

ER'S
EROOMS.
BISSELL'S
LD MEDAL.

utiful and perfect as a sweeper can be,
adjusting to every kind of carpet. The
rimings are nickel; the case is made
oods, hand-decorated.
es no noise, raises no dust, and wears
A child can use it. Every modern
contained in it.
in woman's work and wear; in carpets,
back aches; and a broom could never
it does.
man who lives on carpets can afford to
it one.

INNER.

have no Diamond large enough for a
to sport on, but I have plenty that
friends might sport with. I can pro-
and some little gem Ring or Pin as a
ill not shock even a slender pocket
will always be worth just about
"a thing of beauty and a joy forever"
ade up, and an opening a fine line of
in

Silverware, Watches, Clocks,
pleased to show them to those who
quote prices to those at a distance and
satisfaction.

TREMAINE GUARD,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
No. 81 KING STREET.

E.

ered an Insurance office and
not no policy, paid no pre-
house stood. He had no

F HARTFORD.

OLLOWING:-

The Bannet
much of
half chest
wish to
hile it is to be
good Sea.
to my

half or two miles for 50 cents. At the
ut drive would cost somewhere in
four dollars. To return to our
who took part in the concert were:
as Macdougall, Miss Terry, Miss
D. Medeiros, Miss Henney was
t. She has a talent which many ex-
do not possess, of playing an accom-
panied regard for the voice it is in-
spanny, not as some pianists who
better, making the accompaniment
of the thing, without
regard for the voice. There were a
res both to the musical and literary
as Macdougall had much better
burch, where the music could be
cents (or even a cent or a button)
where the charge was moderate
Windorians are nothing if not
matters outside of personal matters,
y a few words about personal ad-
week.

The importance of
keeping the blood in
a pure condition is
universally known,
and yet there are
very few people who
have perfectly pure
aint of scrofula, salt rheum, or
nor is hereditary and transmitted
as, causing untold suffering, and
mulate poison and germs of dis-
air we breathe, the food we eat,
we drink. There is nothing more
roven than the positive power of

Your

catarrh, neutralizes the acidity
emulation, drives out the germs
ood poisoning, etc. It also vital-
thes the blood, thus overcoming
lling, and building up the whole
its preparation, its medicinal
wonderful cures it accom-

Blood

endorsement of its army of
ry testimonial we publish, and
ent we make on behalf of Hood's
may be relied upon as strictly
respect.

a good blood purifier or building
be sure to take Hood's Sarsapa-
Information and statements of
to all who address us as below.

Hood's
saparilla

gists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only
& CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
oses One Dollar

ISE IN PROGRESS

Pages 9 to 16.

PROGRESS.

Pages 9 to 16.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1891.

HOW TO TRAIN CANINES.

IT'S THE FAD TO HAVE A TRICK
DOG TO AMUSE YOUR VISITORS.

Points About the Training of Dogs—The
System of Instruction and the Results
that May Be Expected.

Educated dogs are becoming quite the
fashion. An intelligent dog can be trained
in five or six months to a degree of de-
velopment so high that a dulle is hardly a
fit companion for him, intellectually.

A pug doesn't do anything, and is proud
of his ignorance. He doesn't want to
learn, and if you hammer a trick into his
thick head he will always do it just as
badly as he can. I obtained this informa-
tion from Prof. Harry Parker, the famous
exhibitor of trained dogs.

He also gave me a number of points
about the proper method of conducting the
education of a dog, which may be
useful to those who haven't an instructor
at hand. It isn't so hard a task, nor so
long, as one might suppose; and it's quite
worth undertaking, for there's lots of fun
to be had with a well trained dog. After
the first drudgery is over, the work pro-
gresses rapidly and the extent and variety
of the resulting amusement depends prin-
cipally upon the ingenuity of the trainer.
But the process must be gone through sys-
tematically. It is nearly useless to at-
tempt to teach a dog spherical geometry in
the first lesson.

After talking with Prof. Parker, I be-
gan to understand one of my own early
failures, when I tried to instruct one of the
most intelligent Newfoundland dogs that ever
—well, I won't begin to lie about that dog.
Suffice it to say that I made no progress
whatever, because I never taught him the
primary lesson of obedience. That dog
had no idea of high authority. He would
receive my instructions with a contemptu-
ous disregard, which was as much as to
say, "Go learn a few tricks yourself so that
I can have a proper respect for you." I
should have made him understand that I
was the master, and then I might have
been.

The most difficult trick of all is to teach
a dog to mind, and it is ordinarily made
nearly impossible by complicating the
idea with several others. Let the obedi-
ence be very simple at first, says the pro-
fessor. Do not try to train a dog in a
room full of people. Take him, if possi-
ble, to an entirely bare room,
and let nobody else in. Begin
by teaching him to sit in a certain
place, and not to leave it until he is called.
Make him come instantly when he is spoken
to, and return when he is commanded.

Don't let his mind get away from these
fundamental necessities in the course of a
lesson, and do not experiment with him
aimlessly or allow anybody else to do so.
In connection with the work in the
room, you may carry on an outdoor train-
ing which is equally simple. Teach the
dog to walk with you. For this purpose it
is much better to lead him by a chain than
to let him run loose. Make him walk by
your side for a while; then a little behind



you; then a little ahead of you. Do not
let him pull hard at the chain, but teach
him to walk with a steady gait.

Of course he will try to do everything
you don't want him to do, at first. Simply
show him that he can't, but don't whip
him. Encourage him when he does well,
but not too lavishly. As to whipping the
bad effects of it can never be overcome.
Not even those who can make training
dogs a profession can "break" a dog with
the whip, and prevent him from showing
the method of his education. He will hang
his head and carry his tail between his legs
whenever he is told to do a trick, and the
more you try to break him off the habit,
the more persistently it will show itself.

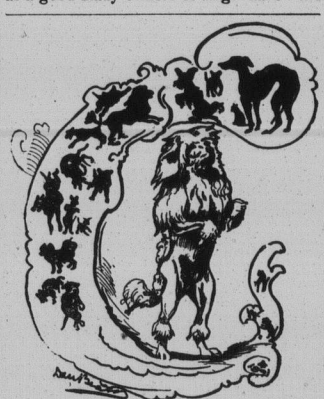
Teaching the dog to walk with the chain
is called "chain breaking," and the best
men in the business regard it as an indis-
pensable rudimentary exercise. When the
dog has learned this, and has also learned
to keep his seat until he is told to leave it,
and to go back to it promptly and cheerfully
when sent, the worst of the work is over.
It should not require more than two months
with a good dog, and the amount of in-
struction per day that his master would
ordinarily be willing to give.

Then begin with a simple trick. A dog
trained to obedience will learn to "shake
hands" in a single lesson. Always use the
same form of words with each trick,
and pronounce them distinctly. It is won-
derful how perfect will be his recognition

of the words after a little while, and how
wide a vocabulary he can be given. When
he knows how to shake hands politely,
let him shut the door. This may be
easily taught by simply leading him up to
it, and such other guidance as will con-
stantly suggest itself. Then you may teach
him to go lame. Make him walk slowly
by you; and, as he goes, touch the leg in
such a way as to give him the gait you de-
sire. Be careful not to hurt him. Three
or four lessons will give him a good coun-
terfeit limp in a fore leg.

Then he may "die for his country."
Pronounce the words clearly and then roll
him over into the proper position.
If he is a bright dog he will "catch on"
quickly, and may very likely sur-
prise you by clever little poses which
show how truly he has grasped the idea.
Probably he doesn't know that he is
counterfeiting death, but he perceives that
an apparent entire suspension of animation
and a general air of dejection are required
of him.

For saying his prayers pose him in a
chair with his head upon his fore paw. He
can soon be taught to take that position.
Then stand behind him with your hand
a couple of inches above his head.
Every time he lifts his head press it back
again. Call out various orders which
are likely to make him raise his head,
and catch him every time he does
it. Then say "Amen," and take
your hand away. It isn't hard to
make him understand that that is his sig-
nal. If you've tried this trick and failed—
as a good many owners of dogs have—the



AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

reason is that you have not trained Bingo
to the point of implicit obedience.

The most useful trick of all is jumping,
because it can be turned to so many va-
rieties of action by the use of different ob-

stacles. To teach a dog to jump, place him
on your left and hold the chain attached to
his collar in your right hand. Hold your
whip in your left hand. Of course you
have a whip although, as I have said, you
must never use it so as to "break" a dog's
spirit. He may be corrected a little with-
out becoming a "whipped cur."

Hold the whip, then, a little way from
the floor, and lead the dog over it. He will
walk over at first. Let him understand
that the necessary thing is to pass over.
Then lift him a little with the chain so as
to urge him to jump. It won't take him
long to see what's wanted. Jumping isn't
altogether out of his daily line of experi-
ence. It is important to teach him some
word or words which he shall always asso-
ciate with jumping. A dog that is taught
to jump at the command "go over" will not
know what you mean if you say "jump."
If you intend to make a high leaper of him,
and use a platform such as is a part of the
ordinary stage apparatus, it will be neces-
sary to lead him onto it and then call him
over a small obstacle, working him up
gradually to the idea of a run.

Dogs are good jumpers, especially grey-
hounds which are used for that purpose
most often on the stage. It is their ability
in this direction that leads them into a pro-
fessional career. Otherwise their timidity
might exclude them from the "boards."
After a dog has learned to jump he may
be taught to walk on his hind legs or his
forelegs alone. It is not every dog that can
learn this trick well; and contrary to one's
ordinary idea, it is easier as a rule to teach
a dog to walk on his fore than on his hind
legs. The latter method of locomotion re-
quires more strength in the back than some
dogs possess. It is easy to recognize this
deficiency when teaching the animal to
"stand up," which must, of course, pre-
cede the walking, just as sitting precedes
standing.

It is well to teach a dog to stand on his
hind feet by holding up before him some-
thing tempting in the edible line; and noth-
ing suits the canine palate or encourages
effort like fried liver. There may be some
variety in tastes here as elsewhere, but on
the whole fried liver is the most stimulating
delicacy that can be used in the school-
room.

When you are teaching a dog to walk on
his fore legs it is necessary to hold him up
at first. Don't grasp him such a way as to
prevent his taking the position that it is
easiest for him. He probably knows more
about that than you do; and if you hold
him rigidly in a position which defies the
law of gravitation, he will never learn the
trick.

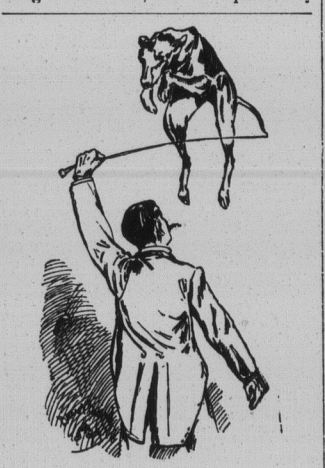
In England one of the favorite methods
of unnatural locomotion for dogs is "side
feet," varied by the "crosswise" action.
That means making the dog walk with no
other support than two feet on a side, or
one hind and one fore foot. The method

necessary will be clear enough to anybody.
Teach the dog first to hold up one foot till
you tell him to put it down, and after he
has learned to do it standing he can be led
to do it walking. One of the trick dogs at



WELL TRAINED DOGS.

the late show learned to do the side foot
act without being taught. Prof. Parker
was teaching him to walk with one fore
foot in the air, when the dog stepped on a
tack with a hind foot, on which the
weight of that side of the body
was depending at the time. He was too
well trained to put the fore foot down even
in so sharp an emergency, so he hopped
along on two feet; and it required very



HOUD IN HIGH JUMP.

little encouragement to implant the trick
upon his memory.

I think that the back somersault, as per-
formed by little Jerry, the Yorkshire

terrier, was the most surprising feat I
ever saw a dog perform, yet it may be
taught to any dog if he is well
built and intelligent. It is done
with a harness similar to that
which is commonly put upon pug
dogs when they are to take their afternoon
stroll on the avenue. It must be so ar-
ranged that the support will be even, for at
first the dog must be lifted by this harness.

Let him stand in front of you, facing to-
wards you. Call him to spring towards
you just as a dog ordinarily leaps upon his
master. When his forepaws touch your
breast give him a flip, as if he were a flap-
jack and over he goes, landing on his feet.
It will surprise him for awhile but if you
are careful not to let him get hurt, he will
learn what is required of him, and will do
it neatly. Little Jerry can whirl off a
dozen handsprings backwards as easily as
any tumbler in the sawdust ring.

I have talked with many trainers of dogs
and they all say that that sort of education
undeniably raises a dog in general intelli-
gence. He learns readily what could not
be taught to an untrained dog. He gets
interested in trick work, and picks up
amusing variations which he remembers in
a wonderful way. He becomes susceptible
to the delights of being applauded, and, alas,
he experiences the pangs of professional jeal-
ousy.

There are stupid dogs and bright ones.
It is not worth while to waste time on
Bingo if he is dull. Dog trainers discover
an animal's intellectual possibilities just
from the expression of his face. A clear,
bright eye; a quick, comprehensive glance;
a look of eagerness and vivacity, are the
signs. Supplement this observation by
letting the dog loose and watching his be-
havior. If he is frolicsome, active and ap-
parently interested in his play he will do
good work under proper direction.

The best dog for stage tricks is the
French poodle. He is not quite so intelli-
gent as the St. Bernard and perhaps a little
behind the Newfoundland, but he is more
conveniently carried about than either. Set-
ters and pointers are bright dogs, but they
haven't the erect pose of some others.
It is their instinct to hold their heads and
tails down, and people who don't under-
stand dogs would say that they have
been whipped too much when they are
being taught. Collies are open to the
same objection, though this doesn't ap-
ply to home entertainment with
any of them. Poodles, spaniels and York-
shire terriers are easily taught, and make
successful stage dogs. Poodles must be
full blooded to attain a high standard of in-
telligence. Much has been said in favor of
the cur, but I am told by Prof. Parker and
others who know the business that the
thoroughbred is the best dog, especially
when it comes to poodles.

DAVID WECHSLER.

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