

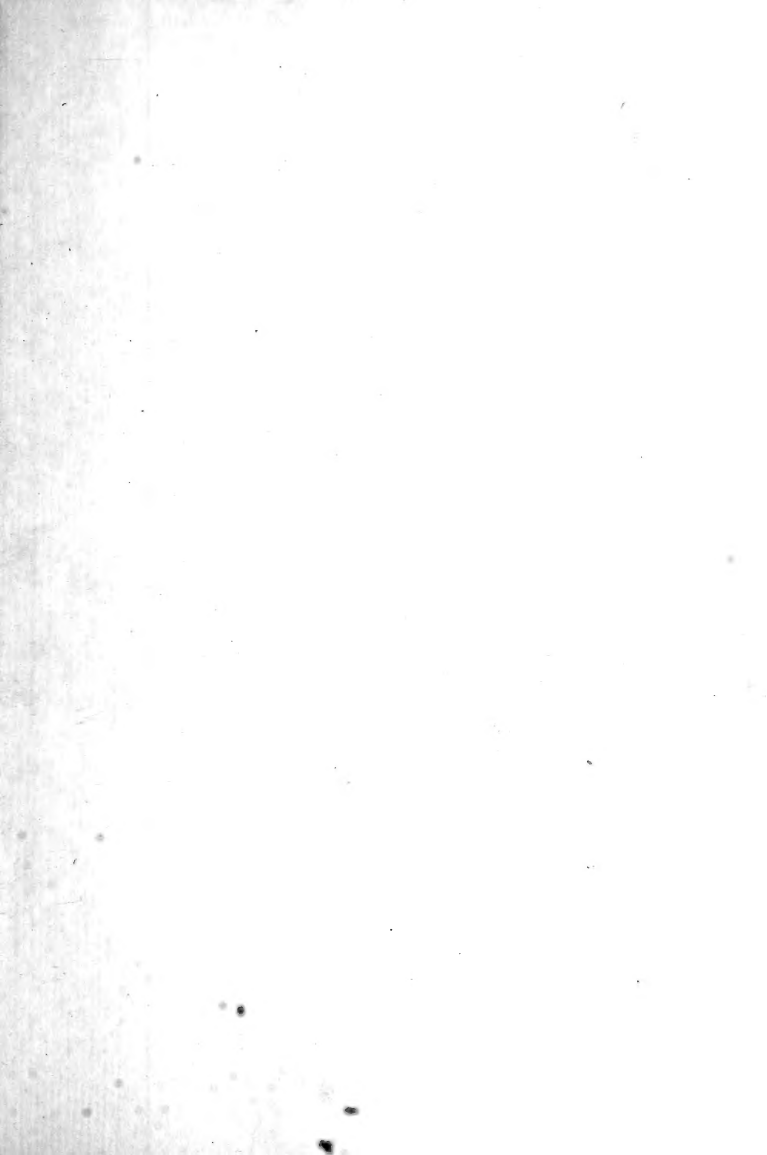
SF

431

.H2

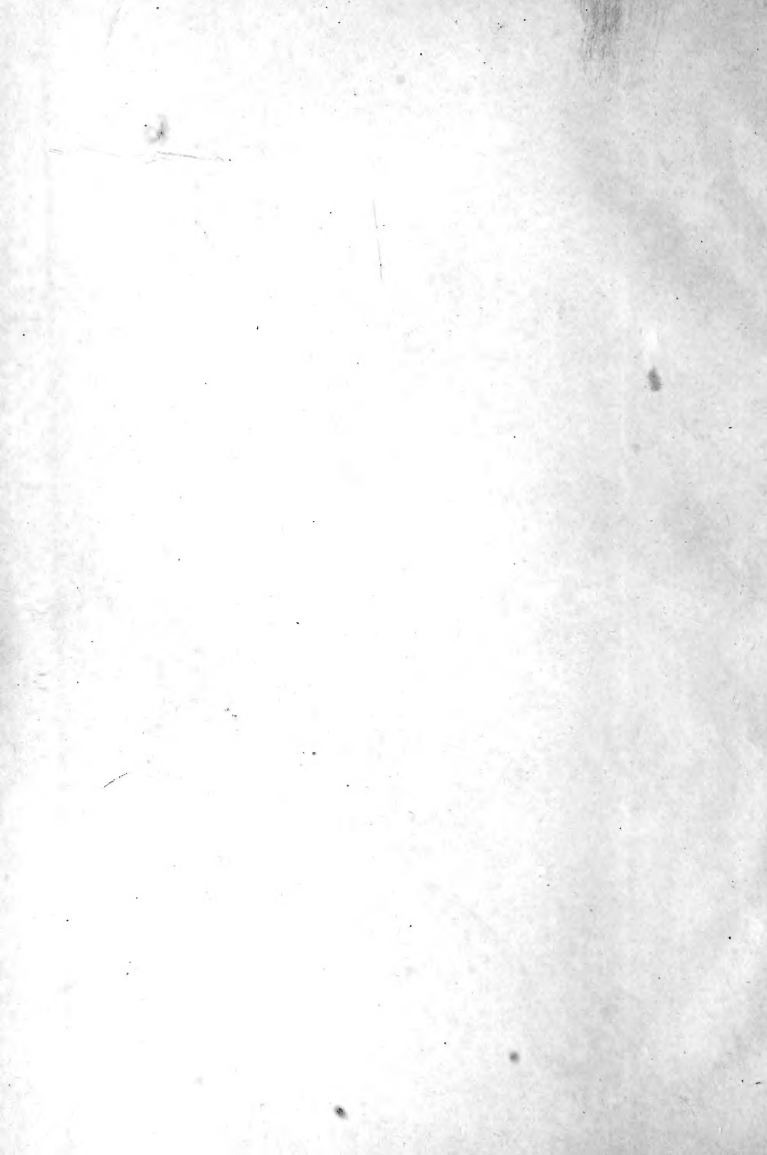
1895











169
1893
SECOND EDITION.

The
AMATEUR TRAINER.



FORCE SYSTEM WITHOUT THE WHIP.

By **ED. F. HABERLEIN.**





THE
AMATEUR TRAINER.



FORCE SYSTEM WITHOUT THE WHIP.

12
8580



BY ED. F. HABERLEIN



SECOND EDITION, 1895.

WITH PORTRAITS OF TYPICAL DOGS.

SF431

H2
1895

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1895,

By ED. F. HABERLEIN,

in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

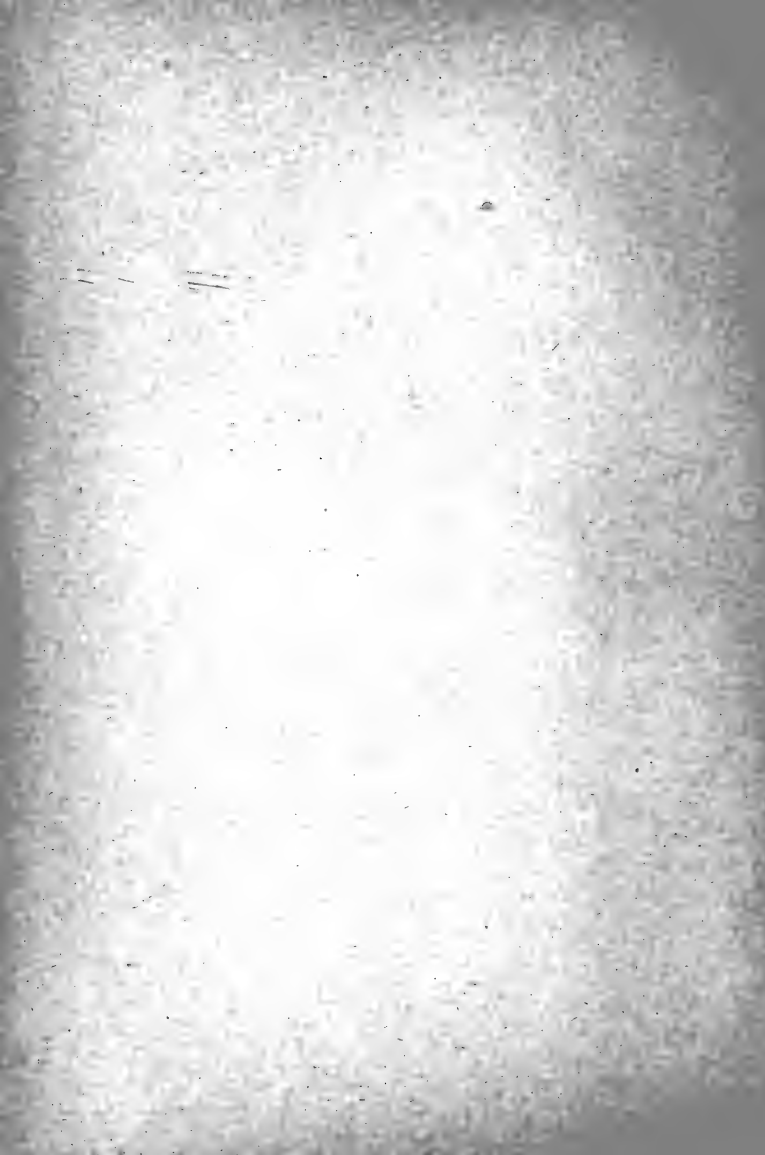
PRESS OF KETCHESON & REEVES,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

RECOMMENDATION.

THE attention of sportsmen is invited to the fact that this manual is a *plain, concise, yet thorough guide* in the art of *training, handling and correcting of faults* of the bird dog, subservient to the gun afield. The methods described and amply explained throughout these pages are based upon the author's experience, obtained during *many years* in training, handling and field-shooting, hence can be recommended to all amateurs who own a dog, whether *trained or untrained*, as perfectly reliable, and as giving all the information necessary to become a successful trainer and handler of the bird dog. Every reader will find at least *something of interest and usefulness* to him in the following pages, to amply repay him for the small outlay many times over.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

With considerable hesitancy—not fear of criticism—did I submit the first edition of the within work to the American sportsmen, well aware of the presence of many standard works upon the subject, whereby the field was well supplied, and there being, apparently, no demand for another guide-book on the subject of training the bird dog. Nevertheless, I felt perfectly confident that my methods, as derived from many years' experience, would not fail to find recognition, and be of aid to the amateur, to whom this manual is especially devoted.

Several hundred commendatory letters (unsolicited), not only from amateurs, but also from trainers and sportsmen who are acknowledged authorities, have been received by me, endorsing the methods of training in most flattering terms, by far overtopping my most sanguine expectations.

The sportsmen's press throughout the land, in unison, commented upon the little work in lavish terms, for which most sincere thanks are here expressed.

A desire to be of aid to brother sportsmen in perfecting their dogs for utility afield, has been gratified in the fullest sense of the word.

To avoid an impression as though self-praise were endeavored, a few comments from acknowledged authorities upon the subject will hereto be appended.

Fraternally yours,

ED. HABERLEIN.

TESTIMONIALS.

* * * Your book, "The Amateur Trainer," has been received. I have read the book carefully from "start to finish," and will say without affectation, that I have read nothing on the subject of training in which I more heartily concur than your book. It reflects my views to a dot, and am glad that you have given us such a treatise. I have bred and shot over and trained my own dogs all my life, for fully fifty-five years, and think I *ought* to know something about it by this time, if I don't! Yes sir, I repeat, that I certainly like your book, and would be glad to see it in the hands of every gentleman sportsman.

WHITE POST, VA.

Fraternally yours,

WM. C. KENNEDY.

* * * In my forty years' shooting afield, I had almost firmly come to believe that the only permanent cure for well settled bad traits in a dog was to be accomplished by making a corpse of the dog, which I came very near doing with my present dog just before ordering "The Amateur Trainer," costing only one dollar, but *worth its weight in gold* to every owner of a bird dog.

CORSICANA, TEXAS.

Most respectfully,

M. DRANE.

* * * I am in receipt of your book on dog training without the whip. It is based on common sense, and shows a thorough acquaintance with dog nature. There are many new and valuable hints. I am sure that all owners of dogs will be glad of such a manual, and hope it will be brought to their notice.

Yours respectfully,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHAS. HALLOCK,

Founder of "Forest and Stream."

* * * Your book on training, although not as large as a Bible, I must say is the most sensible work of its kind up to date. I have all the standard works on the dog and his training, but yours is the most concise of them all.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Truly yours,

C. C. LEMBKE.

* * * I have your book, "The Amateur Trainer," and know that I will get good results from your system. I have read the insides out of almost all the dog books, but am sanguine this is *the one!*

ROLLA, N. DAKOTA.

Most respectfully,

C. F. WILBUR.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Introductory.....	9
The Selection.....	12
The Puppy.....	13
Name.....	16
To Heel.....	16
Proper Age.....	17
Force System.....	18
Yard Training.....	19
Train for a Purpose.....	20
Loud Talk.....	21
Obedience.....	21
Pointing.....	22
Retrieving.....	22
Advanced Education.....	22

PART I.

Time to Begin.....	24
"Lie Down!".....	25
The Force Collar.....	26
"Sit Down!".....	28
"Come On!".....	30
"Fetch!" "Let Go!".....	30
"Hold It!".....	32
"Fetch Here!".....	32
"Fetch!" "Hold It!" "Let Go!".....	34
"Charge!" "Up!".....	38
"Up Here!".....	41
"Charge!" "Fetch!".....	41
The Pad.....	45
The Whistle.....	46
"Dead Bird!" "Fetch!".....	47
"Up Here!" (at the kennel).....	48
The Yard.....	49
The Real Bird.....	50
The Gun.....	52
Drop to Shot and Wing. "Fetch!".....	54

PART II.

Field Training.....	57
Quartering.....	59
"Hie On!".....	59
Finding and Pointing. "Steady!".....	61
"Dead Bird!" "Fetch!".....	62
Mouthing or Mutilating. "Take Care!".....	63
The Winged Bird.....	64
The Rabbit.....	65
Reverse the Collar.....	66
Recalling From Point.....	67
A Shooting Companion.....	68
Jealousy.....	69
Brace Work.....	70
Backing.....	70
The Hawk, etc.....	71
Wide Range.....	72
Retrieving From Water.....	73
The Jack Snipe.....	75
The Dog to Swim.....	75
Duck Shooting From a Blind.....	76
Duck Shooting From a Boat.....	77

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spoiled Dog.....	78
Breaking Shot.....	79
Whipshyness.....	81
Watershyness.....	82
Gunshyness.....	83
The Runaway Dog.....	90
Loaning the Dog.....	91
Train Your Own Dogs.....	93
Muddy Paws.....	96
Everybody's Dog.....	96
Proper Feeding.....	97





ENGLISH SETTER. — "MANITOBA FRISK."

Won the Manitoba Derby in 1890; second in all-age stake, and special for best dog that ran, Bexar field trials, 1892; first in all-age stakes, Bexar, 1893. Property of the West End Kennels, San Antonio, Texas.

INTRODUCTORY.

For ages the dog has been esteemed as an adjunct and servant to man—especially the sportsman. At this advanced age of civilization, the noble dog is more appreciated among the highest classes of man than ever before in the history of the world. Not more than a generation ago it was deemed degrading to go afield with dog and gun. To-day, men of the most exalted positions in life, from the President of the Nation down to the humblest citizen, cherish and highly appreciate the noble sport with dog and gun afield.

Shooting afield without the aid of a trained dog is very poor sport indeed, but nevertheless much better than to be vexed with an uncultivated, obstinate dog, who is the source of constant annoyances and anger.

If the sportsman is the possessor of a field dog, efficient, obedient and affectionate, he sallies forth confident of such an enjoyable outing as only a true sportsman can enjoy and fully appreciate, for it is not only the large number of birds brought to bag that inspires and gratifies, but rather it is the fine performance of his faithful dog that leads to the highest appreciation and enjoyment of the sport.

From lack of proper training the great majority of the dogs taken afield are practically unfit to be shot over. A dog of the most approved breeding, possessed of all necessary natural qualifications without the requisite training, must necessarily be a source of annoyance to such an extent as to rob the shooter of the enjoyment anticipated.

Not every shooter has the gift to properly fit his dog for field work, especially without having made the subject a study—some not even having a correct conception of how a dog should perform afield, much less the ability and patience to inculcate the desirable accomplishments.

The supposition that to become the possessor of a fine field dog, the only requisite necessary is to procure a puppy of some noted strain of bird dogs, and after he has reached the proper age, he can be taken afield, hunted and shot over with pleasure, is an illusion.

The dog inherits natural qualities, such as nose, speed, hunting and finding of game, etc.; but not a particle of the accomplishments of his progenitors, acquired by judicious training is inherited, and therefore, all such accomplishments as are desired must be *taught* in one way or another to each and every individual dog.

The person undertaking to train a dog should inform himself fully upon the subject, have good judgment, controllable temper, love for the dog, and

perseverance. Without these qualifications all hopes of success will end in sad disappointment.

To possess a well trained field dog is the height of ambition of every sportsman, but to purchase such a dog or to have one trained by some professional trainer is not always within reach of the sportsman; therefore he must rely upon his own skill in perfecting his dog.

As an illustration of the cost to have a dog trained by a professional trainer, the following editorial clipped from the *American Field*, date of April 29, 1893, will give a very good idea :

“ Almost daily we are asked to give the name of a good trainer. Some want their dogs broken for field trials, and others for field shooting only. In a majority of cases the latter will write us complaining that the charge of those whose names we had given was too high, being seventy-five or one hundred dollars; and wanting the name of a first-class man, but whose charges are moderate. We are sorry that it cannot be done, but it is a fact that a first-class article cannot be bought for a second class price; we are therefore not able to comply with the request. The man who charges one hundred dollars to train a dog, and does it properly, earns every cent, and we really cannot see how it can be done for less.”

This sounds rather discouraging for the impecunious sportsman. Well aware of the fact that a large majority of sportsmen cannot afford to expend such a sum of money to procure a dog fit to be proud of, these pages were written. By study, ex-

perience in training and handling bird dogs during the past *thirty years*, the writer has acquired a thorough knowledge of the subject, and if the lover of a really good dog will not mind time and trouble, he can perfect a bird dog, with which he would not like to part for almost any price. Follow the instructions laid down in these pages carefully, and success will be inevitable.

THE SELECTION.

The selection of a dog as to breed must be left entirely to the fancy of each individual sportsman. While the one prefers a *Pointer*, the other may insist upon a *Setter*. Both breeds have advantages and disadvantages over each other as a breed. These should be considered as to the special requirements for the locality and its peculiarities, to obtain satisfactory results of the work desired by the dog.

Usually the "pointing" instinct is developed at less age in the *Pointer* than in the *Setter*. The *Pointer* is far more submissive, hence generally requires less time and patience to train; can be taught to work admirably the first season; endures greater heat with less fatigue, owing to his light coat; is also spared the torture of burrs, etc. But, on the other hand, he suffers greatly in cold weather, heavy thickets and briars. To subjugate a *Pointer* to the retrieving of water fowls (the season of which is naturally at a low temperature), even if he be ever so

willing to perform this task, may well be termed barbaric.

The Setter is much more dashing and enduring, exhibits more vim throughout his work, is stauncher at point and in backing; in ranging, far the superior; as a retriever from land or water, greatly preferable; retains his training better, and generally is useful many more years than the Pointer, and withal a most amiable companion.

An extensive pedigree is no guarantee of the ultimate usefulness of a dog in the field; yet the offspring of a pure strain of field dogs cannot be recommended too highly. Although very good dogs are occasionally produced from inferior stock, no chances should be taken in the matter of purity of breed.

THE PUPPY.

The puppy is usually procured at an age of from six to ten weeks, and the enthusiasm over the new acquisition mostly runs high. Such exultation is excusable; but do not imagine your precious puppy should receive at least his primary training lessons before he is fairly weaned—such a folly should never be conceived.

If possible give your puppy a capacious yard to romp in; if a companion is accessible, all the better. Never allow him to loaf and loiter about. Give nutritious food, but avoid overfeeding. Never abuse or frighten him at any time; treat him kindly

to gain his confidence and affection; make it a point to administer his food in person, thereby associating your presence with pleasure and benefit to himself.

At the age of three or four months commence to take the puppy to a likely place of game birds, but *take no gun*; thickets are to be avoided. Allow him to follow out his own inclinations in roaming about, nosing out birds, giving chase to his heart's content, etc., and never attempt to restrain him in this particular sport. In doing so you can observe much of the embryo, instinctive and functional qualifications of the future pupil. The more enthusiasm and vim he may display, the more promising the puppy. If of somewhat timid disposition, so that the flutter of wings may startle him, then do your utmost to encourage and strengthen his ambition. From this time forward continue to visit the open field with the puppy, for the purpose of allowing him to search for and find game in his own way, until the time arrives when yard training shall commence. The more opportunities the puppy is given in finding birds, the quicker he will establish the habit of systematic *hunting* and *pointing*. It is best not to endeavor to assist the puppy in the finding and pointing beyond leading into a locality where opportunities may be most plentiful. Finding and pointing are instincts that cannot be enhanced by the trainer. If a puppy is continually called off, induced to go here and there, etc., he soon ceases to

hunt in a natural way, is constantly expecting some interference from his handler, and becomes a potterer of the worst kind.

From the above it should not be inferred the dog is not to be restricted in any particular. Observe closely the manner of hunting, and the nature of the game he seeks mostly. If found to be of the desired species, very well; encourage in that line; but if he runs heedlessly about, merely giving chase a short distance to small birds or larks that he may get *sight* of, stops at all holes in the ground to dig for mice, giving full chase to rabbits, etc., etc., then it becomes the duty of the trainer to interfere, and to discourage such proceedings. If possible, this should be done without resorting to punishment, for if the puppy should be harshly treated afield he will conceive the idea that the punishment received was *for hunting*, and may henceforth refuse to hunt at all, come to heel, and cannot be induced to work again till all fear of punishment has subsided. The action of the puppy afield will clearly demonstrate his fitness for future practical work, and until this point is satisfactorily settled in the trainer's mind, no attempt should be made at any further training. If the pointing instinct has not been developed at a reasonable age, do not condemn the puppy if he shows hunt, finds and chases birds, etc. In this case the training may proceed, fully confident that the deficiency will be overcome in time by nature.

Refrain from allowing the puppy to follow you

on a hunting trip either with or without another dog, for if a shot should be fired in close proximity to the young aspirant, he may be so frightened as to become gunshy, tuck in his tail and pull straight away for home or to any place of imaginary safety close by—a fault that requires much time and the nicest judgment to overcome.

NAME.

The name to which the dog is to respond in practical life should be short and of good ring. Long names and those that resemble some of the orders of the dog's work should be avoided for obvious reasons.

TO HEEL.

On going to and coming from the field, the dog should not be allowed to run at will, but be held to take his place invariably at heel. This is easily accomplished by attaching a cord about five feet long to his plain collar, taking cord into left hand at about two feet from the collar; the balance of cord is taken into right hand and switched to right and left in the bight of dog's head upon starting off, giving order, "Heel!" The dog may endeavor to press forward or tug back. The first is prevented by the short end of cord playing continually from side to side, and the latter will be impossible to a greater distance than about two feet, which is about the right place for the dog when at heel. This lesson

also comes into play frequently later on, and has the advantage at this time of preventing the puppy from running into yards on passing by, assures from straying before reaching destination, and from taking a short cut for home to reach same sooner upon the return. But should the puppy be timid in the least this lesson must be deferred to a later date, when full courage has been attained.

THE PROPER AGE.

The proper age at which to commence training cannot be precisely given, for the reason that the dog's health, development, established courage, and confidence, must be duly considered. As a rule, eight or ten months old is early enough, and twelve to eighteen months is none too late. In fact, dogs fully matured can be subjected to more force and acquire knowledge with greater precision in experienced hands than a puppy under one year of age. In his practice in the training of field dogs the writer has developed the best and most useful dogs in the shortest time among so-called "old dogs," but a novice should not attempt such a feat; he will succeed far better with a young dog, and learn himself by degrees as he progresses in the different stages of training. Training is an *art* which requires inclination, talent, a thorough study of the dog's nature, etc., and must be conducted in a systematic manner, if to be rewarded by success. Dogs

of all breeds differ considerably as to the individual intelligence, disposition, inclination and peculiarities, etc.; therefore judgment on part of the trainer is quite essential in applying any given methods. The methods as herein laid down are taught by the so-called.

FORCE SYSTEM.

omitting suasion and the whip, applying the force collar to effect attention and obedience, words of praise and caresses to encourage and reward. The suasion system finds no favor among practical trainers, although dogs are perfected to a high degree in that way, but a proficiency is accomplished only by the greatest patience, innumerable vexations and loss of time, and the dog so taught may at times work faulty or even refuse orders at any juncture if contrary to his inclinations, leaving the handler helpless in such cases, necessitating beginning anew with such a dog; but withal, that is the only system to be adopted by any would-be trainer of eccentric and erratic temper, for, if he should attempt training by force, with either whip or collar, the results must necessarily be disastrous.

The whip may be brought to use to good advantage at times by an experienced trainer, but should never be resorted to by an amateur, for, if applied injudiciously and without proper judgment, most harmful effects may result.

If the dog has been trained *by force* the accom-

ishments are permanent and will not require rehearsing; although a dog may become dull and inattentive to orders through lack of work during long intervals, it will require but little reprimanding to correct his forgetfulness. Train the dog to be subservient to the gun, break him of faults and undesirable habits. Training and shooting over a puppy until advanced to the proper stages are incompatible. Lay a broad foundation for the superstructure of the dog's education by giving systematic and thorough yard training by the methods as described hereinafter. By doing so, perfect submission and obedience to his master is implanted. The entire course is calculated to establish a practical usefulness of the dog subservient to the gun.

YARD TRAINING.

Yard training is the primary education of the dog, during which every detail is to be carefully observed, and the slightest faults and imperfections corrected as soon as discovered. If this is done properly, future complications and vexations will be avoided to a great extent. This part of the dog's training is the *most difficult*, requiring an abundance of patience, and cannot be too carefully done. Every following lesson will be overcome with comparative ease in astonishing quick succession if the foundation has been well laid, so that the dog will readily comprehend what is expected of him, and made to obey orders promptly. If the dog does

not seem to understand, gets confused, and performs badly, the fault will lay with the trainer, who is endeavoring to crowd too much into his head at a time, also probably giving contrary orders in quick succession, which would bewilder even a dog far more advanced. While regularity in the giving of lessons is quite important, the trainer should use his judgment in regards to duration of the separate lessons. To begin with, one-half hour will be sufficient, which time may gradually be extended to one hour for each lesson; in this matter much depends upon the development and constitution of the dog. Give sufficient nutritious food twice a day, but avoid overfeeding, and let him have access to fresh water at all times. The time required to properly train, depends equally upon the intelligence, capabilities and endurance of both the dog and trainer.

During the first season, *training* of the dog should be made the *principal* object; let shooting be secondary. While training, no spectators are admissible for many reasons. In order to make any progress, the dog and trainer must give each other their *full attention*, which cannot be done in the presence of a second person.

TRAIN FOR A PURPOSE.

The sportsman desires a dog useful in field shooting, and the object of these pages is to enable him to produce such a dog through his own efforts

Training for field shooting differs materially from preparing for field trials. For the first purpose a good, steady, serviceable dog is desired, while in the latter case most stress is laid upon racing propensities and the exhibition of functional powers, but not on perfection of training for practical field shooting. Field trials of dogs are of great importance to breeders; by those trials the best and fittest breeds and strains are ascertained for the propagation of field dogs, hence field trials have no significance as to the proper training of dogs for actual field work.

LOUD TALK.

The trainer should avoid loud and harsh talk during the exercises. It is unnecessary to give commands at top of voice at close quarters, and if continued, the dog will become accustomed to it, and in the future necessitate loud and louder bawling to attract his attention at all.

OBEDIENCE.

Insist upon implicit obedience, and always avoid giving orders at such times when you cannot effectually enforce them. If the dog finds himself out of reach, he will soon learn to sulk and follow out his own inclinations. For practical field work the vocabulary should be confined strictly to the application of orders, omitting all superfluous words.

POINTING.

The pointing instinct of the dog, if well bred, is one of the natural gifts or qualifications of the Pointer and Setter, but is developed at quite different ages in puppies, some taking to it at the age of two or three months, while others (even of the same litter) will not stand or point game satisfactorily before maturity. If such deficiency in the natural development is found, it will be best to trust to time, and not endeavor to effect this by training, which, however, can be done, but is never performed in a satisfactory manner to the sportsman, and would also have a bad effect on the dog's future sagacity.

RETRIEVING.

Retrieving is one of the most useful accomplishments of the practical field dog, and does in no wise injure or affect his nose and finding abilities, as is often claimed. A dog that is not taught to retrieve cannot be considered fully trained, and if a sportsman has but the one dog, this accomplishment is obviously indispensable.

ADVANCED EDUCATION.

The dog is capable of receiving a high degree of education, which may be carried on in his sphere *ad infinitum*.

The average sportsman wants a dog principally to accompany him in the field for the purpose of

finding, pointing and retrieving game, and if the dog performs these feats well, his mission will be filled; therefore, the following pages will not contain anything pertaining to the art of *teaching tricks* of any kind in a direct way, such as would ultimately culminate in a *circus dog*. If it be the desire to teach some funny tricks, it may easily be done after going through this course, for then the dog has learned to promptly obey orders, is entirely submissive, and if, on the part of the trainer, a little common sense and judgment is applied, most astonishing tricks may be taught in a very short time. The dog under consideration is to be perfected for practical usefulness in the field, and when this is done the writer's endeavors will have been accomplished.



PART I.

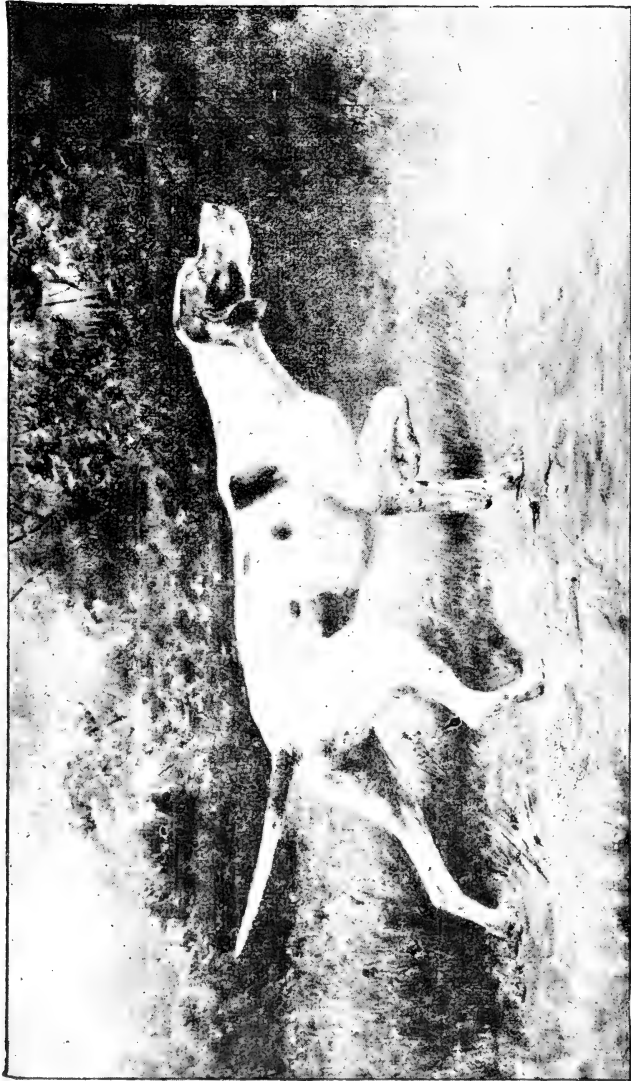
TIME TO BEGIN.

When the time has arrived deemed proper to begin the systematic training of the puppy selected for this purpose, provide, if not already done, a suitable kennel; attach to this near the ground a sufficiently strong but not unnecessarily heavy chain, five or six feet long. Secure a plain leather collar around the neck of the puppy, sufficiently tight so he cannot by any means slip the same over his head; at the same time be careful not to buckle the collar any tighter than necessary; then tie up the dog and let him alone for a short time. For obvious reasons do not attempt to secure the dog with a cord, strap, or the like, to his kennel.

Except when in the hands of the trainer, the dog must be kept chained to his kennel during the entire course of training, but from time to time, at the leisure of the trainer, a good run for exercise should be allowed him.

As soon as the dog finds himself deprived of his wonted liberty, he naturally will attempt to free himself of his fetters, and a spell of tugging and





POINTER. — "DUKE OF KENT II"

Field trial and bench show winner. First and special for best Pointer in show at Des Moines, Pittsburg, Louisville, and Rhode Island State Fair, 1894. Property of the Glen Rock Kennels, Boston, Mass.

yelping will follow, lasting for several days, if not effectually checked sooner. Let him have his own way about it for awhile; perhaps before long he may come to the conclusion that his behavior is alike foolish and useless, and he may cease his acrobatic performances. If he does not submit to the inevitable at once, don't be alarmed—it won't hurt the chain and collar, nor the dog! Should he not quiet in due time, then proceed in the following manner to stop the racket.

“LIE DOWN!”

Get a stout but limber switch, walk up close to the dog and gently tap him with it, increasing the switching until he seeks to escape the punishment by retreating into the kennel; then give the order: “Lie down!” While he remains within keep the switch playing against the side of the kennel, often repeating the command. Turn to side and out of view of dog, and decrease raps on kennel, finally ceasing, but remain in position perfectly quiet and motionless. In a few minutes the puppy will expect to be alone, bound out and repeat his former yelping; instantly the switch is again brought to play against the kennel, whereupon he will quickly retreat within. Repeat a few times, then quickly steal away some little distance and keep concealed. The puppy may remain within, but howl or yelp. In this case throw a pebble or other small object against the kennel; this will remind him of your

presence, and he will hush up. A number of repetitions will be necessary. If at any time during the night the barking shall occur, go out and lay on the switch a little heavier. If this is properly done at the start, the effect will be permanent, so that at the word given he will instantly stop and lie down.

If this part can be done by any other person usually about the house it will be all the better for this reason; if at any time the music should occur while you are absent, there will be none to stop it until your reëpearance, avoiding also the creating of any fear from you. Do not attempt any further proceedings for the next three or four days. Give the dog time to get accustomed to the chain, and to forget his playfulness.

THE FORCE COLLAR.

The force collar now comes into use. A number of so-called spike collars are now upon the market, most of which are unfit for the purpose designed. A very good collar in every respect is manufactured by ED. F. HABERLEIN, of McPherson, Kan., which is sent postpaid upon receipt of \$1.00.

The first period of training should be done in a vacant room or barn, of which the floor must be swept clean of all litter. The attire of the trainer should have nothing flopping or dangling about it; a snug fitting jacket or short coat is best. Wear a pair of soft leather gloves for the protection of the hands. Go up to the dog, unhook

the chain, and lead him quietly into the room, closing the door. Gently slip the force collar over his head (buckle to right), leaving the attached cord of about eight feet in length drop to floor; then unbuckle his plain collar and place same and chain out of the way. The dog, expecting to be freed, will instantly wheel about in the endeavor to creep off into a corner to lie down. Here the first introduction to the collar is made. Upon reaching the end of cord, which you now have taken firmly in hand, the collar draws tight, choking and pinching his neck, and a fierce battle against the annoyance will follow. Stand at the spot, allowing him to jerk and tear about till quieted, which will last but a few minutes, he soon finding the pain to subside when slacking up. Now take up the cord in short links into the right hand till you stand even at his right side, holding cord loose in left hand to allow a slide of same if necessary. Give the order, "Come on!" and proceed forward slowly, allowing him about eighteen inches of cord. If he tugs back do not yield, but keep on a slow walk about two feet from the wall, turning to right at the corners. Do not speak till after you have made one round of the room; stop at place of beginning; allow the dog a few moment's rest, then again give command, "Come on!" and proceed as before. After thirty rounds he will have learned that to keep the proper distance, not running afore or tugging back, he encounters no pain, hence will quietly submit.

Now stroke and pat him, also speak kindly, such as "Good boy," etc.; reach for his plain collar, buckle it on, slowly strip off the force collar (buckle side up), lay it aside, take up the chain and lead him out to the kennel; attach and leave him without further proceedings.

During the hot season it is best to select either the cool hours of morning or evening for the lessons to be given, and the same hour should be adhered to each day, if possible.

As on the day previous, bring in the dog, put on the force collar, and make a few rounds in the manner as before, then reverse by placing the dog towards the center of the room and yourself towards the wall, and march to the left. The dog will be apt to run ahead and obstruct your way; prevent this by taking up cord short, so as to bring his head about parallel with your body, and when turning to left, raise the left foot high, near up to his head, slightly touching him on side, whereupon he will turn away to the desired direction. Avoid stepping upon his feet. After fifteen rounds to the left alternate the walk from left to right, and continue same until he well understands and closely watches your movements. Lead to kennel in former manner.

"SIT DOWN!"

Bring in your dog; make a few rounds to right and left, stopping in center of room; take up the cord short into right hand, releasing hold with left;

with it reach to his loins; lay the four fingers on left, the thumb to right, across the small of back; press slightly together and downward, at the same time draw backward with right hand on cord and give command, "Sit down!" Prevent him from lying down entirely by holding him up with collar, but get him into a sitting posture on his haunches. Keep him in this sitting position a few moments, repeating meanwhile the order. Release hand on back, say "Good boy," or anything pleasing to him; make a few steps to and fro, and again let him "sit down." Alternate this with the foregoing lesson during entire time allotted.

The dog now sits without aid. Take firm hold of cord, close up to buckle (now with *left* hand), repeating the command. Do not move from the spot, but raise one foot, as if intending to advance; he will instantly endeavor to rise and follow; prevent this with hold on collar; move foot further away; place it before and then around him, always facing the dog; slowly move backward and up again; lengthen hold on cord; step backward gradually to about two feet, and again come up. Do all this while he sits motionless. Take a few steps with dog in former manner, to rest yourself. Bring to "sit down," and repeat the backward movements to a distance of three feet; then by degrees, first to one side, then to the other, and finally behind and around him, increasing the distance from the dog by every turn, until he sits

complacently watching your movements around him all over the room. Now exercise these three lessons in connection until perfectly firm. One hour will be required to accomplish this.

“COME ON!”

The dog now understands that upon the order “Sit down!” he is to take a sitting position immediately, and remain so until ordered off. After he sits quietly for a time and allows you to circle all around him, step up close to his right side, take line at short length in left hand, give command, “Come on!” and proceed a short distance (about ten steps), order “Sit down!” encircle while he sits, and again step up, commanding, “Come on!” Twenty repetitions will suffice.

“FETCH!” “LET GO!”

Procure a few clean corn cobs, of which one will come into use at present, while the balance may be laid away for future use. It will be well to change to a new cob each day, for the reason that the one in use soon becomes soiled and offensive to the puppy. The dog is brought in, and after a few repetitions of the former lessons, is brought to “Sit down!” about in the center of room. Drop the line out of both hands; place right hand under his jaw and raise his head to a horizontal position and let it remain so; then bring the left hand in position by laying thumb on the right, the four fingers on

left of upper jaw, so that when the hand is drawn together, the dog's upper lip is pressed against his fangs, causing some pain—sufficient to force him to open his mouth instantly. In the meantime, the right hand has reached into the jacket pocket and taken the cob, which is now quickly placed into his open mouth, giving command, "Fetch!" releasing the grip of left, but supporting under jaw with the right hand—in fact, letting him rest on it, and repeating the command often. Prevent the dog from jerking his head aside and throwing out the cob by having left hand close to him, and slightly hold his mouth shut down upon the cob, which he will easily submit to, the cob being soft and not offensive to him. After he has held the cob for a few moments, take it from him carefully by taking hold of same with right hand on left side; lay fingers of left hand under point of lower jaw; place the thumb against under lip, directly in front, and shove lip up against and over the teeth; at the same time give order, "Let go!" The slight pain caused by pressing the thumb against the lip over the lower small, sharp teeth, will have the effect to instantly open his mouth. Withdraw the cob, but do not pull or jerk it out, under any circumstances; merely hold firmly and let the dog *draw away* from it. Remain at the place and go through this same lesson ten times, then order, "Come on!" and go through a few former maneuvers, then repeat lesson again. Put in a full hour to instruct this lesson.

“HOLD IT!”

The dog sits, the cob is placed into his mouth as before, (well balanced, so that the ends do not protrude more on one side than the other), withdraw left hand and give order, “Hold it!” repeatedly; then gradually slide right hand, which still supports lower jaw, back and forward and up on side, diminishing support by degrees till hand is finally lowered and dog holds without aid. Care must be taken that the dog does not jerk aside at this juncture and throw out the cob; therefore stoop low down and have both hands in readiness to quickly grab his mouth and hold cob in should this occur, but do not press hard. If the cob is held steady a few moments without aid, he will understand what is wanted; then gently pat him on the head and speak kind words. Now remove cob in former-manner, with “Let go!”; order to “Come on!” and after a few rounds, during which dog is not to carry anything, repeat. This lesson is not difficult, only requiring due time and care. Fill in your allotted time with the repetition of former lessons in connection with the new one, but do not attempt to make the dog *carry* the cob; the holding as yet is only to be done in a sitting position.

“FETCH HERE!”

The dog sits holding cob without aid of either hand. Place yourself in stooping position before the dog; take short grip of cord with left hand and

place right hand under jaw as support, in former manner; order "Fetch here!" draw up cord, forcing dog to rise, and follow on your backward movements. Most likely he will endeavor to jerk aside and throw out the cob. Prevent this, and gently force him forward, by degrees, a few feet only; then order, "Sit down!" "Hold it!" Pat and show approbation. Take cob from him by "Let go!" After a few other repetitions, return to the "Fetch here!" When noticed that he does not rely on the support of right hand, even if he only drags along in an unwilling manner, then gradually lower right hand till it ceases to touch his jaw, but the hand must be close to his mouth at all times to prevent him from dropping the cob. No matter how poorly this lesson may go and what demonstrations the dog may make, force him along with you in your backward movements. Be careful also to prevent the cord from coming in contact with cob, whereby it might be pushed to one side or entirely out of his mouth. When you notice that he has understood the meaning of the order, then let him "sit down," holding cob, and go through maneuvers as in the lesson of "Sit down," by slowly moving first to one side, then to the other, and around him. When the carrying in a straightway direction goes fairly well, then make the usual turns, to the right at first, as in this way the left leg does not come in contact with cob, by which it might be pushed out. After this, make turn to right and left alternately,

observing dog's movements closely, and preventing dropping of cob. Put in the full time teaching this lesson.

“FETCH!” “HOLD IT!” “LET GO!”

Up to this time the dog has only been required to hold, carry and let go the cob, when placed in his mouth; it is now time he should *take hold* himself.

Let him sit down, drop cord out of both hands, lay the cob on your outstretched flat hand, evenly balanced, shove hand slowly forward, pass the fingers under jaw till cob touches his mouth; now pass left hand over upper jaw in former manner, press on both sides as heretofore, give order, “Fetch!” and as the mouth is opened roll the cob into it, at the same time order, “Hold it!” Remove the hand if he holds, pat, etc. Then order “Let go!” Remain at place and repeat fifteen times. Rest yourself and dog by a few circles and repetitions of former lessons, then repeat the same. Be content if the dog only shows slight inclination to grasp the cob, and continue to assist in his endeavor to do so, and as soon as you notice he has understood the meaning, let him hold; order “Fetch here!” stepping off quite slowly after each time of grasping.

In forcing the dog's mouth open with left hand over upper jaw, it will not be necessary to press too hard to effect this, and the pressure must be diminished more and more till a mere touch in connection with order to “Fetch!” will be sufficient to

open his mouth. If continually pressed quite hard it may happen that the dog, in anticipation of the coming pain, will try to avoid this by snapping at the hand; no danger, however, is to be apprehended from this, for if the manipulation is carried on with dexterity, the trainer has complete control of the dog at the time; he is not able to either turn the head or move the body from the spot. If, however, the dog should be of vicious disposition or the trainer timid, then proceed as follows: Hold cob on flat, outstretched hand as before, grasp cord short with left, turn collar, so when drawn up tight the cord comes directly in center of back of neck; give order "Fetch!" simultaneously drawing up cord tight. The ensuing pain will cause the dog to open his mouth instantly to give a yell; at this moment slide or roll the cob into it; order "Hold it!" and after a few moments order "Fetch here!" Take a round in room, then repeat till he will fairly grab at cob when order is given.

In the following lesson the dog will be required to *reach out* for the object to be taken. Proceed in former way, but hold cob about *one inch* in front of dog's mouth, laying cob flat on right hand and extending the fingers forward to support as heretofore. After the dog takes object, order "Fetch here!" at once, and after bringing him to a "sit down," flatter him by praise and caresses; follow up by former exercises, and again return to this lesson.

If the foregoing has been well executed, increase the distance to about *three* inches in manner as before. This will show new complications, for the reason in order to reach the object the dog must now raise his body and lean forward.

Do not pass this lesson too hasty, because this is the connecting link with the following more difficult exercises.

Bring the dog to a "sit down;" the right hand on which the cob rests is now extended about *one foot* from the dog on a horizontal line with head. Upon order "Fetch!" the dog may endeavor to evade by lying down or turning to one side. In this case use left hand over jaw in former manner, and if fear is entertained of a probable bite, grasp cord at about one foot length from collar, turning latter so as to bring noose directly below, giving quite a sharp jerk just at command "Fetch!"; draw and jerk forward till he reaches out and takes hold as before; then start off at once with order "Fetch here!" It will be understood that the fingers of right hand can no longer act as support, which will not be necessary now if the foregoing lessons have been carefully gone through with, so the dog will have fully understood the meaning of each command. The submissive dog usually takes to this extension with comparatively little difficulty, while the head-strong dog may require considerable punishment with the collar before submitting in a business-like

manner. Alternate this with former lessons till quite acceptably performed.

So far the dog has not been required to either raise or lower the head in grasping object. The right hand now holds the cob at the former distance of one foot from the dog, but about four inches *higher* than the level of his mouth. This makes it difficult for him, because he must stretch out and up to take hold. If the left hand grip on jaw is used, reverse from top to *lower jaw* by pressing under lip against teeth in the direction of the right hand, but if the cord is resorted to, then use as in last lesson, but turn noose down, as then by drawing forward the dog's head is elevated and brought on a level with cob. This lesson will not be difficult, merely requiring due time and alternating with foregoing exercises.

The next lesson will be to have the dog grasp at one foot distance and four inches *lower*, which will not be difficult, but it may happen that he will drop the object after taking it, because the collar is now adjusted in a reverse manner of the former lesson, so the noose will be on back of neck, causing the dog to lower the head as he is drawn forward; therefore give support under the jaw with right hand the moment he takes hold, and raise the head to a level and at once order, "Fetch here!" Then proceed to make a tour. If, however, after a few repetitions, the dropping of object has not ceased, give reprimand

by word and jerks with cord till overcome, and do not fail to connect this with former exercises.

If the previous lessons are now well executed, then proceed by increasing the distance in a horizontal line gradually to about four feet; then, at this distance, four to eight inches higher; then four to eight inches lower; but the object is not yet to be dropped to the floor to be picked up by the dog. It will be found that the dog may come up to the object at this distance, but then refuse to take hold of it; in this case reprimand and repeat until nicely performed.

“CHARGE!” “UP!”

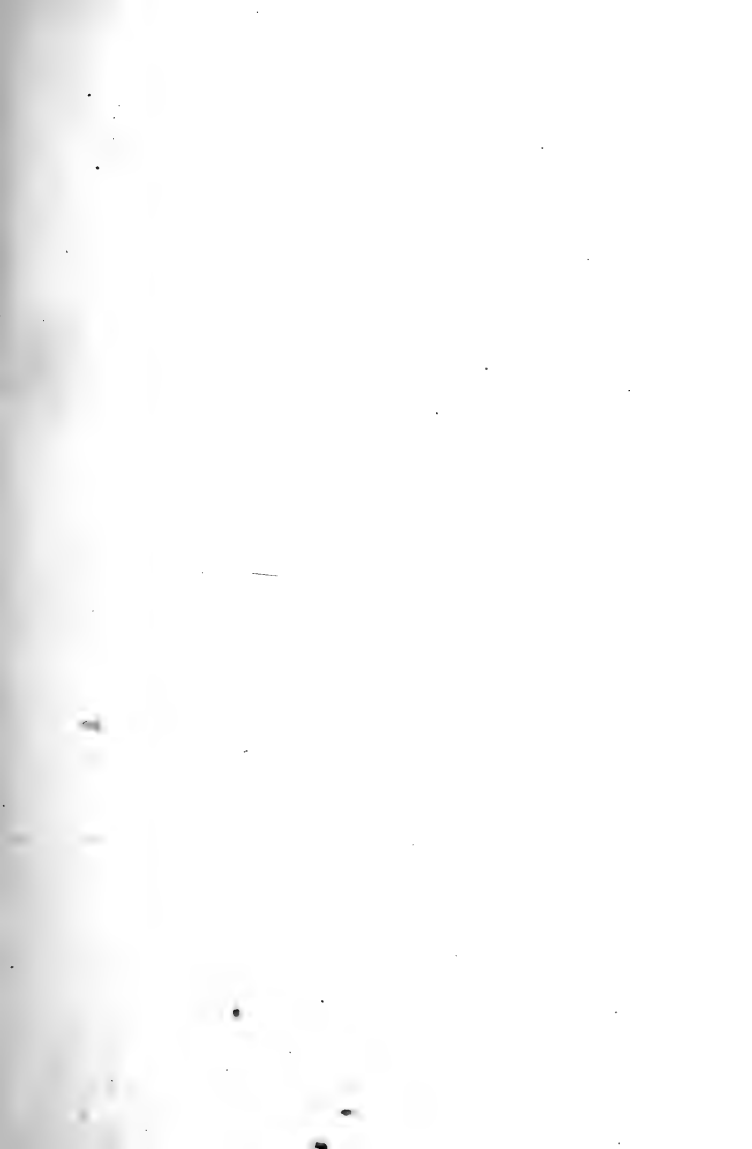
At the command, “Charge!” the dog is required to assume an outstretched attitude upon the ground by keeping the hind quarters in position as in “sit down,” extend his fore legs forward and about eight inches apart, and place head directly between them flat on the ground, which is taught in the following manner: The dog is brought to “sit down”; the trainer takes position close to right of dog, lays left hand upon his shoulders, while the right hand reaches down and grasps both legs of dog at first joint, quickly drawing them out forward, pressing down on shoulders with left, and give order, “Charge!” The dog involuntarily is brought down to the ground. Adjust fore legs to line straight with body, and gently press his head down, not, however, hard enough to cause him any incon-

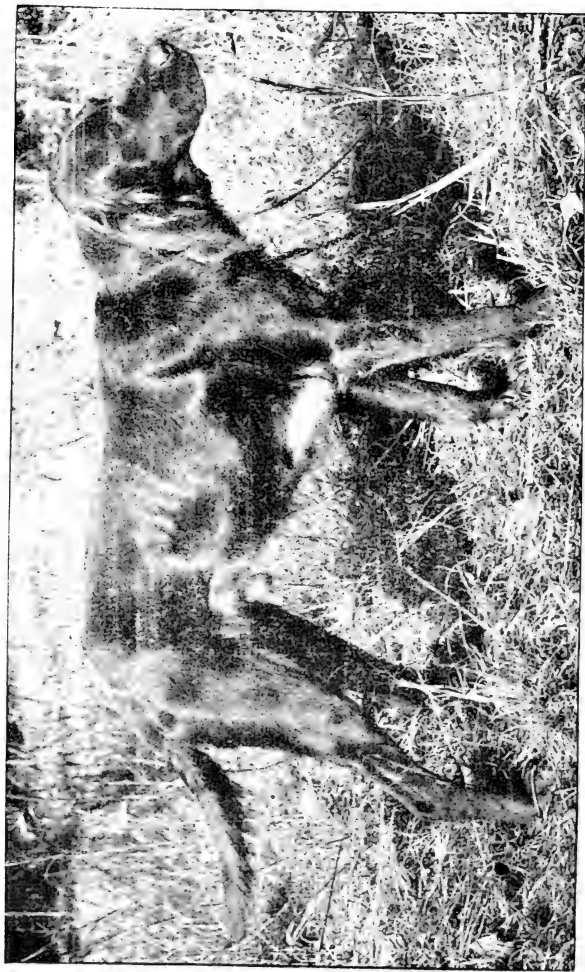
venience. Insist upon remaining quietly in this position by holding down a few moments; pat and stroke, repeating "Charge!" often; then release the hold, raise up yourself and order "Up!" The order, "Up!" is usually responded to quickly, because the dog does not fancy this outstretched position. Praise and repeat the entire proceeding a number of times; alternate with a few rounds without making him carry object, only to rest both yourself and dog; then again have him "charge." As this lesson is quite tiresome, owing to the crouched position, it may be well to shorten same or to fill in time by going through former exercises.

The next lesson will be to teach the dog to remain at "charge" without holding him down. Bring to "charge;" lay left hand upon dog's head lightly while in stooping position, and raise one foot as to start off. The dog will instantly try to rise and follow, having learned to constantly be close up to the trainer. Hold him down after repeating the command, "Charge!"; gradually move off a little further, but not more than the outstretched left hand will permit, turn to left side and return, then come up to right side and order "Up!" By degrees the dog will learn to remain quietly in lying position when hand is entirely removed from head, then rise to standing position, face dog and constantly keep your eye on his. Raise forefinger of right hand to warn him; retreat gradually to a distance of some eight or ten feet, but always come up from

front again; then keep right hand close to dog's head, and pass around to right of him, but not entirely around him yet; return and turn to his left. If he remains perfectly motionless while he lies at "charge," praise him much; but if the slightest motion is made by turning head to side, etc., press it down, and say "Charge!" in a stronger, more commanding tone. The stooping position which must be maintained during this lesson, is quite tiresome to the trainer, and must therefore be often relieved with other exercises. Order "Up!" to move about. If the dog should now refuse to obey the order "Up!" promptly, then give light jerk on cord, which will bring him quickly to his feet. Practice this lesson till well understood and promptly executed.

Bring the dog to "charge;" make a few backward movements in front of him to a distance of about ten feet. From time to time say "Charge!" and also raise the *right hand* to a level with head, flat, outstretched palm facing the dog, and return to left side. Pat the dog to show your approbation, but do not allow him to rise. From this on constantly associate the raising of right hand with the order, "Charge!" which sign the dog soon learns to obey without further command. By degrees pass first to one, then to the other side, and finally entirely around the dog. Meanwhile repeat the order often, and prevent him from raising his head to watch your movements when out of his sight, and





IRISH SETTER. — Ch. "FINGLAS."

(Imported) A. K. C. S. B. 21569. E. K. C. S. B. 2830. Field trial and bench show winner. Property of W. L. Washington's Kildare Kennels, Pittsburg, Pa., Box 939.

always come up to his right side before ordering "Up!" By so doing the dog soon learns to understand that he must remain at "charge" till you come to *usual place* at his side. Increase the distance from dog in front and behind to about twenty feet, and be particular that he maintains the correct position by laying head evenly between forelegs flat down. It does not matter yet about his hind parts, whether turned to side or not; this fault corrects itself in time.

"UP HERE!"

When perfect steadiness at "charge" is attained, proceed to call "up" at a distance of about six feet in front of dog by order, "Up here!" The cord is in left hand, and if the dog does not respond quickly, draw it in by jerks till close up in front; then order "Sit down!" By degrees increase distance to ten feet in front, then also to either side and finally to direct rear. In the coming into rear be particular that he does not merely raise up and come in on a circle; insist upon a direct wheel-about by drawing up cord quickly, hauling in straight to you.

"CHARGE!" "FETCH!"

The dog is at "charge." Hold cob flat on right hand, as heretofore; stoop and slowly shove extended fingers under his jaw; give order, "Fetch!" Most likely he will open his mouth and take the cob, whereupon order, "Up!" "Fetch here!" and in-

stantly move off, as before. But if he merely endeavors to come "up," without making an attempt to grasp the cob, then compel him to take hold in former manner by the grip, with left hand over jaw, or by using cord, as before, in lesson in merely "fetch." This lesson will not be difficult, if only slowly proceeded with; and when the dog takes cob promptly from flat hand, gradually withdraw to about two inches from dog's mouth, but do not expect him to pick it up from floor yet—merely extend the distance by degrees to about six inches, which necessitates the dog to draw up to grasp. With every grasp, order "Up here!" and start off; this has the effect to make him anxious to follow, and finding that he cannot do so without first taking object, does it quickly.

Now take a new cob; break off small end of same, leaving a length of about six inches. Into four opposite sides of cob drive eight eight-penny nails one inch from each end, in such a manner as to form a perfect cross at each end, the nails on either side to line perfectly; in this manner a saw-buck-like contrivance is produced which, when laid down, will stand on heads of nails as feet or supports, and the cob is held up about one inch from the floor. In driving the nails, see that they are equally imbedded and the points do not protrude on the other side, which leaves the head part of the nails projecting about one and-a-half inches.

Bring the dog to "charge;" instead of laying

cob on flat hand, as before, now lay the "buck" on the floor, but place the hand in a deceiving manner in front of it, as if holding same, and order "Fetch!" The dog comes up to take and may push against the "buck" so as to roll it forward; prevent this by holding in place until he has taken hold, and at once order "Up!" as before. By degrees withdraw the right hand more and more, to a distance of one foot. From this on the stooping position of the trainer can be avoided; keep directing with the hand towards the object, associating the order with the motion of the hand, which, in time, will be the only command necessary.

The nails in the ends will prevent the dog from taking any other than a direct *center hold*, which is of importance in future lessons, and ultimately in practical field work. Do not hurry over this lesson before it is well executed, and insist upon the dog stretching out to object in fetching, and never allow him to first rise up; if that is permitted, serious complications will arise, therefore strictly adhere to the method as mentioned above.

It will now happen when the "buck" is dropped to the floor, and the dog is ordered to "charge," he will, if close to object, merely *bend down*, grasp it and raise up to proceed. In this case show the dog your full satisfaction, for now he accomplishes what we *endeavored to arrive at* with the lesson of "charge" at this stage. At first be content if he willingly advances a few steps to pick up, then

gradually increase the distance to about ten feet, and always accompany him to the object, waving the right hand in that direction. Ultimately the signal by hand alone will be all the order necessary, while the trainer remains at the spot from whence the object was thrown, but always insist upon the dog coming in on a direct line to you, sitting down and holding till ordered "Let go!" Never fail to flatter and praise your pupil whenever he performs any part of his lesson to your full satisfaction, with kindly spoken words and a little caressing. On the other hand be cautious with words and gestures of disapprobation. Never fail to correct any fault of his, especially disobedience to orders and slovenly execution, on the moment, and have him repeat every exercise in their regular order until he comprehends and executes the same perfectly, but not beyond the limits of attention and physical strength. Vary the exercises as often as you deem it prudent by repeating former orders. Adhere strictly to the rule, never to take up a new lesson until he is perfect in all the foregoing exercises. Do not expect too much proficiency, alertness or style in execution at this stage of the dog's education, so long as he fully understands every order given and obeys the same fairly well. As we progress with this method his educational faculties will strengthen, and practice will make him master of his task, and the trainer will then consider himself richly repaid for the time and patience devoted to his dog.

The dog now takes the "buck" constructed of cob and nails quite willingly, and to prevent any *play or mouthing* the same while working with it, it becomes necessary to change its construction by merely using a stick of *hard wood*, (a piece of hard wood broom handle is quite suitable) instead of the cob, the nails being driven in just the same as in the former. He will not imbed his teeth in this, and unconsciously become *soft mouthed*, taking hold hardly sufficient to firmly hold and carry the object.

THE PAD.

Now we add a new contrivance, which is quite readily constructed in the following manner: Procure a bunch of clean rags, roll up smoothly to about five inches long by two inches in diameter; wrap with common twine to hold in place, and cover the entire pad with strong common cloth, such as ducking; sew up tight at all ends, endeavor to form into egg shape; make the pad thinner at the ends and fuller in the center, somewhat to resemble the shape of a quail. Make the pad quite smooth, not allowing any parts of rags, etc., to dangle about it, then it is ready for use.

The dog is brought to "sit down." Stand directly in front of him, produce the pad and offer the same with usual command, "Fetch!" If he takes it, very well; then by degrees go through former tactics, including the different distances, but do not drop the pad to the floor; however, if he

hesitates to take hold, use the left hand grip to open his mouth, or the cord, if you have taken this course heretofore; then have it carried and delivered to you in hand. The dog will not be likely to drop it, because he has fully learned that when once taken hold he must, under no circumstances, relieve himself of the object without the order, "Let go!" and place it into your right hand while in the sitting position. The pad is first thrown out a short distance for him to fetch, and eventually to ten or fifteen feet, always waving the right hand in the direction, as described before. Should the dog refuse to pick up the pad promptly, then apply the former methods, by first holding flat on hand, while the back of hand rests on the floor, withdrawing it by degrees. As a rule, the change to the pad will be effected without difficulty. From this on alternate in the use of the "buck" and the "pad" during the exercises.

THE WHISTLE.

Up to this stage all orders were vocal. In practical field work the whistle is indispensable. For the present a plain note produced by the mouth is quite sufficient, and the dog learns its meaning quickly.

The dog is at "charge;" advance six or eight steps, face him, order "Up here!" and quickly sound the whistling note. After ten repetitions give the whistle only, and most likely he will

respond. If, however, he should hesitate, bring the cord into use instantly in connection with whistle, after giving the order. This is one of the easiest lessons to teach, and should now be alternated with the vocal command, but *never* used conjointly.

“DEAD BIRD!” “FETCH!”

The dog is at “charge.” The right hand holds the pad close up to the dog. Dangle it in different directions before him, to make him quite anxious to take hold, after which pretend to throw the same to a distance from side of lying dog; at the same time rise, give order “Up!” followed by “Dead bird!” Move quickly with the dog in different directions, as to help him hunt the lost bird, which is, meanwhile, held in right hand, out of the dog’s sight. After numerous repetitions of the order, drop the pad behind you, and come up towards it from an opposite direction. Soon the dog sees the object of search, and will quickly proceed to fetch. At this moment the order “Fetch!” is given. Repeat the exercise for a while, until the dog has understood the meaning of the new order. He will be pleased to search, and impatiently await the order “Up!” “Dead bird!” If the dog’s enthusiasm is aroused, and he becomes joyful, do not check his ardor, but encourage, to make him quite firm in this lesson, as it is of great importance in actual work afield.

“UP HERE!” AT THE KENNEL.

So far the dog has been returned to his kennel after each lesson, petted, etc., his plain collar exchanged with the force collar, and left without further molestation, only coming up to him at times during the day to give food and water, leaving him to imagine that when at the kennel all obedience to orders ceases.

After returning in the usual manner to the kennel, let him “sit down,” and pretend to buckle on the plain collar behind the force collar, but drop it, and let the dog retreat into the kennel. Remain, and after a few moments take up the cord from the ground with both hands and give the order, “Up here!” Most likely he will not obey, and remain motionless, whereupon proceed to haul him out, being careful his head does not get crossed at the entrance, whereby injury might result. Fetch him up squarely before you, order “Sit down!” and pat him, even if ever so badly performed. After a few moments pretend to leave him, and again he will instantly return into his kennel. Come up and repeat the former procedure. Only a few repetitions will be required, for he will readily understand that he still has the force collar on his neck, and, to save himself pain, comes out promptly when ordered to do so.

By being constantly tied up most dogs become restless, and endeavor to break loose by tugging and jerking on the chain, often dragging the kennel

all over the yard, etc. This is easily overcome by leaving on and attaching the chain to force collar; he will break himself in a very short time of the bad habit.

THE YARD.

If the foregoing lessons have been given in a room, considerable time has been saved, owing to a perfect non-disturbance and detraction of the dog's attention during the exercises, but it now becomes necessary to go through the usual routine in the open yard—not, however, the field. It will be noticed, while all went satisfactorily in the room, at first there will be some difficulty in holding the attention of the dog in the yard. Every movement of different objects, such as persons passing by, fowls being in the neighborhood, the house-cat eyeing him, dogs barking close by, etc., etc., will attract the pupil's attention to an astonishing degree, so that quite a little time will be consumed teaching him that, no matter what the surroundings may be, he has but *one duty*, and that is to give his full attention to the movements of his master, and promptly obey orders under *all* circumstances.

If the yard is roomy and contains shrubs, trees, grass, etc., etc., it will be all the better for the practical instruction to seek "dead bird." After having the pad fetched from various distances and directions, (the cord now drags upon the ground till a reprimand may necessitate the taking same in

hand), conceal the same at various places and pretend to search with the dog diligently for a time, directing him here and there with right hand, calling "Dead bird!" often, and finally come up to where the pad was dropped, and if possible induce him to nose it out and "fetch." It is important that the dog becomes accustomed to the wave of the hand in the direction he is expected to seek. If some attention is given this matter, it will soon teach the dog to follow direction of hand quite promptly, and eventually he will seek and find by scent. Continually using the pad, it will naturally become soiled to such an extent as to be obnoxious to the dog; no notice should be taken of that. The dog so far has been held to fetch to order by force only; he has long passed the playful stage of voluntarily carrying objects; it is now purely compulsory, and such it should be—the dog to have no will in the matter; the will of his master only is to govern his actions.

THE REAL BIRD.

It is now time a real bird should be provided. If a quail can be obtained at the time, very well; but it may not be possible, and in that case a tame pigeon (never use a wild dove, because its feathers slip very easily, hence has a bad effect on the dog), may take its place. The dog has no disliking for the house-pigeon, and it is therefore adapted for the purpose designed. It will be best to procure the

pigeon alive and kill it by suffocation, so as not to soil it with blood. Place the dead bird in a straight position, wings smoothly up to body. Let it cool and get rigid before using for retrieving.

Bring the dog to "sit down;" produce the bird with right hand; hold close up to the dog's mouth, and order, "Fetch!" Most likely he will refuse, whereupon use left hand grip to open his mouth; place bird evenly therein, and call, "Hold it!" After a few moments order, "Let go!" Repeat until he readily takes hold, but be quite particular he does not merely take hold of head, tip of wing, or a small wift of feathers; insist upon taking a square center body-hold, then let him carry same to order, "Fetch here!" The change from pad to bird will not be difficult. Hold out the bird to about three feet before the dog, for him to come up and take from the hand; soon this goes fairly well; then lay bird on the ground (back down) and order, "Fetch!" Should he fail to obey promptly, then use former methods in enforcing obedience. Extend distance by degrees, and finally conceal the bird, as in former lessons on the pad. Encourage to make the dog ambitious in the seeking of the bird, but not to such an extent as to make him playful, and do not let him mouth or toss the same about; sharply reprimand all such proceedings. Use the same bird for the seeking lesson during the next few days, even in hot weather, when decomposition may set in and become fully as offensive to yourself

as to the dog; by so doing you still further impress obedience, even under adverse circumstances. Procure a variety of game birds to be practiced with, alternating and connecting former exercises. Continual practice in seeking, finding and fetching "dead bird" on all available game birds, will be of great benefit to the dog's future usefulness, and will save time in practice afield later on.

THE GUN.

At this juncture the gun should be introduced. This must be done with the greatest care and deliberation. If the dog is courageous and has not been frightened through undue noises, etc., it will require but little time to accustom him to the report of the gun; but if of timid or nervous disposition, it may be of slow progress. A muzzle-loader is best for this purpose, but in this age of improvements in fire-arms, not always handily in reach of the trainer. If a muzzle-loading gun can be procured, proceed as follows:

Advance within ten steps of kennel (to which the dog is chained), handle the gun promiscuously in plain sight of the dog; raise and lower the hammers; also snap them, if tubes of gun are not to be considered much; finally begin snapping *caps*. It will now be seen whether the dog evinces *any fear*; if so, remain at same distance and continue the snapping of caps. Now set aside the gun, bring out the accustomed vessel containing the dog's food, step

up and give a small portion of same in the usual manner, withholding balance to follow later. Return with gun to stated distance, and again proceed to snapping of caps. After moving up and down in sight of dog for a few minutes, again snap a few caps; set aside gun and hand dog a few morsels. Repeat this procedure until supply of dog's food is exhausted. Now go up to dog, pat and speak kindly, slip on the force collar, and go through former exercises without producing the gun. The same maneuver must be repeated now daily, until all fear has subsided, gradually having come up to the dog at kennel with gun and snapped caps while he "sits down." During these exercises exhibit great kindness to dog, fully establishing his confidence to such an extent as to make him evince anxiety the moment he sees the gun, having learned that soon after each "gun exhibition" he is favored with the dearest to him in life at this time — his food.

The dog now does not mind the snapping of caps. Insert quite a small charge of powder, step up to first distance after having attracted the dog's attention, and discharge the gun. If this does not startle him, remain and gradually increase the loads, stepping up and handing dog a morsel after each shot, till finally you stand quite up to him at kennel while gun is discharged. But should the light discharge have frightened him, then the distance from him was too short and must be increased till eventually fear has subsided. The extent of this lesson

must and can easily be judged by any trainer. But it is supposed no muzzle-loading gun is handy, so that the usual breech-loader must come into use, and the snapping of caps not applicable. Then it becomes necessary to load a number of "squibs;" step off to some thirty or forty yards, attract the dog's attention, discharge gun in an opposite direction from him so the emitting fire and smoke do not scare him, and be careful to observe the impression it makes upon the dog. Continue the shooting, alternating with giving morsels as before, till all fear shall have subsided. Perhaps the owner of a puppy, which he is training, resides in a thickly populated part of a city, where shooting, if ever so light, is entirely out of the question. In this case let the dog fast for one day—only giving him plenty of fresh water—then take gun, supply of feed, and dog at heel, to some suitable locality; tie up the dog securely, attach to the force collar (this will prevent any jerking, probably breaking loose, running home, etc.) and begin in a similar manner as above stated. Do not connect this particular lesson with any other till the dog's fear of the gun has completely vanished.

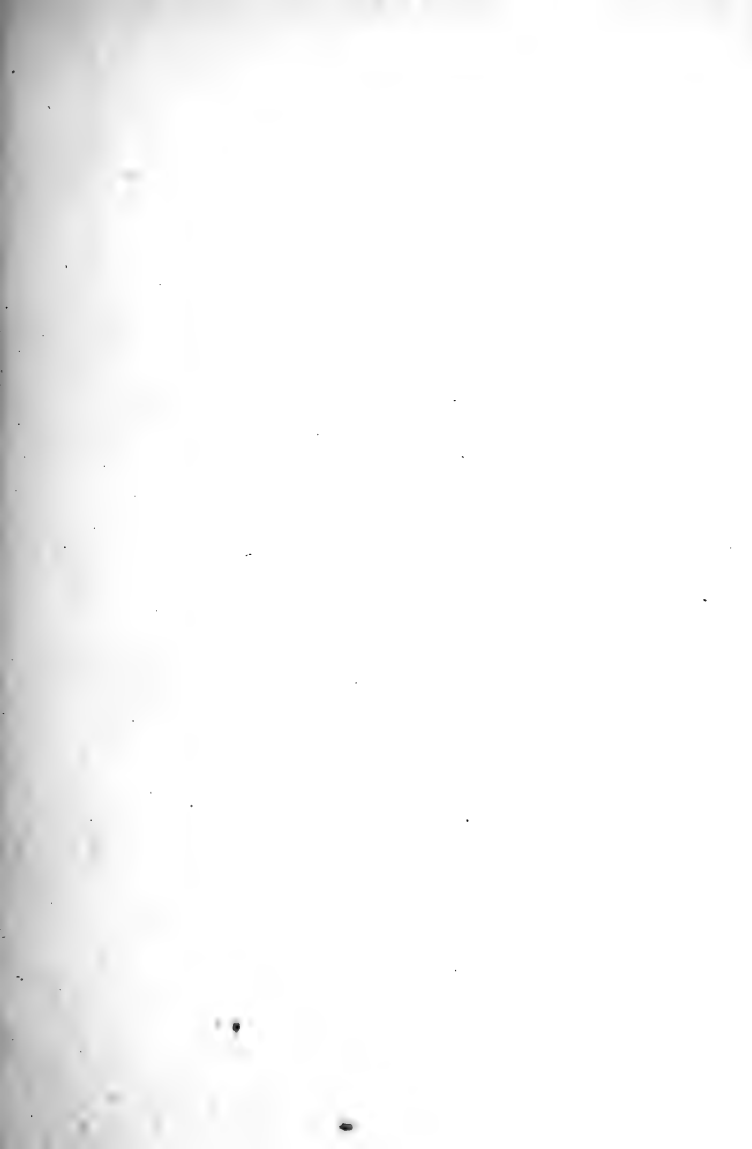
DROP TO SHOT AND WING—"FETCH!"

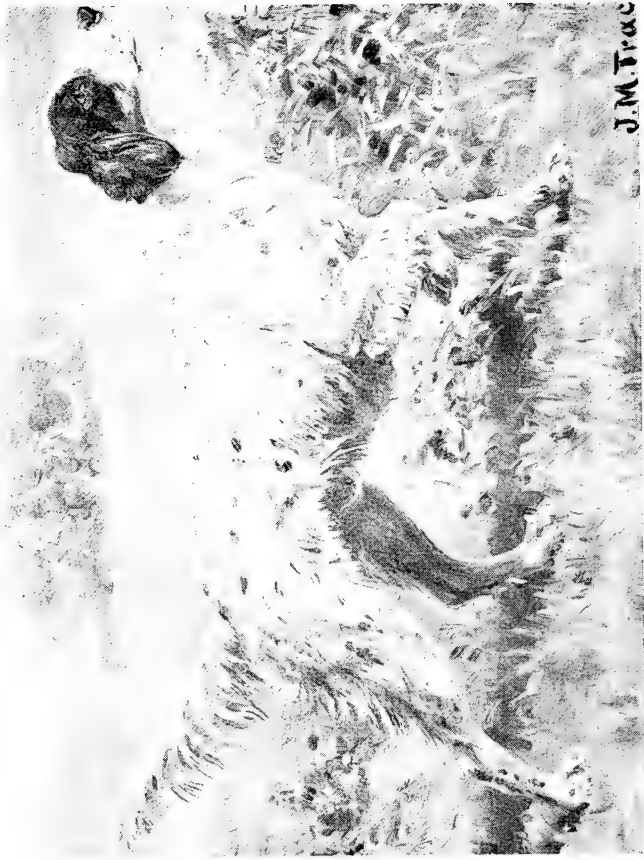
Provide a dead bird, which keep concealed in pocket. Come up to dog in cheerful manner, slip on force collar, order "Come on!" letting cord drag; lay gun on left arm in usual way of carrying same,

and proceed around the yard, stopping from time to time; order to "Sit down!" and insist upon him remaining at the spot. Walk all around him, coming up again, etc. Eventually step off to side about ten steps distance from the dog, take bird in right hand unnoticed by dog, toss the bird up and ahead of him in a manner so he must see the flight and fall of same, bring gun to shoulder and fire; at the same time order "Charge!" If he fails to drop promptly, it will be quite necessary to quickly step up and enforce the order. Let him remain down a few moments, then step up close to dog; order "Up!" "Dead Bird!" and at once proceed in direction where bird fell, waving with right hand to bird, and repeat the order till you notice he sees bird and is about to pick it up; then give order, "Fetch here!" Let the dog carry bird a short distance, then take it from him in a proper manner and praise highly, even if all went badly, for it is necessary to encourage the dog in every possible way at this stage. It will be understood, as the dog progresses in the dropping, seeking and fetching, so that all is evidently understood by the pupil, the repetition of orders must be reduced more and more, till eventually the order for "up" and "fetch" will only be *the motion of the hand*. The trainer can fully see the necessity of repeating an order at particular moments to more firmly establish promptness, and must also gradually confine the orders to the greatest simplicity. Repeat the throwing of bird from side,

gradually getting to rear of sitting dog, and from this position teach the dropping to wing.

The dog faces from you, throw bird but a few feet over his head so he will notice same, and simultaneously imitate the whirr of a quail with your fluttering tongue by uttering a long extended whir-r-r! The dog will learn to associate the whirr at flight of bird, etc., with order to drop with comparatively few repetitions; but this lesson should be gone over quite often and from different positions, it saving a great deal of time later, when practicing on live birds afield. When the above goes fairly well, it becomes necessary to connect the report of gun, dropping, seeking and fetching, in such a way that the dog shall not see in what direction the bird is tossed, etc. At a moment when the dog's attention is directed elsewhere, discharge the gun. Always remain standing at place of firing, and insist upon the dog dropping instantly at report. Remain quiet a few moments, then order "Up!" "Dead bird!" waving here and there, hunting with dog in direction as to him indicated. In the meantime drop the bird behind you into some grass or shrubs, whereupon again direct dog in that direction, giving him the benefit of the wind in nosing out the bird, so he will not only potter around but learn to seek *by scent*. This is important, and the trainer's judgment must dictate to him the time to which the lesson shall be prolonged.





ENGLISH SETTER. — "PRINCE LUCIFER."

Absolute winner of all-age stakes central field trials, 1890. Property of W. G. Baker, Racine, Wis.

PART II.

FIELD TRAINING.

After having gone through the first part carefully, not omitting any separate lesson, no matter how superfluous or palpable the same may have appeared, the dog is now ready to be taken afield—not, however, to be shot over in a true sense of the word, but to be introduced to real work, during which all former lessons are to be applied to the dog in a practical way. It is true, that after absolving the technicalities of the first part of this work, a dog should be capable of satisfactory work in a measure, but if work in a *higher degree* is desired, the instructions must be prolonged. The dog with the training of the first part is capable of making a good showing afield if handled by his trainer, who fully knows the extent to which the different acts may be exhibited to advantage. But if the dog will be placed under direction of another person, who is not a handler of experience, and is also not acquainted with the dog's disposition, capabilities and peculiarities, etc., such second party will find himself at sea. The dog becomes bewildered, and is unfit even for the work he is well qualified to perform while under guidance of his trainer.

The main object of his training, practical work to the gun afield, which could not have been taught at home owing to lack of room in the yard, etc., and actual experience on birds in their natural haunts, is still lacking to perfect his training. No great difficulties will be experienced now to fit the dog for practical work, and only exercise and time will be required to give him the necessary experience afield to make him a useful dog. The dog at this stage has not by far reached the limit of his capabilities in training and finishing, and the more exacting trainer will not be satisfied with what has been accomplished, but continue his labors until the highest point of perfection of a thoroughly trained and finished dog may be arrived at.

The course now to be pursued may be modified in particular localities where special game abounds, and is chiefly to be worked on; but in general thorough instruction should be given in the full course described hereinafter.

The sportsman will now properly take the place of the former trainer, the pupil rapidly change to a helpmate and companion of the former, and labor and vexations be supplanted by enjoyment and well earned pride.

The manner of reaching the field, where actual work with dog and gun is to begin, must be entirely left to the individual sportsman, of course, but try and get there with as little fatigue as possible to yourself as well as the dog.

QUARTERING.

Contrary to traditions, *quartering*, or systematic working out the field by the dog, is not now considered one of the *necessary* accomplishments, and finds but little favor among professional dog men. If a young dog is held strictly to quartering before the necessary dash and delight in hunting has been aroused, he will become a mere machine dog, working mechanically, devoid of vim and judgment in the finding of game. Of course the dog must be made controllable in the field as well as the yard, which is done in a similar manner as in yard training; but unless a dog has high spirit, with abundance of vim and courage, his hunting propensities should not be curtailed in this way, at least during the first season. The manner of teaching quartering is simple in itself, but it will require some time in getting a dog proficient in this particular, and at any rate too much formality should be avoided at all times.

“HIE ON !”

The dog very well recollects from his earlier unrestrained rambles that pleasure is now in store, and will be quite anxious to bound off at the first opportunity. Wild hunting and chasing are no longer permitted; the dog is now held to work in a business-like manner in hunting and obeying orders in general, as circumstances may necessitate.

Up to this time the force collar has continually

been upon the dog while under orders, and even at this stage he is not supposed to be perfectly at liberty. Slip the collar, to which a cord of about fifteen feet is attached, over dog's head, allow cord to drag, proceed up wind and cast the dog off, with order, "Hie on!" motioning with right hand in that direction. The dog makes a cast straight out; after going a short distance turn in an oblique direction, allowing dog to reach out a suitable distance on his course. At this point sound a plain single note with the whistle, merely to attract his attention, and the moment he looks back direct by motion of hand to course you are holding. The dog seeing himself off to one side, will wheel and cut across to intercept you at right angle. The moment he comes up even, turn still more to same side with wave of hand, leading dog to believe you will turn still further, but as soon as he has passed out a short distance, turn abruptly in opposite oblique direction, and again attract dog's attention at above distance, signaling as before. This maneuver is continued, and teaches the dog to keep a proper distance, to which he should extend his flings. By experience he will learn to readily respond to the signal by hand. It will not be well to give the dog too free a range as yet—a wider range will be attained without difficulty later on. At this time it is necessary to impress the idea firmly that he is still under control. The aim is to teach the dog systematic quartering eventually

without orders, merely a change in course by handler, to be synonymous with command, and the sportsman to be the *center of action*. Be particular so the dog does not cut through behind you upon returning, or to allow him to cast out in a direction, and again to come directly in on a bee-line. Should this fault occur, it will be best to bring the dog to "charge" before coming in; thereupon walk up close, scold, order "Up!" and "Hie on!" in another direction, but refrain from calling to heel till onward course is well maintained. After giving quite a run as above directed, call in the dog by a prolonged sound of whistle; order "Sit down!" and praise highly. The dragging cord does not inconvenience the dog to any great extent, and only reminds him of his necessary attention and obedience. Do not confuse the dog by giving other orders during this lesson, and should he be slow to start out at command, then encouragement will be necessary in a kind way; force must not be applied here.

FINDING AND POINTING — "STEADY!"

Direct the course to a likely place of game, preferably *quails*. The dog drags cord as before and is cast off in the desired direction. As he strikes scent, his movements will clearly demonstrate this, and the handler at once comes up near the drawing dog. Attempt no guidance in particular, allowing dog to find in his own way, and upon coming to a stand or point, quietly pass to rear of him, step upon

the cord and order "Steady!" Keep the dog on point a few minutes if possible, then should he spring forward and flush, keep foot firmly down on cord so he will get a snubbing, and the moment he has reached end of cord, give command "Charge!" in a firm tone; do not shoot at flying birds. It will be well to watch the flight and ultimate settling of birds for further work, then order, "Up here!" "Sit down!" and praise to encourage the preceding act. Order "Hie on!" in desired direction to resume the hunt. If, however, the dog has failed to point, and willfully flushed as may have been done in early puppyhood, then it will be necessary to prevent him from giving chase. Reach for cord, which is now taken firmly in hand, and the dog held to steadiness by jerks, giving order "Steady!" at each jerk, impressing the meaning of command, and if found too eager, bring him to "charge" several times for a few moments before again ordering "Up!" then "Hie on!" After a few repetitions the dog will omit rushing in.

DEAD BIRD—"FETCH."

Upon the following point a shot may be taken at bird; this should be a *clean kill*. After keeping the dog at "charge" fully one minute, during which time the gun is reloaded without moving from the spot, order "Up!" "Dead bird!" signaling with hand in direction bird fell, and let him seek to a find, and fetch. Instantly, as the dog takes up the

bird, wheel about and sound the whistle to come in. The dog, seeing his handler going off in an opposite direction, will naturally hasten to overtake him by coming in on a straight turn. Just as he comes up within a few feet, quickly wheel, facing dog, and order "Sit down!" Let him hold the bird a few moments, meanwhile stroke and show approval, then take from him by "Let go!" It is important the dog should come *directly in* upon grasping bird, which is best effected in above manner, and should be continued till dog needs no calling, takes up bird, and instantly wheels to come in to deliver the bird into your hand.

MOUthing OR MUTILATING—"TAKE CARE!"

It will not occur that the dog will mutilate the bird in any way if proper care has been taken during the lessons in the first part in this particular line; the dog never having been allowed any frolic during these exercises. If, however, the dog should show the slightest inclination to squeeze a bird, then sharply call to him, "Take care!"; "Sit down!"; walk up and give usual "grip" with left hand to open dog's mouth; repeat "Take care!" Let dog sit quiet, hold bird on flat hand, and again order "Fetch!" and "Let go!" twenty times in succession, watching closely each time he grasps; so if seen he attempts any squeeze, the grip must be applied sharply. Use the same bird until considerably

mussed without proceeding further. It may follow that the dog will refuse to take up the next bird; in that case the cord and collar again come into use in former manner to force obedience. Care must be taken in this particular, and the fault corrected instantly; if passed unchecked, the same will be aggravated continually, culminating in chewing, and finally swallowing the bird entire. In the latter case the dog must be broken from retrieving at all, and begun with anew in manner as before.

THE WINGED BIRD.

A very common fault with amateurs is the *greed for game*, losing sight of the object most important—the dog's training. If a bird has been winged only (every sportsman can judge this by the manner in which the bird falls) it will be best not to attempt to have it retrieved at once, the principal aim now being to make the dog quite steady at point, wing and shot. A winged bird usually proves a runner, and if the dog is ordered to "fetch" he will take up the trail and follow till the game is run down, exciting the dog to a final spring and catch. A dog more advanced should do this very thing, but the young dog becomes wild, disobedient, and deems it his duty to henceforth catch *every running bird* he comes across. Therefore omit the retrieving directly, and proceed thus: The bird falls winged, dog drops to shot, where he is to remain quiet a few moments, is then ordered "Up

here!" "Sit down!"; flatter him by "Good boy!" etc.; thereupon order on, encircling spot where bird fell at some distance, to enable dog to catch scent of bird, and if pointed, order "Steady!" and endeavor to spy out the hiding bird, and catch by hand, or if it runs, shoot the same dead; then allow to "fetch." A dog soon learns to discern a dead from crippled bird by scent, and even if ordered to "fetch," will point the latter, which may then be ordered fetched regularly after dog has been steadied to runner. Fetching crippled birds may also lead the dog to mutilating, which, as soon as noticed, must be checked at once, as directed under foregoing heading. The handler must also observe a quiet demeanor in this as well as in all other lessons; give orders in usual tone, and in every way set a good example to his pupil by avoiding haste and all excitement.

THE RABBIT.

The rabbit being part of the natural prey of the dog, excites the latter's attention equally as much as birds, and is quite fascinating and inviting for a chase, which is the source of much annoyance to the sportsman afield. In localities where game birds are scarce and rabbits are hunted and shot over bird dogs to point, the same tactics may be adhered to in teaching steadiness on rabbits, as is desired under heading of "Finding" and "Pointing." As a rule, "Bunny" is to be shunned by the

dog under consideration, and birds hunted only. By observing the actions and attitudes of the dog, the sportsman soon learns to discern the nature of game hunted, scented and pointed by the dog. If it is surmised the dog is drawing onto a rabbit, call him off and give a scolding, impressing same by a sharp jerk on cord, and if he again returns to same scent, then order, "Charge!" until cord is securely tied to a staple object; order "Up!" and bring to "sit down." Now encircle the supposed lair of the rabbit and endeavor to jump it in the direction of the sitting dog. As the rabbit bounds by the dog, the latter will most likely break for a catch—he catches the collar effectively in the neck, and the moment he receives the shock order, "Charge!" in a firm, harsh tone. Never shoot the fleeing rabbit. But few repetitions will be required to effectually make the dog "rabbit proof."

REVERSE THE COLLAR.

The dog has now become steady, and the application of punishment by the use of collar made unnecessary, but he should still be left in the belief that the same remains. Reverse the collar and shorten cord to about six inches, which short end may dangle about as a reminder. If at any time correction shall become necessary, it will be an easy matter to again turn the barbs inwardly and attach longer cord. The mere presence of the collar will tend to greatest steadiness and obedience of

the dog. The dog is usually taken into the wagon in going to and from the hunting ground; but may also be afoot and attacked by all curs bounding out from every farm-house, giving him a hard time fighting his way through; in that case it becomes the sportsman's duty to come to the rescue of his dog. Usually a dog directs his assault to the other's neck, and if the collar has been reversed, no great harm need be apprehended, because the outward extending barbs serve as an armor to the bearer, and the snapping cur will inflict on himself a severe punishment by closing down upon them. The same precaution may be taken in a city while the dog is being allowed to accompany his master through the streets, where the dog is subject to constant assaults by loitering brutes.

RECALLING FROM POINT.

As a rule, the dog is not to be balked in any way that would tend to confuse him, or to counteract speed in fulfilling any order promptly. It may occur at times that the dog finds and comes to point in a place such as the proximity to a house, on forbidden ground, an undesirable place to commence shooting, or that the particular birds found are to be saved for a future time, etc., where no shooting is to be indulged in, hence the dog must be called off.

If the foregoing instructions have been followed, this can be effected without difficulty; but should

the dog persist on point, and rather than leave the birds, rush in to flush, then the cord and collar again comes into use to enforce obedience. The dog stands on point and refuses to leave the birds; walk up, adjust collar, step back to end of cord and sharply order, "Up here!" simultaneously giving quite a severe jerk to completely turn dog around, and continue to haul him in quite unceremoniously. After bringing to "sit down," speak to him quietly to impress upon his mind that harm to himself ceases the moment he comes in when called.

A SHOOTING COMPANION.

At this stage it is well to invite a companion to participate in the shoot. The friend may pat the dog and speak to him kindly, yet should not carry this beyond a certain limit. The dog is to receive orders from his *master only*, while the other shooter is to remain entirely passive so far as the dog is concerned; also avoid a constant discourse by which the attention of the dog may be attracted from his work, etc. When a point has been established, the birds flushed by either of the shooters, one or more birds downed, then the assistant is to remain standing till dog has brought in the birds in rotation to his master. If the dog should come up to the friend to deliver a bird, then it becomes his duty to shy him off by acting crossly, flourishing a stick, picking up a clod and throwing same at him, etc. Meanwhile the handler calls the dog in usual manner,

and after coming up praise him, fully showing the dog that his master is his real friend only, and no matter who may be near, to him only he must give his entire attention.

JEALOUSY.

If the shooting companion has a dog, which, if so, he certainly takes along on the shoot, it will be quite necessary for the two shooters to work the same ground at some little distance apart from each other, allowing the two dogs to beat the field between them independently, as if each shooter with his dog would be out alone. It will be found that some dogs are quite jealous, rushing in to steal the other's points, and by being too eager, flush the birds, also probably giving chase, which latter is quickly taken up by the other dog, and confusion in general follows. When this fault is noticed, the check cord must be attached to each dog, and any interference in the other's work promptly reprimanded. While one dog is in the act of fetching a bird the other may crowd in and attempt to take the bird away, often culminating in a heated combat, which is to be prevented in similar manner as above. If one of the dogs persists in hunting near the other shooter, he must be driven off by the latter in any effectual way, *i. e.*, each dog must hunt to his handler only.

BRACE WORK.

The amateur will do best to work one dog only at a time, even if he should possess a brace, alternating the dogs, keeping one at heel and fresh, while the other is ordered on, instead of working the two together till exhausted. Being that dogs differ widely in style, speed, dash, range, etc., it is not an easy matter to match a brace suitable for pleasing work. They should be mated as near alike in every particular as possible, must be perfectly controllable, and obedient to orders, independently to the slightest commands and signals; otherwise the one or the other will necessarily be balked in his work while down together. The retrieving must be done by one dog at a time, while the other is dropped or kept at heel. If either or both dogs evince the slightest unsteadiness, the collar and cord must be placed upon them, and any fault corrected instantly.

BACKING.

Backing is the proper term applied to the act of a second dog standing in the attitude of pointing to a dog at point, a habit usually acquired by dogs frequently working together in the field, and must be attributed to the dog's intelligence. While the attitude at back is similar to that of a point, it is seldom so rigid, and when a dog sees his companion pointing he himself suspends the hunt, and intently watches his mate, so he may not frustrate the other's

plans. To teach backing is an unnecessary undertaking. When one dog stands at point the other should be brought up to where he can clearly see the pointing dog; he may come to back at first opportunity, but may also take no notice of the other's doings, and rush in to steal the point. If, after a few chances to back, a dog has failed to slow up when coming in sight of the pointing dog, the collar and cord should be placed upon him to prevent him from rushing in; by so doing he will soon learn that he is not permitted to interfere with the other's point, and eventually back regularly. Dogs that hunt together frequently learn each other's ways, so that little attention need be given to this matter, besides preventing any rushing in, backing being a natural consequence.

THE HAWK, ETC.

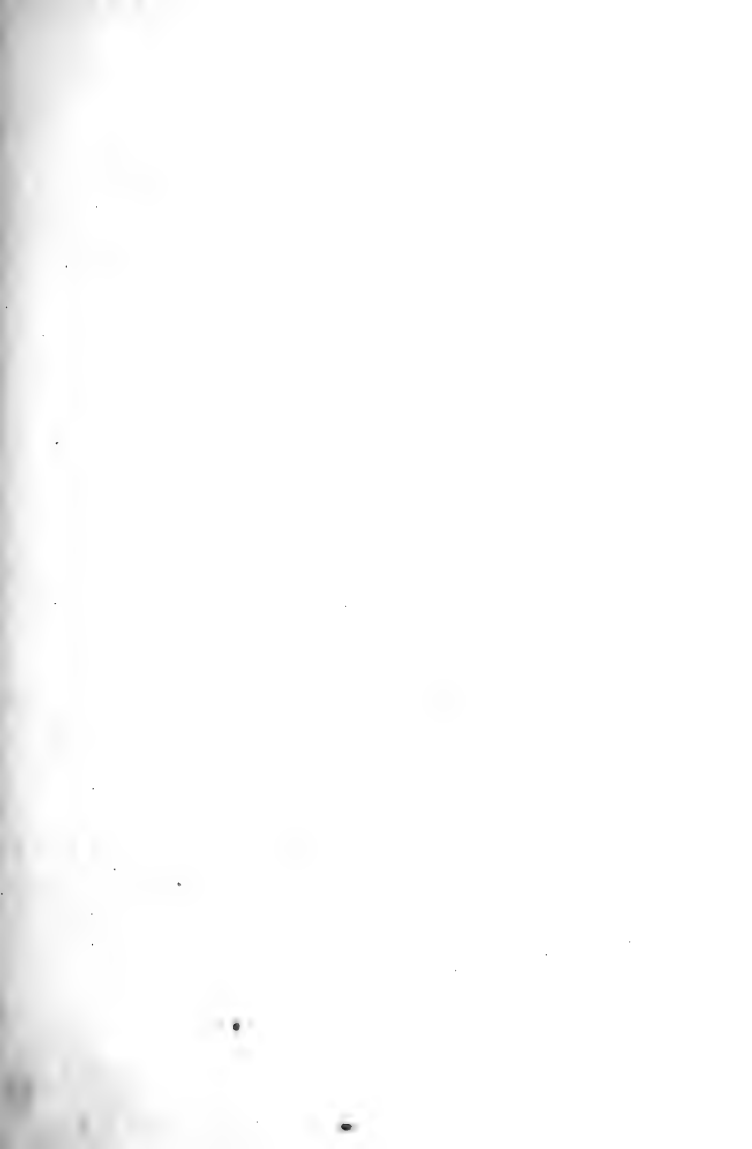
The shooting of hawks, owls, and other birds of prey, is quite commendable, but the bird dog should never be ordered to retrieve any of them unless *fully dead*. Many young dogs are ruined, for a time at least, by the thoughtlessness of shooters in ordering to "fetch." Naturally the dog has an abhorrence of all the different birds of prey, yet if inexperienced will rush in at order to retrieve a crippled hawk, and instantly as he attempts to grasp the same, receive such an awful clawing and pecking that he will yell aloud, and may for a time thereafter refuse to fetch *any bird* till again forced

to do so in former manner. As a rule it is best to discourage the dog from paying attention to any bird or animal not desired to be hunted or shot.

WIDE RANGE.

Ranging from a quarter to a half mile to right and left of the shooter upon the wide prairies of the West, is none too far. A dog of good constitution, ample speed and stamina will acquire such a range without difficulty by giving the necessary continued opportunities. Prairie chickens (pinnated grouse) are usually hunted during the autumn, in the cool hours of morning and evening, at which time the dog may exhibit fully his vim, nose, speed and staying qualities. If the dog is unrestrained by the handler, he will, on his own accord, reach out far to each side of wagon (the shooters usually drive in a vehicle across country), at full speed. So long as the dog can be seen distinctly, he should be permitted to continue his course and use his own judgment in hunting and finding birds. The dog so unhampered will soon prove to be a good ranger and finder. It must be understood that no dog ever lived who could not be run to a standstill, and if he is kept down so long as to completely tire him out, it will have a bad effect on his future speed and ardor; therefore a dog should not be worked until exhausted, for if persisted in, a slow dog with short range will be the result.

The dog has been accustomed to signals by





ENGLISH SETTER.

whistle and wave of hand, which are observed equally well at long range by him. A change of course by handler is quickly noticed by the dog, and he will suit his movements to that direction if attention is called by whistle and signal.

RETRIEVING FROM WATER.

A sportsman having but *one dog* should have this one trained to retrieve equally well from *land and water*. After a dog has been brought up systematically by the foregoing methods, there will be no special difficulty in making him a *first-class* retriever from water, so far as his natural capabilities will permit. If a sportsman relies entirely upon water fowls for his shooting, then he should procure a dog especially adapted for work in water, such as the Water Spaniel, Chesapeake Bay Dog, etc. The dog under consideration is designed to be of service to his master in an all-around way. Owing to the heavy coat of the Setter, he fills the place of retriever from water admirably, while the Pointer can be used in water only at a moderate temperature, if permanent injury is to be avoided. While not especially difficult to perfect the dog at this stage in retrieving from water, it will be necessary to proceed with proper care and forethought. The dog must not be expected to take to water business-like without special training, nor should he be picked up and thrown into deep water to fetch an object, if he

has refused to go in voluntarily to order; this would only create *water shyness* and complicate matters.

Procure a wild duck of the smaller species, (for instance a Teal), which stow away in the shooting coat; take the dog to a clear pond, (a running stream is not suitable), with very gradual descending shores, walk into the water with dog at heel not beyond a depth of less than knee deep; after having accustomed the dog to the water, return to within about ten feet of shore, produce the duck and have the dog grasp it in usual manner from the hand. After a few repetitions, toss the duck on the *dry shore*, and have it retrieved; then toss again just to edge of water, so the duck may partly be wetted from where it is now to be fetched, and continue the maneuver in such a way that the dog is eventually compelled to pick up in water a few inches deep. Perhaps the dog will refuse to fetch the duck when fully in water, and in this case, obedience must be enforced by means of collar. Advance cautiously with this lesson, and avoid undue haste; by proceeding gradually the difficulty will be overcome quickest. If the duck is nicely retrieved from the water up to six inches deep, (insist upon a square, central, body hold, and never tolerate taking hold of tip of wing, small wift of feathers, the neck or head, etc.), then gradually toss out a little farther, but not yet to a depth where it becomes necessary for the dog to swim.

THE JACK SNIPE.

In shooting jack snipe, the dog is usually kept at heel, and he only comes into service as a retriever, because but few dogs have a sufficiently keen nose to enable them to scent and point this species of game, or, perhaps, from lack of attraction to the dog, the snipe is not generally hunted by him.

If, at this stage, snipes may be shot, the dog will have ample practice in retrieving transgressory from land to water. Give the dog abundance of work in retrieving from marsh and shallow water, until he becomes quite indifferent to the splashing and flopping of crippled birds in water, till he boldly grasps as if on land.

THE DOG TO SWIM.

A dog is expected to fetch from deep water, and must be taught to do so in a like manner as from shallow water. Generally the dog's ambition leads him forward to retrieve from deeper water without compulsion, but should he merely swim out to dead bird, fail to grasp the same, and return without it, then the collar must come into use. Wade out into water knee deep, have a cord about fifteen feet long attached to collar, toss a bird ahead into a little deeper water, and force prompt fetching by getting dog out with more or less severe jerks, and by giving order, "Fetch!" sharply with each jerk; then return to place of starting and again toss bird;

but do not accompany him, giving order to "fetch," as before. If well done, praise highly, and follow up by gradually having bird retrieved from deeper water, till eventually the dog must swim to accomplish this.

DUCK SHOOTING FROM A BLIND.

It will be necessary to build the blind sufficiently large to fully accommodate both dog and shooter, or better still, to build a special blind *for the dog*, which he is to enter and not to leave till ordered to do so. A dog soon learns to peep through the rushes and to watch the flight of birds, mark the fall of a kill and remember it for some time, should he not be called upon to bring it at once. If a duck has been winged only it becomes necessary to secure it promptly. Call the dog by name and order "Fetch!" guiding him in his search for the game by wave of hand. Upon delivering bird (dog is not held to "sit down" in water) he is praised and ordered "Go lie down!" where he must remain without stretching forth his head, even if his master should temporarily leave his blind, unless the dog be called to follow. If a companion happens to be along who is to shoot from a blind near by, the one dog may attend to the retrieving, but shall receive orders by his master and fetch to him only.

DUCK SHOOTING FROM A BOAT.

Assign a place most suitable for the dog in the boat (usually at the bow) where he must lie down and remain till called upon for service. If the bottom of the boat becomes wet, which is hardly to be avoided, then gather a sufficient bunch of rushes, or provide any other suitable material to form a dry layer for the dog. The dog must be kept down during rowing, shooting or getting out to walk up birds by the shooter, but if called must respond quickly. During cold weather the dog is apt to get chilled and may prefer to remain in the boat. In this case the collar will have the desired effect in enforcing any order given, no matter how disinclined to obey the dog may be at the time. The judgment of any tender-hearted sportsman will be the best guidance as to extent of subjecting his faithful and valued servant to torture, always bearing in mind that a lost duck in an icy pond is not worth a probable lost dog caused by severe exposure. Greed for game is not consistent with good sport at any time, and far more inexcusable if the dog is compelled to suffer excessively thereby.



MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPOILED DOG.

From numerous causes many dogs become spoiled to such an extent as to render them absolutely worthless in the field subservient to the gun. The complaint is often heard that such and such a dog was at one time the best dog imaginable, but has been spoiled by some cause or another until now he is of no use whatever; if his faults could be overcome, this particular dog would be a world-beater, etc.

Considering that all faults are *acquired* through accidents or lack of proper handling, they can be corrected, just as a dog is trained to perform in a certain manner, and then can be broken *from doing so*. Any dog otherwise worth the trouble, can be freed of acquired faults, no matter how aggravated these may be, and restored to his former usefulness by beginning with him in the training as would be the case with a perfectly green dog, giving the parts wherein the faults lie special attention, to make quite perfect. Age need not be considered, but *time and tact* on part of the trainer, to properly and judiciously apply the methods of systematic training, will be important factors in dealing with such cases. The matured dog has acquired a good deal of intelligence, and his reasoning powers are gener-

ally well developed. These factors are of great moment when he is again taken in hand by the trainer, who, if he does not blunder himself by letting the headstrong dog have his own will, or to confirm him in his bad practices by improper application of the rules laid down in this manual, will encounter no serious difficulties to conquer and reform the culprit. The eye of the trainer has great influence over the obstinate dog, and in many cases will be found more potent than even the force collar. Special cases require distinct treatment, so that no general rule can be established; but the trainer will fairly well succeed in correcting faults if he refers to the instructions given under proper headlines for training unbroken dogs, having direct reference to the special case in hand.

BREAKING SHOT.

At a certain stage in training it may be advisable to allow a dog to rush in when a bird has been shot, to retrieve the same; this should be encouraged with a timid or otherwise backward dog, to enhance his anxiety in getting game into his possession; but as soon as this is sufficiently accomplished, *steadiness to shot* must invariably be insisted upon. Breaking shot is not a bad sign in young dogs; it shows the instinctive desire to obtain birds. When breaking shot is permitted beyond a certain limit, it becomes detrimental to the dog, is very annoying to the sportsman, and must be checked by all means. If

a dog perfectly firm in this respect, is hunted in company with one that habitually breaks in, the steady dog will quickly acquire the fault from mere jealousy, and will be unsteady henceforth if not promptly corrected. When the occasion presents itself, that the breaking of this fault becomes necessary, it can be as easily done in a similar manner as the breaking in on birds to flush and chase.

Put the collar on the dog, with a cord eight feet long attached and provided with small ring at end, and let him hunt. The dog stands to point; step up and snap a second section of cord twenty feet in length to first, fasten end of longer piece securely, giving a few feet of slack, flush the bird, shoot, and let the dog get a snubbing. At the moment the cord becomes taut, give the order "Charge!" in a strong tone. Insist on him remaining down a few minutes, during which time move about him in different directions, then return to spot from which shot was fired and call the dog, "Up here!" "Sit down!" Now speak kindly to him, pat gently, and order on, resuming the hunt, and repeat the procedure.

Usually a few repetitions are sufficient to steady the dog if care is taken by the handler in working with the dog, by *himself* being steady to shot, not rushing forward to where bird fell, thereby exciting and alluring the dog into the habit of participating in a race for every bird brought down.

WHIPSHYNESS.

The whip not coming into use during the training by this method, the dog has not become cowed nor whipshy, hence has no fear of this instrument unless attained through other means, such as frequently happen through thoughtless acts of the small (also large) boy by flinging sticks, etc., at the passing dog, or coaxing him up, then applying a whip, stick or other object severely to him for the fun there may be in hearing the pitiful yells, and see the scampering off, etc., etc., which alone is apt to render a dog whipshy, and prove annoying in the dog as a mere companion, as well as it is disturbing while at work afield.

If the dog has acquired the fault, secure a second person as assistant, in whose hands place a heavy blacksnake whip; have him keep up a great racket, cracking and flourishing the same while approaching you from a distance of some fifty yards by degrees. Have the collar on the dog and a cord of about twenty feet attached, which should be fastened to a stake in the ground low down. While the cracking of whip is going on and is gradually coming nearer (up to about ten yards at first), the dog must be spoken to friendly, and encouraged by a cool demeanor. Have him obey simple orders to detract his attention from the noise. No harshness on part of the trainer is admissible at this time. The dog finding himself safe, soon ignores the noise

about him, and if a few tid-bits are offered him at the time, it still more strengthens the confidence in his master, who himself pays no attention whatever to the whipman. At a signal the whipman slowly advances nearer and nearer, continuing the turmoil till finally quite up with handler and dog, but taking the greatest care to prevent even touching the dog with the whip, while he is being gently petted. By degrees the whipman slowly retreats, at times again advances, and eventually is lost out of sight behind a building, bush, etc. If after this procedure any fear remains at all, it will not be a bad thing, because it has been clearly demonstrated to the dog that, even if others would inflict pain, his master is friendly, and his protector in time of danger.

WATERSHYNESS.

During the hot season all dogs enjoy a bath and like to romp about in shallow water till thoroughly cooled off, while they mostly have an abhorrence of it in the cold season. A dog is easily made watershy to such an extent as to cause considerable trouble in training him later to retrieve from water, by a single thoughtless act, such as throwing him into a deep, cold pool with steep banks, necessitating considerable struggling to climb out of same, or the shoving overboard off a bridge or boat into a torrent stream with running ice, etc., etc. When the dog's training has advanced to the stage when retrieving from water becomes necessary, and the dog

shows the slightest dislike of water, it will be necessary to proceed with due caution and deliberation. While the water remains cold, no effort should be attempted, and not until moderately warm can there be any chance of success. At first associate the entering into water with pleasure to the dog only, which may be accomplished best by enlisting into service another dog.

Select a shallow pond with but little or no aquatic growth in it. If, upon approaching the water, the other dog plunges in to enjoy a cooling, the timid one may do likewise; however, if he remains sitting on the shore evincing fear, it will be necessary to resort to the collar and cord, and lead the dog all through the pond without apparently giving any attention to him. Soon he will find the water pleasant, and join the other dog in splashing about, which, if accomplished, will be sufficient to allay his former fear of the water. Now begin the giving of lessons as hereinbefore described under the proper heading.

GUNSHYNESS.

Gunshyness is more prevalent among dogs than is generally supposed. There are different forms of the fault, varying considerable in nature and harmfulness of the afflicted dog's work to the gun. The old theory, that gunshyness is transmitted to the offspring, from generation to generation, has long been exploded as senseless. No puppy is ever born

gunshy any more than whipshy, watershy, birdshy, etc., but may become so by carelessness; one thoughtless act may result in any of the mentioned faults. Naturally timid, nervous or eccentric dogs are the ones most apt to acquire these troublesome faults to a more or less damaging degree, through seemingly such slight provocations, that usually no conception is had of the origin, and the fault will be attributed to inheritance. Faults are acquired, not inherited, hence can be cured if the proper methods, with sufficient judgment, are applied. Gunshyness is the most difficult fault to overcome permanently, and requires the best understanding of dog-nature, coupled with unlimited patience, but can and should be corrected, if the afflicted dog is worth the trouble. It may be stated at the outset, that *violence* is inadmissible throughout the entire course of correction. Kind treatment and *hunger* are the only means by which the fault can be cured successfully. Apply the following method, in accordance with the requirements of each individual case, which varies to a certain degree in each dog so afflicted.

Securely chain the dog to kennel; give abundance of fresh water from time to time, but do not offer *anything to eat* for twenty-four hours. Next day come up to dog with gun in one hand and a dish of tempting food in the other; if he comes out to partake of his feed while the gun is being handled, then the fault is not of a very grave nature and may

soon be overcome; but it will be a bad sign if he crowds back into kennel and endeavors to conceal himself. Show some tempting morsels, but do not permit him to take anything unless he will come up boldly to reach for it; do not coax in the least, and leave him to fast another day. Do not come up to dog oftener than necessary in furnishing water, and refrain from speaking, apparently giving him no attention. The same procedure is repeated on the third day; hunger may now drive the dog from his kennel the moment he sees the pan, well filled, being brought to him, and if he takes a little from the hand while the gun is being set upon the ground, raised up, laid over arm, to shoulder, etc., without flinching, then he is ripe for further operation; but should the dog merely take a piece of corn bread, bit of meat, etc., and instantly retreat into his kennel, then leave him without further proceedings another day. On the fourth day a change will have come over him to such an extent that hunger will be more dominant than fear; *if not*—well, then just let him meditate one more day. In the writer's practice, a longer period than *five days* has not been required with any dog to make him mellow and ready for operation.

The dog will now come up to the trainer, eagerly looking, pawing and squirming around for something to satisfy his ravenous hunger; he does not now mind seeing the gun handled with both hands while the tempting pan is set down just out

of his reach; a very small bit is taken and handed the dog to still more sharpen his appetite. The pan is left setting, but the trainer now retreats in a slow, careless way to about fifty yards from kennel, inserts and fires a very light load from gun in an opposite direction from dog, not looking around at him, as if the shooting was not intended for the dog's benefit, etc.; fire four or five of the squibs, then return to dog on a circuitous route, with gun on arm; speak pleasantly in the usual tone; hand the dog a little larger piece to eat; handle the gun promiscuously, without ever eyeing him during the maneuver; then again step off in a roundabout way to about the former distance in a different direction, and fire again a few shots, which may be a little heavier loaded, in slow succession. Upon returning in former manner, leave the gun resting on arm, take up pan with dog's food and act as if he were to get the full contents set before him, but move off a little again and only hand him a good mouthful. set down the pan out of the dog's reach; go out a shorter distance than before and fire a few shots. All the while the dog will tug at his chain, paw and scratch, in the endeavor to reach the pan containing such an inviting supply of eatables, and will give the noise little or no attention. Again come up and hand the dog a few bites, then walk off towards the house, taking the pan along, setting same down near the door, and begin a regular musket drill. The dog will eagerly watch his pan

and involuntarily witness handling of the gun, etc. Lean the gun against the house, take up a small portion, which give the dog. A little petting may be well at this time. Return, taking gun and dish, and disappear in the house. The dog's eyes will fairly bulge out, denoting his disappointment; his appetite is more craven than ever; he saw abundance to satisfy his hunger, but failed to obtain it; he sits or lies down and intently looks at door, through which ail so dear to him at this time vanished. A half hour may pass, then again return with gun and pan well heaped up with good things. The dog will be delighted, expecting now to be satisfied to his heart's content. Set the pan down within four or five feet of the dog's reach; go out to about thirty yards and begin firing in different directions, only not towards the dog. After a few shots come up, feed the dog a small quantity, stroke and speak kindly to a limited extent. If no fear was evinced by the dog while firing at the latter distance, then it may be decreased to about twenty yards, and after a few shots the dog must receive a few morsels. If seen the dog is shocked at each report, then the nearing has been hastened too much, and the distance must be increased again until perfect non-chalance on part of the dog is attained. From day to day accompany the feeding with shooting, and gradually lessen the distance, until eventually you come up to within a few feet of the dog when firing, and after each shot he is rewarded for his

bravery (?) with some tempting tid-bits. By this procedure the dog cannot fail to learn that the noise is harmless and only the announcement of a treat to himself. When the dog evinces great joy on seeing his master nearing with gun and dish heaped up with tempting food, he is ready to be taken afield for further practice. Hunger is not kept at such a painful degree at this stage, but light feeding is still necessary.

Place a piece of hard-baked corn bread or handful of cut meat into coat pocket; go to kennel with gun in hand; place the force collar upon dog; a cord twenty feet in length is attached, on end of which a loop is made, to be placed on upper left arm; unbuckle plain collar and drop to ground; produce the entire piece of bread, as if in the act of giving it to dog, but he must not get a bit of it at this time. Again place it into pocket in a way that he cannot fail to see where it went to; order "Come on!" and start off to the open field; at times stop, reach for bread, break off a small corner and give to dog; stow balance away and proceed. After a suitable place has been reached, take in hand a piece of bread or meat the size of a walnut; let the dog nose, but not take it; handle the gun promiscuously. Let him smell and lick at bread again, and toss the same to one side about fifteen feet; the dog will instantly put after it, and just at the moment he takes it up to eat, the gun is fired in an opposite direction. Even if the dog should become frightened and en-





COCKER SPANIEL.

deavor to run off, he is prevented by the long cord hung upon the left arm. If he should run to the end of cord he will not make any struggle to escape, being held by the choke collar, and in this event no notice must be taken, but the firing continued till dog voluntarily comes up to get more eatables, when much is to be made of him, and a number of bits given in reward. Move off to another locality; repeat the shooting and feeding. If no further fear is noticed the dog should be taken to a likely place of game (preferably quails), if to be found on ground devoid of thickets, because the cord must still be kept on arm to prevent a *possibility* of the dog escaping, which would be disastrous. Endeavor to get dog on point; flush the bird and make a clean kill if possible, so the dog can see bird fall, and do not prevent him from rushing in if he should show any inclination to do so, and even encourage him in doing so. Let him fetch the bird; if he should give it a hard squeeze and endeavor to eat the same, do not reprimand at this time, but get it from him in mildest way possible, and at once produce from pocket all it contains for the dog, feeding a portion from hand, bite by bite, adding praise and caresses in the meantime; then continue the hunt, repeating likewise till full supply of bread has been consumed, and the dog's hunger is once more allayed.

Return home, letting dog drag the cord, which may now be taken from arm, but no shooting must be done on the way. Keep the dog on light feed,

and give work each following day, carrying a pocket well filled with choice eatables for the dog, as a special treat to him after each bird is bagged, until all fear of the gun has been subdued, bearing in mind during entire course that *shyness only* is to be overcome at this time, and whatever other faults there may exist, no attention can be given them till later.

THE RUNAWAY DOG.

Many different forms of running away of dogs afield appear. Some dogs may work quite satisfactorily when close in to handler, but the moment he can get beyond a certain distance, he may take up a self-hunt, and pay no attention to any command whatever, leaving the shooter helpless for a time, till dog comes in voluntarily, which is very annoying. Another form is that when the dog is subjected to undue hard work, gets reprimanded often, and probably abused, etc., he will suspend the hunt and merely follow to heel at quite a distance, and when endeavored to be taken in hand for punishment, slip off still farther, or run home entirely, even if a number of miles distant, etc., etc., and other forms too numerous to mention.

The cause of these troubles is bad management on part of the handler, and is often the direct source of a dog becoming gunshy by being peppered from his master after having exhausted his patience with the bolter.

When the dog shows any tendency to bolt, place

the collar upon him without a cord; the mere presence of it may remind him of the required obedience, and should this not suffice, then attach a long, light cord to collar, which may drag and enable the handler to keep him in control.

LOANING THE DOG.

Any sportsman possessing a trained dog naturally takes pride in him, and proclaims the rare intelligence and hunting proclivities of such animal. It will also hardly fail to occur that Tom, Dick and Harry will humbly request the loaning of the celebrity, to be taken on a hunting trip for a day or two, or even so many weeks, supposing, and asserting, that by doing so the dog will become hardened and put into shape for the owner, who may contemplate a trip himself in a week or so, etc. If you desire to have a good dog ruined, these requests should be complied with promptly. A dog and his master become accustomed to each other's peculiarities through constant association, so that the hunt will become pleasant to both. No two dogs hunt and work alike, nor do any two men handle gun and dog and conduct themselves alike in the field, and the more contrary dog and man become, the worse will be the confusion, to the detriment of the dog. While the dog's master adheres to the rule of shooting to the dog game birds only, the friend who has borrowed "Prince" sallies forth with great anticipations and blood in his eye, firing at everything

coming within range, and may himself rush in upon every shot, unconsciously teaching the dog to *break shot*. Every rabbit that jumps up, which would otherwise be ignored by good "Prince," is shot at, and if missed, or only crippled, the dog is put on track of "Bunny," to be hunted and retrieved; the rabbit leads a good chase and finally escapes, but the dog has been taught to henceforth put after every long-ear routed, so that from this on he becomes a *chaser*. Then a hawk is knocked off a tree or fence post, with only a broken wing. "Prince" has the reputation of being the best retriever in the State, consequently the new handler sends him on to fetch; the dog receives a terrible clawing and pecking, and from this moment on refuses to touch *any other* bird, and the much-praised retriever is denounced as a fraud. But the shooting friend recollects that "Prince" has been trained by the force system, which is claimed to be the proper caper, because, whenever the occasion should arise that he refuses to obey, it will only be necessary to use proper force to effect instant obedience. A heavy stick is cut and liberally applied to "Prince's" back, and a few kicks in the ribs added, etc.,—a *whipshy* dog is the result. The dog now fails to come in, deeming it best to keep at a safe distance from his tormentor; this is endeavored to be overcome by coaxing and going towards him; the dog, fearing another thrashing, draws off still farther, and takes up a self-hunt, during which a rabbit is

started and chased past the gunner, who loudly endeavors to call off "Prince"; no heed is given; the gun comes to the shoulder impulsively and the dog gets a load of number seven chilled shot planted into his body; a yell and straight-away pull for home follows—and one more dog is called *gunshy* by *inheritance*.

There are exceptions to this rule, as well as to all others, but on the whole, if you have a good dog and wish to keep him so, do not loan him to any one. On the other hand do not request or expect your friend who may possess a good dog to loan the same to you.

TRAIN YOUR OWN DOGS.

The sportsman who has the necessary qualifications, inclination, access to game in its haunts, and ample time, should by all means train his own dogs. The dog trained by another may work to satisfy the new handler, but for the reason that a dog's disposition, capabilities, inclinations, good and bad habits, etc., are best observed during the time of training, the trainer himself is capable of enforcing greater obedience and in general obtain a higher degree of perfection of his dog than any other person. Frequently dogs are placed in the hands of a regular *market hunter* to be trained, which is a great mistake, because this man is seldom capable of giving the dog proper instruction, merely letting him run along at will on the hunt, and the dog is

cuffed and kicked about at the slightest provocation if things are not conducive to filling the *game-bag*. This hunter is after *meat*, training of the dog being quite secondary, even if he should have a conception of the requirements and the tact and patience to inculcate the same. A dog turned out by this class of trainers may, in time, become a good *meat getter*, but will be devoid of all refinements, hunting to suit himself entirely, chewing the shot birds into mince meat, and considering the whole proceeding a race only for the bird, eating the same completely if perchance he gets to it first. It is also quite uncertain whether the money expended for the training of a dog will be well invested, both as to the degree of education obtained through many so-called *professional* dog trainers and the safety of the dog itself.

The appended clipping from the *American Field*, date of July 22, 1893, communicated by the venerable contributor of said journal—"Old Dominion"—speaks volumes on the subject to which further comment is unnecessary:

"In reading the account in last week's *American Field* of the awfully brutal treatment of a lot of dogs, intrusted to McLin for training reminds me that the case can be duplicated here, in my own county, with the exception of the conflagration at the kennels, and the few remaining living dogs. This man had converted his kennels into a regular charnel house, from which dead and putrid dogs were regularly hauled out upon the commons, and

who, had he not left the county when he did, would have been indicted before our grand jury for keeping a nuisance in the shape of a dog kennel. This person is now located in one of our Southern States, and frequently contributes to the columns of the sporting papers. Fifty odd years ago the steward, or 'janitor' I believe they called him, of our college was a negro, named John Bell, and it was a 'saying' with the boys: 'If you don't believe me ask John Bell.' So I say, if you don't believe me ask Henry O'Bannon. The truth is, Mr. Editor, that some of these so-called dog trainers are the most depraved, debased, dishonest and lying set that were ever created. I mean, of course, the cheap sort. Now there are men engaged in the business of dog training, such men as Horace Smith, Richards, Bevan, Titus, and others that I could name, whom I believe to be strictly honorable and conscientious, and who will do their work faithfully, honestly and intelligently; but as a general thing their charges are more than a man can afford to pay simply for the training of a dog for ordinary field work. They train for public field trials, and are at a heavy expense, and I cannot see how they can thoroughly train a dog for less than they ask, and it is a question whether a man had not better pay their charges, even for the work on an ordinary shooting dog, than to entrust a dog to the hands of these irresponsible, cheap twenty-five or thirty per cent. fellows, with no certainty that he will ever see his dog again, and with an absolute certainty that if he ever does see him the dog will have no more field training than a pig. Oh! haven't I been there, and haven't I had a sweet experience with them, guaranteeing my dogs, upon their say-so, to give satisfaction, and then have them shipped back to me and thrown on my

hands, a lot of absolutely worthless brutes, with my money all gone for express charges and their so-called training? One of the pet schemes of this dog trainer, when he had a dog of more than ordinary promise, was to break him pretty well and then sell him himself and report him as dead, and this man is still a public trainer." OLD DOMINION.

White Post, Va.

MUDDY PAWS.

Quite a number of dogs acquire the bad habit of jumping all over a person, in a playful way, which is most disagreeable to both the master and his friends. The latter are not spared, unless they make use of boot heels, canes, etc., to ward off too friendly a dog. The fault is easily overcome by stepping upon the dog's *hind toes* lightly, but sufficiently to cause some pain, the moment he raises up to place his fore foot upon you. A few repetitions will break him.

EVERYBODY'S DOG.

Both the Pointer and Setter are of friendly inclinations towards mankind, some going so far as to allow themselves to be petted and coaxed along by any one, soon becoming *everybody's dog*. This should not be tolerated. It is by far better if the dog shuns all strangers, and even with his master's friends he should not become too intimate.

If the fault is noticed, request any one the dog may come up to, to quickly step upon the dog's *fore-*

feet quite hard enough to cause a yell and retreat. If this will be repeated only a few times the dog will fairly snarl and show fight to any one that may endeavor to coax him along. The dog is quite intelligent and possessed of good reasoning power, and will at once perceive the danger to himself in being petted by any one but his master.

PROPER FEEDING.

From the time on when the puppy becomes chained to his kennel and training will be begun, care must be taken not to either over or to under feed. If fed too highly, especially with fatty substances, then, owing to insufficient exercise, the puppy will become lazy, inattentive, and the worst of all, *mangy*. If underfed, he becomes restless, will fall to continuous barking and howling, scratch and paw up the dirt around his kennel, get thin, weakly and unfit to endure the hardships during the course of training. No more pitiful or disgusting sight can be imagined than a mere skeleton of a dog being dragged around helplessly on a spike collar, expected to obey orders, and in default is subjected to such cruel punishment that he yells aloud and crawls to the tormentor's feet, begging for sympathy. If but one dog is to be cared for, the table usually affords ample offal, but if a number are kept, it will become necessary to provide specially cooked food for them, which may be best done by baking a sufficiently large loaf of corn

bread daily to go around morning and night. Corn bred crumbled up into milk (at any stage—sweet to clabber) is the very best to be given a dog regularly, and from time to time a few large bones should be procured for the puppies to gnaw on; meat is unnecessary, and should even be avoided beyond a limited quantity. Some dogs eat ravenously and still look thin, as if starved, which is usually caused by being afflicted with worms, and should be attended to. Make it a rule to attend to feeding of the dogs in person, avoid all soured or putrefied substances, give sufficient in quantity and quality without ever glutting them. If the dog is to be hunted during the day, he should not be fed more than his usual allowance at regular time in the morning; a glutted dog cannot and will not work satisfactorily. When a rest is taken after a hunt for lunch, the dog may receive a few bits also, to replenish his strength. Upon returning home in the evening and given time to rest, he should be liberally supplied with food, fitting him for hard work the following day.

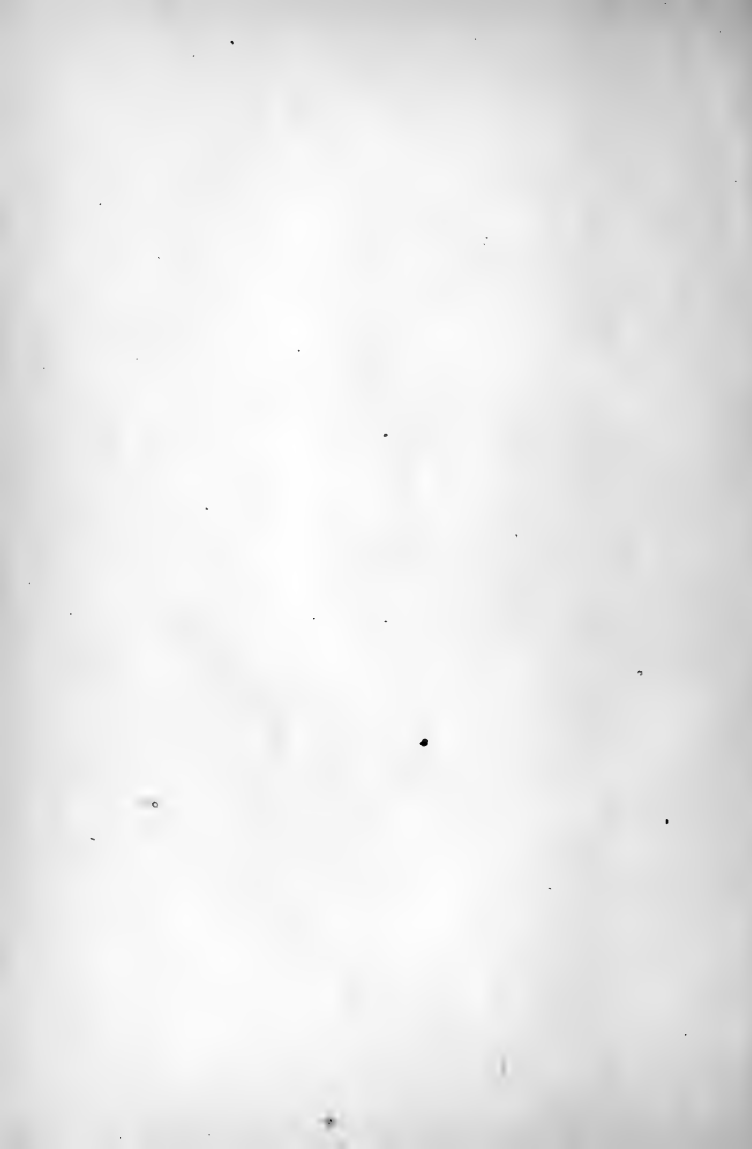
If a shooting trip of several days or more is contemplated, it will be best not to trust to luck in procuring dog feed during such an outing, but a sufficient supply should invariably be taken along instead, which (unless some of the patent dog biscuits are preferred) may best be done in a manner as follows: Secure scraps at your meat shop, or buy a chunk of cheapest beef; put this into a kettle

with water and pinch of salt, and boil till meat falls from the bones; fish out the latter, and with a fork stir meat into shreds, to remain in the broth. Now stir and work into this a mixture consisting half and half of corn meal and shorts to a stiff dough; fill into pans and place into a slow oven till quite well baked through. When cooled cut into suitable pieces. The quantity of meat thus worked into meal and shorts may be in proportion of one to six. At the slaughter house the head of a beef may be had for the asking, and such a one may be utilized for above purpose with very good results. After boiling, the bones of the head become quite brittle, and these form a splendid part of the dog's diet. Dog bread made as above stated will keep for a long time, and it embodies nourishment of the very best quality; the dogs eat it with great relish, and remain in excellent condition.



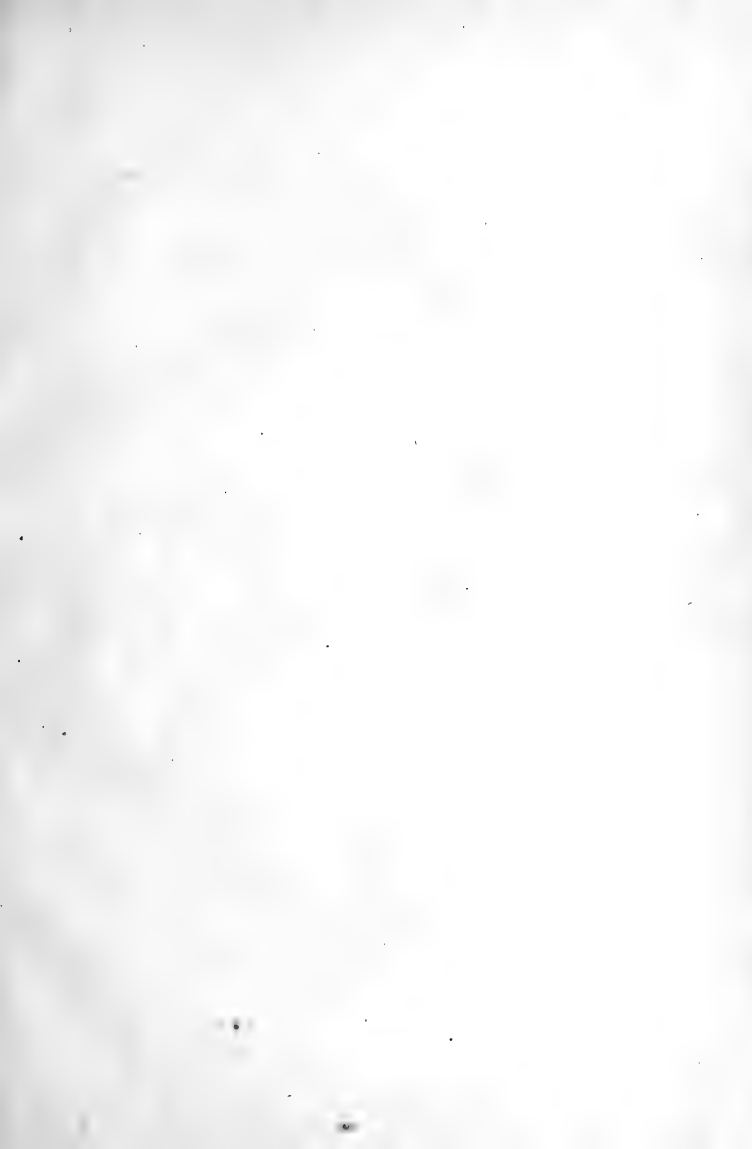


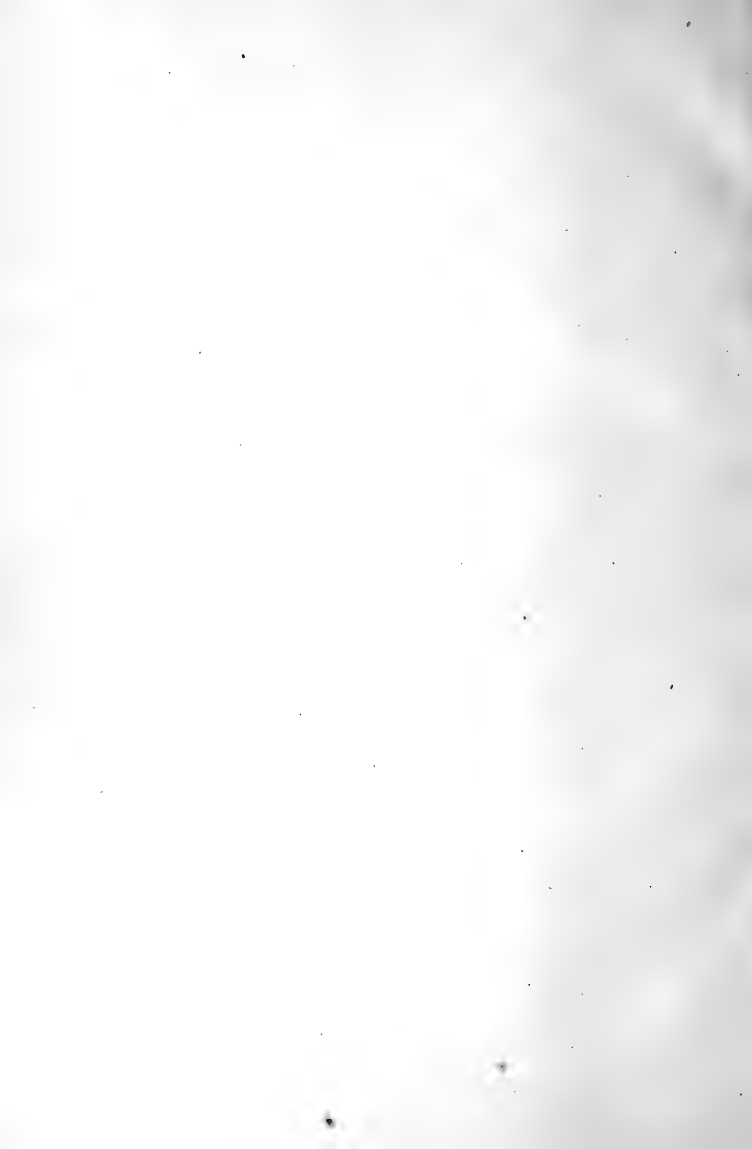


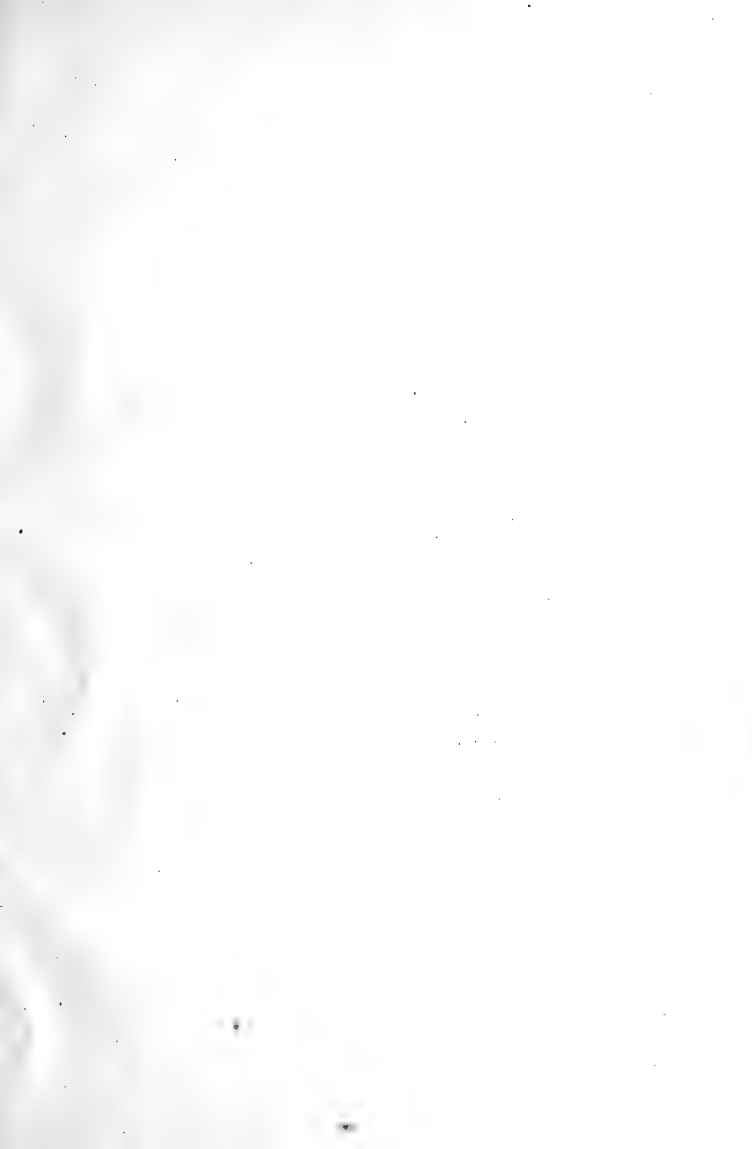








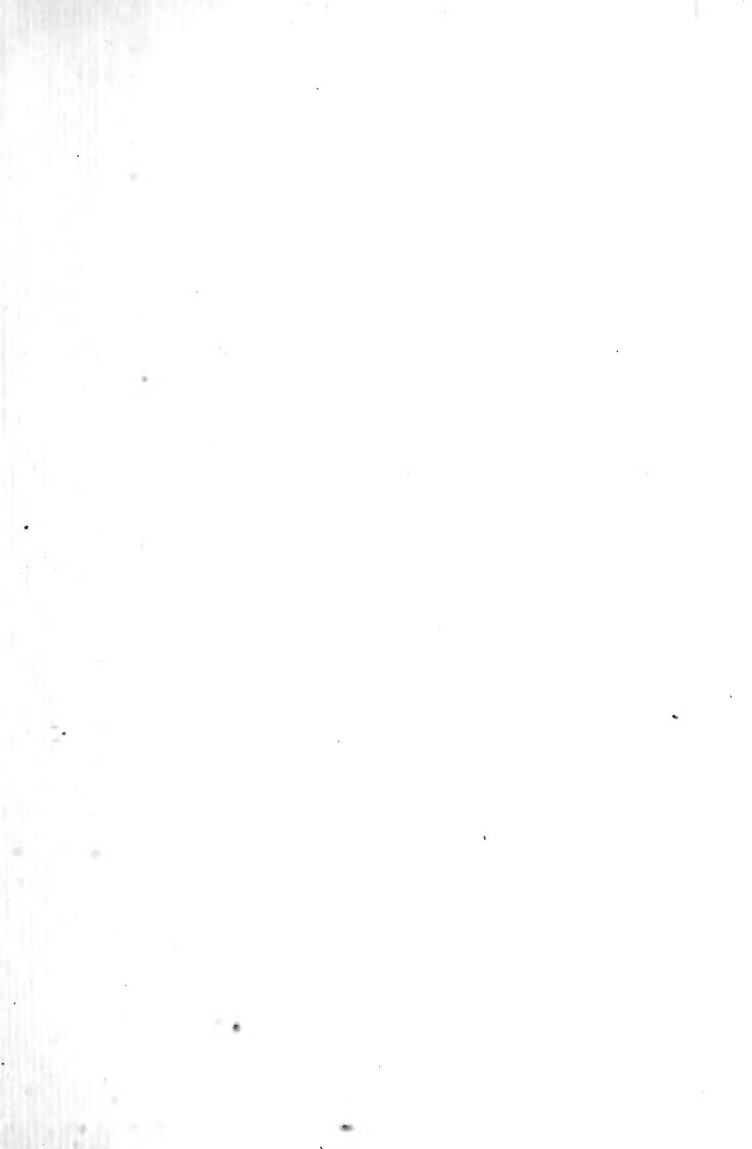












LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 002 837 062 3