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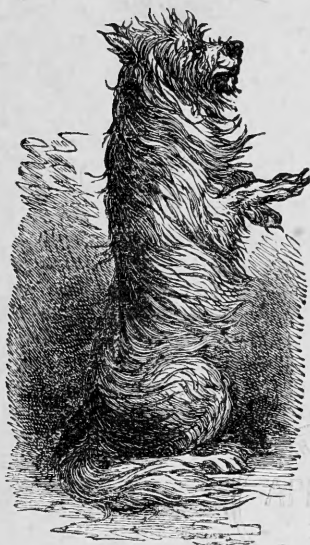
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1894

A SYSTEM
—OF—
DOG TRAINING

—AND—



COMPLETE MEDICAL GUIDE,

—BY—
WILLIAM E. STERLING.

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SF427
S84

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

W. E. STERLING, Esq., :

I take great pleasure in adding my approval to the system of treatment recommended in your Medical Work on the Diseases of Dogs.

Very Truly,

J. D. WRIGHT,
Resident Physician.

Office of W. F. SIMES & SON,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
1102 Market Street, Philadelphia

Dear Sir—We have carefully examined the Remedies prescribed in your Medical Work on Dogs, and find them admirably adapted to the various diseases mentioned. In no instance could we suggest any improvement in the formulæ, and cheerfully endorse your method of treatment.

Very truly,

WILLIAM F. SIMES & SON.

PREFACE.

Dog training will be found, by every owner and lover of a dog, a subject of interest and of pleasure. It not only develops the intellect of this noble animal, thus adding greatly to his value as a pet or companion, but will be found a source of much innocent amusement in the household. The instructions contained in this work will be found ample and practical, and it is hoped humane. The medical portion will also be found as thorough as is possible within the limits, and will enable any intelligent person to judge, and relieve their canine friends from the many "ills that dog flesh is heir to." The materials have been drawn from the most authentic sources, arranged with great care, and modified when necessary with strict reference to this time and country.

To an experience of twenty-five years is also added the valued supervision and approval of Professor J. D. Wright, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, whose high rank as a physician, no less than his known admiration for the faithful dog, renders it of peculiar value.

To avoid a continual reference to authorities throughout the work, a general acknowledgment is made to the larger and valued works of "Youatt," "Stonehenge," "Hill," &c., works that are earnestly recommended to those that have the leisure and inclination for a more expensive work.

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1881.

THE DOGS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE CHARACTER OF THE DOG.

"The Dog," says Youatt, "is the only animal that is capable of disinterested affection, ranking next to the human being in the scale of intelligence. He is the only animal that regards man as his companion, and follows him as his friend; the only one that seems to possess a natural desire to be useful to him, or from a spontaneous impulse attaches himself to his person. We take the bridle from the mouth of the horse, and turn him free into the pasture, and he testifies his joy at his partially recovered liberty. We exact from the dog the service that is required of him, and he still follows us to our homes. Many an expressive action tells us how much he is pleased and thankful; he shares in our abundance, and he is content with the scantiest and most humble fare; he loves us while living, and has been known to pine away and die on the grave of his master.

From the earliest known history he was the protector of man's habitation in every age, and almost in every part of the globe he has played a principal part in the labors, the dangers, and the pleasures of the chase. In every country, and in every time, there has existed between man and the dog a connection different from that which is observed between him and any other animal. The ox and the sheep submit to our control, but they can rarely be said to love, or even to recognize us, except as connected with the supply of their wants, and readily change their affections to a new master.

In many countries the dog is highly useful as an animal of draught. What would become of the inhabitants of the Northern regions, if the dogs were not harnessed to the sledge?—oft-times traveling over the snowy wastes at a rate of nearly a hundred miles a day. In Newfoundland the timber is drawn to the water side by the docile but ill-used dog. "On the continent of Europe," says Dr. Lewis, "large mongrel dogs are extensively used in pulling small vehicles, adapted to various purposes; in fact, most of the carts and wagons that enter Paris, or are employed in the city, have one of these animals attached to them by a short strap hanging from the axletree. This arrangement answers the double purpose of keeping off all intruders, in the temporary absence of their master, and, by pushing himself forward in his collar, materially assists the horse in propelling a heavy load up hill, or of carrying one speedily over a plain surface. It is quite astonishing to see how well broken to the work these dogs are, and at the same time to witness with what vigor and perseverance they labor in pushing before them, in this way, enormous weights."

In another and very important particular—as the preserver of human life—the history of the dog will be most interesting. Youatt speaks of a Newfoundland dog who, on five distinct occasions, preserved the life of a human being; and a noble St. Bernard, whose remains constitute one of the most interesting specimens in the museum of Berne, had rescued over forty persons from impending danger.

In regard to the origin of the dog much controversy has arisen between the highest authorities. Professor Bell, Cuvier, and many others, trace him to the wolf, while other equally eminent naturalists contend that a true and genuine dog was originally created among the tribe of animals. In discussing such a subject, it is evident at this time that direct proof on either side is unattainable, but the fact that while the wolf is confined to a limited portion of the globe, the true dog exists

in every latitude and every climate, leads us to believe him a distinct animal. It may, however, be added that historians trace back the dog to the very earliest period; and the fact that he then seemed to be as sagacious, as faithful, and as valuable as at the present day, strongly favors the opinion that he descended from no inferior and comparatively worthless animal, but was originally created somewhat as we now find him, the associate and the friend of man.

If, within the first thousand years after the deluge, we observe that divine honors were paid him, we can scarcely be brought to believe his wolfish geneology.

The most savage animals are capable of affection for those to whom they have been accustomed, and by whom they have been well treated, but in no other animal do we find the qualities of the domestic dog, or the slightest approach to them. "To his master he flies with alacrity," says Boffon, "and submissively lays at his feet all his courage, strength and talent. A glance of the eye is sufficient, for he understands the smallest indications of his will. Neither interest nor desire of revenge can corrupt him, and he has no fear but that of displeasing. He speedily forgets ill-usage, or only recollects it to make returning attachment the stronger. The training of the dog seems to have been the first art invented by man, and the fruit of that art was conquest and peaceable possession of the earth."

If any of the lower animals bear about them the impress of the Divine hand, it is found in the dog. Different, and yet the same in every region, he seems to be formed expressly to administer to our comfort and our pleasure. Other animals may be brought to display a certain amount of affection and gratitude. There was scarcely an animal in the menagerie of the Zoological Garden that did not acknowledge the superintendent as his friend, but it was only a casual intercourse, and might be dissolved by a word or look. At the hour of the feeding the brute principle reigned supreme, and the companion of other hours would be sacrificed if he dared to interfere. But the connection between man and the dog no lapse of time, no change of circumstances, no infliction of evil, can dissolve. We must therefore look far beyond the wolf for the prototype of the dog.

The dog belongs to the division of animals termed by naturalists VERTEBRATED, because it has a cranium or skull, and a spine or range of *vertebræ* proceeding from it. It ranks under the class MAMMALIA because it has teats, by which the female suckles her young; the tribe UNGUICULATA, because its extremities are armed with nails; the order DIGITIGRADES, because it walks principally on its toes or digits. The *genus Canis* has two tubercular teeth behind the large carnivorous tooth in the upper jaw; and the *sub genus familiaris*, the dog, has the pupils of the eye circular, while those of the wolf are oblique, and those of the fox upright and long.

It is probable that all dogs sprang from one common source, but climate, food and cross-breeding caused variations of form, which suggested particular uses, and these being designedly or accidentally perpetuated, the various breeds of dogs thus arose, and they became numerous in proportion to the progress of civilization. Among the ruder or savage tribes they possess but one form. But the ingenuity of man has devised many inventions to increase his comfort. He has varied and multiplied the character and kind of domestic animals for the same purpose, and hence the various breeds of horses and cattle and dogs. The parent stock is now impossible to trace, but the wild dog wherever found, on the continent of Asia or Northern Europe, has nearly the same character and bears a strong resemblance to the British fox-dog, while many of those from the Southern Ocean can scarcely be distinguished from the English Lurcher. There is, however, no more difficulty in this respect, with regard to the dog, than any other of our domestic animals.

The most natural arrangement of all the varieties of the dog is according to the development of the frontal *sinus* and the *cerebral* cavity, or, in plainer terms, the power of scent and the degree of intel-

ligence. This classification originated with M. F. Cuvier, and is followed by Youatt, and by most naturalists, as being the most simple, intelligent and satisfactory. They reckon three divisions; and although the first perusal might strike the reader as being rather scientific in terms, a careful reperusal will appear much clearer.

First. Those having the head more or less elongated, and the *parietal* bones of the skull widest at the base and gradually approaching towards each other as they ascend, the *condyls* of the lower jaw being in the same line with the upper molar teeth. The varieties belonging to this class include all the wild dogs, and also the

GREYHOUND,
DALMATIAN, or COACH,

GREAT DANE,
IRISH WOLF, &c.

Second. The head moderately elongated, and the *parietals* diverging from each other for a certain space, as they rise upon the side of the head, enlarging the *cerebral* cavity and the frontal *sinus*. This class includes the most valuable dogs, such as

SHEPHERD DOG,
SETTER,
POINTER,
SPANIEL,

POODLE,
FOX HOUND,
BLOOD HOUND,
NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. BERNARD.

Third. The muzzle more or less shortened, the frontal *sinus* enlarged, and the skull elevated and diminished in capacity. Included in this class are the

MASTIFF,
BULL,

PUG,
TERRIER, &c.

In purchasing a dog, particular attention should be given to the animal's pedigree, which should be known for at least several generations back. Do not judge by the appearance of a dog, as a mongrel cur may whelp a perfect-looking setter, who in turn might throw back a mongrel pup. If possible, buy of a recognized breeder, but avoid "dog dealers" if you would be on the safe side. The columns of *The Forest and Stream*, of New York, or *The Field*, of Chicago, always contain the addresses of a number of reliable and fair dealing kennel men, besides a large amount of valuable information necessary to every owner of a dog.



PART I.

DOG TRAINING.

Few persons are aware how readily most animals, and especially the dog, may be taught a number of curious and even difficult tricks. If those ladies who applaud a dog performance, and think it so cunning, or those gentlemen who send their dogs to a "Professional Trainer" to be educated, only knew how easily they could do it themselves, and even what a real pleasure can be derived from the work, their canine pets would be saved a world of ill-usage and hard fare. While it is true that some of the most difficult feats, such as will be hereafter described, require considerable skill and perseverance, the great majority of tricks can be taught in a very short time, and with surprisingly little trouble. Although some breeds of dogs, such as the collie and poodle, show a greater degree of intelligence than others, good, sensible dogs are found in almost every breed, even the pug.

Dogs are taught upon the same principle that children are, the only difference being that you *tell* the child what you wish, the dog you both *tell* and *show*, repetition soon connecting the *word* with the *action*. A successful trainer *should* have brains, patience and kindness—patience and kindness he *must* have. Then, with the following instructions, he will get along famously.

To begin with, it is supposed that the person undertaking the training of the dog has a regard or love for the animal, therefore, having the affection and confidence of the subject, which is a great and important step gained, as the dog stands preeminent among animals in its desire to obey us.

If the pet is a pup of, say two or three months old, a rubber ball and string will be a valuable adjunct to commence with. Let the puppy, when in a playful mood, play with it in your hand. Then roll it on the floor; he will jump for it, at which you gently withdraw it; then repeat, allowing him to get hold of the ball, slightly shaking and letting him take it. Pat him and use encouraging words, then try it over. In a few lessons, if rightly done, he will be anxious to secure the ball the moment you show it to him. In a short time you may roll the ball the length of the room, exclaiming, "Fetch it, Fido!"—or whatever his name may be. Follow the puppy half way, and recover the ball; pat him, saying, "Good Fido! good little dog!" &c. Throw it again as before. Be sure and have a soft ball, and one with an air hole that will emit a hissing sound when squeezed. The puppy will soon take great delight in biting the ball to make it sound, and make him "just crazy for it." In a short time he will understand your desire to fetch it. Always end the short lesson by giving him the ball to play with by himself.

As soon as you see the puppy tire, gently remove the ball until the next day; then repeat it as before. Always use the same words, and at all times speak familiarly to him. Of course he will not understand the *words* at first, but he will soon understand your meaning, and in a short time will associate the words with it. For instance, you get his food ready; you say, "Come here, Fido." Now the puppy would come without being asked, seeing you with food; but you anticipate his actions. "Come here, sir," you may make him follow you across the room, or into the yard with "Come along; come on." Then put the food down, saying, "Eat." Give him some milk, telling him to "Drink." You tell the pup to "come on," to "lie down," "get up,"

"come up stairs," "go down stairs," "keep quiet," &c., always using your words when he is about doing the thing you tell him. Remember, you are not to correct him should he fail to obey; for at this age it is not so much training as impressing his puppy mind that words have a value. The benefit will appear as he grows older.

RULES FOR DOG TRAINING.

A dog should be at least six months, and certainly not over a year old, to commence with. He should be practiced at a certain hour every morning, before his breakfast, that he may understand it as a task to be done. He should be fed immediately after, that he may soon learn to look upon it as a reward for doing that task. He should be alone with his trainer during the lesson, that he may concentrate his dog intellect upon the work in hand. *He positively must not be struck a cruel blow during the training*, or his attention will be drawn to the whip instead of the lesson. Use the whip to motion with. Remember, if you break the will of the pup by harsh treatment, which is as unnecessary as it is cruel, your dog will be useless. Train your pup without impairing his courage, or as a dog he will obey your commands in a crouching and creeping manner, an object of pity, and the master looked upon with disgust.

Dogs' dispositions vary greatly. Some are timid, and need encouragement; others are headstrong, and demand strict treatment, but never cruelty. On those very rare occasions when the whip is necessary, the dog must positively know he has done wrong, and be punished at once. You may enforce a trick; but only after the trick is thoroughly known.

There should be only one trainer, as the pup must learn your voice, your manner, your very look.

The first few lessons may be blank failures. Master puppy may lie down and refuse to get up. The chances are he is a very sensible dog; your preparations have impressed his mind, and he fears evil; he is on the alert, and awaits developments on the defensive, whereas a less wide-awake pup is too dumb to take in the situation. To strike your puppy at such a time would take months to overcome, and would be downright cruelty. The only course to pursue is to change your tactics, and turn the lesson into a play. Simply romp with him for ten or fifteen minutes, and then feed him. In one or two mornings all his fears are dispelled, and he is ready to be handled.

TO ANSWER TO HIS NAME.

A dog will soon know his name by you always addressing him by it, especially at feeding time. You can occasionally during the day, when he is out of sight, call him by repeating his name distinctly several times, each time rewarding him with a little food and a friendly patting. If there are more than one dog, call each one by name as you feed him, repulsing any but the one called. Divide the food in small morsels for each, that every lesson may count. In the field you can call them frequently during a ramble, until each answers promptly.

TO GIVE HIS PAW.

This is very easily taught, and requires very little formality—in fact the pup may do it himself, and all you have to do is encourage him. If not, place the dog in front of you, extend your hand toward his paw, saying, "Give your paw." Take it gently in your left hand and scratch it with your right; let it go, and repeat the action on his other foot, asking for his paw before you take it. After a few minutes you can keep repeating the request, pausing longer each time before you take it from the floor, to give him a chance to offer it or he will always expect you to lift it up for him. Should he refuse to give it

after a few attempts, tap his foot gently with your whip or switch, as you extend your hand, that he may know your wish. He will soon respond. When he has learned his lesson well, you may add "right paw" and "left paw," laying extra stress upon the words *right* and *left*, and speaking distinctly. Should the dog offer the wrong paw, simply repeat your command until he gives the right one; then pat him, that he may know that he has done right. You may afterwards learn him to place his paw upon your knee, as you sit, proceeding as before.

TO LIE DOWN.

Call your dog to the wall, and pointing to the floor, exclaim, "Lie down, Fido!" motioning downward with your other hand. Repeat the "Lie down." You may then gently press him down into the desired position; give him to understand that is what you want; shake your finger at him if he attempts to rise, until you say, "Up." In a short time repeat the lesson, encouraging him meantime. Don't keep him down but a few seconds at first; in fact, all lessons should be short ones at first, as dogs worry very much, and after ten or fifteen minutes he is apt to get confused. Avoid it always. After he will lie down at command, you can learn him to sit upon his haunches.

TO BEG.

Place your dog in a corner; take both his front paws in your left hand; raise him up until he is on his haunches in the corner; hold your right forefinger or whip at him in command, saying, "Beg, sir." Gently withdraw your left hand. If he drops, hold him up again, repeating, "Beg, sir; beg." Withdraw your hand again, until he keeps the position; let him retain it a few seconds, when you reward him, &c.

TO LEAP.

This is a very simple trick, and easily taught. A line or pole may be extended from any convenient supports, just so high that the dog cannot step over. Take your station on one side of this barrier, with a supply of bread or cracker. By the offer of a small piece, induce him to approach as near as possible to the line or pole, keeping the tidbit close to his nose, but raised a trifle above it. Now, with a sudden movement extend your hand beyond the barrier, crying at the same moment "Hip!" or any other quick, inspiring exclamation. Eager to get the tempting morsel, he will leap over, and the same proceeding may be repeated once or twice, when he should be rewarded with the bait he has been striving for. After a few repetitions, he will probably leap over at a motion of the hand and the word of command. He should always be rewarded for obeying; and it is well to have a light switch with which to give him a gentle cut should he attempt to run under, which he should never be permitted to do. The height of the barrier may be increased gradually from day to day, taking care never to overtask his powers. With practice, many dogs acquire the ability of making very creditable leaps.

When the dog leaps readily over a bar, a hoop may be held in the hand, and the same system pursued. The hoop may be gradually lessened in size, until the dog finally leaps through one hardly bigger around than his own body; but to do this the trainer must display some skill in conforming the motions of the hoop to those of the dog as he passes through.

TO JUMP THE ROPE.

After the dog has learned to leap at your command, a light rope may be substituted for the pole, one end of the rope being attached to some stationary object, while the other end is held in your hand. Exercise the dog a few times at leaping the rope while it is without

motion and near the ground, using the command "Hip," or whatever one he has been trained to leap with, each time. Then give the rope a slight motion, and at the proper moment give the dog the usual command, and he will obey it. By increasing the motion very gradually, he will, after many lessons, be able to jump the rope very creditably. He may be taught either to jump while standing on his full complement of legs, or in the perpendicular fashion:

TO WALK ERECT.

Hold a bone, or other like temptation, a little above the dog's nose but not so high as to lead him to jump to get it. As he reaches for it, raise it so as to induce him to rise up on his hind feet, saying as you do so, "Up! up!" When he reaches the proper standpoint, let him remain there a moment or two, and then let him have the bone. Soon he will stand up on your merely holding your hand in the position described, and saying, "Up! up!" Then he may be taught to walk in this position by slowly moving the bone or your hand slightly in advance. These exercises should not be *tediously prolonged*, especially at first, for the position is an unnatural and very fatiguing one to the animal. After he thoroughly understands what is required of him, you may check any attempt he may make to regain his natural position before you are willing by a gentle tap under the chin or under the fore paws.

TO DANCE.

A dog is generally considered sufficiently accomplished in this "graceful and agreeable art" when he has learned to hop around on his hind legs, and to keep turning completely around at short intervals. There are several modes of arriving at this result, the most simple of which is probably to take a long switch, after the dog has learned to stand erect, and to this switch attach a piece of meat. With this you can trace out in the air, in tempting proximity to his nose, the figure you wish him to make, and you may depend upon his instinct leading him to follow the motions of the switch. This may seem rather an absurd plan for initiating your pupil into the mysteries of the ball room, but it is nevertheless one of the most effective that can be devised. The dog should be rewarded with the meat after he has danced enough to fairly earn it; and after a few lessons the switch may be used without any bait attached. He will at first follow its motions in the hope that there is something attached; and if he be rewarded for doing so, he will soon comprehend that following the switch means meat by-and-by. If he is dressed up in feminine apparel as is generally done at public exhibitions, the absurd figure he cuts and the ridiculous caricature of a lady "tripping the light fantastic," which he presents, is extremely laughable.

TO FETCH AND CARRY.

This accomplishment may often be put to great practical use, and it is an excellent plan to teach all dogs which are large enough to be of any service in this manner, to carry baskets or parcels when accompanying their masters. The mode of training is very simple, consisting of merely placing the article in the dog's mouth, and when he lets go of it give him a slight box on the ear, and replace the article in his mouth. Whatever is given him to carry should be of such a form as to be easily grasped by him without hurting his mouth or teeth. The weight should at first be very light, and never more than he can easily carry. Most dogs will take a real pleasure in carrying articles in this manner, and they seem to feel the responsibility attached to their duty, for they will carry their own or their master's dinner without attempting to appropriate any portion of it until the proper time, when their share shall be given them. In teaching dogs to carry food, however, it is necessary to take a little special pains to overcome their instinctive

inclinations to eat it. A good plan is to place the article in a covered basket, which they cannot open, and when the dog has learned to carry in ordinary parcel give him this. If he attempts to get at the food, which he readily detects by his sense of smell, box his ears. By-and-by reward him with the food, and then try him with a basket from which he can abstract the contents. If he tries to do so, punish him slightly, never permitting him to steal the food. If a dog ever deserves a reward for well doing, he certainly does in this case; for it is too bad to tantalize him with the smell of some dainty, and then not to let him finally have something for his good conduct.

To make a dog carry articles from one person to another, it is only necessary for two persons to take their position at some distance from one another. One gives the dog some article, saying, "Go, sir." At the same time as the first says this, let the other person call or whistle to the dog. Now let this one give the dog something, and let the other call him, and so on, back and forth, until he will go from one to the other at the command, "Go, sir." The distance between the parties may be increased from time to time, and the trick may be varied by one of them hiding himself; this will teach the dog to hunt for the person to whom he is to deliver the article, which will prove useful when you, by-and-by, desire to send him on an actual errand to a distance.

The extent to which any dog may be educated in this matter depends upon his natural intelligence and the skill and perseverance of his teacher. Many anecdotes are told of dogs going on errands. In some cases they go to the post-office for letters; in other cases to the store for groceries, etc.; and we recollect several instances cited where dogs would, on being given a piece of money, go to the baker's and purchase cake on their own account. The baker, in one of these instances, is said to have one day palmed a stale bun upon a dog who had been in the habit of coming to him regularly with pennies; and the animal, to show he was not to be imposed upon, transferred his custom to a rival establishment. In none of these accounts have we ever seen any mention of the dogs having been subjected to any special training, and it is more than likely that they never were. Animals, like men, are creatures of habit. If a man becomes accustomed to a certain routine, it is difficult to change. Many merchants retired from business continue to pay a daily visit to their old offices, their brokers or lawyers, just because not to do so would make them uncomfortable and restless. So a dog, who has become used to accompanying his master on any regular round of duties, will often show that he understands where they are going by running ahead and stopping at the accustomed place. We call to mind a dog belonging to a gentleman residing some miles from this city, who will serve as an example of what we have stated, though probably all of our readers are familiar with instances equally, if not more, remarkable. The gentleman was accustomed to walk from his residence, some half mile, to take the morning train for the city, and to return by a particular train in the evening. The dog accompanied him to the cars in the morning, and would again meet him on the arrival of the train at night. It took him some weeks to learn when to expect his master, but after that he never made any mistakes.

A writer in one of the magazines mentions a poodle who was in the habit of going to church with his master, and sitting with him in the pew during the whole service. Sometimes his owner did not come, but the poodle was always promptly in his place, remaining during the service, and departing with the rest of the congregation. One Sunday the dam at the head of the lake in the neighborhood gave way, and the whole road was inundated. The attendance at church that morning was restricted to a few individuals who came from near by. But by the time the clergyman had commenced, he saw our friend the poodle coming slowly up the aisle, dripping with water, having been obliged to swim a quarter of a mile to get there.

It is not very difficult to teach a dog to go on errands. Suppose

you wish him to go to market for you of a morning. Take him with you regularly for a few mornings, letting him carry the basket. In a few days he will understand, when you start, where it is you propose to go, and will perhaps run on ahead and arrive there some minutes before you. It would be well on all occasions before starting to give the command, "Go to market," which will accustom him to it.

We do not vouch for the truth of the story of the dog who, on being given—when purchasing one time on his own account, with money given him for that purpose—a piece of meat inferior to what he considered his due, went and brought a policeman.

TO BRING HIS TAIL IN HIS MOUTH.

The dog having been taught to fetch and carry, an amusing application of this knowledge can be made by having him bring his own tail in his mouth. This trick is exceedingly funny, and is always hailed with roars of laughter. The feat is rather difficult; for when his tail is in his mouth the dog can only advance in something like



crab-fashion, or sideways, with an almost irresistible tendency to go around in a circle, without getting ahead any. To attain success in teaching this trick the dog must be gifted with a good deal of tail and the trainer with a good deal of patience. Dogs will in play grasp the tails, and most persons have noticed while frolicking with a dog, that if the dog's tail be taken hold of with one's hand, the dog will attempt to seize the hand with his mouth, and if his tail be now dexterously placed in his way he will seize that. This perhaps first suggested the idea of the trick, and this is the initial step of the training. When the dog takes hold of his tail praise him, and after he has held it a little while bid him "let go," and reward him. Should he relinquish it hold before you order him to, speak sharply to him and command again. When he has learned to retain hold of his tail until ordered to relinquish it, the more difficult part of his lesson may be taught—t

ringing it to the trainer. The trainer at first takes his place a few feet from the dog, in the direction in which the dog can most easily advance, and calls the dog. Should he let go his tail to come, he is to be scolded and the tail replaced in his mouth. When he comes without letting go he should be rewarded. Gradually the distance he is required to come may be increased, but it would be cruel to make this distance more than half a dozen yards. When the tail is placed in his mouth, it is well to say, "Bring me your tail," to accustom him to the order. By-and-by, when you give this order merely hold his tail for him to grasp, and at last let him seize it without any assistance from you.

THE ROLLING BALL.

There are several modifications of this trick, or rather there are several feats all performed with this instrument—a globe of wood or other material, some two feet in diameter. One of these feats consists in the dog standing with his hind feet upon the ground, and resting his paws on the ball, pushing it forward or up and down an inclined plane. This is easily taught, and the only difficult part of the performance is the descent of the inclined plane, where the ball is apt to roll away from the animal. To teach this trick it is only requisite to place the dog's paws upon the ball and set it slowly in motion. As you do this tap his hind legs gently from behind, to urge him to step forward. It may be necessary to hold him in position by the nape of the neck at first, but he should very soon learn to retain his position without this aid. When he rolls the ball readily upon a level, substitute a wide plank slightly inclined, up which he should be required to roll the ball. Increase the inclination of the plank slightly with each lesson, but the descent should only be attempted after he has been thoroughly drilled in the preceding exercises. It will be necessary to commence with a very slight inclination, and to promptly stop the ball should the dog begin to lose control of it. The width of the plank may be decreased eventually to some ten or twelve inches.

To stand entirely upon the ball while it is in motion, and to propel backward and forward and up and down the inclined plane, starting and stopping it, as well as guiding its motions in the desired direction, is a very difficult feat. In this the dog must be practiced in standing upon the ball while it has no motion. In several lessons in this, just the barest possible motion is to be given to the ball, while a slight hold upon the dog's neck keeps in position. The motion may be slowly increased with each lesson, but the ball must for many lessons be held firmly with the hand to prevent it becoming unmanageable. When the dog becomes able to maintain his position, he may be required to manage the ball without any assistance. In all cases where he gets down from the ball, accidentally or wilfully, he should be spoken to sharply, but the trainer should be equally prompt to praise and reward success.

TO WALK ON STILTS.

The stilts used in this trick are about twelve or fifteen inches in length, made to fasten to the leg just below the knee-joint with tape or thin flexible leather straps. When four are used there is no particular training required to make the dog walk upon them, it being only necessary to put him "on his pins" again whenever he upsets. The tumble is sufficient punishment for his failures. Walking man-fashion on only two stilts is a much more difficult task, though it has been accomplished in some cases. The dog should be first thoroughly taught the walking erect trick; then stilts may be put under his hind legs. A cord attached to his collar and held in the trainer's hand will aid in maintaining the dog's balance until he becomes accustomed to his novel position. Of course the dog cannot raise himself upon the stilts, it must be placed erect by the trainer. The farther training is similar to that described for teaching him to walk erect. A story is told of a dog who actually found a wooden leg of practical use, one having been furnished him by a whimsical surgeon who had amputated an injured hump for him.

TO GO UP AND DOWN A LADDER.

In teaching this trick two ladders should be provided about six feet in length, and joined together at the top ends so as to form an angle when the other ends are placed on the ground. The bars of the ladders should be flat, and sufficiently near together to enable the dog easily to step from one round to another. Standing at the side of the ladder with a switch in your right hand, you whistle to the dog, or call him by name, and tap the first round of the ladder with your switch, to indicate he is to step upon it. When he places his fore paws on the round, tap the next in the same manner, saying "Go on" to him. If he does not obey, tap his hind legs gently from behind, while you encourage him with your voice and snap your fingers in front of him to urge him forward. A tidbit of some kind held in tempting proximity to his nose may have an encouraging effect. After ascending one ladder, he should be made to go down the other. He will be inclined to jump to the ground in preference to descending step by step. Should he do this he must be punished and made to commence over again. When on the ladder, if he hesitates about proceeding, gently tap the toes of the foot he should next advance. When two dogs have been taught to go over the ladders, a race may be arranged, the dog who first goes over to be rewarded. The dogs will soon understand that when they are both ordered to go over, speed is expected—the daintiest given to the winner will be an incentive to exertion. By making one dog go up to where the ladders join, turning half around and forming an arch of his body, the other dog can go over the ladders, passing beneath the belly of the "arch." This is a very trifling feat, but generally pleases an audience.

TO STAND ON HIS HEAD, AND TO WALK ON HIS FORE LEGS.

The term "standing on the head" is applied to a "wrong end up" position, though the animal is actually supported by his fore paws, his head not necessarily touching the ground. To teach the trick, provide yourself with a switch twenty inches in length, and moderate stout. This switch, held in the right hand, you place under the dog's belly, and while you raise up his hind quarters with it you place your left hand on his head, to keep him from moving away and to make him retain his reversed position. As the dog rises into position the switch should be gradually carried along until it supports his hind feet. This is the process for the first few lessons, until the dog understands what is required; after that it is better merely to tap his ankles from in front with your switch, giving at the same time whatever order you have accustomed him to in teaching the trick. He should eventually take the position without any hint or help from the switch.

When the preceding trick is thoroughly mastered, the walking posture may be easily added. Taking your position a little in front of your pupil, when he is in his upside down position, you encourage him to come to you. At the same time you must keep your switch in hand in proximity to his toes, which you tap lightly on any signs of his relinquishing his position. By-and-by he may be made to walk quite a distance.

TO "SING."

When a dog howls *in time* we think it fair to call his performance "singing." Dogs may be taught to do this—at least they have been, and it is reasonable to presume it may be done again. In only one case of this kind do we know positively the mode of tuition, but it was probably pretty much the same in all cases. This consisted in keeping the dog without food until his appetite was quite sharp. When food was shown him he naturally whined for it. Now, a dog may be made to whine, howl or bark, if you make any of those noises yourself; almost any dog will imitate you, and not only that, but the pitch and style

noise he makes will be somewhat regulated by that made by you. The hungry dog is in prime mental condition for this exercise, and if rewarded when he hits pretty near upon the right degree of noise, he will learn to follow your tones quite accurately. If exercised in a regular scale, or in a simple tune, he will by-and-by go through it without requiring your prompting, with sufficient accuracy to be recognized—if the hearers know beforehand what melody to expect.

TO FEIGN DEATH.

A dog may be placed on his back, or in almost any other posture, and by speaking sharply to him, and threatening him with your forefinger, you can prevent his changing his position. In this manner the trick of feigning death is taught. If a special word of command be used when placing him, he will learn to take the position on hearing that command.

THE LUMP OF SUGAR TRICK.

This consists in placing a lump of sugar on the dog's nose, and having him toss it up and catch it in his mouth. It is not essential that sugar should be used; any other dainty will do as well; indeed, a piece of meat will answer better in teaching the trick. In teaching, hold your switch under the dog's chin, and tap him whenever he tries to lower his head to let the meat drop. If he does not, presently jerk his head up, and so throw the morsel into the air. You should strike him under the chin a pretty smart rap to make him do so. When it leaves his nose, there will be no instruction required to make him seize it promptly before it has a chance to reach the ground. Should it, however, touch the ground, it is well to take it from him, and make him toss it again.

DOG STARS.

In addition to those already mentioned there is another and more difficult class of tricks, that require not only greater intelligence in the dog, but also rare skill, patience and favorable circumstances combined on the part of the trainer. In fact, it is not so much a system of training as a bringing up of the dog that we can hope to arrive at any degree of perfection in "the higher walks of the art." The following was the method pursued with my dog "Sambo." I may add, that for intelligence and the execution of the most difficult feats, performed without previous training, but done simply by an actual *understanding of the words spoken*, Sambo has never been surpassed by any dog performer I have ever heard or read of. Sambo was sent to me during my engagement as a stock actor in Philadelphia. He was a pup of three months old, as ugly and dumb-looking as one could wish. He was as clumsy as a cub bear, and bore very little resemblance to the noble animal he afterwards became. I intended sending Sambo to the country, but the ladies of the house begged he should remain over a day or so, as he was so "awful" homely as to excite admiration. Sambo's departure was delayed day after day, his admirers volunteering to care for him. A kennel was fitted up in the yard, and Sambo became a fixture. During my absence from the house, affairs would move moothly, but the moment I returned from the theatre Sambo would "raise Cain" to be admitted to my room, which seemed to poor Sambo the height of happiness. One night, when the entire household was wrapped in balmy sleep, the stillness was suddenly broken by a thumping, banging noise, as though the fiends were let loose. Everybody was instantly on the alert. Visions of burglars and masked robbers flashed through the boarders' minds as they listened for a repetition of the sound. Presently it came. Bang! bang!! bang!!! My God! we will be murdered in our beds. Bang! bang!! is repeated, and everybody's hair stands on end. In a moment the noise is once more heard, followed by a loud bark. It is Sambo! he has caught the robbers by the throat, for you can hear them scuffling on the stairs.

By this time I am dressed and hurrying to the dog's assistance. At once the mystery is explained. Sambo—now a big, powerful pup of five months—has pulled his kennel from its fastening, and finding the back door open has started up for my room, dragging his kennel after him. He had actually reached the top of the flight, where the kennel had wedged itself in the railing of the stair, and poor Sambo had barked for relief. "It's only Sam!" was passed through the house; and soon all gathered around in their various stages of undress. At the sight of Sambo fast to his kennel, and his kennel fast in the stairs, the odd appearance of the group gathered around, the time of night, rendered the scene so ludicrous that all joined in one roar of laughter. Poor Sambo looked on, wagging his tail as much as to say: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" From this time Sambo was voted the use of my room, and ever afterwards became my most intimate companion. He followed me to rehearsal, attended me to the theatre in the evening, slept on my bed at night, and all my leisure moments were devoted to explaining "Words" to him, of course, such as "go fetch it," "drop it," "bring it back," "lie down," etc. These



were soon disposed of; but in time were added such words as "my hat," "gloves," "shoes," "table," "handkerchief," "red," "white," "black," "up stairs," "down stairs," "run," "walk," and a hundred other words, until I could actually talk to him, and knew he understood my meaning—not only this, but my tone of voice, and very look, made an impression; and Sambo appeared to understand that his ability made him especially favored, and always obeyed with the greatest alacrity. Yet I have never struck him with a whip, nor does he know the meaning of a blow. This is one method of training, and the only way by which great results can be obtained. Where this is not practical, the following method may be pursued, but only after the animal has been well advanced in his education. You will then commence by teaching him the name of different articles. Let us first take a handkerchief, and placing it upon the ground, order him to "bring the handkerchief," until the name is impressed on his memory. Now we will add a glove, and direct the dog to "bring the glove." Should he bring the handkerchief instead, we scold him; but should he bring the glove, we reward him. When he has thoroughly learned to distinguish

these articles by *name*, a shoe may be added, and the same method of teaching continued. One by one other articles may be added, until the number is sufficiently large to make the trick entertaining. When he has been exercised in picking out on command the desired article from those placed on the ground, hide one of them, and calling the hidden article by name, order him to bring it. If, after examining the objects before him, he shows by his distressed look that he knows the article required is not among the others, you may be assured he has thoroughly acquired his lesson. If he brings a *wrong* article, it is certain that either he is careless or not sufficiently drilled.

Difference of color comes next. Take, for example, a red, white or blue handkerchief, and placing it on the ground, direct the dog to bring it, calling it by color as well as by name. At first he will bring it because he knows what the word "handkerchief" means, and without giving consideration to the color; but when you add a handkerchief of a different color, still ordering him to bring the former one, he will remember the new word and its application to the right handkerchief. Supposing you have commenced with the red one, and having added the white, should he bring the white you say sternly, "No! the *red* handkerchief!" making him replace the white and bring the red. Now repeat the lesson, calling at will for first one and then the other, until he makes no mistakes. Then add the blue handkerchief, and repeat the lesson. Gloves of various colors may then be added one by one, in all cases naming the color as well as the article when directing him to bring it. The number of objects may be increased to whatever extent the patience of the trainer and the capacity of the pupil will admit of.

After that it will be found convenient to teach him the names of the more common articles of furniture. Pointing to a table, you will say to him, "Go to the table." The motion of your hand will probably direct him to the designated spot; and by repeating the lesson he will learn to associate the name "table" with that article. Course "chair," "sofa," and other objects may be added as he progresses. Then he may be taught to distinguish between the meanings of such words as "on," "under," etc. This is done by emphasizing the prepositions, as "Put the glove *on* the chair," "Put the handkerchief *under* the table," etc.—in each case repeating the order until he obeys correctly. If all preceding lessons have been thorough, he will readily comprehend all of the order but the *new* part; and as his attention will only be required for that, he will soon learn it. Then the titles of individuals, as "lady," "gentleman," and "child," may be taught in the same manner, reproving his failures and rewarding his successful attempts.

There is another method of accomplishing the same apparent result, by means of a trick by which a dog may be made to spell words, tell the time of day, play cards, etc. It is practiced by the lowest grade of performers, who exhibit their dogs in beer gardens and the cheapest class of theatres. It is done by teaching the dog to "fetch" any object at a given signal. For instance, you place the articles in a row, then walk your dog up to them, and point out one, saying, "Fetch it." As soon as the dog seizes it, make a loud and distinct clap of your hands, and at the same time give one stamp of your foot, encouraging your dog. Let him carry the article a little distance; take it, and send him for another, following him and pointing as before, each time giving the same stamp of the foot. Repeat until all the articles are "fetched." Each time you give the lesson point from a longer distance. Check him if he takes the wrong one, and clap your hand and stamp the moment he takes the right one; and also pat the dog, that he may know you are pleased. After a number of lessons the dog will associate the stamp of the foot with the articles desired.

The main thing is then accomplished. You must then drill your dog often and patiently for several weeks, when you gradually commence to lessen the signal. The clapping of the hands is altogether omitted, and the stamp of the foot slightly reduced every day, until

you merely move your foot. This will cause the dog to watch you, so that in the course of time he will detect a signal that is not observable to an ordinary spectator. This trick may be varied, the exhibitor always naming the article, so that many suppose the dog to really understand what he is doing. For instance, you place the alphabet on figures, on large blocks. You ask the dog what time of day it is. The dog goes slowly around till he comes to number one, at which your foot moves, and the dog fetches number one. You say, "What! on o'clock! You are wrong, my boy;" and the dog is sent and fetches the cipher, making ten. As that is the time, you say, "Oh, you are right it is just ten o'clock," at which the gallery boy shouts with delight. You ask the dog to spell "dog," "cat," "house," or in fact anything you wish, simply sending him to obey your signal.

This manner of training, however, should be avoided as belonging to the lowest form of trickery; and it is only described to show that there is cheating in all trades—even in Dog Training.

THE DISEASES OF DOGS.

It is said "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." In regards to the diseases of the dog, it may be said, the ounce of preventative is worth a *ton* of cure, for it usually happens, some indiscretion in his treatment produces a disease.

Although every species of dog is more or less subject to certain affections peculiar to their race, it happens unfortunately that those breeds of the highest intellect, and the greatest value to man, are most liable to many troublesome and dangerous diseases. This is, no doubt, owing to their domestication subjecting them to a mode of life at variance with nature. Not a few, however, of their most fatal maladies are the production of contagion, infection, and other causes, all exercising a tendency to disease—difficult to define, and sometimes impossible to avoid.

Fortunately, science has discovered a close connection existing between the diseases of the canine and those of the human race. A little study, therefore, on the part of the physician, will render him quite familiar with and competent to relieve the suffering of these our most faithful and grateful of companions, and at the same time create an interest in a study that cannot fail to be productive of pleasure, as well as information. In England and many parts of Europe much attention has been given to this subject. Institutions conducted by gentlemen of science are established in many of the large cities, in which sick dogs receive every attention, and are often snatched from the very jaws of death. Operations, the most difficult, are performed with the greatest skill, and no trouble is considered too great to save the life and secure the services of a valued and faithful dog.

Although New York has a similar establishment, and other cities are already moving in the same direction, yet there are few persons upon whom we can depend in time of danger to our pets. That every owner and lover of a dog may, to a great extent, be enabled to define and relieve his favorite from many of the most prevalent and prominent diseases is the object of this volume.

With the exception of several drugs that will be hereafter named, the amateur will find but few remedies useful for the cure of diseases in the human race that might not be employed in the same or different ailments in the dog. Among the exceptions to this may be mentioned "Calomel," a medicine much abused in its administration to dogs, although under some circumstances, a valuable and necessary agent, great care is required, as a dose of three or four grains will often produce the most violent symptoms in the strongest dog; yet it is given with impunity to mankind in doses as large as twenty grains. "Strychnine," another medicine much used in the treatment of nervous affections, is particularly fatal to dogs, even in small quantities, a few grains sometimes producing death in a few minutes.

"Spirits of Turpentine," a remedy both simple and innocent in its operation upon the human economy, is a dangerous medicine for dogs, and will often, in very small quantities, prove fatal.

"Aloes" is also a medicine very peculiar in its effects, dogs being able to bear great quantities of it, in fact, sufficient to produce death if given to a strong man. In combating with the diseases of animals, acuteness of observation alone can direct us to the cause of suffering. We see that our dog is sick, he refuses his food, looks sullen, breathes heavy, he is no longer delighted with our attention, we cannot question him as to his feelings, or ask him to point out the particular region of his suffering. We watch his motions, study his actions, and judge of his complaint from the general symptoms deduced from close observations. Besides these external evidences the following guides will aid us in forming a correct opinion of the dog's indisposition; first the pulse, which in healthy dogs, varies from one hundred, in the larger breeds, to one hundred and twenty in the smaller and more excitable dog. The pulse may be felt by placing the hand immediately over the heart, or applying the finger to points in limb where the large arteries are prominent, as on the inside of the fore-knee, or the thigh of the hind leg. Should the pulse, in a state of rest, exceed the average in frequency, together with reddened eyes, warm nose and coated tongue, we know at once that fever is present; it may be simple fever, or it may be sympathetic, dependent on some organic affection yet to be developed. In simple fever the tongue loses its rose-color and becomes pale and coated, the gums and fauces participating in the change. If, however, the tongue be much furred, with a bright inflammatory appearance around the edges, with high arterial excitement and disgust of food, with general anxiety and craving for water in small but frequent quantities, inflammation of the stomach or bowels may be suspected. If, on the other hand, the tongue remains brown and streaked, with less action of the pulse, variable appetite and little pain, derangement of the liver may be apprehended. If, in connection with any or all of the above symptoms, the breathing be labored and painful, with a disposition to remain in the erect or sitting position, the lungs may be looked to as the seat of the disorder. Thus, by examining each and every individual symptom of disease, the intelligent person will soon be able to arrive, with tolerable certainty, at the cause of the disorder, and thus be competent to administer such remedies as will be most likely to afford relief.

In the treatment of sick dogs, few are aware of the immense value and great necessity of kind and careful nursing of the patient; too much stress cannot be laid upon this point. Let the dog be placed at once in a comfortable condition; if he is accustomed to a chain and kennel, let him be brought at once into the kitchen if in cold weather, or a cool room in summer, arrange a box with straw or shavings in some quiet corner, speak kindly and encouragingly to the animal that he may know you are his friend and mean well. His look of gratitude will amply repay you, and his happiness at receiving such attention will greatly aid in producing a healthy action. Do not be in haste to give your dog powerful drugs. If the disease is caused by disarrangement of the liver from over-feeding or full habits, an emetic, followed by a gentle purge of castor oil, may be the first remedy. If inflammation of the bowels is indicated the emetic may be omitted, and the oil alone given. Keep the dog perfectly quiet, paying particular attention to his diet, which should consist of beef tea, gruel, and light, but nourishing food. If no abatement follows this treatment, and you value the animal, consult at once a veterinary surgeon, or in his absence a regular physician, but by all means avoid that class known as "dog men," whose treatment, as a rule, consists in purging and vomiting the animal without regard to rhyme or reason. If it is a toy dog the chances are that attention to his food alone will effect a cure, as overfeeding is followed by a numerous train of diseases. Avoid washing or brushing during severe illness, as both are very injurious, not only exciting, but weakening the

patient. Should the disease require a hot bath, do it as gently as possible, and see that the dog is thoroughly dried, otherwise the animal will become chilled, and the disease aggravated. Keep the bed perfectly clean; and, if necessary, use a little disinfectant, but by no means attempt to exercise him, unless upon advice. Where certain remedies are required they must be given with regularity and at stated times; much will depend upon this in combating disease. See that the dog has an abundance of fresh, cold water; be kind, and, above all, exercise the utmost patience.

HOW TO ADMINISTER MEDICINE.

If it is a small dog, simply grasp him by the muzzle with the left hand, covering his teeth with his upper lip, which will prevent the animal from biting; be firm, and as the dog opens his mouth quickly drop the pill or liquid past the roots of the tongue with the right hand; keep the head elevated till you are satisfied it is swallowed, allowing the animal to close his mouth to assist in the operation. One person is generally sufficient if judgement is exercised, otherwise a second may assist to hold the medicine. Sometimes liquid may be given



by making a pouch of the side of the face, between the cheek and teeth, and inserting the neck of a strong bottle containing the fluid. Give only a swallow at a time that the dog may not choke. In the large dogs pills may be covered with tissue paper and inserted into a piece of raw meat or liver, giving the dog an unprepared piece first to throw him off his guard. Many of the tasteless medicines may be given in beef tea, etc. Do not prepare your medicine in sight of the dog, as he will become suspicious and perhaps resist. When all is ready, give it as gently and quickly as possible, that the dog may not be alarmed. Young puppies will readily take castor oil, etc., in their milk.

RHEUMATISM.

Dogs are very subject to this distressing complaint, yet if properly treated we rarely fail to cure, especially if taken early. It is often

produced by damp kennels, suppressed perspiration, remaining wet after violent exercise, or it may be the result of mange improperly treated; sometimes it is caused by overfeeding, or plethora; these and many other causes will produce the disease. The attack may come on rather sudden, the pulse becomes full, the joints swell, fever is generally present, and a general disarrangement of the stomach. The poor animal howls with pain, and all food is rejected. The dog should be given a warm bath and well rubbed with strong liniment, keeping the dog well wrapped up before the fire. Pay particular attention to the bowels. If costive, castor oil and a few drops of turpentine may be given, also an ejection of warm water. If it is attended with diarrhoea, small doses of oil and magnesia will correct it gradually. It may be necessary to continue the treatment and also give the following mixture:

Iodide of potassium.....2 scruples,
 Carbonate of ammonia.....5 grains.
 Twice a day.

PALSY.

By palsy is meant a partial or complete loss of the powers of motion or sensation in some portion of the muscular system. It usually attacks the loins and hind legs, and is frequently, in old dogs, the result of neglected or improperly treated rheumatism or "kennel lameness," and is often connected with inflammation of the intestines. If caused by rheumatism it may be treated as described under that head. It may also result from blows on the head or spinal column; in chronic cases blistering will be found useful, yet if the disease is complicated with other organic disorders the advice of an experienced surgeon will be necessary. In the meantime give a pill containing one-sixth of a grain of strychnine twice a day after each meal, gradually increased to one-half a grain if the animal bears it well, but should the muscles show symptoms of twitching lower the dose or discontinue altogether. Great caution is necessary in using this medicine, and for a small dog give only half the dose or one-twelfth of a grain.

CHOREA.

A singular spasmodic, jerking action of the muscles. It sometimes appears in one limb, and oftentimes pervades the entire system. It is a nervous affection similar to that known as St. Vitus' Dance.

It is often the result of distemper or mange, but worms or a severe blow may produce it. If the case is neglected and the dog is in a debilitated state, this spasmodic action steals over the whole frame, and he lies extended with every limb in constant and spasmodic motion; this slowly destroys the animal and he dies a mere skeleton.

The following treatment will be found of great value in the early stages. Give one-sixth of a grain of strychnine twice a day after feeding, also a teaspoonful of cod liver oil three times a day. If no improvement takes place in a few days apply a blister to the back of the neck, composed of:

Liquid ammonia, }
 Spirits camphor, } Equal parts.

Remove the hair and apply with a sponge from five to fifteen minutes. *Do not repeat in same place.* Give the strychnine either in the form of a pill or mixed with water, which is to be preferred. Give the dog *gentle* exercise in the open air. For a small dog give only half the dose of strychnine, or one-twelfth of a grain. *Remember, a dose of one grain of strychnine will kill a dog instantly.*

FITS.

Any unusual excitement, sudden exposure to cold or wet, suppressing the natural secretions, sudden fear or exertion after feeding,

worms, etc., dogs overfed, or young dogs fed upon meat or during the period of teething, are all very liable to fits. It is therefore desirable to avoid all such causes; but when the fit has seized the dog he must be kept perfectly quiet in a dark place, as it is almost impossible to administer drugs during the attack. As soon as practical, however use freely the following injection:

Sulphuric ether.....	3 drachms,
Laudanum.....	6 scruples,
Cold water.....	4½ ounces.

If the dog is seized with a fit in the street cover him at once with a box or barrel, have him conveyed to your home at once, and do not suppose a dog in a fit to be mad. A rabid dog never froths at the mouth or falls in a fit.

DISTEMPER.

One of the most fatal, certainly the most prevalent disease to which the canine race is subject; it usually attacks young dogs, but the animal is liable to it at any period of his existence. It is particularly fatal in very young or very old dogs, doubtless from the want of that strength and vigor necessary to withstand the prostration consequent upon the disease. It is particularly destructive to high-bred dogs, while the cur seems little affected by it. It is highly contagious, and dogs affected should be carefully removed from those in a healthy state. It usually commences in the mucous membrane of the nose, and first shows itself in the form of a nasal catarrh, but the disease rapidly extends, bringing in its train a variety of symptoms and affections that at times defies the knowledge of the expert or the power of the remedies employed.

To give an extended account of the many and varied ramifications exhibited by this disease would not only tend to confound the novice, but would be beyond the limits of this work, which is intended rather as a practical guide than a scientific treatise. To those who have the time and inclination, the large and truly valuable works of "Youatt," "Stonehenge," "Hill," etc., are recommended. The ordinary symptoms of distemper are sudden loss of appetite, discharge from both nose and eyes, a dullness accompanied with fever, a husky cough, sometimes considerable inflammation and dullness of the eye. The animal rapidly loses flesh, and the discharge from the nose will stick about the nostril, forming an obstruction to the dog's breathing. Should fits come on at this stage, the animal is almost certain to be lost, unless great judgement and care are exercised.

We will now learn to understand the value of preventive measures in regard to our favorites, for while the strong, healthy and active dog will nobly battle with his invisible foe, his overfed, plethoric, blood-poisoned brother will fail and droop and die before this deadly scourge of his race.

As soon as there is reason to believe that distemper has seized the animal he should be given at once the following emetic:

Tatar emetic.....	1 grain.
Calomel.....	1 grain,

To be given in a little beef tea.

Should there be constipation a dose of three drachms of the sulphate of magnesia will be useful. If there are indications of worms, they must be removed at once; a drachm of finely powdered glass given in some butter is a valuable vermifuge, inasmuch as it will not interfere with the action of the drugs. Pay great attention to instructions in regard to good nursing as it is of more value than medicine. His food also must receive particular attention and should consist of beef tea thickened with arrow root or ground rice. Sometimes the dog refuses his food, in that case it must be given out of a bottle as described in the administration of fluid medicine upon page 20. The dog must be fed often and little at a time; as he improves his food may be increased. In addition to the broth, meat rather undercooked may be

given, or if must be, a little raw meat, finely chopped, will be of service. The quantities may be gradually increased as the dog regains his health and strength. During the progress of the disease the following tonics will be most advisable :

Disulphate of quinine.....	3 scruples,
Sulphate of iron.....	3 scruples,
Extract of gentian.....	4 drachms,
Extract of quassia.....	1 drachm.

Mix into twenty pills, to be given one, three times a day.

Avoid all violent purgatives such as aloes or large doses of calomel, for nothing is so much to be dreaded in distemper as diarrhœa, it is usually the forerunner of death, and too great a care cannot be given to its prevention. Should the animal be costive, keep the bowels gently open with small doses of castor oil mixture described on page 31. Should the disease extend to the lungs, the blister described under the head of Chorea will be of service, especially if the animal shows symptoms of a fit which is to be carefully avoided. The following injection will be useful for either fits or diarrhœa :

Sulphuric ether.....	1 ounce,
Tincture of opium.....	4 scruples,
Cold gruel.....	1 pint.

Inject about an ounce every three hours.

The above (except the gruel,) may be also given by the mouth, mixing with simple syrup, a spoonful every two hours. In regard to the presence of fits in distemper, especially in its advanced stages, they are generally of an epileptic nature, and at times accompanied by convulsive spasms of the muscles most difficult to overcome. Sometimes the dog is disposed to bite and gnaw everything within reach ; he will tear up the ground with his teeth and feet, and will exhibit the utmost violence ; his mouth is smeared with mucus, and the frequent champing of the jaw in his attempt to expel it gives him an appearance often confounded with the symptoms of canine madness. This is the height of folly, as fits are never present in rabid dogs. Fortunately distemper is perfectly innocuous to man, not even the bite proving in any instance infectious, although sensitive persons, being bitten by a distempered dog, have suffered severe sickness from the effect of their imagination picturing the poor dog as a rabid animal.

From what has been already said it will be seen that the best method to pursue in cases of distemper, is first to give an emetic, followed by the magnesia or the castor oil mixture, keeping the dog as quiet and comfortable as possible, nursing him with such food as is recommended and administering the tonic pills every day, especially if the animal is weak and emaciated, in which case the blister already spoken of must be carefully avoided. This treatment, if applied at once, will generally effect a cure. Should, however, the disease continue obstinate, it will, in most cases, assume the form of inflammation of the lungs, epilepsy, palsy, etc., all of which must be treated as described under their several heads. When the disease assumes a variety of symptoms the advice of a veterinary surgeon must be obtained, and the patient left entirely in his hands.

CATARRH.

The commencement of catarrh is very similar to distemper, having rather a greater secretion from the eyes and nose than that disease. It requires good nursing, and give :

Spirits camphor.....	1 ounce,
Ether nit.....	2 ounces,
Spirits mindereri.....	4 ounces.

Teaspoonful twice a day.

If the dog is of full habit an emetic may be given first ; if the animal is costive give an injection, but avoid purging. Should the disease assume the form of

INFLUENZA,

Which may be known by the increased symptoms, the throat may be rubbed with liniment and the animal fed sparingly on nutritious food.

PNEUMONIA OR "INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS."

A complaint of frequent occurrence in the dog, and is easily distinguished. The extended head, tongue protruded, the painful heaving of the hot breath, the anxious bloodshot eye, the obstinacy with which the poor animal will sit up hour after hour until his head droops, and he falls through extreme fatigue, are symptoms that cannot be mistaken. In the early stages give an emetic, and a blister applied to the chest will be of great service, also a purgative of castor oil. Cod liver oil may also be given—a spoonful three times a day—or the tonic of quinine, iron, etc., etc., mentioned in distemper, may be administered to aid in the recovery. Feed on light, nourishing food, and keep the animal from changes of the weather, which, as a rule, are the cause of the complaint. The disease is also intimately connected with

PLEURISY,

Which differs from pneumonia in being usually accompanied by slight colic pains and short expirations of much higher temperature. The treatment should be :

Sweet spirits of nitre.....2 ounces,
Spirits mildereri.....4 ounces.

Tablespoonful every four hours, for a large dog.

ASTHMA.

Due to congestion of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. High fed, pampered pets are most subject to it. It may be known by the thick, labored breathing, sometimes accompanied by spasmodic actions. It is a disease that does not admit of a cure. Give the dog an emetic and keep him well down in flesh, which will give him relief.

GOITRE.

A swelling in the front part of the neck, or, more properly, an enlargement of the thyroid glands. It gradually increases, and, pressing upon the windpipe, interferes with respiration. Paint the parts with tincture of iodine, using a small brush, and give the dog a teaspoonful of iodized cod liver oil twice a day. Tumors may also be treated in the same manner.

ENTERITIS.

An inflammation of the intestines, and a disease to which dogs are very liable, as the intestines are peculiarly irritable and subject to inflammatory action. This tendency is often much increased by the artificial life which the animal leads. Its prevailing cause, however, is exposure to cold, especially after severe exercise, or lying on cold or wet ground and stones. In this complaint the dog refuses all food but drinks frequently; his stomach is hot and tender, and painful to the touch. The animal attempts to reach his flanks with his mouth, and his cries are frequent and piteous. The dog should be placed in a warm bath and his stomach gently rubbed until the pains abate, after which the castor oil mixture may be given in small quantities, assisted by mild injections, especially, if the animal is costive. Avoid by all means calomel or any irritating drugs. Feed light, nourishing food.

COLIC.

It very often happens that foreign substances lodge in the stomach of a dog, producing this distressful complaint by irritation of the parts. Water dogs especially are liable, from the habit of persons

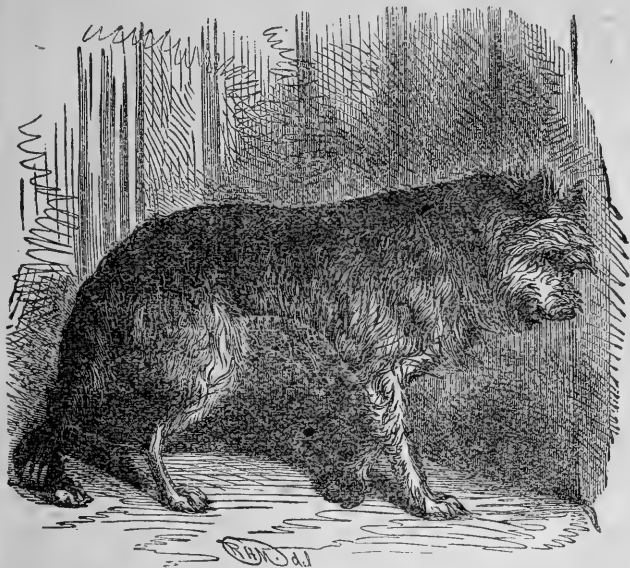
throwing stones, sticks, etc., for the dog to fetch, which, in the animal's eagerness, he is apt to swallow. It may also be caused by indigestible food or exposure to cold, worms, etc.. A dose of castor oil mixture is proper, but if the case is very severe the injection of ammonia and laudanum will relieve the sufferer.

PERITONITIS.

A disease similar in its symptoms, is treated in the same manner. It is sometimes caused by external violence, kicks, cold or damp, etc. The following is also highly recommended :

Opium.....1 grain,
 Chloroform.....5 drops.

To be given in a teaspoonful of water every four hours.



DIARRHŒA.

The consequence of overfeeding or improper food. Sometimes it is of very short duration, the health being unaffected and the disease disappearing without any bad effects. It may be advisable to wait a day or two before we check the discharge to enable nature to perform the cure. If the disease is of a mild nature the castor oil will suffice, but if violent, give :

Opium.....1 grain,
 Sulphate copper.....5 grains.

Give twice or three times a day. Keep the patient warm and clean.

DYSENTERY.

Similar to, but much more serious than diarrhoea, is treated with the same remedies, to which may be added a linseed poultice applied to the abdomen, and an injection, consisting of a tablespoonful of starch with ten drops of laudanum; repeat if necessary.

COSTIVENESS.

Best corrected by a change of diet, giving sloppy food, boiled liver and plenty of exercise; in severe cases any simple purge, together with injections, will relieve the dog.

DROPSY.

Seldom a primary disease, but is generally the consequence of some other affection, and most usually of any inflammatory kind. It is accompanied by weak pulse, paleness of the lips, tongue and gums, feebleness of the joints, and swelling of the lower limbs and abdomen at first.

Foxglove	1 grain,
Nitre.....	10 grains,
Ginger.....	8 grains.

May be given morning and night. Should this fail of relief, a grain of iodine (in the form of a pill) may be substituted, and a weak solution of iodine rubbed on the belly. If this does not succeed, a surgeon must be consulted.

JAUNDICE.

This disease is generally the forerunner of other and more serious disorders, such as inflammation of the liver or stomach. Its chief causes are over-fatigue, exhaustion in the water, the administration of overdoses of powerful drugs, or the improper treatment of diseases. It is sometimes accompanied by costiveness, followed by diarrhoea and vomiting, the pulse is quickened, fever is present, and a yellowness of the eye, caused by the overflow of bile into the system, sometimes giving the dog a yellow cast, and affecting the urine to a great extent; the animal staggers and sometimes loses flesh with great rapidity; he refuses food but drinks immoderately; great attention must be given to this disease. If diarrhoea is present, injections of starch and a few drops of laudanum must be given; if there is pain in the region of the liver, a gentle rubbing will relieve. A mustard plaster placed upon the liver will be of great service. It may be followed by:

Spirit nitrous ether	2 parts,
Laudanum.....	1 part.

Give teaspoonful twice a day.

RETENTION OF THE URINE.

Easily known by the attempt of the animal to avoid the urine which is usually discharged drop by drop. Sometimes a complete stoppage occurs, the belly becomes hot, swelled, and tender to the touch; the dog becomes strangely irritable, shows great anxiety and trembling of the hind limbs. The following remedy will be of value:

Nitre.....	8 grains,
Foxglove	½ grain,
Ginger.....	3 grains.

Mix with linseed meal and water, for a large dog, or less, according to size.

WORMS.

There are several species of worms that inhabit the intestines of the dog. They are occasionally confounded with each other, yet are essentially different in their effect as well as the situation which they occupy. There is a small thread-like worm, known as the *ascarides*. They are found principally in the rectum. They cause great itching and annoyance to the dog, causing him to drag his fundament along the ground. They sometimes appear in the stomach, and are difficult to get rid of.

There is also a larger worm, very common in young dogs, that often causes an irritation that ends in fits. They are a round, wiry worm, about three inches long, and pointed at both ends. They are known as the *teres*.

Of the intestine worms, perhaps the most injurious is the *tenia* or tape worm, which chiefly frequents the small intestines, sometimes forming an obstruction that kills the dog.

The presence of worms may be known by the voracious appetite, and the peculiar state of of the bowels, which is alternately costive and peculiarly loose and griping. The emaciated look, fetid breath, starting coat, and frequent fits, are all indications that cannot be mistaken. There are a number of remedies for the expulsion of worms. Among the best may be mentioned santonine, three to five grains in a tablespoonful of castor oil. Areca nut, in powder, is also excellent, especially for tape worms, in doses of thirty to sixty grains. When the dog is in an otherwise healthy condition, a drachm of turpentine, well mixed with castor oil, is very effective, but should not be given where inflammation of the stomach is indicated. A thimbleful of finely powdered glass, or cowhedge well mixed with butter, is also a good vermifuge. All medicine should be administered when the dog is very hungry, and followed by a brisk purgative. Afterwards give the tonic pill before mentioned.

FLEAS, LICE, Etc.

These troublesome pests may be removed from small dogs by the common insect powder of the druggist, or by washing with carbolic or common soap, if a thick lather is made on the dog, and allowed to remain for a day; then wash off.

FOR A LARGE DOG.

Spirits of camphor.....	8 ounces,
Turpentine	4 ounces,
Carbolic acid	1 ounce.

A short ounce, added to a full pint of warm water, and well rubbed into the skin of the dog, will be found effectual.

MANGE.

Mange is the result of unhealthy food and confined living. Surfeited dogs, with little exercise, are favorable subjects, no less than those kept in filthy kennels. It is sometimes inherited, a mangy dog producing mangy puppies.

There are several kinds of mange, known as the red, common and scabby mange. They all readily yield to treatment if taken in time, but, if neglected, mange is often very obstinate; the skin breaks out in blotches, the dog becomes weak and emaciated, the belly hard and swollen, and death ensues.

Simple eruptions of the skin will often yield to a few doses of Epsom salts and a change of diet, which should be *gradually* effected, and consist of plenty of vegetables, and a meal or two of boiled liver. If the dog has been overfed, he must be reduced in flesh, and by all means given plenty of exercise.

True mange, which is caused by a small insect burrowing under the skin, should, in addition to the above, be treated to the following ointment :

Whale oil	8 ounces,
Sulphur	8 ounces,
Oil tar.....	½ ounce,
Blue ointment.....	½ ounce.

Well mixed.

The dog should be well washed with warm water and soap, and dried. The ointment must then be applied to the *actual skin* in the most thorough manner, getting well down to the roots of the hair; otherwise it will be labor in vain. Keep the bowels open by proper food, rather than purgatives, and give plenty of exercise. In three days wash the dog, and, if necessary, repeat the operation, at the same time giving alterative medicine. The disease is highly contagious, and dogs affected should not mingle with healthy ones. For small dogs, kept in parlors, the following will be found a much more cleanly application:

Balsam of Peru.....1 ounce,
 Alcohol.....4 ounces.
 Apply as before.

In all diseases of this kind the kennel or bed must be disinfected, o the cure will be prolonged.

BLOTCHES, OR RED MANGE.

This disease is best treated by a lotion consisting of :

Oxide zinc..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
 Olive oil..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
 Tincture arnica2 drachms,
 Rose water7 ounces.

Apply three or four times a day, rubbing the part as little as possible. The parts may be also occasionally dusted with flour.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

This is a very common complaint, especially with water dogs, the cold water driving the blood to the head, causing an inflammation of the lining of the ears. It may also be caused by blows on the head, or overfeeding, gross food, etc. The symptoms are a frequent shaking of the head, holding it on one side, or the dog trying to reach the ear with his paw. If neglected, the pain rapidly increases, and becomes very serious. The ear should be washed in warm water, and the following lotion applied :

Alum.....15 grains,
 Vinegar 3 drachms,
 Water 3 ounces.

It should be blood warm, and put well down in the ear two or three times a day. If ulceration has taken place, equal parts of tincture of myrrh and arnica may be used instead, and the ulcers touched with nitrate of silver. This, with attention to feeding, will effect a cure.

CANKER IN THE MOUTH.

Very painful if neglected.

Alum.....10 grains,
 Tincture myrrh $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm,
 Acetic acid..... $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm,
 Water6 ounces.

Gargle twice a day.

Tartar on the teeth may be removed as in the human subject, or by giving the dog a large bone after each meal.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

In simple inflammation use the following wash :

Sulphate of zinc.....25 grains,
 Water, slightly warm..... 2 pints.

Wash the eye well every morning, and if no improvement takes place, six grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water, dropped in the eye with a quill, will be of service.

RABIES, OR HYDROPHOBIA.

The most deadly, but, fortunately, the most rare of all the diseases to which the canine race is subject. That this most faithful and noble animal, our only perfect and truly devoted friend, who is the same in sickness or in health, in poverty or in wealth; that, without hope of reward, would sacrifice his life for us, yet may, when seized with this terrible disorder, inflict on us the most horrible of deaths, is a subject of profound solicitude.

We have said the disease is rare; in this country it is especially so. And while it is true that a person in whom the confirmed symptoms of true rabies are developed may be said to be beyond the power of medicine, the following facts will somewhat lessen our apprehension.

That the periodical cry of "Mad dog!" is more the result of ignorance and fright than reality. That the symptoms of rabies in a dog may be readily known long before the animal becomes dangerous or inclined to bite. They never get mad "all at once."

That hydrophobia is impossible, unless the dog is actually rabid or laboring under the disease.

That, of persons bitten by dogs known to be rabid, more than two-thirds escape, even without treatment.

That the immediate application of caustic to the wound caused by the bite of a rabid animal is a *positive* and *absolute* preventive of the disease.

That hysteria and other spasmodic affections are often mistaken for hydrophobia, and the patient may die of fright—constituting the "hydrophobia" of the newspapers. In this connection the following, mentioned by Fleming, will be of interest:

"A woman, bitten by a dog known to be in good health, was met two months afterward by a couple of students, who, by the way of a joke, told her the dog was mad. She was soon after seized with convulsions, and died in forty-eight hours." The celebrated Dr. Hunter says: "A gentleman who received a severe bite from a dog, soon fancied the animal was mad. He felt a horror at the sight of liquids, and was actually convulsed in attempting to swallow them. So uncontrollable were his prepossessions, that Dr. Hunter conceived that he would have died had not the dog which inflicted the wound been found and brought into his room in perfect health. This soon restored his mind to a state of tranquility; the sight of water no longer affected him, and he quickly recovered."

The symptoms of rabies should be well studied by every owner of a dog, that all unnecessary alarm on the subject may be avoided. At first the animal laboring under the disease seeks solitude and obscurity; he becomes dull, gloomy and irritable; he will hide in unaccustomed places, but, finding no rest, is continually on the move. A dog suffering from disease will exhibit similar signs of uneasiness, but we see the animal is *impelled by pain*, while in rabies the dog seems *drawn* by some invisible magnetism. Sometimes he will gaze steadily at an imaginary object, ending by either snapping at the supposed enemy or toppling over upon his head as if his limbs suddenly failed him. The spell is then broken, and the dog slinks at once from observation. At other times he will gather pieces of wood, straw, etc., working with the mysterious method of a somnambulist. He will eat the most filthy and revolting substances, and has occasionally fits of anger, yet shows no disposition to bite his friend. His mouth becomes filled with a gluey secretion, that gums his jaws together. He tries to extricate it with his paw, working in the most violent manner. These are infallible signs. There is a singular brightness of the eyes at first, but they soon change and become dull and wasted. The voice, also, will become completely altered, and soon you will hear the "rabid howl," which will certainly end all doubts as to the disease. The dog elevates his

head, gives a short and distinct bark, and changes *at once* to a long and distinct howl, in a much higher key. Any dog may bark or howl, but only a rabid one will join both together.

As soon as we are satisfied a dog is rabid, he should be at once destroyed, or at least given into the hands of a veterinary surgeon. If a person has been bitten, the wound must be *at once* well washed with warm water, and lunar caustic applied in the most *thorough* manner to the very *inmost recesses* of the wound. It should be done as soon as possible after the injury is received. If the wound is not deep, a red-hot iron may be used; but it must be done with a firm hand, and the part well cauterized; and by all means consult a surgeon as soon as possible.

REMEDIES.

1. FEVER POWDER.

Calomel.....1 grain,
Nitre.....5 grains,
Foxglove.....1 grain.
Mix. Give twice a day as a pill.

2. For a more active one :

Nitre1 drachm,
Sweet spirits nitre.....3 drachms,
Spirits mindereri.....1 ounce,
Camphor water... ..6½ ounces,
Mix. Give two tablespoonsful every six hours.

3. TONIC.

Disulphate of quinine.....3 scruples,
Sulphate of iron.....3 scruples,
Extract gentian.....6 drachms,
Extract quassia.....2 drachms.
Make twenty pills. Give three daily.

Or give :

4.

Sulphate of quinine.....3 grains,
Extract hemlock2 grains,
Ginger2 grains.
Mix. Give above dose twice a day.

5. ALTERATIVES.

Iodide of potassium.....4 grains,
Liquid extract of sarsaparilla.....1 drachm.
Mix in a little water. Give twice a day.

Or—

6.

Cod liver oil.
Tablespoonful twice a day.

7. INJECTION FOR SPASM OR COLIC.

Laudanum2 drachms,
Sulphuric ether.....2 drachms,
Turpentine.....2 drachms,
Gruel.....8 ounces.
Inject with a syringe.

Or—

8.

Turpentine.....½ ounce,
Castor oil.....1 ounce,
Laudanum.....2 drachms,
Gruel.....1 pint.
Inject as above.

9. STRONG PURGATIVE INJECTION FOR COSTIVENESS.

Castor oil.....½ ounce,
Turpentine.....3 drachms,
Common salt.....½ ounce,
Gruel8 ounces.
Mix and inject.

Or—

10. Warm soap and water will answer in light cases.

11. INJECTIONS FOR FITS.

Sulphuric ether3 drachms,
Laudanum6 scruples,
Water (cold)4 ounces.

Use freely.

12. COUGH BOLUS.

Powdered ipecacuanha1½ grains,
Powdered rhubarb2 grains,
Powdered opium1½ grains,
Compound squill pill2 grains.

Dose. Give morning and night.

13. TO RELIEVE COLIC OR DIARRHŒA.

Laudanum1 drachm,
Sulphuric ether1 drachm,
Camphor water1 ounce.

Dose, all or part.

Or—

14. Castor oil1 tablespoonful,
Laudanum2 drachms.

Dose. Give as above.

15. CASTOR OIL MIXTURE.

Castor oil3 ounces,
Sryup of buckthorn2 ounces,
Syrup of white poppy1 ounce.

Dose, a tablespoonful.

[*Note.*—Where buckthorn cannot be obtained, syrup of senna may be substituted.]

16. EMETIC.

Tartar emetic1 grain,
Calomel1 grain.

To be given in beef tea.

Or—

17. Table salt1 teaspoonful,
Mustard½ teaspoonful,
Warm water½ pint.

Give as a drench.

[*Note.*—All doses mentioned in this work are on the basis of a thirty-pound dog. For smaller dogs give less in proportion.]

BREEDING.

A bitch should be at least eighteen months old, and two years is preferable, before she is allowed to breed. If possible it should take place in early spring, as puppies born at that season are most likely to thrive. The dog may be a little larger than the bitch, but the difference should not be too great. One complete connection with the male dog is sufficient, and should take place about the middle of the bitch's heat. She should then be secluded from the companionship of other dogs and kept perfectly quiet for a few weeks. As the time of parturition arrives the bitch should be fed on sloppy food and gently exercised. A quiet secluded place should be provided for her to whelp. When the period of sixty-two days have passed, she should be well watched, and in case of difficult labor, a warm bath and a dose of castor oil mixture may be given. However, give the bitch plenty of time and be sure your services are needed; should there be great difficulty, a surgeon's assistance will be advisable.

Not more than four or five puppies should be allowed to remain with the mother. If the breed is a valuable one you must obtain a foster-mother or rear the others by hand as you would a baby.

After a couple of weeks give the puppies some fresh cows' milk to relieve the mother from too great a strain. Five or six weeks at most is long enough to suckle the pups. After weaning, they must be fed on well boiled oat meal, and when cold add the milk, give it fresh and often—say at least three times a day; let the whelps have clean beds, sprinkle with turpentine to keep off fleas; give them plenty of room and plenty of grass.

At four months old, the first or milk teeth begin to drop out and the permanent ones appear, the change being completed by the six or seventh, and the mouth fully developed by the twelfth or thirteenth. Dogs properly fed retain their teeth white and perfect for a number of years, whereas, those overfed or pampered, soon show a gradual decay and discolorment.

When a dog swallows a stone or any foreign substance, there is great danger of death; feed largely and in half an hour give a strong emetic which may cause the substance to be returned.

Cuts, wounds, bruises, etc., may be bound up in any healing balsam. Warts may be removed by touching with caustic.

SORE FEET.

Wash and apply two grains of chloride of zinc and one ounce of water; wrap the feet well with cloths and cover with leather. Long nails should be removed with a sharp pair of pincers or filed short. Sprains should be well rubbed with liniment.

FOR PILES.

Give castor oil and wash the parts well with cold water. See that the dog is well supplied with fresh water and fed regularly. See that his kennel is well bedded and kept clean, and not exposed to the hot sun, or cold wind or rain. If the dog is kept on chain, give him a few hours of liberty every day. Never strike or kick a dog wantonly or in anger.

Never keep a dog that you don't want, give him to some one that will treat him kindly, or send him to the pound, for death is far preferable for a dog than to live upon sufferance.

Never let children plague or abuse a dog.

When you see a dog drop his tail at the sound of his master's voice, you may know the master is a brutal man. The unnatural practice of maiming dogs, cropping, tailing, worming, etc., is not only inhuman, but as generally performed, beastly in the extreme, and they who wish for information on those subjects must seek it elsewhere.



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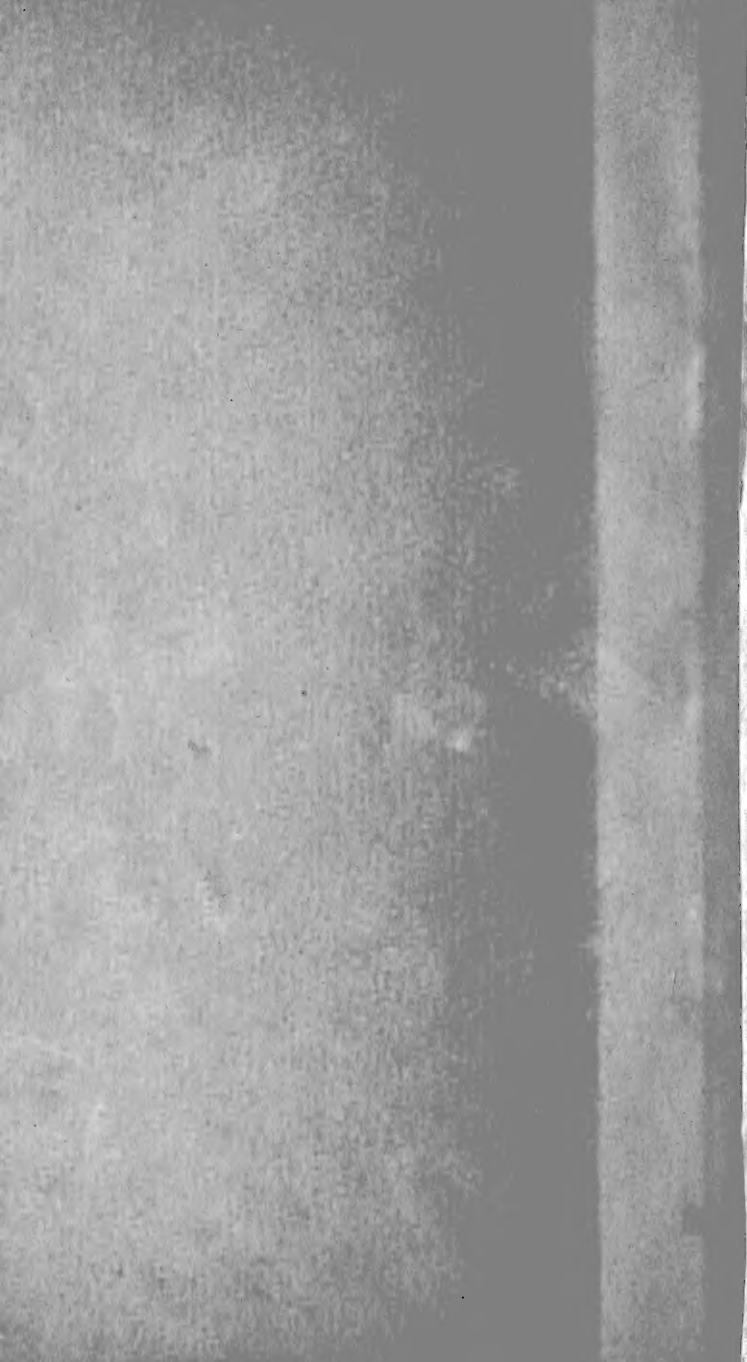
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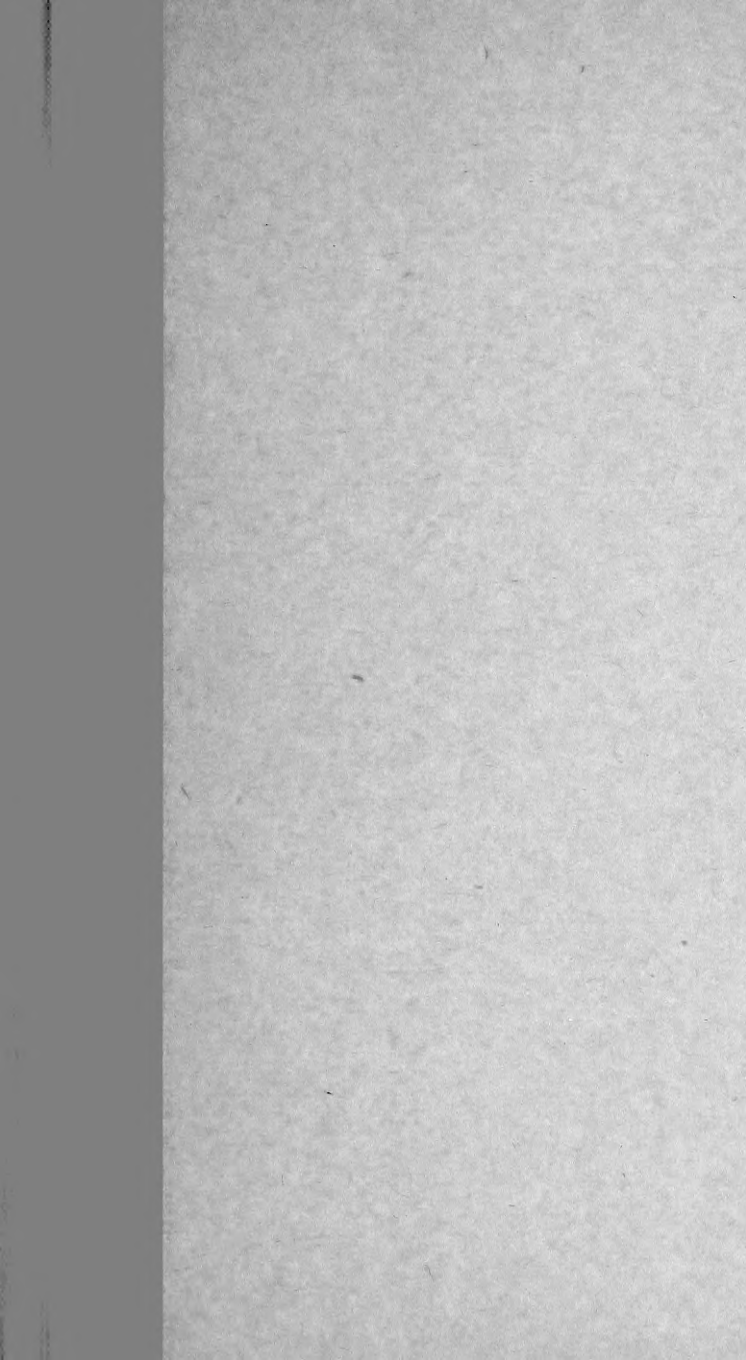
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