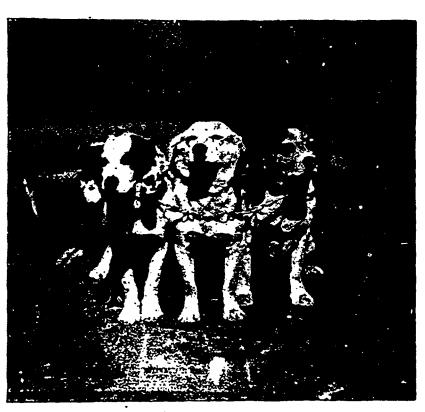
good dose of easter oil, then, after that has taken effect, a dose of the mixture mentioned, and subsequently a dose of this should be given at least once a day. This, of course, must be understood to be quite apart from the very necessary treatment for specific distemper accompanying the attack, such as lung trouble or diarrhoea, or skin complaint, each of which will have to be dealt with separately by some specific remedy. In regard to these various complaints it may be noted that sometimes all appear together, and then, obviously, it is impossible to be administering three or four kinds of medience at once, so that

idea of giving mixtures which contain chalk, or pills of the same nature, be cause instead of clearing away the causes of dysentery they add to them very often, and set up greater irritation than before. If a dog has been thoroughly cleansed by castor oil, the best thing to stop the dysenteric symptoms is to give a very small dose of what is known as "compound powder of ipecacuanha." This is a powder containing a very small quantity of opium, and its effect is usually very quick in the direction desired. The dose must be a small one—say, half a grain for a pet dog and more in proportion for a larger



The Wharton Beagles -Florist, Leader and Lonsdale, the "Three Graces."

the best course to adopt is to treat for the most serious, making the best we can of so awkward a set of circumstances. A lotion can be used for skin complaint, externally, of course, at the same time mixture may be given internally for a cough and also for diarrhoea, but it is perhaps the best plan to Icave the cough entirely alone, as that is not so serious as diarrhoea. Diarrhoea can then be treated best by doses of castor oil. It is very undesirable to stop diarrhoca suddealy in the case of distemper, because it is one of nature's methods of getting aid of the accumulation of the system. Perhaps the most satisfactory method is to give a small dose of castor oil oceas ionally containing one drop or so of laudanum (for a small dog) if there be any symptom of pain. We do not like the

dog up to 8 or 10 grains in the very heavy breeds. A dose of it can be given every four hours until the symptoms abate. Generally speaking, any case of diarrhoea in dog-, be it with distemper or otherwise, can be treated satisfactorily by giving castor oil first and this compound powder of ipecacuanha subsequently to stop the purging."

Labrador's Fish Catching Dogs.

Dogs trained to catch fish are among the features of everyday life on the barren shores of that distant part of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland. The valuable cod fisheries along the 1100 miles of Labrador's coast yield about one-fifth of Newfoundland's total catch of cod, and furnish employment annually to thous-

ands of fisher folk. They fish with lines from 150 to 200 fathoms long, two men to a boat, and each man using two hand lines. The usual bait is capelin. When fish are plentiful it takes a very short time to fill a boat with cod. A number of the fishermen have trained their dogs to assist them in catching fish.

The rapidity with which the fishermen haul up their long lines when they feel a bite, robs the fish almost entirely of life and breath by the time it reaches the surface of the sea. It comes to the op as completely exhausted as a salmon that has been played with by an angler intil he can tail it with his hand and so livoid the necessity of galling it. It is one thing, however, to bring a heavy eod to the surface of the water and another to get it into the boat. Gaffs and landing nets are unknown to these toilers of the sea. If they can lift the lish into the boat by the line, all is well; but this is often where they fail. If the lifish is large, and but lightly hooked, as is often the case, the hook breaks away from its mouth when the attempt is . made to haul it from the water. The fish, still quite inanimate in manner and appearance, floats away from the boat on the surface of the waves. This is only for a moment, however. The fisher's trained dog, often without a signal from his master, leaps over the gunwale of the boat, plunges into the sea, swims after the floating fish and seizes it in his mouth. Returning consciousness, hastened by the new sensation of being taken entirely from the water and firmly gripped between the jaws of its captor, often produces lively struggles on the part of the fish, which add considerably to the difficulty the dog has in swimming back with his burden to the boat. The dog rarely releases his hold upon his wriggling captive until safe within the boat.

Sometimes these dogs have larger game than codfish to struggle with in the water. They are trained to plunge into the ice-cold water in the spring of the year and to act as retrievers for their masters when seal are shot from the shore on the surface of the sea.

The dogs employed by the fishermen of Newfoundland and Labrador are by no means the specimens of canine magnificence usually known as Newfoundland dogs. They more nearly resemble Eskimo dogs than anything else, and are often quite wolfish in both manner and appearance. It is even believed by many people that the blood of the wild brutes of the forest flows in their veins. At a post near Hamilton Inlet, not long ago, the door of a house in which an infant was