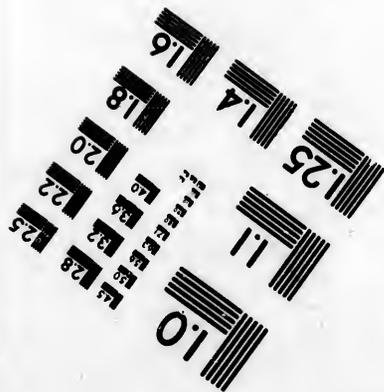
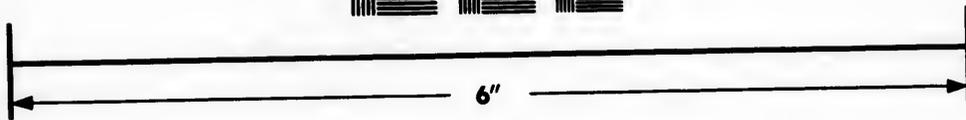
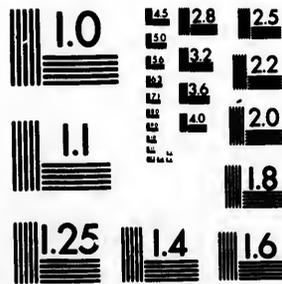


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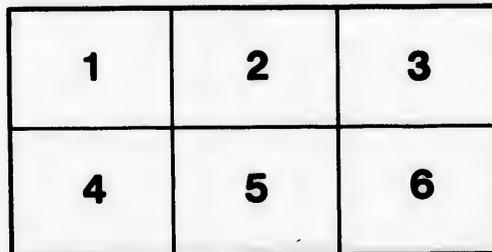
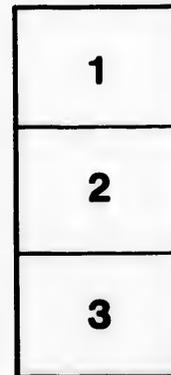
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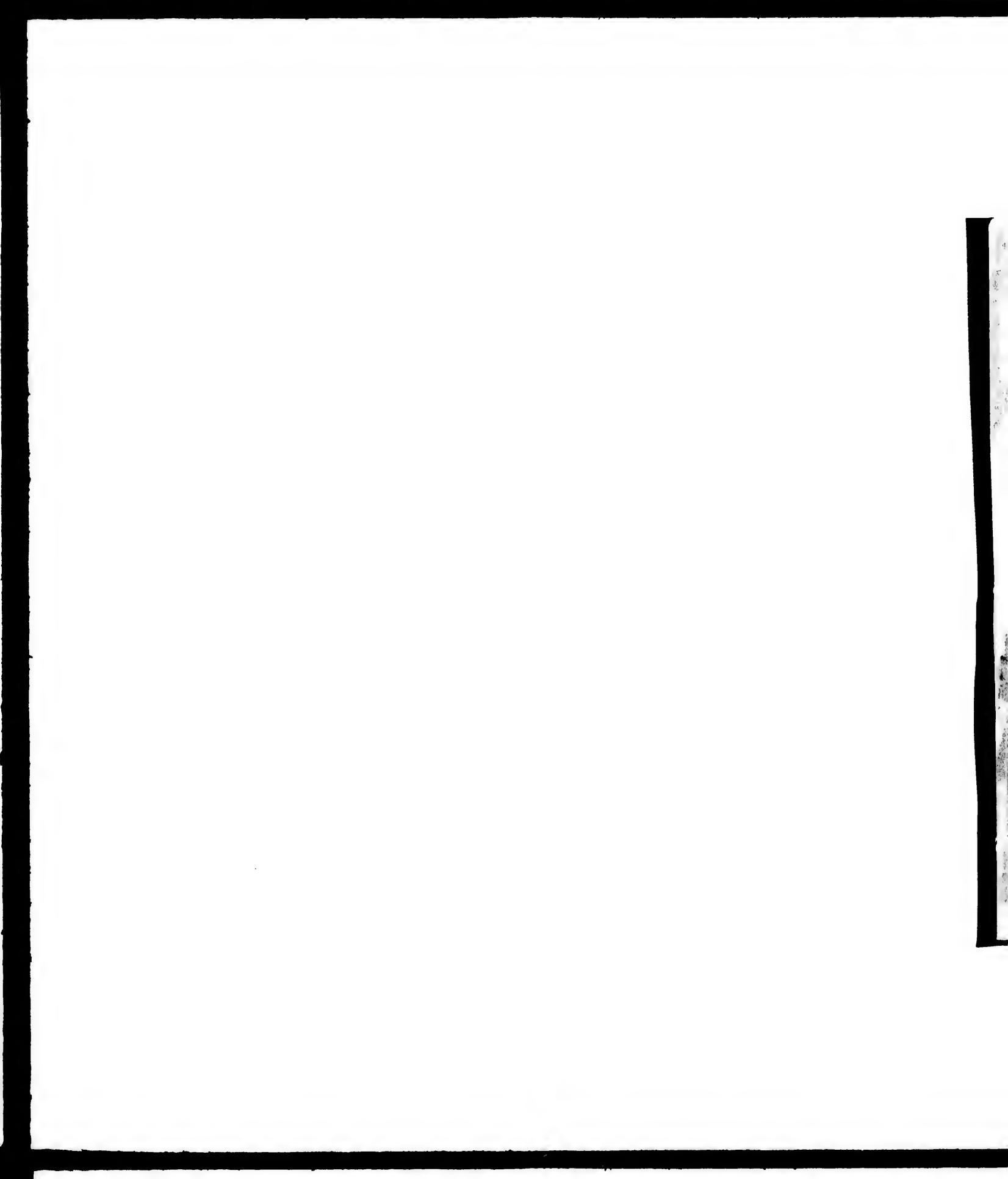
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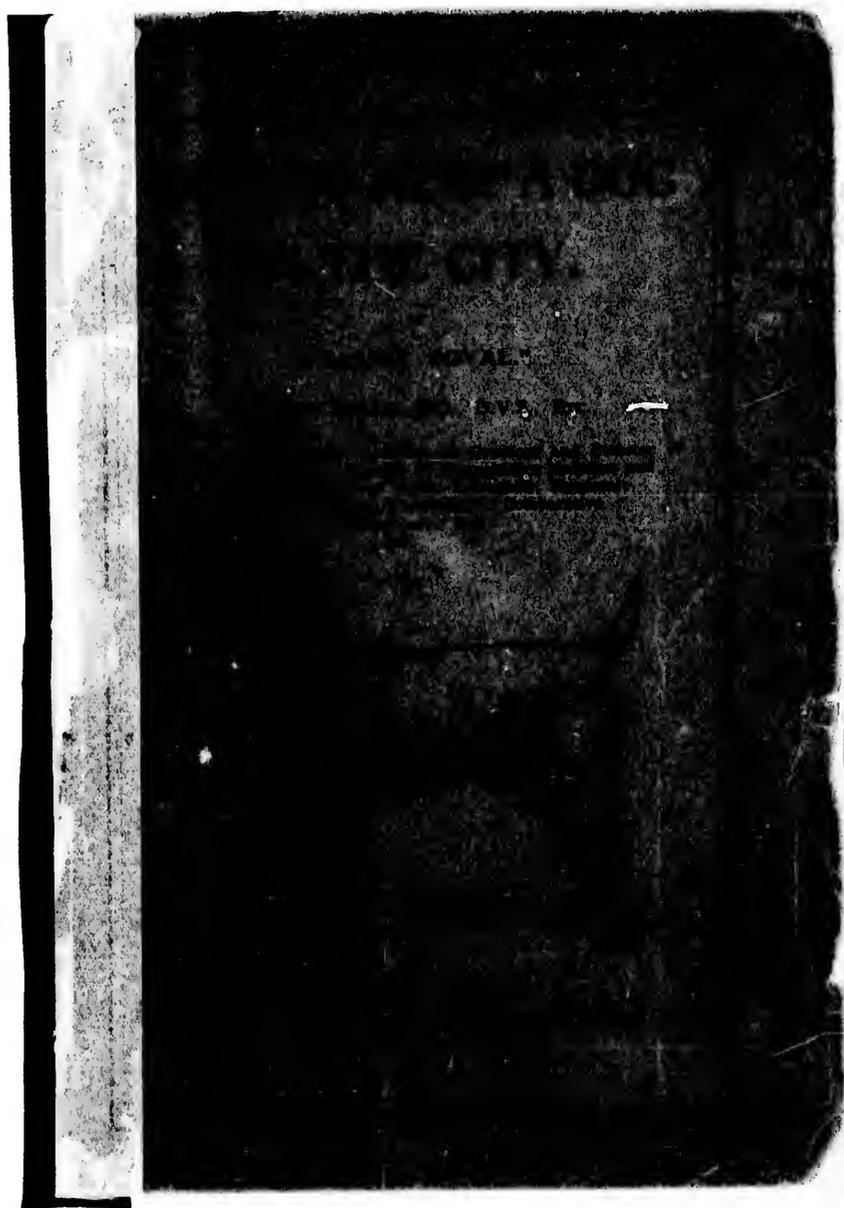
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HOW TO KEEP A DOG IN THE CITY.

BY

"MOUNT ROYAL."

WESLEY MILLS, M.D., D.V.S., ETC.,

Professor of Physiology, Lecturer on Cynology and Director of
Canine Clinic in the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and
Veterinary Science of McGill University, Montreal;
Author of "Animal Physiology," "Comparative
Physiology," Etc.

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Introduction.

AS the world gets older civilization becomes more complex; cities multiply and grow vaster; population is more and more gathered in great centres; mankind departs more and more from Nature; artificial wants arise and are met only to beget others more exacting; the struggle for existence becomes keener; men live amid piles of brick or stone or mortar with but a few feet of unoccupied soil called a "yard." Many a parent amid this ceaseless bustle, this agglomeration of unnatural conditions must sigh for a state of things for his children such as he himself enjoyed as a boy—the family horse, the family cow, the cat and above all his old and well-remembered canine friend Carlo, whose merry ways sweetened the hours of boyish freedom. He says to himself, "How I would like to have at least a dog—one dog for my boys that they might learn by actual contact with the creature something of the real nature of animals. I would like to teach my boys to be kind to animals, to realize that they have feelings like themselves and that they are models of unselfish devotion." Often he ponders over this great blank in the education of his children, not to mention the unsatisfied want in his own existence, so at last he broaches the subject to the partner of his joys and sorrows somewhat

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thus: "Wife, I have long been thinking over a problem which I think we must try and solve. I find that our children do not know the first thing about our domestic animals from actual knowledge. They have looked at pictures of dogs in books and seen them running the street, but any one dog they have never really known. Now you would not like these boys to grow up ignorant of all other human beings except ourselves, yet we are letting them pass a period of their lives when they are naturally most inclined to observe, ignorant of that creature which has been to man in every age of the world, a companion, a helper, an educator, a most faithful friend. Beside some knowledge of animal life is essential to anyone who claims to have received in the least degree a liberal education, such as we wish our children to get; and in the city I know of no way in which they can get it better than by watching the development of a nice dog from his puppyhood to his maturity."

"Wife" has been brought up in the city and in complete ignorance of dogs, except as she has seen them run the streets, get gathered in by the dog-catcher or railed about by those who have kept a dog in such a way that it became a nuisance. So "Wife" replies in such a strain as this: "Oh, John, for goodness sake now don't go and get one of those miserable puppies. Why it was only the other day that Mrs. ——— was telling me how they had to send away that puppy her husband brought home, why he was the greatest nuisance; he would pull at the mats, run up stairs and down, and at last they had to have their parlor carpet taken up and cleaned!"

"But did not the children like him?"

"Oh, yes, they were in ecstasies over him. They preferred him to all their toys. They used to examine him from nose to tail, and when he was not about they played dog with each other."

"Did they seem to understand him?"

"Well, I do not know much about puppies, but those children seem to have known just how that puppy felt, if I may judge by their talk."

"Well, wife, surely you do not want our children to grow up utterly ignorant of all animal life."

"Oh, they can amuse themselves with toy dogs, horses, and such like."

"Wife, listen while I read you this which I clipped from a paper the other evening, I do not know who wrote it, but I do know that it is true, and as I sat thinking over my own boyhood when you were long fast asleep the other night I read this and resolved to discuss the matter seriously with you. 'Where will you find a man always grateful, always affectionate, never selfish, pushing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of possibility, forgetful of injuries, and mindful only of benefits received? Seek him not; it would be a useless task; but take the first dog you meet, and from the moment he adopts you as his master, you will find in him all these qualities. He will love you without calculation. His greatest happiness will be to be near you; and should you be reduced to beg your bread, not only will he aid you, but he will not abandon you to follow a king to his palace. Your friends may quit you in misfortune, but your dog will remain; he will die at your feet; or, if you depart before him on the great voyage will accompany you to your last abode.'"

After reading this they both sat silent for some

minutes, when the wife said, "Well, John, I think I would like a dog—but then I'm afraid I do not know how to manage a puppy."

"Good! good! we must overcome the difficulties. They are great I admit. We have only a very small yard; our house fronts right on the street; but here is a pamphlet I heard of to-day, 'How to Keep a Dog in the City.' I am told that the author once was as badly off as we are and that he felt it keenly for in his youth he had always had several dogs and plenty of room for them in a large yard and stable. But he worked at the problem of keeping a dog in the city and he tells how to do it in a few pages."



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HOW TO KEEP A DOG IN THE CITY.

CHAPTER 1.

HOW TO CHOOSE A DOG.

EVERYTHING depends on getting your dog and his surroundings suited, the one to the other. A St. Bernard may please you to perfection but you cannot keep him without annoyance to yourself and a detriment to the dog's health in a small city yard. The same applies to any large breed of dogs. It will be no pleasure to you to see the dog out of health, for in that case he must soon lose spirit, and in fact no longer be the noble St. Bernard. What sort of a puppy shall I get? must be a question well considered. Shall I have a pure-bred dog or a mongrel (cross-bred) dog. There is a good deal to be said on each side of this question. With ample room and favorable conditions we would not hesitate to advise you to get a pure-bred dog, especially if you know a little about a dog's management. However, this little paper is written for those who are not supposed to know much about this subject.

A pure-bred puppy is more delicate and difficult to raise and harder to keep in healthy condition than a cross-bred specimen; but when he is matured he is a far more valuable animal from many points of view. Being more of a gentleman naturally so to speak he is more cleanly as a young dog, more readily taught, more obedient and his characteristics are more pronounced; and he is, of course, generally more beautiful. However, to those who have never brought up a dog we do not advise getting a pure bred dog of a high order at a large price, as the loss of such an animal from disease is apt to discourage the beginner; and the qualities of the dog as a dog can be learned by children very well from a less costly specimen. We hold that no puppy, be he ever so wretched a mongrel should be put into the hands of children too young to understand that the creature is capable of feeling pain like themselves. We believe that contact with the dog is the best possible way to develop many traits of character that should be cultivated in all human beings, such as abhorrence of cruelty, kindness to all things that feel, a helpful spirit towards the helpless, and from an intellectual point of view the habit of accurate observation. The dog is so perfect a mirror of ourselves that he is largely what we make him.

It is to be remembered, however, in choosing a dog that the different breeds have their own special characteristics. Some of the pure-bred terriers are so "gamey" that they may get their masters into trouble on the street from fighting.

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As the limits of this paper will not permit of a full discussion of the characteristics of the different breeds of dogs, the best advice we can give the reader who does not feel like relying on his own judgment is, if he wishes to select a finely bred puppy of any kind, to read up the subject of dogs in some work devoted to it or consult some one who is an expert; but in the latter case, if he is a devotee of one breed, some allowance must be made for prejudices. But above all do not get a dog of a size or characteristics that do not fit him to the surroundings, for with every care you will in the end be disgusted and finally perhaps have to get rid of the animal.

A smallish dog will on the whole suit most people best. While a cross-bred dog will be best suitable to many; yet he should not be a mongrel of the mongrels but as nice a specimen as can be obtained, and not only handsome but from parents which showed considerable intelligence. A very important matter to consider also is the home from which the puppy comes. A dog that has once acquired dirty habits or other bad ways is very hard to cure of these defects. In general, the younger the puppy, provided he is over 8 or 10 weeks and therefore thoroughly weaned, the more instructive he will prove and the more readily he can be moulded to what you would have him become.

CHAPTER II

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUPPY.

It is on the whole better to get a puppy, so that the dog's physical and intellectual development may be studied as you would that of a child. Apart from this the dog becomes very much what you would have him. But we wish to emphasize early an opinion to which a life study of the dog has led us, viz: that he is very like ourselves, not only in his physical nature but in his mental qualities. You will not be far astray if in many respects you treat your puppy very much as you would your child. No animal at all approaches the dog in his resemblance to ourselves, and if this be borne in mind you will have a sure guiding principle in dealing with the dog.

A dog develops at first much faster than an infant, but up to the time the latter acquires the use of language very much in the same way. The dog is so extremely plastic an animal that he adapts to his surroundings in a wonderful way. We must in all management of this animal try and consider his natural instincts.

At once when a puppy is decided upon and the individual specimen selected many questions will arise and these should be clearly answered before he is brought to his new home. Among them the most important are perhaps the following: Where shall puppy be kept? On what and how often shall he be

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fed? How shall he be taught to adapt himself to his surroundings so as not to become a nuisance? How shall his intellect and moral qualities be developed? How shall he get the exercise necessary to keep him in health? All these must be considered and acted upon daily, for whether we will or will not, the puppy must in the nature of the case form habits, and these will depend on the sum total of all those conditions that make up the surroundings or environment of the animal. Dogs and human beings are alike in this that they are moulded, unconsciously mostly, by their surroundings. If you keep a puppy in a dirty place you must not expect him to be an animal of very fastidious habits in the matter of cleanliness. If you are always showing him the whip do not expect him to be confiding, high-spirited, etc. Example is a great deal better than precept with both dogs and children.

As it will in general be more difficult, though more interesting and instructive to raise a puppy than to get an adult dog, we shall treat the case of a puppy chiefly, for one who can manage a puppy can easily take care of a grown dog.

CHAPTER III.

HOW TO HOUSE THE DOG.

ONE of the very first questions to arise is, where shall I keep my puppy? The writer is persuaded that in this case even a house-dog, i.e. a dog that is allowed to spend most of his time in the house as one of the members of the family, as it were, will be more satisfactory if he remains part of the time outside of the living rooms of the family and in a house of his own in fact.

In connection with almost every yard, however small, there is some sort of shed, and in this puppy's little box may be placed. A cheap and comfortable little sleeping box may easily be obtained from a grocery or a dry-goods shop. For winter there should be an opening only in front large enough to allow the dog to get in and out, and into this plenty of good clean straw is to be placed. On a very cold night the puppy may have a blanket or coat which can be fastened on with tapes, etc.

Should the stranger not be inclined to keep to his bed, but to scratch at the door of the shed, scold him, calling him by name from the first, and put him back. Very likely he will quickly return. In that case let him feel the application of a small switch, driving him to his bed, saying, "Hush, Victor!" or whatever his name may be. He will soon prefer his bed to the switch.

CHAPTER IV.

CLEANLINESS IN THE PUPPY.

DOGS are naturally cleanly. We have seen puppies long before they were weaned, climb out of their nests to answer nature's call. Only very badly reared puppies soil their own beds or prefer to leave their extremities around them to going to some place of retirement.

However, if a puppy is shut up all night he must needs soil the floor. To prevent the dog from becoming a nuisance, a little study of his natural tendencies and certain provisions to meet them will be required. A dog inclines to establish some one spot as his retiring place, and this is to be encouraged. A large and strong dust pan, a three-cornered scraper, a keg of sawdust, ashes, loam, roadust or some equivalent must be provided. The ashes are usually right at hand and sawdust can be easily obtained.

Before introducing the puppy to his new abode it is well to sprinkle on one corner of the shed a layer of sawdust an inch thick. The puppy is very likely to visit this at once and use it. Let this stand to encourage him to return. Of course ashes or earth would do but it is not so good. In the morning after sprinkling over all the soiled spots with ashes, loam, or sawdust, the scraper or dustpan may be brought into requisition and the gatherings deposited in a receptacle for removal by the scavengers or others.

The yard may be kept clean in precisely the same way. An occasional scrubbing of the shed floor in summer, if the dog sleeps there, will be required; but with the ready supply of water in cities and a coarse broom the trouble is not great. Some sort of disinfectant will be desirable if not essential. It is true that both ashes and fresh loam are disinfectants in themselves. For sweetening a shed, small yard, etc., one of the cheapest and best, though not most agreeable disinfectants, is chlorinated lime.

After distributing it in a thin layer, weak acid as vinegar or diluted commercial hydrochlorine (muriatic) acid may be sprinkled over it with a watering-pot or by means of a cheap whisk. It is thus rendered much more effective. After a couple of hours it should be taken up and then the puppy may be re-admitted if necessary.

Puppy in the House.—A very young puppy should never be introduced to carpeted rooms. It is too much for puppy nature. Even a fairly grown specimen may not at first realize what is expected of him. However, a well bred and well reared puppy may be shamed into regret for his mistake. He should never be punished on this or any other occasion if scolding will suffice. On the first introduction to the house the young dog should be kept in arms or allowed to run about the hall for but a few minutes his attention being attracted all the time.

After he has been given a little more liberty on a few more occasions, he may then be allowed to remain in an uncarpeted room for a longer time. Should

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he offend against good manners after this preliminary education he should be taken to the spot, scolded, given two or three sharp blows with a *small* rod and at once taken out. The idea is to establish an unpleasant connection in the dog's mind between his error and the switch, and to associate the offensive act with being out of doors. A little judicious perseverance in such training as this, will soon result favorably. A puppy when very young should not be fed in the house, because it is most natural that he should go to his retiring place just after. Besides, if a dog is fed in the house he is almost always waiting to get in. Better by far to always give the animal his meals in his own quarters. It renders their associations more pleasant. A dog should always feel that it is a favour to be allowed in the house, and not that he has a perfect right to be there.

To return to disinfectants a moment. As many persons strongly object to chlorinated lime, it may be well to mention that there is a large choice in the matter, some being specially made for just such purposes as those we are indicating. Among these are both liquids and solids. On the whole and for most cases with the dog solids are preferable, except when a scrubbing process is necessary. Such firms as Spratts' Patent, the Sanitas Company and others furnish what is required in various forms, but if these preparations cannot be readily obtained the chemists in every town supply disinfecting powders of various kinds.

We have dwelt on this subject at length because,

its difficulties deter more people probably than any other cause from keeping a dog. We wish to assert most emphatically that, if a dog is dirty, in the large proportion of cases the fault lies not with the dog but his owner; and if the directions given and others that common sense will suggest be followed, a dog may be kept without inconvenience or nuisance in even the smallest yard or most hampered surroundings, especially if he be daily taken out as we shall soon explain.



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CHAPTER V.

FEEDING.

INJUDICIOUS feeding is responsible for a large proportion of the misfortunes of dogs, and this as mistaken kindness, i.e., the animals are fed too much.

No dog of any age should ever be allowed in the dining-room or kitchen when food is about; for with one person and another giving him a morsel he is sure to get overfed. After a puppy is weaned and till he is three months old he should be fed five times a day and from five to eight months three times; after that twice is enough for any healthy dog and once will be better for some. With what shall I feed my dog? is a common and important question, but with those that keep but one mistakes are not so often made about the quality as the quantity of food.

A puppy must be weaned by feeding first on cow's milk boiled and diluted one-third with water for a few days; after a week or so and in many cases before it may be given pure, then a little oatmeal porridge, wheat porridge or a little biscuit or stale bread may be added. Very soon broth may replace part of the milk.

When the puppy is eight weeks old he will thrive better if given a little cooked meat, minced very fine, say half an ounce daily to be gradually increased. The idea that meat is bad for puppies is nonsense, for the dog is related to the wild *carnivora* or flesh-

eating animals, and we must not ignore his ancestry and instincts. At the present day there are wild dogs that live largely on the game they catch and therefore on meat.

When a puppy is three to four months old he may be given that food which agrees well with all adult dogs, viz., table scraps, avoiding, of course, very much vegetable food which is apt to cause diarrhoea in puppies. But bread crumbs, scraps of meat, remains of certain kinds of puddings, porridge, etc., will answer admirably. A dog's breakfast when he is old enough to do well on only two meals a day should be light, and porridge and milk such as the family takes suits excellently as the dog's bowels are thus regulated. The meal of the day for every grown dog should be given at night and this should be a good one. An excellent plan is to keep doggy's dish in some convenient place and just put into it as they turn up a nice assortment of table scraps.

But many an inexperienced person will ask, How shall I know when my dog has eaten enough? If a puppy, remove the food as soon as he begins to sort it over or drops it out of his mouth after taking it up, and never let a puppy eat till his sides stick out as if he were blown up.

In the case of a grown dog the quantity must depend greatly on circumstances, especially the size of the dog and the amount of exercise he gets. When a dog eats too much he becomes fat or he gets out of condition in some way, e.g. his skin is apt to break out into an eruption, his hair gets loose, or he may

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dog will not take porridge and milk in the morning let him have nothing at all, and he will either give in or he will get along very well with his solitary meal. Of course in the case of puppies they must be fed often, but they rarely refuse any sort of food if suited to them.

It is scarcely necessary to say all sorts of confectionery should be rigidly withheld from dogs of every age. They can have but one effect if given frequently *i.e.*, to cause indigestion, for the dog in reality has a rather weak stomach; at all events this remark applies to well-bred specimens.

Puppies under eight months are generally better without any sort of vegetable, and older dogs require but very little, though when an animal is much confined, and therefore inclined to get constipated, some boiled cabbage, turnips, etc., or even a little raw cabbage or lettuce cut up fine and mixed with the food is useful. But as a rule vegetables are not for dogs. A little potato mixed well with other scraps is of course not injurious but do not force even potatoes on dogs that decline to be dictated to contrary to their instincts. But, on the other hand, do not let your dog get into the habit of eating only meat. No dog can do as well on meat alone except he be running hard from morning to night, as a hunting dog on a trip. A diet wholly of meat is too

stimulating and will cause mischief in most cases. Occasionally it is not convenient to get scraps, etc., for the dog or dogs one may have, and then there arises a difficulty. If this little paper were written for those keeping kennels we would say get sheep's heads, ox's heads, or other butcher offal and boil them down to a jelly or till all the meat is ready to fall off the bones. The meat may be separated, minced up and mixed with the broth, then as required, porridge, stale bread or cakes made of ground wheat meal (entire) added.

Spratts Patent meat "fibrine" vegetable dog cakes are beyond all praise as a handy and excellent food for dogs when the owner wishes no trouble and cannot secure that variety which table scraps afford. About the only objection to them is the monotony of any single diet however good in itself. These cakes or biscuits consist of albuminous, starchy and fatty constituents combined, so that in so far as may be they meet the conditions required of a complete food, in a cooked and palatable form. They may be fed broken up dry or moistened with water or a little milk or broth. As a rule they are better dry, the moistened biscuits being given occasionally for a change. When dry and somewhat hard they help clean the dog's teeth and excite the flow of the digestive juices.

What of bones for dog? A very important matter. For a puppy a big bone he cannot break up, but on which he can gnaw for an hour twice a day will be excellent for his teeth and will afford him healthful

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amusement; but such bones must not be very hard or they will break the teeth. In fact this must be guarded against in the case of all dogs young or mature. Very old dogs should not have bones at all as they only hasten the loss of their remaining teeth. If a dog be given very many such bones as he can break up they will cause constipation. Bones from fowls, game, etc., are dangerous to all dogs, being too hard and sharp.

To summarize the feeding question: Dogs of all ages require a mixed diet. Puppies must be fed oftener than mature dogs as their demands are more urgent to meet the needs of growth, and their digestion less vigorous. Young puppies should be fed what they will eat with eagerness and older dogs what is required to keep them in vigorous health and good condition, but never oftener than twice a day, the first meal being a light one. Vegetables should not enter largely into the food of dogs. They serve a purpose now and then as a sort of medicine. Milk is a perfect food in itself but should never be used solely except for the puppy when being weaned. Butter-milk is useful for dogs and especially puppies occasionally. Suitable bones are invaluable for both young and mature dogs.

CHAPTER VI

THE PUPPY'S EXERCISE.

THE dog is one of the most active of all animals, and he cannot be kept in health without some exercise. Until three or four months old the puppy can find enough to amuse him and lead him to exercise his body in a good sized yard, but after that he had better be taken out, if possible, twice a day for a run, and the more chance he has to frisk naturally the better. But it may be necessary to give him all his exercise in the street, in which case he must be taken on chain at first—till he gets accustomed to the sights and sounds of the street. After he has been trained a little to this and other things (see page 29), he may be allowed to run free, but should always keep rather near his master and obey his commands. What we are desirous of impressing now is that the puppy and the dog of any age must have exercise to keep him in health. But he should never be allowed to roam the streets alone, for if so, he will learn all sorts of bad habits and probably contract some disease. Of course if the street is the only exercising ground available the quieter and more rural-like the way by which the dog is taken the better.

On wet days when the dog cannot be taken out he should be fed less and groomed more.

CHAPTER VII

THE CARE OF THE DOG'S SKIN.

IF we imitate Nature's reliance must be placed on clean surroundings and grooming rather than washing to keep the dog's skin in proper condition. A dog with the opportunity to roll on the grass, or who roams through the forest is rarely dirty. Plenty of garden loam or the chance to burrow in the earth is excellent for dogs, especially puppies.

The care the dam takes to lick her puppies clean is suggestive of the methods we should pursue with the puppy which we undertake to rear. After feeding, it is well, especially if the dog has long ears to sponge over the face and tips of the ears to prevent accumulation of that sort of "dirt" that favours the breeding of lice, skin disease, etc. With long-eared dogs a spring clothes-pin serves a good purpose in keeping the ears out of the food. Washing is not the best way to keep a dog's skin in order, but when it is positively dirty this must be done.

How to Wash a dog.—Washing will rarely be necessary in cold weather and if it is must always be carried out in a warm place. The dangers in washing are shock to the nervous system, and taking cold with its many possibilities for evil. The shock to a dog not yet matured of plunging it into cold water is great, and it is generally conceded that washing puppies is undesirable. Very often dirt can be removed

from the hair by a rag or sponge and water without a complete bath.

When an actual general wash is decided upon, a tub of soft water colder than luke warm and Castille soap, clean water a good deal colder for rinsing, and some coarse towels for drying completes the outfit. The puppy or grown dog should be quietly led or carried to the tub when all preparations are made, and his head first well wet with cold water. He should then be stood in the tub, wet with water and well lathered with soap which should be rubbed into the skin. The whole should be done without fuss so that it shall disturb or frighten the animal as little as possible. Before the dog is quite dry he should have his hair combed or brushed out, be well hand rubbed, and if the weather is cool he had better be taken for a brisk run before being put into his quarters for good. The washing should never be just after a meal and the head should be the last part soaped to avoid irritation to the eyes.

A wash now and then is refreshing and good otherwise for all dogs, but frequent washing spoils the coat and is beset with dangers.

The natural method of keeping a dog's skin in good order is by grooming with a suitable brush or hand glove and the use of the naked hand. A comb is useful for a dog with long hair and "feathered" legs and tail. For long-haired dogs a hard brush is required for a part of the work. Some like a soft one also to put on a polish. The hand answers well for this. A soft brush suits short-haired dogs better,

though a hand glove is preferable. If your brush rubs up dandruff it is not suitable — too hard. Massage or systematic hand pressing and rubbing, is very beneficial for all dogs. A dog should be groomed at least once daily to get the best possible results but it need not take long.

Vermin.—In young puppies or any dog that gets the food he eats stuck to his hair, especially that of the head, lice may appear. They may be killed with insect powder, oil, vinegar, etc. The best plan is to bathe the parts to which they are attached looking like very small dirty white or bluish white specks, with a mixture of equal parts of coal oil and olive oil, and wash the dog well with soap and water one hour later. The methods of prevention have been already pointed out under "Feeding." Fleas when numerous are the plague of a dog's life in summer. Much depends on the surroundings as they breed off the dog in heaps of rubbish, dust, etc.

The dog had better not lie on straw in summer, but on shavings or sawdust which should be frequently changed. His box may be scalded or painted with coal oil both outside and inside occasionally.

If there be but few fleas, insect powder well dusted on (not very much on young puppies) will either kill or stupefy the fleas, so that they can be readily taken off with a fine comb.

Another method is to place some coal oil in a vessel (saucer), dip a fine comb into it, then run it through the dog's coat in a way that will capture the

fleas which should be quickly rubbed off into the oil in the saucer. In a few minutes scores of fleas may be removed in this way. Washing especially after covering with oil kills all fleas; but to make sure the dog should be combed before he is dry.



CHAPTER VIII.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING DOGS.

THE public legislation regarding dogs has been a good deal of a failure. To condemn every dog to death that bites a human being irrespective of the provocation or the condition of the animal is cruel and unjust. A dog is entitled to his life until he violates the conditions that render him safe to the public. A dog's bite can only cause hydrophobia (rabies) when he is himself rabid, and a bite from a healthy dog is no more dangerous than a wound of a similar nature. But dogs should not be allowed to roam the streets day and night at all seasons of the year, unless accompanied by their masters. It would facilitate the introduction of good stock if pedigreed pure-bred dogs were not taxed, though they should be subjected to the same restrictions as to running at large as other dogs.

If dogs are to be taxed, licensed, and those not found with the official tags, captured, the shocking cruelties that disgrace the so-called civilized centres should certainly not be tolerated. The dog's owner not himself, should be made to suffer for neglect to observe municipal regulations whenever possible. The shooting and poisoning of dogs by the police should never be tolerated by any enlightened community. Dogs running at large in violation of well understood rules should be impounded and after a

certain time within which their owners may claim them on payment of a certain sum, destroyed by exposure in a lethal chamber, i.e., suffocated by carbonic acid gas. Indifference on the part of the public to the cause of the dog must lead to just such abuses as we witness and which are a disgrace to humanity.



CHAPTER IX.

TRAINING THE PUPPY.

WE have already made some remarks on this subject by the way. Every dog, at as early an age as he can comprehend what is required of him, should be taught certain things, such as to come when he is called, leave the house when told, and in general show an obedient spirit. He must recognize that not his will but that of his master is supreme. In this there must be no severity, for the dog should obey with pleasure or the training has been a failure.

It is well to teach a dog to answer to whistle, and all commands should be issued in a firm clear voice but not loud. Remember that a puppy is like a young child, and that he cannot long fix his attention. Every lesson must be short and repeated till the dog knows it. He must understand exactly what you want and you will soon see whether the puppy can comprehend or whether he will not try. As a rule dogs want to do what is required of them when they know it.

In teaching a dog to come, attract his attention reward his coming with a bit of meat, biscuit, or cheese. If he has learned to come to a call or whistle and does not, go to him quietly, call as before, and pull him gently along to the spot from which you called. He must always do as he is told, and if he does not act voluntarily, he should be

forced by taking him bodily or in some way accomplishing the thing for him.

Do not allow your dog to run from you in the street, except by permission. Teach him to walk by your side, or just behind you. This is best done after he has learned to lead on chain (as all dogs should, without tugging, and to bear a certain amount of confinement on chain also), by leading him out with a stick to which a snap has been fastened that can be put through the ring in his collar. By this means, the dog can be forced to keep just where you want him, using the words 'Heel,' 'Back,' etc., but always the same term. Give all lessons in the same way; when you want your dog to run ahead, you may use such a word as 'Hie on,' or simply 'On.'

Never allow your dog to place his feet upon you, however glad he may be to see you, otherwise your clothing will bear unpleasant witness. If he persists in this after scolding and pointing to the marks of his feet, take hold of him, and saying 'Down' squeeze or tread gently on his feet and he will soon understand what is meant. If you wish to teach your dog any "tricks" begin early when he is, say six months old, and after letting him understand as far as you can what is wanted, encourage him to do it by reward and approbation as soon as he makes an attempt. If he does not act, put him through the thing in a mechanical way and encourage voluntary actions. Do not expect much from a puppy at one lesson, and never allow his attention to be diverted

by the presence of another dog or person *as* as an assistant. Dogs are great imitators and get fashioned just like human beings according to the company they keep. A well trained dog is invaluable in teaching another.

We do not lay much stress ourselves upon "tricks" but think the development of a dog's intelligence by association with a well-ordered human being a matter of importance to the dog and of amusement and study to the owner. The dog's ways are worth studying both as an animal and as the most interesting and sympathetic of our dumb companions.



CHAPTER X.

THE DOG'S AILMENTS.

THE nearer a puppy to being pure-bred the more difficult he is to rear, though it is always easier to raise a single dog than the inmate of a large kennel. Nearly all puppies, and especially all highly bred ones, have *worms*. How shall one know when a dog is troubled with these pests? If he is not thriving, bloats very much after moderate feeding, has frequent diarrhoea, has a dry, harsh coat, twitching of the muscles when asleep, a foul breath, etc, worms may be suspected.

How to treat him: Before giving any worm remedy, let the puppy fast for a longer or shorter period according to age, so that the intestines may be nearly empty and thus any remedy given can have the better chance to attack the worms. It is better to give only milk the last meal. For a puppy under eight weeks, a six hours fast will suffice; for one under three months, but over nine weeks, ten to twelve hours, and for older dogs from twelve to eighteen hours.

How to give Medicine to a Dog.—Dogs do not like to take medicine any better than children; therefore, to avoid trouble, medicine should be made as pleasant for them as possible. A small puppy may be wrapped in a towel and held by one person while another opens the mouth by pressing his lips against

his teeth; the liquid must then be poured from a spoon well back into the throat and the mouth speedily closed, holding the hand over the nostrils if he will not swallow. Pills may be put on the back of the tongue and given a sudden push down with the finger and the mouth suddenly closed. Often small sugar coated pills may be given in a piece of meat. A few bits are to be given, and when he has become eager for more those in which the pills are. He must not see them put in, of course.

In giving medicine to a larger dog he may be backed into a corner to advantage. Dogs when real hungry will usually take such remedies as powdered sulphur, cod liver oil, charcoal, etc., in their food.

Worm Remedies: For a puppy over four weeks and under eight, two grains of santonine followed in a few hours by a dessert-spoonful of castor oil will often remove the worms. Another excellent remedy for most puppies when very young is the fluid extract of pink and senna. For a puppy of from four to eight weeks, give ten drops three times a day for two days, then follow by castor oil as before. About the best remedy for worms, and especially for tapeworm, is freshly grated areca nut given after a fast and followed by castor oil as with the other medicines; but certain precautions must be observed as the remedy has its dangers unless these be anticipated. The dose is, for a puppy under three months but over two, one grain for each pound weight of the dog, e.g., if a dog weighs eight pounds he must have

only eight grain of the medicine. After a puppy is four months old, he may have $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains to each pound of his weight. The castor oil should be given not later than one hour after the areca nut, and if the puppy be younger than three months three quarters of an hour is long enough. The dose of oil should be large to ensure a speedy action of the bowels, say a dessert-spoonful for all dogs over two months, and a tablespoonful for all over five months. After half an hour the dog may be fed on well cooked porridge and milk which facilitates the action of the castor oil, etc.

After all worm remedies it is well to gather up the stools as soon as possible even when no worms are seen, and put them where they cannot infect afresh the same or any other dog. Deep burial or better, burning in the safest plan.

As a preventative of worms, apart from cleanliness, etc., a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal may be given in the food twice a week.

Puppies never have trouble with their first teeth but they often do with the second. Fits, indigestion, etc., are not very uncommon in well-bred dogs. If the old teeth remain while new are coming, they may give rise to trouble, and if the old ones are not loose enough to be readily pulled, the puppy should be taken to an expert. By an expert we mean one who has had special experience and suitable instruments, i.e., either a dentist, a surgeon, or a veterinary surgeon.

Fits in the dog arise from some sort of irritation,

which may be in the digestive organs from worms, in the jaws from teeth, or a great many other sources not necessary to enumerate.

How to treat a dog in a fit: Prevent him getting out on the street or some stupid policeman may shoot him believing he has "hydrophobia," or the crowd may raise the cry of "mad dog." Take the creature into a darkened place, keep him quiet, feed him on mild diet such as bread and milk, apply cold water to his head frequently and keep the bowels free.

While the dog is in the actual fit all you can do is to prevent his escape and as far as possible see that he does not injure himself against the objects about him. When a dog has a succession of fits send at once for a veterinarian, if you can find one in whom you have confidence, for the dog will require medicine which we do not advise you to handle.

Diarrhœa is common in puppies as in infants in hot weather. The feeding must be especially guarded, and perfectly clean vessels are to be used, and food given in small quantities, and of a kind easily digested, as milk, milk and bread, etc. If the diarrhœa still continues, give a little lime water with the puppy's milk, say a tablespoonful to half a pint. If he will not take it after a little, then pour the lime water down his throat, a teaspoonful every four hours. Should the diarrhœa still continue, 15 to 30 drops of paregoric may be given in a little lime water.

Constipation is not common in puppies, but is the source of much mischief in old dogs that are badly

fed and get but little exercise. Dieting and exercise are the remedies.

Skin Disease is apt to occur in well-bred dogs, when their digestion gets disordered. It is best to alter the diet entirely. Often feeding on meat alone in small quantity, or, if the dog has had much meat, on bread and milk. In fat, overfed dogs, a fast of twenty-four hours has an excellent effect. Sulphur may be given in the food to the extent of half a teaspoonful to a whole one once or twice a day. Slight relaxation of the bowels is desirable. If there be scabs, these should be softened with some sort of oil and the dog washed all over (see page 23) with soap and luke-warm water. Then apply a little zinc ointment, or if the dog scratches, sulphur ointment to the affected parts. These can be purchased in any chemist's shop. Skin disease is often caused by worms. If the simple treatment just detailed does not suffice, consult an expert.

Distemper.—This disease is the great fatal malady among dogs. It is a highly contagious fever and kills more dogs than any other cause unless it be worms.

If a dog, hitherto well, refuses food, is dull, falls off in flesh and is feverish, suspect distemper, especially if a puppy and it is the fall of the year. If you can get the advice of an expert seek it at once. If not give the dog a dose of castor oil, house comfortably, shielding him from draughts and cold. If the weather is cold put on a blanket, feed him on light and good food such as he will take for the first

few days and then on more solid food. Milk and bread, rice and milk, milk with eggs beaten up and sugar added, rice pudding without fruit, etc. answer well. Later he may be given broths, finely cut meat, etc. It is very important to preserve the strength. Give a one-grain sugar-coated quinine pill three times a day for 6 to 10 days. During convalescence give cod liver oil in the food, from a teaspoonful to dessertspoonful according to age. Don't give any one's remedy believing it a specific, for there is none known. When the dog's eyes and nose run, keep them well washed out with warm water touching the eyes very gently with cotton wool, using fresh wool every time. Apply a little zinc ointment or vaseline to the edges of the lids and to the nose.

After the puppy is well his apartment should be disinfected by scrubbing it out with water to which crude carbolic acid has been added (a tablespoonful to a gallon) and then burning sulphur in it, all the openings being closed. The fumes should be kept in the building for several hours. It should then be thoroughly ventilated.

If distemper is followed by St. Vitus dance in a severe form, it is not likely to be cured, though you may wish to follow some expert's advice. Our own plan is, after treating awhile with no improvement, to chloroform the dog to death.

Having spoken of distemper as a highly contagious disease it is not necessary to point out that during his illness the dog should be isolated from all others, and he himself well washed before he mingles with

other dogs. A dog is not usually safe for six to eight weeks after the outbreak of the disease.

While we have thought it well to mention some of the ailments of dogs, it is to be hoped that this chapter will not frighten any one. Your puppy may have none of these troubles. If they do come, however, you will now not be wholly unprepared.



CHAPTER XI.

PUPPY'S ACCIDENTS.

SCALDS, poisoning, burns, stings, dislocations, fractures, sprains, cuts, etc., are among the possibilities, but are most of them remote probabilities.

In these cases an expert should be secured at once. Till he is available, however, something may be done.

In all cases of poisoning, vomiting must be encouraged if it has begun or induced if it has not. "Rough on rats" (arsenic) is the cause of the death of many a dog and cat accidentally. Strychnine is often given to dogs in meat to poison them. The "poison fiend" cannot be held in too great reprobation; when a dog is to be killed for good reason, as to avoid prolonging a misery that cannot be relieved, the inhalation of chloroform is a sure and quick method.

The best emetics for the dog are sulphate of zinc, 15 to 20 grains, and wine of ipecac in teaspoonful doses every five minutes. If these are not to hand a few tablespoonfuls of olive oil may be poured down as this will shield the stomach and favour vomiting. White of egg answers a similar purpose. Strychnine causes convulsions or paralysis. Bromide of potassium or chloral hydrate is the best antidote in doses of 15 to 20 grains.

Stings.—A dog may be so severely stung that his life is endangered. The wounds should be bathed with ammonia and water (a teaspoonful to a pint) and the dog given internally a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water every half hour till four or five doses are taken.

Cuts.—When large require stitches. In any case all dirt should be washed out with luke-warm water and the wounds covered with a clean rag at once.

Sprains.—When recent should be bathed with cold water; later if swelling sets in and inflammation threatens, warm water and vinegar will be better. When the acute stage is past, rubbing with a stimulating liniment is useful.

Dislocations should be reduced as soon as possible by an expert or the result may be serious.

Fractures require setting also by an expert and the dog in both these cases must be confined.

Burns and Scalds are so painful that an opiate (10 drops of laudanum) should be given when they are severe. The surface should be kept from the air by covering it with a coating of oil, vaseline, or a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water.

Fortunately all sorts of injuries tend to recovery much sooner in the lower animals than in man.

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