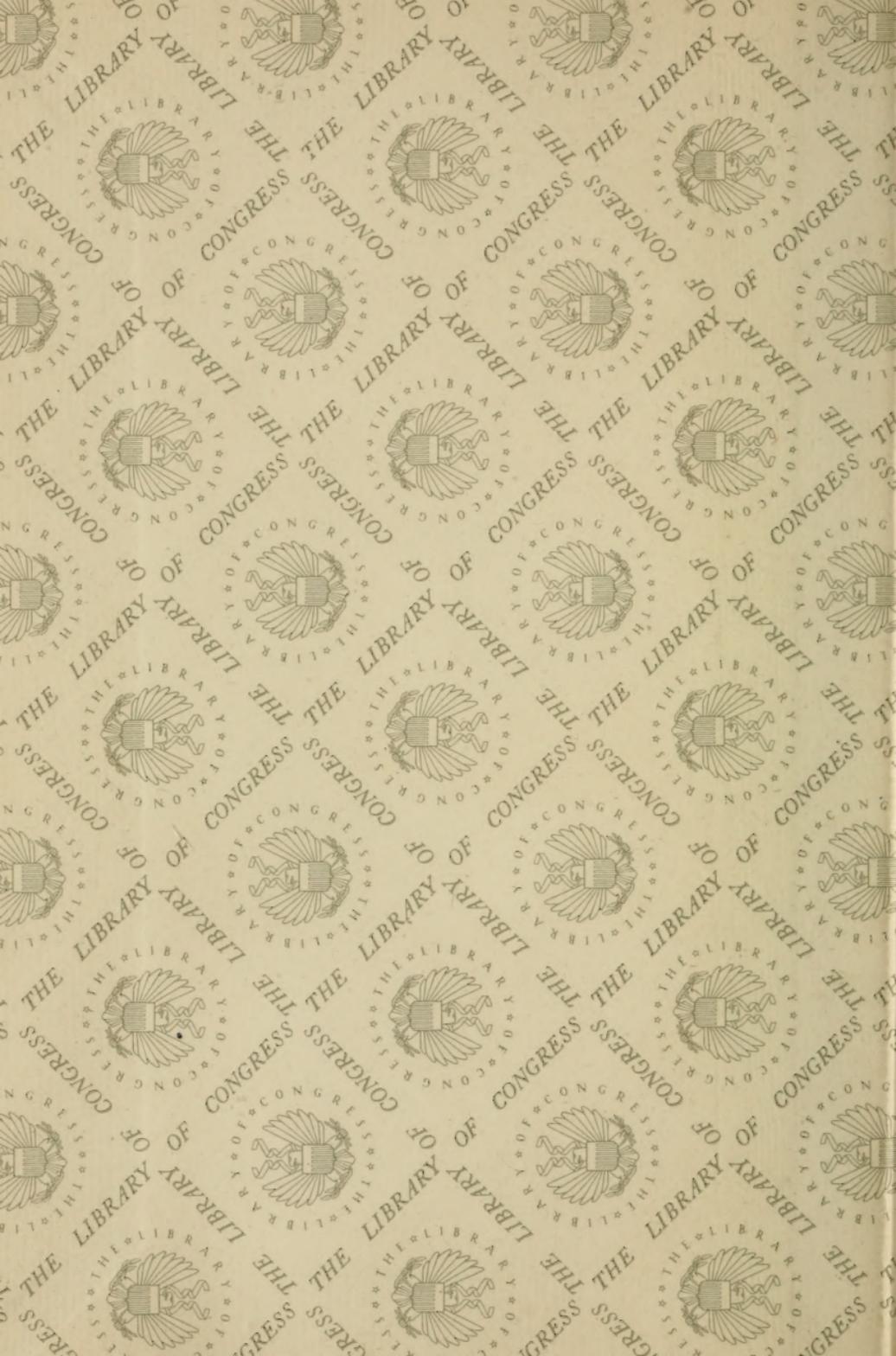
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