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LONDON:

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1819.

The best dogs have flat nostrils, yet round, solid, and blunt. Their teeth are like saws, which they change in the fourth month of their age: and by them is their age discerned: for while they are white and sharp, they discover the youth of dogs: but when they grow blackish or dusky, broken and torn, they demonstrate the elder age. The breast of a dog is narrow, so is his ventricle: for which cause he is always in pain in voiding his excrements.

After they have run a course, they relieve themselves by tumbling and rolling to and fro. When they lie down, they turn round in a circle two or three times together: which they do for no other cause, but that they may the more commodiously lie round from the wind. In their sleep they often dream, as may appear by their barking. Here observe, that they who like to keep dogs, must take particular care that they let them not sleep too much, especially after their meat, when they are young, for they are very hot, and in their sleep their heat draws much pain into their stomach and ventricle. The time of their copulation is for the most part at a year old; yet the females will last after it sooner: but they should be restrained from it, because it debilitates their body, and dulls their generosity. After the expiration of a year, they may be permitted to copulate; it matters not whether in winter or summer, but it is best in the beginning of spring; yet with this caution, that whelps of a litter, or of one and the same bitch, be never suffered to couple; for nature delights in variety.

In ancient times, for the more ennobling of the race of dogs, they would not permit them to engender till the male was four years old, and the females three; for by those means the whelps would prove more strong and lively. By hunting, labour, and travel, the males are made more fit for generation, and they prove best which have their sires of equal age. When they grow proud, give them leaven mingled with milk and salt, and they will not stray and ramble abroad.

It is not good to preserve the first or second litter, but the third: and after they have littered, it is good to give the bitch whey and barley bread; for that will comfort her, and increase her milk: or take the bones of broken meat, and boil them in goat's milk, which nutriment will strengthen very much both dam and whelps.

There is no great regard to be had as to the food of a dog, for he will eat any thing but the flesh of his own kind;

for that cannot be so dressed by the art of man, but they eat it out by their nose, and avoid it. It is good to let the whelps suck for two months before they are weaned, and that of their own dam. Put cummin now and then in their bread, it will cure or prevent wind in their bellies; and if oil be mingled with the water they lap, they will prove more able and swift to run. If they refuse and lothe their meat, give them a little hot bread, or dip brown bread in vinegar, and squeeze the liquor thereof into their nostrils, and it will ease them.

There is some difficulty to choose a whelp under the dam that will prove the best of the litter. Some observe, that which seeth last, and take that for the best. Others remove the whelps from the kennel, lay them apart one from the other, and watch which of them the bitch first carrieth into her kennel again, and that they take for the best; or else that which vomiteth last of all. Some again, give for a certain rule to know the best, that the same which weighs least while it sucks will prove the best; but this is certain, that the lighter whelp will prove the swifter, and the heavier will be the stronger. As soon as the bitch hath littered, it is requisite to choose those you intend to preserve, and to throw away the rest.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, found no where else in all the world. The first kind is called *ane racke*, and is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts and birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: *the female hereof in England is called a brack*. A *brack*, is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches. The second, in Scotland, is called a *cluth-hoand*, being a little larger than the hunting-hound, and in colour, for the most part, brown or sandy spotted. The sense of smelling is so quick in these, that they can follow the footsteps of thieves, and pursue them till they overtake them: nay, should the thief take the water, so eager are they in their pursuit, that they will swim after him; and are restless till they find the thing they seek after. This was common in the borders of England and Scotland, where the people formerly lived much upon theft: and if the dog brought his leader to any house where they might not enter, they took it for granted that there were both the stolen goods and the thief.

The BLOOD-HOUND differs nothing in quality from the Scottish cluth-hound, excepting that he is larger sized, and not always of one and the same colour. They are rec,

sanded, black, white, spotted, and of all colours with other hounds, but most commonly either brown or red.

The Germans call this beast *langhund*, because their ears are long, thin, and hanging down; and they differ not from the common dogs in any outward proportion, but in their cry and barking. Their nature is, being set on by the voice and words of their leader, to cast about for the sitting of the present game; and, having found it, will never cease pursuing it with full cry till it is tired, without changing for any other. They seldom bark, except in the chase; and are very obedient and attentive to the voice of their leader. Those which are whites are said to be the quickest scented, and surest nosed, and therefore best for the hare; the black ones for the boar; and the red for the hart and roe. They must be tied up till they hunt, yet so as they be let loose now and then a little to ease their bellies; and it is necessary that their kennel be kept sweet and dry.

The divers and variable dispositions of hounds, in finding out the beast, is very worthy of observation. Some are of that nature, that when they have found the game, will stand till the huntsman comes up; to whom, in silence, by their face, eye, and tail they shew the game. Others, when they have found the footsteps, go forward without any voice, or shew of ear or tail. Another sort, when they have found the footings of the beast, prick up their ears a little, and either bark or wag their tails; and others will wag their tails, and not move their ears.—There are some again that do none of these, but wander up and down, barking about the surest marks, and confounding their own footsteps with the beasts they hunt, or else forsake the way and so run back again to the first head; but when they see the hare, are afraid, not daring to come near her, except she starts first. These, with the others which hinder the cunning labours of their colleagues, trusting to their feet and running before their betters, deface the best mark, or else hunt counter, and take up any false scent for the true; or, which is more reprehensible, never forsake the highways, and yet have not learned to be silent. To these you may add, those which cannot discern the footing or pricking of a hare, yet run speedily when they see her, pursuing her hotly in the beginning, and afterwards tire, or hunt lazily. *All these are not to be admitted into a kennel of good hounds.* On the contrary, those hounds which are good, when they have found the hare, make shew thereof

to the huntsman, by running more speedily, and with gesture of head, eyes, ears, and tail, winding to the form or hare's mews, never give over prosecution:—they have good and hard feet, and great stomachs.

Now, whereas the nature of the hare is sometimes to leap and make headings, sometimes to tread softly, with but a very small impression in the earth, or sometimes to lie down, and even to leap or jump out and into her own form; the hound is so much the more busied and troubled to retain the small scent of her pricking which she leaves behind her. For this cause, it is requisite that you help the hound, not only with voice, eye, and hand, but with a seasonable time also: for in frosty weather the scent freezes with the earth, so that there is no certainty of hunting till it thaws, or that the sun arise. Likewise, if very much rain falls between the starting of the hare and time of hunting, it is not convenient to hunt till the water be dried up; for the drops disperse the scent of the hare, and dry weather collects it again. The summer-time also is not fit for hunting; because the heat of the weather consumeth the scent; and the nights being then but short, the hare travelleth not far, feeding only in the morning and evening: besides, the fragraney of flowers and herbs then growing, overcome the scent the hounds are guided by.

The best time for hunting with these hounds is in autumn, because then the former odours are weakened, and the earth barer than at any other season.

The GAZE-HOUND is little beholden in hunting to his nose or smelling, but to sharpness of sight altogether, for by virtue of it he makes excellent sport with the stag, fox, and hare. If a beast be wounded and go astray, this dog will seek after it by the steadfastness of the eye; if it happen to return, and be mingled with the residue of the herd, this dog will soon spy it out, leaving the rest untouched; and, after he has set sight on it, separateth it from the company; and having so done, never leaves it, but worrieth it to death. This dog is called in Latin *agaswus*, because the beams of the sight are so steadfastly settled and immoveably fixed. He is much more used in the northern parts of England, than in the southern; on champaign ground, rather than in bushy and woody places; and by horsemen more than footmen. If it happen, at any time, that this dog takes a wrong way, the master, making some usual sign, or familiar token, he returneth forthwith, takes the right and

ready course, beginning his chase afresh, and with a clear voice, and a swift foot, follows the game with as much courage and nimbleness as he did at first.

Among the divers kinds of hunting dogs, the GREYHOUND, by reason of his swiftness, strength, and sagacity to follow and pursue his game, deserveth the first place; for such are the conditions of this dog, as a philosopher observes, that he is reasonably scented to find out, speedy and quick of foot to follow, and fierce and strong to take and overcome; and yet silent, coming upon his prey unawares.

The best *Greyhound* hath a long body, strong, and large, yet not so big as the *wolf dog* in Ireland; a neat sharp head, and splendid eyes; a long mouth, and sharp teeth; little ears, and thin gristles in them; a straight neck, and a broad and strong breast. His fore legs straight and short, his hinder legs long and straight; broad shoulders, round ribs, fleshy buttocks, but not fat; a long tail, strong, and full of sinews. Of this kind, that is always the best to be chosen among the whelps which weigheth lightest; for it will be soonest at the game, and so hang upon it, hindering its swiftness, till the stronger and heavier dogs come to help with their assistance; and therefore, besides the marks or necessary good parts of a *Greyhound* already spoken of, it is requisite that he have large sides, and a broad midriff, that so he may take his breath in and out more easily. His belly must be small; if otherwise, it will hinder the swiftness of his course: likewise he must have long legs, thin and soft ears. And these must the huntsman lead on the left hand, if he be afoot; and on the right, if on horseback.

The best time to try them and train them to their game is at twelve months old; yet some begin sooner with them, that is, at ten months, if they are males, and at eight, if females. Yet, it is surest, not to strain them, to permit them to run a long course, till they are twenty months old. Keep them also in the slip while they are abroad, until they can see their course; and loosen not a young dog until the game have been on foot for some time, lest being over-greedy of the prey, he strains his limbs too much. The greyhound (called by the Latins *leporarius*) hath his name from the word *gre*, which word signifieth *gradus* in Latin, in English *degree*; because among all dogs these are the principal, having the chiefest place, and being simply and absolutely the best of the gentle kind of hounds.

The Greyhound was formerly held in such estimation as to be considered the peculiar companion of gentlemen: and by the forest laws of Canute, it was enacted, that no person under that degree should presume to keep a Greyhound.

The small Italian Greyhound is not above half the size, but perfectly similar in form. Its shape is exquisitely beautiful and delicate. It is not common in this country, the climate being too rigorous for the extreme delicacy of its constitution.

The STAG HOUND is described by Whitaker in his History of Manchester, as the original breed of this island, used by the ancient Britons in the chase of the larger kinds of game, with which this country abounded at that time. This valuable hound is distinguished by its great size and strength; its body is long, its chest deep, its ears long and sweeping, and the tone of its voice is peculiarly deep and mellow. From the particular formation of its organs, or from the extraordinary moisture that always adheres to its nose and lips, or perhaps from some other unknown causes, it is endued with the most exquisite sense of smelling, and can often distinguish the scent an hour after the lighter beagles have given it up. Their slowness also disposes them to receive the directions of the huntsman; but as they are able to hunt a cold scent, they are too apt to make it so by their want of speed, and tedious exactness. These dogs were once common in every part of this island, and were formerly much larger than at present.

The FOX HOUND. No country in Europe can boast of fox hounds equal in swiftness, strength, or agility, to those of Britain, where the utmost attention is paid to their breeding, education, and maintenance; the climate also seems congenial to their nature; for when hounds of the English breed have been sent into France, or other countries, they quickly degenerate, and in some degree lose those qualities for which they were originally so admirable. In England, the attachment to the chase is in some measure considered as a trait in the national character; consequently, it is not to be wondered at, that our dogs and horses should excel all others in that noble diversion. This propensity appears to have increased in the nation, and no price seems now thought too great for hounds of known excellence. The habits and faculties of these dogs are so generally known, as to render any description unnecessary. Dogs of the same kind are also trained to the hunting of the stag and other deer.

The HARRIER is endowed by nature with an admirable gift of smelling, which renders him bold and courageous in the pursuit of his game. There are several sorts of them, and all differ in their services; some are for the hare, the fox, or the wolf; some for the hart, the buck, and the badger; and some for the otter, the polecat, the weasel, the rabbit, &c.

The TERRIER hunts the fox, and the badger or gray only: and they are called terriers, because they (after the manner of ferrets in searching for rabbits) creep into the ground, and by that means affright, nip, and bite the fox and the badger, so that either they tear them to pieces with their teeth, or else hale and pull them by force out of their lurking holes and caves; or at least drive them out, inso-much, if they are not taken by net or otherwise immediately, they are compelled to prepare for flight; and then are oft-times entrapped with snares and nets laid over holes for the same purpose.—He has a most acute smell, is generally attendant on every pack of hounds, and is very expert in forcing foxes and other game out of their coverts. He is the determined enemy of all vermin kind; such as weasels, polecats, badgers, rats, mice, &c. He is fierce, keen, and hardy, and in its encounters with the badger sometimes meets very severe treatment, which it sustains with great courage and fortitude; and a well trained veteran dog frequently proves more than a match for that hard-biting animal.

There are two kinds of terriers, the rough, short-legged; long-backed, very strong, and most commonly of a black or yellowish colour mixed with white; the other is smooth, sleek, and beautifully formed, having a shorter body, and sprightly appearance. It is generally of a reddish brown colour, or black, with tanned legs, and is similar to the rough terrier, in disposition and faculties, but inferior in size, strength, and fierceness.

The LEVINEER is singular in smelling, and incomparable in swiftness. This is, as it were, a middle kind, between the harrier and the greyhound, as well for his nature as the frame and shape of his body. It is called in Latin *levinarius*, a *levitate*, of lightness, and therefore may well be called a light-hound. This dog, by the excellency of his conditions, namely, smelling and swift running, follows the game with eagerness, and takes the prey with admirable celerity.

The TUMBLERS in hunting turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the beast, suddenly gripe it at the very mouth of their holes, before they can make any entrance for self security.

This dog hath another craft and subtlety, namely, when he enters a warren, or fetches a course about a rabbit-burrow, he hunts not after them, nor affrights them; but passeth by with silence and quietness, marking their holes diligently, wherein he seldom is deceived. When he comes to a place where there is a certainty of rabbits, he couches down close with his belly to the ground, providing always, by his skill and policy, that the wind be against him in that enterprise, and that the rabbits discover not where he lurketh; by which means he gets the benefit of the scent of the rabbits, which is carried to him by the wind and air, either going to their holes, or coming out; either passing this way or running that way; and so orders the business, that the silly rabbit is debarred, circumvented, and taken, before he can get the advantage of his hole. Thus having caught his prey, he carrieth it speedily to his master, who waits his dog's return in some convenient place.

These dogs are somewhat lesser than the hounds, being longer, leaner, and somewhat prick-eared. By the form and fashion of their bodies, they may be called mongrel greyhounds, and justly, if they were somewhat bigger. But notwithstanding he equals not the greyhound in size, yet he will take in one day's space as many rabbits as shall arise to as big a load as a horse can carry: for craft and subtlety are the instruments whereby he maketh this spoil, which properties supply the place of more commendable qualities.

After these dogs which serve particularly for hunting, will follow such as serve also for hawking and fowling, among which the principal and chief is the Spaniel.

There are two sorts of Spaniel dogs, which necessarily serve for fowling. The first has his game on the land, the other on the water. Such as delight on the land, play their parts either by swiftness of foot, or by often questing to search out and to spring the bird, or else by some secret sign discover the place where they fall. The first kind of such serve the hawk; the second, the net or train. The first kind have no peculiar names assigned them, except

they are named after the bird, which by natural appointment they are allotted to take: hence, some are called dogs for the Falcon, for the Pheasant, the Partridge, and such-like. They are commonly called by one name, *viz.* Spaniels, as they originally came from Spain.

The Spaniel, whose service is required in fowling on the water, partly through natural inclination, and partly by diligent teaching, is properly called *Aquaticus* or *Water-Spaniel*, because he hath usual recourse to the water, where all his game lies; namely, water fowl, which are chiefly taken with his help.

His size is somewhat large, having long, rough, and curled hair, which must be clipped now and then; for, by lessening that superfluity of hair, he becomes more light and swift, and is less hindered in swimming.

The LURCHER is somewhat shorter than the greyhound, and its limbs stronger; its body is covered with a rough coat of hair, most commonly of a pale yellow colour; its aspect is sullen, and its habits, from whence it derives its name, are dark and cunning.

As this dog possesses the advantage of a fine scent, it is often employed in killing hares and rabbits in the night. When taken to the warren, it steals out with the utmost precaution, watches and scents the rabbits while they are feeding, and darts upon them without barking, or making the least noise. Some of them will make incredible havoc in one night, and are often so trained, as to bring their booty to their master, who waits in some convenient place to receive it.

The POINTER is of a foreign origin, as its name seems to imply; but it is now naturalized in this country, which has long been famous for dogs of this kind; the greatest attention being paid to preserve the breed in its utmost purity.

This dog is remarkable for the aptness and facility with which he receives instruction: it may be said to be almost self-taught; it is chiefly employed in finding partridges, pheasants, &c. either for the gun or the net. Many of the setting-dogs, now used by sportsmen, are a mixed breed, between the English and Spanish pointer.

The SETTER is an active, hardy, handsome dog. Its scent is exquisite, and it ranges with great speed and wonderful perseverance. Its sagacity in discovering the various kinds of game, and its caution in approaching them, are truly astonishing. Its uses are well known.

The SPRINGER, or COCKER, is lively, active, and plea-

sant; an unwearied pursuer of its game, and very expert in raising woodcocks and snipes from their haunts, in woods and marshes, through which it ranges with amazing perseverance.

The NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Some of these dogs measure from the nose to the end of the tail, six feet two inches. This breed is web-footed, can swim extremely fast, dive with great ease, and bring up any thing from the bottom of the water. It is naturally fond of fish, and eats raw trouts, or other small fish, out of nets. Their strength and docility renders them very useful to the fishers on the coast of the country of which they bear the name.

The extraordinary sagacity of these dogs, and their attachment to their masters, render them highly valuable in particular situations.

The following among many others, is an instance of their great docility, and strength of observation. A gentleman, walking by the side of the river Tyne, and observing on the opposite side a child fall into the water, gave notice to his dog, which immediately jumped in, and catching hold of the child with its mouth, brought it safe to land.

The ROUGH WATER DOG. This dog, from its great attachment to the water, may be placed at the head of those which frequent that element. It is web-footed, swims with great ease, and is used in hunting ducks, and other aquatic birds. It is frequently kept on board of vessels, for the purpose of taking up birds that are shot, and drop into the sea; and from its aptness to fetch and carry, it is useful in recovering any thing that has fallen overboard. There is a variety of this kind much smaller. They are both remarkable for their long and shaggy coat, which frequently incommodes them by growing over their eyes.

The SHEPHERD'S DOG. This useful animal, ever faithful to his charge, reigns at the head of the flocks, where it is better heard, and more attended to, than even the voice of the shepherd. Safety, order, and discipline, are the fruits of his vigilance and activity.

In those large tracts of land, which, in many parts of our island, are solely appropriated to the feeding of sheep and other cattle, this sagacious animal is of the utmost importance. Immense flocks may be seen continually ranging over those extensive wilds, as far as the eye can reach, seemingly without controul. Their only guide is the Shepherd, attended by his faithful dog, the constant companion of his toils; it receives his commands, and is always prompt to

execute them; it is the watchful guardian of the flock, prevents them from straggling, and conducts them from one part of their pasture to another: it will not suffer any strangers to mix with them, but carefully keeps off every intruder. In driving a number of sheep to any distant part, a well-trained dog never fails to confine them to the road, watches every avenue that leads from it, where he takes his stand, threatening every delinquent. He pursues the stragglers, if any should escape, and forces them into order, without doing them the least injury. If the herdsmen be obliged to leave them, he depends upon his dog to keep the flock together; and, as soon as he hears the well known signal, this faithful creature conducts them to his master, though at a considerable distance.

There is a very remarkable singularity in the feet of a shepherd's dog. All of them have one, and some two toes more than other dogs, though they seem not to be of much use. They appear to be destitute of muscles, and hang dangling at the hind part of the leg, more like an unnatural excrescence, than a necessary part of the animal. But the adage that "nature has made nothing in vain," ought to correct our decision in their utility, which probably may exist unknown to us. This breed of dogs at present appears to be preserved in the greatest purity in the northern parts of Scotland, where its aid is highly necessary in managing the numerous breed of sheep in their extensive fields.

The MASTIFF is much larger than the bull-dog, and every way formed for the important trust of guarding and securing the valuable property committed to his care. Houses, gardens, yards, &c. are safe from depredations, whilst in his keeping. Confined during the day, as soon as the gates are locked, he is left to range at full liberty: he then goes round the premises, examines every part of them, and by loud barkings, gives notice that he is ready to defend his charge.

THE BULL-DOG is the fiercest of all the dog kind, and is probably the most courageous creature in the world. It is low in stature, but very strong and well built. Its nose is short, and the under jaw projects beyond the upper, which gives it a fierce and displeasing aspect. Its courage in attacking the bull is well known: its fury in seizing, and its invincible obstinacy in maintaining its hold, are truly astonishing. It always aims at the front: and generally fastens upon the lip, the tongue, the eye, or some part of

the face, where it hangs in spite of every effort of the bull to disengage himself.

The uncommon ardour of these dogs in fighting, will be best illustrated by the following fact, related by an eye witness.—Some years ago, at a bull-bait in the north of England, when that barbarous custom was very common, a young man, confident of the courage of his dog, laid some trifling wagers that he would, at separate times, cut off all the four feet, and that after amputation it would attack the bull. The cruel experiment was tried, and the dog continued to seize the bull as eagerly as if he had been perfectly whole. A similar instance of cruelty was practised lately at Tothill-fields, by a notorious bull-banker, whose dog, having pinned the bull successively during the afternoon's play, he, for a wager of ten guineas, amputated his dog's legs and sent him at the bull, which he pinned with as much courage as before. For the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped, that the cruelty exercised on the animal, has been repented of by his master, the *greater brute* of the two, and that there are none at present who could be guilty of a similar outrage. Of late years, the custom of baiting the bull has been partially laid aside, and consequently now there are not so many of these kind of dogs to be seen.

THE DALMATIAN DOG. This dog is rendered very beautiful by the black and white spots agreeably interspersed. It is very common in this country to keep this animal in genteel houses as an elegant attendant on a carriage, to which its attention seems to be wholly directed.

THE GREENLAND DOG is large, white, or speckled: the ears stand upright, which is peculiar to dogs in cold climates. This dog is timorous, does not bark, but makes a most dismal howling. In the northern parts, they are rendered of infinite service, as the natives yoke them to sledges, which, when heavy laden, they are able to draw upon the ice, many miles a day. The Greenlanders sometimes eat their flesh, and make garments of their skins, so that their uses are very considerable.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES DOG is of a very savage nature. It neither barks nor growls, but when vexed erects the hair of its whole body like bristles, and appears extremely furious. Its great agility gives it much the advantage over animals superior in size. It is fond of rabbits and chickens, which it eagerly devours raw, but will not touch dressed meat. One of these dogs, sent to this country from Botany Bay, was so extremely fierce, as to seize on every animal it saw.

and had it not been restrained, would have run down deer and sheep. The height of this variety is rather less than two feet and a half. The head is formed much like that of the fox, the ears are short and erect, the tail is rather long and bushy, somewhat like that of a fox.

Having thus traced the varieties of the dog, and noticed the peculiarities of each, we shall now give its general

NATURAL HISTORY.

From the structure of the teeth, it might be concluded, that the dog is a carnivorous animal. He does not, however, eat indiscriminately every kind of animal substance. There are some birds, as the *colymbus articus*, which the water-dog will lay hold of with keenness, but will not bring out of the water, because its smell is exceedingly offensive to him. He will not eat the bones of a goose, crow, or hawk, but he devours even the putrid flesh of most other animals. He is possessed of such strong digestive powers, as to draw nourishment from the hardest bones. When flesh cannot be procured, he will eat fish, fruits, succulent herbs, and bread of all kinds. When oppressed with sickness, to which he is very subject, especially in the beginning of summer, and before bad weather, in order to procure a puke, he eats the leaves of the quicken-grass, the bearded wheat-grass, or the rough cock's-foot grass, which gives him immediate relief.

His excrements are generally hard scybals, which, especially after eating bones, are white, and go by the name of *album græcum* among physicians. He does not throw out his excrements promiscuously upon every thing that happens to be in the way, but on stones, trunks of trees, or barren places. This is a wise institution of nature, for the excrements of a dog destroy almost every vegetable or animal substance. They are of such a putrid nature, that if a man's shoe touch them when recently expelled, that particular part will rot in a few days. He observes the same method in making his urine, which he throws out sideways. It is remarkable, that a dog will not pass a stone or a wall, against which any other dog has watered, without following his example, although a hundred should occur in a few minutes; in so much, that it is astonishing how such a quantity can be secreted in so short a time.

The dog is an animal, not only of quick motion, but remarkable for travelling very long journeys. He can easily

keep up with his master, either on foot or horse-back, for a whole day. He sleeps little, and even that does not seem to be very quiet, for he often starts, and seems to hear with more acuteness in sleep than when awake. They have a tremulous motion in sleep, frequently move their legs, and bark, which is an indication of dreaming. Dogs are possessed of the sensation of smelling in a high degree. They can trace their master by the smell of his feet, in a church, or in the streets of a populous city. The hound can trace game, or his master's steps, twenty-fours afterward. This sensation is not equally strong in every kind.

The dog eats enviously, with oblique eyes; is an enemy to beggars; bites at a stone flung at it; is fond of licking wounds; howls at certain notes in music, and often urinates on hearing it.

With regard to the propagation of dogs, the females admit the males before they are twelve months old. They remain in season ten, twelve, or even fifteen days, during which time they will admit a variety of males. They come in season generally twice a year, and more frequently in the cold than in the hot months. The male discovers the condition of the female by the smell; but she seldom admits him the first six or seven days. One coitus will make her conceive a great number of young; but, when not restrained, she will admit a great number of dogs every day: she seems to have no choice or predilection, except in favor of large dogs: from this circumstance it sometimes happens, that a small female, who has admitted a mastiff, perishes in bringing forth her young. The female goes with young about nine weeks. They generally bring forth from six to twelve puppies. Those of a small size bring forth five, four, and sometimes but two. They continue to copulate and bring forth during life, which lasts generally about fourteen or fifteen years. The whelps are commonly blind, and cannot open their eyes till the tenth or twelfth day: the males are like the dog, the females like the bitch. In the fourth month, they lose some of their teeth, which are soon succeeded by others.

The dog has such a strong resemblance to the wolf and the fox, that he is commonly supposed to be the production of one or other of these animals tamed and civilized.

With regard to the natural disposition of the dog, in a savage state he is fierce, cruel, and voracious: but, when civilized and accustomed to live with men, he is possessed

of every amiable quality. He seems to have no other desire than to please and protect his master. He is gentle, obedient, submissive, and faithful. These dispositions, joined to his almost unbounded sagacity, justly claim the esteem of mankind. Accordingly, no animal is so much caressed or respected: he is so ductile, and so much formed to please, that he *assumes the very air and temper of the family in which he resides.*

An animal endowed with such uncommon qualities must answer many useful purposes. His fidelity and vigilance are daily employed to protect our persons, our flocks, or our goods. The acuteness of his smell gains him employment in hunting: he is frequently employed as a turnspit; at Brussels, and in Holland, he is trained to draw little carts to the herb market; and, in the northern regions, draws a sledge with his master in it, or laden with provisions. The Kamschatkans, Esquimaux, and Greenlanders, strangers to the softer virtues, treat these poor animals with great neglect. The former, during summer, the season in which they are useless, turn them loose to provide for themselves; and recal them in October into their usual confinement and labour; from that time till spring they are fed with fish-bones and putrid fish preserved in pits, and served up to them mixed with hot water. Those used for draught are castrated; and four, yoked to the carriage, will draw five poods, or a hundred and ninety English pounds, besides the driver; and thus laden, will travel thirty versts, or twenty miles a day; or if unladen, on hardened snow, on sliders of bone, seventy-five versts, or fifty English miles per day.

To CHOOSE and TRAIN a SETTING-DOG.

The dog which you choose for setting must have a perfect and good scent, and be naturally addicted to the hunting of feathers. This dog may be either land-spaniel, water-spaniel, or mongrel of them both: either the shallow-flewed hound, tumbler, lurcher, or small bastard mastiff. But there is none better than the land-spaniel, being of a good and nimble size, rather small, and of a courageous mettle; which, though you cannot discern being young, you may obtain by having a puppy or puppies only of rich breed, as have been known to be strong, lusty, and nimble rangers, with active feet, wagging tails, and busy noses.

When you have made choice of your dog, begin to instruct him at about four months old, or six months at most.—The first thing is to make him familiar with you, knowing you from any other person, and following you wherever you go. To effect this the better, let him receive his food as near as you can from no other hand but your own; and when you correct him to keep him in awe, do it rather with words than blows.—When you have instructed your dog that he will follow none but yourself, and can distinguish your frown from your smile, and smooth words from rough, you must then teach him to couch and lie down close to the ground; first, by laying him often on the ground, and crying *lie close*. When he hath done any thing to your mind and pleasure, you must reward him with a piece of bread: if otherwise, chastise him with words, and but few blows.—After this, you must teach him to come creeping to you with his belly and head close upon the ground, as far or as little way as you think fit: and this you may do by saying *come nearer, come nearer*, or the like; and at first, till he understands your meaning, by showing him a piece of bread or some other food to entice him to you. And thus observe in his creeping to you, if he offer to raise his body or head, you must not only thrust the rising part down, but threaten him with an angry voice; which, if he seem to slight, then add a sharp jerk or two with a whipcord.—You must often renew your lessons till he be very perfect, and encourage him when he does well.

If you walk abroad with him, and he takes a fancy to range, even when he is most busy, speak to him, and in the height of his pastime make him fall upon his belly and lie close, and after that make him come creeping to you.—After this, teach him to lead in a string or line, and follow you close at your heels, without trouble or straining of his collar.

By the time he hath learned the things aforesaid, I conceive the dog may be a twelvemonth old; at which time, the season of the year being fit, take him into the field, and permit him to range, but still in obedience to your command. But if, through wantonness, he chance to babble or open without cause, you must then correct him sharply with a whipcord, or pinch him hard at the roots of his ears.

Having brought him to a good temper and just obedience, then, as soon as you see him come upon the haunt of any partridge (which you may know by his great eagerness in

hunting, as also by a kind of whining in his voice, being very desirous to open, but not daring; you must speak to him, bidding him take heed, or take care; but if, notwithstanding, he either rush in and spring the partridge, or opens, so that the partridge escape; you must then correct him severely, and cast him off again, and let him sometimes hunt where you know a covey lies, and see if he hath mended his fault: if he hath, and you catch any with your nets, give him the heads, necks, and pinions, for his future encouragement.

TO TRAIN a WATER-DOG.

Your water-dog may be of any colour, and yet excellent; but choose him with hair long and curled, not loose and shagged: his head must be round, and curled; his ears broad and hanging; his eye full, lively, and quick; his nose very short; his lip hound-like; his chops with a full set of strong teeth; his neck thick and short; his breast sharp; his shoulders broad; his fore-legs straight; his chine square; his buttocks round; his belly thin; his thighs brawny, &c.

The training this dog begins as soon as he can lap; when you must teach him to couch and lie down, not daring to stir from that posture without leave. In this first teaching, let him eat nothing till he deserve it; and let him have no more teachers, feeders, cherishers, or correctors, than one; and do not alter that word you use in his information, for the dog takes notice of the sound, not the language.—When you have acquainted him with the word suitable to his lesson, you must then teach him to know the word of reprehension, which at first should not be used without a jerk. You must also use words of cherishing to give him encouragement when he does well; and in all these words you must be constant, and let them be attended with cherishing of the hand, &c.—Having made him understand these several words, you must next teach him to lead in a string or collar orderly, not running too forward, nor hanging backward. After this you must teach him to come close at your heels without leading; for he must not range by any means, unless it be to beat fowl from their covert, or to fetch those you have wounded.

In the next place, you must teach him to fetch and carry any thing you throw out of your hands. And first, try

him with a glove, shaking it over his head, and making him snap at it; and sometimes let him hold it in his mouth, and strive to pull it from him; and at last throw it a little way, and let him worry it on the ground: and so by degrees make him bring it you wherever you throw it. After the glove, you may teach him to fetch cudgels, bags, nets, &c.

If you use him to carry dead fowl, it will not be amiss; for by that means, he will not tear or bruise what fowl you shoot.—Having perfected this lesson, drop something behind you, which the dog doth not see; and being gone a little way from it, send him back to seek it, by saying, *Back, I have lost.* If he seem amazed, point with your finger, urging him to seek out, and leave him not till he hath done it. Then drop something at a greater distance, and make him find that too, till you have brought him to go back a mile.

Now you may train him up for your gun; making him stalk after you step by step, or else couch and lie close till you have shot.

The last use of the water-dog is in moulting time, when wild-fowl cast their feathers and are unable to fly, which is between summer and autumn. At this time bring your dog to their coverts, and hunt them out into the stream; and there with your nets drive and surprise them; for at this time they will drive very easily. And though some may object, that this is a sickly unseasonable time; yet if they consider what excellent food these fowl will prove when crammed, the taking of them may be very excusable.

FALLOW HOUNDS are hardy, and of good scent, keeping well their chase without change; but are not so swift as the white. They are of a strong constitution, and do not fear the water; running surely, and are very hardy, commonly loving the hart beyond any other chase. The best complexion for fallow hounds is the lively red, and such as have a white spot in their forehead, or have a ring about their neck: but those which are yellowish, and spotted with black or dun, are of little estimation. Those which are well jointed, having good claws, are fit to make blood-hounds: and those which have shagged tails, are generally swift runners. These hounds are fitter for princes than private gentleman, because they seldom run more than one chase; neither have they any great stomach to the hare, or

other small chases, and, which is worst of all, they are apt to run at tame beasts.

DUN HOUNDS are good for all chases, and therefore of general use. The best coloured are such as are dun on the back, having their fore-quarters tanned, or of the complexion of a hare's legs; but if the hair on the back be black, and their legs freckled with red and black, they then usually prove excellent hounds: and indeed there are few dun coloured to be found bad; the worst of them are such whose legs are of a whitish colour. It is wonderful in these creatures, to observe how much they stick upon the knowledge of their master, especially his voice, and horn, and no one's else. Nay, further, they know the distinct voices of their fellows, and do know who are babblers, and liars, and who not; and will follow the one, and not the other.

The west country, Cheshire and Lancashire, with other woodland and mountainous countries, breed our slow-hound, which is a very large dog, tall and heavy. Worcestershire, Bedfordshire, and many well-mixed soils, where the champaign and covert are of equal extent, produce a middle-sized dog, of a more nimble disposition than the former. Lastly, the north parts, as Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, and many other champaign countries, breed the light, nimble, swift, slender, fleet hounds. After these, the little beagle is peculiar to our country; this is that hound, which in Latin is called *canis afascæus*, or the gaze hound. Besides our mastiff, which seems to be an indigena, or native of England, we train up most excellent greyhounds in our open champaigns. All these dogs are considered famous in adjacent and remote countries, whether they are sent as great rarities, and ambitiously sought for by their lords and princes; although only fighting dogs seem to have been known to the ancient authors; and perhaps in that age hunting was not so much cultivated by our own countrymen.

A good and fair hound ought to be of a middle proportion, rather long than round; his nostrils wide; his ears large; his back bowed; the fillets great; the haunches large; the thighs well trussed; the ham straight; the tail big near the reins, and the rest slender to the end; the leg big; the sole of the foot dry, and formed like a fox's, with the claws great.

Of the choice of a Dog and Bitch for good Whelps.—The bitch must come of a good kind, strong, and well proportioned in all parts, having her ribs and flanks great and large. Let the dog that lines her be of a good fair breed: and let him be young, if you intend to have light and hot hounds; for if the dog be old, the whelps will participate of his dull and heavy nature.

If your bitch grow not naturally proud so soon as you would wish, you may make her so by taking two heads of garlick, half a castor's stone, the juice of cresses, and about twelve Spanish flies, or cantharides: boil these together in a pipkin which holds a pint, with some mutton, and make broth thereof; and of this give to the bitch twice or thrice, and she will infallibly grow proud. The same pottage given to the dog, will make him desirous of copulation.

When your bitch is lined, and with puppy, you must not let her hunt, for that will be the way to make her cast her whelps; but let her, unconfined, walk up and down in the house and court, and never lock her up in her kennel; for she is then impatient of food; and therefore you must make her some hot broth once a day.

If you would spay your bitch, it must be done before she ever had a litter of whelps: and in spaying her, take not away all the roots or strings of the veins; for if you do, it will much prejudice her reins, and hinder her swiftness ever after: but by leaving some behind, it will make her much the stronger and more hardy. Whatever you do, spay her not when she is proud; for that will endanger her life: but you may do it fifteen days after. But the best time of all is, when the whelps are shaped within her.

Disorders and Madness.—The first of their incurable madnesses is called the *hot burning*, and is known by these symptoms: First, when they run, they raise their tails upright, and run upon any thing that stands before them, having no respect where or which way they run: also, their mouths will be very black, having no foam in or about them. They will not continue thus above three or four days, after which time they die, their pain being so intolerable. And all dogs which have been bitten by them so as to draw blood, will be mad in like manner.

The second is called the *running madness*, and is less dangerous, but is not incurable. The dogs that are troubled with this madness run on men, dogs, and on other beasts. The symptoms are, they will smell on other dogs, and

having smelt them, will shake and bite them, yet shaking their tails, and seeming to offer no harm.

The dog thus troubled will not feed, but holds his mouth wide open continually, and putting his feet in his mouth frequently, as if he had a bone in his throat.

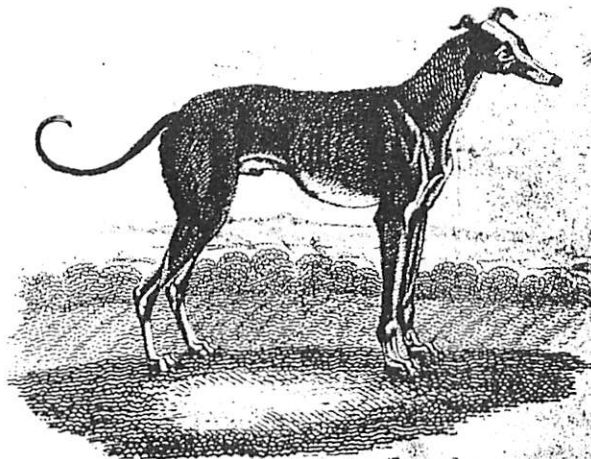
Cure him thus: Take four ounces of the juice of *spatula putrida*, and put it into a pot; then take the like quantity of the juice of black hellebore, and as much of the juice of rue: having strained them all well through a fine cloth, put them into a glass; then take two drachms of scammony unprepared, and, having mingled it with the former juices, put it into a horn or funnel, and convey it down his throat, keeping his head up straight, lest he cast it up again; then bleed him in his mouth, cutting three or four veins in his gums that he may bleed the better; and in a short time you will find amendment. Or you may take eight drachms of the juice of an herb called hart's-horn, or dog's-tooth, and you will find it a most excellent receipt against any madness whatsoever.

The next is called the *falling madness*. This disease lies in their heads, which makes them reel as they go, and fall.

The cure: Take four ounces of the juice of piony, with the like quantity of the juices of briony and cruciata, and four drachms of stavesacre pulverised: mingle these together, and give it to your hound or dog as before: then let him bleed in the ears, or the two veins which come down the shoulders; and if he is not cured at first, give it him a second or third time.

The *lank madness* is so called, by reason of the leanness of their bodies in this disorder.

First, give your dog this purge. Take an ounce and a half of *cassia fistularis* well cleansed, two drachms and a half of stavesacre pulverised, and the like quantity of scammony prepared in white-wine vinegar, and four ounces of oil of olive; temper these and warm them over the fire, and give it your dog. In the morning put him into a bath prepared as follows: Put in six pailsful of water, ten handfuls of mug-wort, rosemary, red sage, roots or leaves of marsh-mallows, roots or leaves of wall-wort, roots or stalks of fennel, leaves or stalks of elecampane, balm and rue, sorrel, huggloss, and mellilot; let these boil together in two thirds of water, and one of wine, until one third be consumed: the bath being no hotter than your dog can endure it, bathe

The Bull-Dog.*The Springer, or Cocker.**The Greyhound.*

him therein for the space of an hour; then taking him out, put him in some warm place for fear of catching cold. Do this four or five times in the same bath, and it will cure him.

The *sleeping madness* is caused by some little worms breeding in the mouth of the stomach from corrupt humours, the vapours and fumes of which ascending into the head, make the dog sleep continually, and frequently he dies sleeping.

For the cure: Take five ounces of the juice of worm-wood, with two ounces of the powder of hartshorn burned, and two drachms of agaric: mingle these together: and if too thick, thin them with white-wine, and give it your dog to drink.

The Rheumatic or Slaving Madness.—When a dog has this madness, his head swells, his eyes are as yellow as a kite's foot, and he commonly slavers at the mouth.

Take six ounces of the juice of fennel-root, and the like quantity of the juice of mistletoe, four ounces of the juice of ivy, four ounces of the powder of the roots of polypody; boil these in white-wine, and give it your dog to drink as hot as he can.

When a dog has any of these madneses he will likely have no desire to eat, fasting frequently eight or nine days, and so starving to death. But sometimes they eat grass, and thus, having cleared their stomach of what has offended it, they will then eat.

If your dog be bit by a viper, wash the part clean with hot vinegar or urine, and shave the place where the wound was, or cut the hair close, and then anoint it with oil of vipers once a day for six or seven days; but muzzle him all the time, unless at the times that he should eat or drink, and then keep him from licking; and the same methods should be used with him as directed for the bite of a mad dog. A dog that is bit by a slow-worm, or blind-worm, is in as much danger as if he were bit by a viper. The keepers of dogs, when bitten, take the flower-de-luce root, and boil it in milk, then strain it and drink the milk.

Of the Mange.—Dogs are subject to the mange from being fed too high, and allowed no exercise, or an opportunity of refreshing themselves with dog-grass; or by being starved at home, which will cause them to eat the vilest stuff abroad, such as carrion, or even human excrement; or by want of water, and sometimes by not being

kept clean in their kennel, or by foundering and melting in their grease. Either of these will heat the blood to a great degree, which will have a tendency to make them mangy. The cure may be effected by giving stone brimstone powdered fine, either in milk, or mixed up with butter, and rubbing them well every day for a week with an ointment made of some brimstone and pork lard, to which add a small quantity of oil of turpentine. Or, boil four ounces of quicksilver in two quarts of water, to half the quantity; bathe them every day with this water, and let them have some of it to lick till the cure is perfected. Or, a small quantity of Trooper's ointment rubbed on the parts on its first appearance will cure it. It will also free lousy puppies from their lice. Or, take two ounces of euphorbium; flour of sulphur, Flander's oil of bays, and soft-soap each four ounces; anoint and rub your dog with it every other day; give him warm milk, and no water. The cure will be performed in about a week. Or give him flour of brimstone and fresh butter, and wash him with a liquor made of human urine, a gallon boiled half an hour, and a pound of tobacco stalks in it: the butter and brimstone must be given every morning fasting, and the outward application immediately after; but you must muzzle your dog, or by licking himself he will die.

If you suspect your dog to be poisoned with nux vomica (the poison usually employed by warreners, which causes convulsive fits and soon kills,) the most effectual remedy, if immediately applied, is to give him a good deal of common salt; to administer which, you may open his mouth, and put a stick across to prevent his shutting it, whilst you cram his throat full of salt, at the same time holding his mouth upwards; and it will dissolve so that a sufficient quantity will be swallowed to purge and vomit him. When his stomach is sufficiently cleared by a free passage obtained by stool, give him some warm broth frequently, to prevent his expiring through faintness, and he will recover.

To harden the Feet of a Greyhound not used to travelling, or the feet of a Setter or Pointer that has ranged too much.—Wash their feet with warm alum water, taking care that the sand be out: and an hour afterwards wash them with warm beer and butter.

Cure for Dogs that are wounded by staking themselves, or to stop a violent Effusion of Blood.—When dogs stake them-

selves by brushing through hedges, cut off all the hair about the wounds, and wash them with warm vinegar.

If a dog receive a bruise in any joint, to cure him, cut off the hair about the place, and rub the part gently with the following mixture, *viz.* two ounces of the oil of spike and two ounces of oil of swallows, mixed; but muzzle him when you lay it on.

Cure for a fresh wound in a Dog.—If your dog be staked, or wounded any other way, then, where the wound is (if no large blood vessel be broken), immediately apply some oil of turpentine, but secure the dog's mouth that he does not bite you; for the turpentine will occasion a violent smarting for about a minute; but then you may be assured it will work a perfect cure. Where any wound is, the hair must be cut close to the skin, or else it will fret the wound, and make it mortify.

If there be any deep holes in the wound, then take some fresh butter and burn it in a pan, and while it is hot make a tent with some scraped lime; and, when it is dipped in the warm butter, put the lint into the hole of the wound, and change the tents every morning; the wounds dressed this way will soon heal; and when you change them wash the wounds with milk.

When you use tents to your dogs, swathe them with broad slips of linen, so that they may not get at their wounds, for they will else endeavour to remove the tents from their places.

Convulsions.—The dog will first stagger, then fall and flutter with his legs, and his tongue will hang out of his mouth.

The Cure.—Dip his nose and tongue immediately into cold water, and he will presently recover. But it is likely he may have a second fit soon after; in this case, give him as much water as he will drink, and he will be well. This will save the trouble of bleeding him in the tail.

A Purge for a Dog, if you imagine he has been poisoned.—Take oil of English pitch, one large spoonful for a large dog, or in proportion for a less; give it him in a morning, and it will carry off the malignity the same day.

For a Megrim in a Dog.—When you find a dog stagger as he walks, open a vein under his tail, and he will presently recover.

For Films growing over the Eyes of Dogs.—When you perceive any film growing over the eyes of your dog, pre-

pare the following water to wash them with twice a day, *viz.* Take the quantity of a large pea of white vitriol, and put it in about half a wine-pint of spring water, and when it has stood a day, take a fine piece of linen cloth, and dip in the said liquor, squeezing it a little, and then pass it over the dog's eyes gently five or six times; and, after about a minute is past, with a little plain water wash his eyes again, and dry them. If you think the dog's eyes smart, do this twice a day. There is a necessity for dogs always to have water at their command; for they are of a hot nature, and would frequently drink if they had opportunity.

To kill Ticks, Lice, or Fleas in Dogs.—Take of beaten cummin, with as much hellebore, and mix them together with water, and wash your dogs with it; or with the juice of cucumbers, if the above cannot be had; and anoint them all over with the lees or old dregs of oil-olive.—Or, take water wherein lime has been slacked, and boil in it some wormwood and carduus, with which wash the dog, and afterwards anoint him with goose-grease and soap.

Of the Cure of Maladies peculiar to Spaniels, and the Accidents to which they are liable.—The spaniel is very necessary to fowling of all kinds; but is subject to many diseases and casualties: therefore, in order that the fowler may not be impeded in his sport, I shall state the most frequent disorders of spaniels, and the remedies for their cure.

I shall begin with the mange, which is a capital enemy to the quiet and beauty of a spaniel; and with which they frequently infect others. For the cure of this distemper, take a pound of barrows flick; common oil, three ounces; brimstone, well pulverised, four ounces; salt, well beaten to powder; ashes, well sifted, of each two ounces; boil all these in a kettle or earthen pot till they are well incorporated together, with this anoint your spaniel thrice every other day, either against the sun or fire; having so done, wash him all over with good strong ley, and this will kill the mange. Take care to shift his kennel and litter often.

If a spaniel lose his hair, as it often happens, then bathe him in the water of lupines or hops, and anoint him with stale barrow's flick. This ointment, besides the cure, makes his skin look sleek and beautiful, and kills the fleas, which greatly disquiet him. If this be not strong enough to destroy the malady, then take two quarts of strong vinegar; common oil, six ounces; brimstone, three ounces; soot, six ounces; salt, pounded and searched, two handfuls; boil all

these together in the vinegar, and anoint your dog as before. This receipt must not be administered in cold weather, or it may hazard his life.

If a spaniel be not much troubled with the mange, then it is easy to cure him thus:—Make bread of wheaten bran, with the roots, leaves, and fruit of agrimony, beating them well in a mortar, and, making it into a paste or dough, bake it in an oven; give this to your spaniel, giving him no other bread for some time, and let him eat of it as long as he will.

Cure of the Formica.—In the summer time there is a malady which very much afflicts a spaniel's ears, and is occasioned by flies, and their own scratching with their feet; we term it mange, the Italians *formica*, and the French *fournier*. For the cure:—Take of gum dragon, four ounces, infused in the strougest vinegar that can be got, for the space of eight days, and afterwards bruised on a marble stone, as painters do their colours, adding roach-alum and galls beaten to powder, of each two ounces. Mix them well, and lay it on the part affected.

For a Swelling in the Throat.—Anoint the grieved place with oil of camomile; then wash it with vinegar, mixed moderately with salt.

Of Worms in the wounded or mangy parts of a Spaniel.—Worms hinder the cure of the mange, or wounds, and often cause the dogs to grow worse. To remove this hindrance, take gum-ivy, and convey it into the wound, and let it remain there a day or two, washing the wound with wine; and after that anoint it with bacon grease oil of earth-worms, and rue. The powder of wild cucumbers is excellent to kill these worms; and will prove a good corrosive to eat away the dead flesh, and increase the good. If worms be within the body, you must destroy them thus: Cause your spaniel, when fasting, to eat the yolk of an egg well mixed with two scruples of saffron pulverised, keeping him fasting till night.

When a spaniel is hurt, as long as he can come to lick the wound with his tongue, he needs no other remedy; his tongue is his best surgeon; but when he cannot do that, then such wounds as are not venomous you may cure with the powder of matresilva dried in an oven, or in the sun. If it be the bite of a fox, anoint him with oil wherein earth-worms and rue have been boiled together. If by a mad dog, let him lap twice or thrice of the broth of germander, and eat the germander also, boiled.

To recover the Smell of a Spaniel.—Spaniels sometimes, by reason of too much rest and grease, or some other accident, lose their sense of smelling, so that they cannot spring or retrieve a fowl after their usual manner. To recover such, take agaric two drachms, sal gemma one scruple; beat these into powder, and incorporate them with oxymel; making a pill as big as a nut; cover it with butter, and give it to the dog. This will certainly bring him to a good scent.

Benefits of cutting off the Tip of a Spaniel's Tail.—It is necessary, for several reasons, to cut off the tip of a spaniel's tail when a whelp. First, by so doing, worms are prevented from breeding there; in the next place, if it be not cut, he will be the less forward in pressing hastily into a covert after his game; besides these benefits, the dog appears more beautiful with cutting.

It is pretty certain, Mr. Pennant observes, that the Kamtschatkan dogs are of a wolfish descent; for wolves abound in that country, in all parts of Siberia, and even under the arctic circle. If their master is flung out of his sledge, they want the affectionate fidelity of the European kind, and leave him to follow, never stopping till the sledge is overturned, or else stopped by some impediment. The great traveller of the thirteenth century, Marco Polo, had knowledge of this species of conveyance, from the merchants who went far north to traffic for the precious furs. He describes the sledges, and adds, that they were drawn by six great dogs, and that they changed them and the sledges on the road, as we do at present in going post. Both the Asiatic and American savages use these animals in sacrifices to their gods, to bespeak favour or avert evil. When the Koreki dread any infection, they kill a dog, wind the intestines round two poles, and pass between them.

The Greenlanders are not better masters. They leave their dogs to feed on mussels or berries, unless in a great capture of seals, when they *treat* them with the blood and garbage. These people also sometimes eat their dogs, use the skin for coverlets, for clothing, or to border and seam their habits, and their best thread is made of the guts. These northern dogs in general are large, and, in the frigid parts at least, have the appearance of wolves; are usually white, with a black face, sometimes varied with black and white, sometimes all white; rarely brown or all black; have sharp noses, thick hair, and short ears; and seldom bark, but set up a sort of growl or savage howl. They sleep abroad, and make

a lodge in the snow, lying with only their noses out. They swim most excellently, and will hunt in packs the ptarmigan, arctic fox, polar bear, and seals lying on the ice. The natives sometimes use them in the chase of a bear. They are excessively fierce; and, like wolves, instantly fly on the few domestic animals introduced into Greenland. They will fight among themselves even to death. Canine madness is unknown in Greenland. Being to the natives in the place of horses, the Greenlanders fasten to their sledges from four to ten, and thus make their visits in savage state, or bring home the animals they have killed.

Those of the neighbouring island of Iceland have a great resemblance to them. As to those of Newfoundland, it is not certain that there is any distinct breed of these curs, with a cross of the mastiff: some will, and others will not, take the water, absolutely refusing to go in. The country was found uninhabited, which makes it more probable that they were introduced by the Europeans; who use them, as the factory does at Hudson's Bay, to draw firing from the woods to the forts.

It is singular, that the race of European dogs show as strong an antipathy to this American species, as they do to the wolf itself. They never meet with them but they show all possible signs of dislike, and they will fall on and worry them; while the wolfish breed, with every mark of timidity, puts its tail between its legs, and runs from the rage of the others. This aversion to the wolf is natural to all genuine dogs; for it is well known that a whelp, which has never seen a wolf, will at first sight tremble, and run to his master for protection, while an old dog will instantly attack it. Yet these animals may be made to breed with one another, and the following abstract of a letter from Dr. Pallas to Mr. Pennant, dated October 5th, 1781, affords a confirmation of the fact. "I have seen at Moscow, about twenty spurious animals from dogs and black wolves. They are for the most part like wolves, except that some carry their tails higher, and have a kind of hoarse barking. They multiply among themselves; and some of the whelps are greyish, or rusty, or even of the whitish hue of the arctic wolves; and one of those I saw, in shape, tail, and hair; and even in barking so like a cur; that were it not for his head and ears, his ill-natured look, and fearfulness at the approach of man, I should hardly have believed that it was the same breed."

CURIOUS
AND
ENTERTAINING ANECDOTES
OF
THE DOG.

Sir H. Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, ancestor of the late earls of Litchfield, had a mastiff which guarded the house and yard, but had never met with any particular attention from his master. In short, he was not a favourite dog, and was retained for his utility only, and not from any partial regard.

One night, as Sir Harry was retiring to his chamber, attended by his favourite valet, an Italian, the mastiff silently followed them up stairs, which he had never been known to do before; and, to his master's astonishment, presented himself in the bed-room. Being deemed an intruder, he was instantly ordered to be turned out; which being complied with, the poor animal began scratching violently at the door, and howling loudly for admission. The servant was sent to drive him away. Discouragement, however, could not check his intended labour of love; he returned again, and was more importunate to be let in than before.

Sir Harry, weary of opposition, though surprised beyond measure at the dog's apparent fondness for the society of a master who had never shewn him the least kindness, and wishing to retire to rest, bade the servant open the door, that they might see what he wanted to do. This done, the mastiff, with a wag of the tail, and a look of affection at his lord, deliberately walked up, and crawling under the bed, laid himself down, as if desirous to take up his night's lodging there.

To save farther trouble, and not from any partiality for his company, this indulgence was allowed. The valet with-

drew, and all was still. About the solemn hour of midnight, the chamber door opened, and a person was heard stepping across the room: Sir Harry started from sleep; the dog sprung from his covert, and seizing the unwelcome disturber, fixed him to the spot.

All was dark; Sir Harry rang his bell in great trepidation, in order to procure a light. The person who was pinned to the floor by the courageous mastiff roared for assistance. It was found to be the favourite valet, who little expected such a reception. He endeavoured to apologize for his intrusion, and to make the reasons which induced him to take this step appear plausible; but the importunity of the dog, the time, the place, the manner of the valet, raised suspicions in Sir Harry's mind, and he determined to refer the investigation of the business to a magistrate.

The perfidious Italian, alternately terrified by the dread of punishment, and soothed by the hopes of pardon, at length confessed that it was his intention to murder his master, and then rob the house. This diabolical design was frustrated solely by the instinctive attachment of the dog to his master, which seemed to have been directed, on this occasion, by an interference of Providence. How else could he have learned to submit to injury and insult, for his well-meant services, and finally to seize and detain a person, who, it is probable, had shown him more kindness than his owner had ever done? A full-length picture of Sir Harry, with the mastiff by his side, and the words, "More faithful than favoured," is still preserved among the family pictures.

The following anecdote of sagacity and attachment cannot fail of affording some amusement to the reader:

In the very severe winter of 1794, as Mr. Boustead's son was looking after his father's sheep, on Great Salkeld Common, near Penrith, in Cumberland, he had the misfortune to fall and break his leg. He was then three miles from home, no person within call, and evening approaching. Under the impulse arising from the desperate circumstances of his situation, he folded up one of his gloves in his handkerchief, tied this about the neck of his dog, and ordered him home. Dogs that are trained to an attendance on flocks are generally under admirable subjection to the commands of their masters. The animal set off; and, arriving at the house, scratched at the door for admittance. The parents were alarmed at his appearance; and concluding, on taking off and unfolding the handkerchief, that some accident had

befallen their son, they instantly went in search of him. The dog needed no invitation. Apparently sensible that the chief part of his duty was not yet performed, he led the way, and conducted the anxious parents to the spot where their son lay. The young man was taken home; and the necessary aid being procured, he was soon in a fair way of recovery.

The following instance of sagacity, however improbable it may appear to an unreflecting mind, is well authenticated, and peculiarly worthy of attention.

Donald Archer, a grazier, near Paisley, in Scotland, had long kept a fine dog, for the purpose of attending his cattle on the mountains; a service which he performed with the greatest vigilance. The grazier having a young puppy given him by a friend, brought it home to his house, and was remarkably fond of it: but on the puppy being caressed, the old sheep-dog invariably snarled and appeared greatly dissatisfied; and when at times it came to eat with old Brutus, a dislike was evident, which at length made him leave the house; and notwithstanding every research, his master was never able to discover his abode.

About four years after this elopement, the grazier had been driving a herd of cattle to a neighbouring fair, where he disposed of them, received his money, and set out on his return home. Having proceeded about ten miles on his journey, he was overtaken by a tempest of wind and rain, that raged with such violence, as to cause him to look for a place of shelter; but not being able to perceive any house at hand, he struck out of the main road, and ran towards a wood that appeared at some distance, where he escaped the storm by crouching under the trees; but by this means, he insensibly departed from the proper way he had to go, until he had actually lost himself, and knew not where he was. He travelled, however, according to the best of his judgment, though not without fear of being attacked by some robbers, whose depredations had recently been the terror of the neighbouring country. A smoke that came from some bushes, convinced him that he was near a house, to which he thought it prudent to go, in order that he might learn where he was, and procure refreshment: accordingly he crossed a path, and came to the door, knocked and demanded admission; the landlord, a surly-looking fellow, gave him an invitation to enter and be seated, in a room that wore but an indifferent aspect. Our traveller was hardly before the fire,

when he was saluted with equal surprise and kindness by his former dog, old Brutus, who came wagging his tail, and demonstrating all the gladness he could express. Archer immediately knew the animal, and was astonished at thus unexpectedly finding him so many miles from home; he did not, however, think proper to inquire of his host, at that time, how he came into his possession; as the appearance of every thing about him rendered his situation very unpleasant. By this time it was dark, the weather continued rainy, and no opportunity presented itself to the unfortunate grazier, by which he might pursue his journey. He inquired of the landlord where he was; but received the unpleasant intelligence that he was fourteen miles from Paisley, and that if he ventured out again before day-light, it was almost impossible for him to find his way, as the night was so bad; but if he chose to remain where he was, every thing should be done to render his situation comfortable. The grazier was at a loss how to act; he did not like the house he was in, nor the suspicious looks of the host and family: but to go out in the wood during the night, and to encounter the violence of the conflicting elements, might, in all probability, turn out more fatal than to remain where he was. He therefore resolved to wait the return of morning; and, after a short conversation, he was conducted to an apartment, and left to take his repose.

It may be here necessary to inform the reader, that from the first moment of Archer's arrival, the dog had not left him a moment, but had even followed him into the chamber, where he placed himself under the bed, unperceived by the landlord. The door being shut, our traveller began to revolve in his mind the singular appearance of his old companion, his lonely situation, and the manners of the inmates of the house; the whole of which tended to confirm his suspicion of being in a place of danger and uncertainty. His reflections were soon interrupted by the approach of the dog, who came fawning from under the bed, and by several extraordinary gestures, endeavoured to direct his attention to a particular corner of the room. He accordingly went thither, and saw a sight that called up every sentiment of horror; the floor was stained with blood, which seemed to flow out of a closet, that was secured by a lock, which he in vain attempted to force. No longer doubting his situation, but considering himself as the next victim of the wretches into whose society he had fallen, he resolved to

sell his life as dearly as possible, and either to perish in the attempt or effect his deliverance.

With this determination, he pulled out his pistols, and softly opened the door, honest Brutus at his heels, with his shaggy hair erect, like the bristles of a boar, bent on destruction; he reached the bottom of the stairs with as much caution as possible, and listened attentively for a few minutes, when he heard a conversation between several persons whom he had not seen when he first came into the house, which left him no room to doubt their intention. The villanous landlord was informing them, in a low tone, of the booty they would find in the possession of his guest, and the moment they were to murder him for that purpose!

Alarmed as Archer was, he immediately concluded that no time was to be lost in using his utmost exertion to save his life; he, therefore, without hesitation, burst in amongst them, and fired his pistol at the landlord, who fell from his seat; the rest of the gang were struck with astonishment at so sudden an attack, while the grazier made for the door, let himself out, and fled with rapidity, followed by the dog. A musket was discharged after him, but fortunately did not do any injury. With all the speed that danger could create, he ran until day-light enabled him to perceive a house, and the main road at no great distance. To this house he immediately went, and related all that he had seen to the landlord, who immediately called up a recruiting party that were quartered upon him, the serjeant of which accompanied the grazier in search of the house in the wood. The services and sagacity of the faithful dog were now more than ever rendered conspicuous, for by running before the company, and his singular behaviour, he led them to the desired spot.

On entering the house, not a living creature was to be seen; all had deserted it; they therefore began to explore the apartments, and found in the very closet, the appearance of which had led the grazier to attempt his escape, the murdered remains of a traveller, who was afterwards advertised throughout all the country. On coming into the lower room, the dog began to rake the earth near the fire-place with his feet, in such a manner as to excite the curiosity of all present; the serjeant ordered the place to be dug up, when a trap-door was discovered, which, on being opened, was found to contain the mangled bodies of many that had been robbed and murdered, with the landlord himself, who was not quite dead, though he had been shot through the neck by the grazier. The wretches in their quick retreat had thrown him in amongst those who had formerly fallen victims to their cruelty, supposing him past recovery; he was, however, cured of his wounds, and brought to justice.

During a severe storm, in the winter of 1789, a ship belonging to Newcastle was lost near Yarmouth; and a Newfoundland

dog alone escaped to shore, bringing in his mouth the captain's pocket-book. He landed amidst a number of people, several of whom in vain attempted to take from him his prize. The sagacious animal as if sensible of the importance of the charge, which in all probability was delivered to him by his perishing master, at length leaped fawningly against the breast of a man among the crowd who had attracted his notice, and delivered the book to him. He then returned to the place where he had landed: and watched with great attention for all the things that came from the wrecked vessel, seizing them, and endeavouring to bring them to land.

Mr. Boyle informs us, that a person of quality, to make trial whether a young blood-hound were well instructed, caused one of his servants to walk to a town four miles off, and then to a market-town three miles from thence. The dog, without seeing the man he was to pursue, followed him by the scent to the above-mentioned places, notwithstanding the multitude of the market-people that went along the same road, and of travellers that had occasion to cross it; and when he came to the chief market-town, he passed through the streets without taking notice of any of the people there; and ceased not till he had gone to the house where the man he sought rested himself, and where he found him in an upper room, to the wonder of those who had accompanied him in this pursuit.

The following observations of Mr. Dibdin, in his Tour through England, are equally interesting and appropriate.

"Dogs, if I may be permitted the expression, have noble passions, and possess a rectitude which, if it be instinct, proves that instinct is superior to reason. Their gratitude is unbounded, their devotion exemplary, their study and delight are to please and serve their master; they watch his commands, they wait upon his smiles, they obey, oblige, and protect him, and are ready to die in his defence: nay, they love him so wholly and entirely, that their very existence depends upon his attention to them. I have always loved dogs, and the observations I have made are innumerable, and all to their advantage; among the rest I am competent to declare, that they make friendships, always, however, with caution among one another. Upon these occasions, they premise their compact, they observe it inviolably, and this understood, the strongest protect the rest.

"I shall now relate a circumstance which happened under my own observation last summer, and I introduce it here to give it force. You know I would not affront you by asserting a falsity, and I hope the public are equally inclined to credit what I most solemnly declare to be fact. This is the least I could say as the preface to my story.

"I took with me last summer one of those spotted dogs, which are generally called Danish, but the breed is Dalmatian. It was impossible for any thing to be more sportive, yet more

inoffensive than this dog. Throughout the mountainous parts of Cumberland and Scotland, his delight was to chase the sheep, which he would follow with great alertness even to the summits of the most rugged steeps; and when he had frightened them and made them scamper to his satisfaction, (for he never attempted to injure them) he constantly came back wagging his tail, and appearing very happy at those caresses which we, perhaps, absurdly bestowed upon him.

“About seven miles on this side Kinross, in the way from Stirling, he had been amusing himself with playing these pranks, the sheep flying from him in all directions, when a black lamb turned upon him, and looked him full in the face. He seemed astonished for an instant; but, before he could rally his resolution, the lamb began to paw and play with him. It is impossible to describe the effect this had upon him; his tail was between his legs, he appeared in the utmost dread, and slunk away confused and distressed. Presently his new acquaintance invited him, by all manner of gambols, to be friends with him. What a moment for Pythagoras or Lavater! Gradually overcoming his fears, he accepted this brotherly challenge, and they raced away together, rolled over one another like two kittens. Presently appeared another object of distress. The shepherd's boy came to reclaim his lamb; it paid no attention, except to the dog, and they were presently at a considerable distance. We slackened our pace for the convenience of the boy; but nothing would do: we could no more call off the dog than he could catch the lamb. They continued sporting in this manner for more than a mile and a half. At length, having taken a circuit, they were in our rear; and, after we had crossed a small bridge, the boy with his pole kept the lamb at bay, and at length caught him, and tied his plaid round him to prevent an escape. Out of fear of the boy, and in obedience to us, the dog followed reluctantly; but the situation of the lamb all this time cannot be pictured: he made every possible attempt to pass the boy, and even endeavoured to mount the parapet, as if determined to jump into the river, rather than not follow the dog. This continued till the prospect closed, and we had lost sight of our new ally, whose unexpected offer of amity to Spot, seemed ever after to operate as a friendly admonition; for, from that day, he was curd of following sheep.”

Mr. Johnson, a traveller from Manchester, on his ronte through Scotland, on horseback, was benighted, and passing

a small public-house on the road, he thought it better to take up his lodging there, if possible, than to proceed further that night. On entering the house, he found only an old woman, who, to his inquiries, answered, she would accommodate him with a bed, and provide for the horse in a small shed, if he would assist her in giving him hay, &c. as there was no other person then in the house. This was agreed to by Mr. Johnson, who, after taking a little nourishment, was shewn by the old woman to his bed-room.

A dog, which accompanied him on his journey, offered to go up to the room along with him, which the old woman strongly objected to; but Mr. Johnson firmly persisted in having him admitted. The dog, on his entrance, began to growl, and was very unruly. His master attempted to quiet him in vain—he continued growling and looking angrily under the bed, which induced Mr. Johnson to look there likewise; when, to his great astonishment, he saw a man concealed at the farther end. On encouraging the dog, he sprung immediately at the man, whilst Mr. Johnson seized his pistols, and, presenting one to the man, who had a large knife in his hand, and was struggling with the dog, declared he would instantly shoot him if he made further resistance. The man then submitted to be bound, and acknowledged his intention was to rob and murder Mr. Johnson, which was thus providentially prevented by the wonderful sagacity of this faithful quadruped.

An anecdote related by Mr. Hope, and authenticated by other persons, shews, that this animal (the terrier), is both capable of resentment when injured, and of great contrivance to accomplish it. A gentleman of Whitmore in Staffordshire, used to come twice a year to town; and being fond of exercise, generally performed the journey on horseback, accompanied most part of the way by a faithful little terrier, which, lest he might lose it in town, he always left to the care of his landlady, at St. Alban's; and on his return he was sure to find his little companion well taken care of. But on his calling one time, as usual, for his dog, the landlady appeared before him with a woeful countenance: “Alas! Sir,” said she, “your terrier is lost! Our great house-dog and he had a quarrel; and the poor terrier was so worried and bitten before we could part them, that I thought he could never have got the better of it. However, he crawled out of the yard, and no one saw him for almost a week. He then returned, and brought with him another

dog, considerably larger than ours; and they both together fell on our great dog, and bit him so unmercifully, that he has scarcely since been able to go about the yard, or to eat his meat. Your dog and his companion then disappeared, and have never since been seen at St. Alban's." The gentleman heard the story with patience, and endeavoured to reconcile himself to the loss. On his return home, however, he found his little terrier: and on inquiring into circumstances, was informed that he had been at Whitmore, and had coaxed away the great dog, who it seems had, in consequence, followed him to St. Alban's and completely avenged his injury.

Mr. Pratt informs us that, in Holland, dogs are constrained to promote the trade of the republic; insomuch that (excepting the great dogs of state, which run before or after their lords and ladies' equipages, and, in imitation of their betters, are above being of any use) there is not an idle dog of any size in the Seven Provinces. "You see them in harness," says he, "at all parts of the Hague, and some other towns, tugging at barrows, and little carts, with their tongues almost sweeping the ground, and their poor hearts almost ready to beat through their sides: frequently three, five, and sometimes six a-breast, carrying men and merchandise with the speed of little horses. In the walk from the Hague gate to Scheveling, you will meet, at all hours of the day, an incredible number loaded with fish and men, under the burden of which they run off at a long trot, and sometimes, when driven by young men or boys, at full gallop, the whole mile and a half, which is the distance from gate to gate; nor, on their return, are they suffered to come empty, being filled not only with the aforesaid men or boys, (for almost every Dutchman hates walking when he can ride, though half a mile) but with such commodities as cannot be had at the village. I have seen these poor brutes, in the middle of summer, urged beyond their force, till they have dropped on the road to gather strength. This, however, is seldom the case, except they have the misfortune to fall under the management of boys; for the Dutch are far from being cruel to their domestic animals."

This humane friend to the canine race further observes: "In my first visit (a winter one) to the Hague, I entered into the interests of these poor day-labouring dogs so truly, that I wondered they did not go mad, or that I did not hear of the canine distraction more in this country than in ours;

and on being told there were certain times (the dog-days) when a heavy fine was to be paid upon any dog being seen in the street, I supposed this was the case, till the summer following, being at this delightful sea-side village of Scheveling, I observed, several times in the day, these draft-dogs brought down to the beach, and bathed; a practice which no doubt equally prevented them from this dreadful disorder before mentioned, and gave them strength to go through their work.

"It is fortunate, also, that Holland is a country somewhat prone to be strict in the ceremonies of religion, by observance of which, the dogs, like their masters, find the seventh a day of unbroken rest; for 'Sunday shines a Sabbath-day to them.' The first impression, which is allowed a grand point, being much in favour of these industrious creatures, I had an eye on them, as well in the hours of their repose as toil: and felt my heart warm to see several, whom I had observed very heavily laden on the Saturday, taking a sound nap, outstretched and happy at their masters' doors, on the day in which their leisure is even an allotment and bounty of heaven. All the morning and afternoon they have remained, basking in the sun, or in the shade, in profound tranquillity; while a number of whelps, and lazy puppies, who had been passing their time in idleness all the week, were playing their gambols in the street, not without a vain attempt to wake the seniors, and make them join in their amusement. Towards evening, I have, in my sun-setting rounds, been much pleased to notice the honest creatures sit at their respective thresholds, looking quite refreshed, giving occasionally into a momentary frolic, and the next morning returning to the labours of the week absolutely renewed."

In addition to the anecdotes already adduced respecting the discovery of murder by dogs, I beg leave to present the following to the notice of my readers:

The servants of a gentleman, who had a house near the river's side, opposite to a little island in the river Thames, (which is said from this circumstance to have been called the Isle of Dogs) observed that a dog came constantly every day to them to be fed; and, as soon as his wants were satisfied, took to the water and swam away. On relating this circumstance to their master, the gentleman desired them to take a boat and follow the animal, the next time he came. They did so; and the dog at their landing expressed great pleasure, and used all the means in his power to invite

them to follow him, which they continued to do till he stopped, and scratched with his foot upon the ground; and from that spot he would not move. Either that day, or the next, they dug up the earth in the place, and found the body of a man, but it was impossible to discover who it was, and after every requisite step had been taken to find out the assassin, the corpse was buried, and the dog discontinued his visits to the island.

The gentleman, pleased with a creature which had shown such uncommon sagacity, and attachment to his former master, caressed him greatly, and made him the frequent companion of his walks. One day, when he had been in possession of the animal some time, he was going to take boat at one of the stairs in London, when the dog, which had never before been known to do such a thing, seized one of the watermen. It immediately occurred to the gentleman that this fellow was the murderer of the dog's master; and, on his taxing him with it, he directly confessed the fact, was taken into custody, and soon after executed.

A few years since, a distiller, who lived at Chelsea, had a middle-sized brown dog, of the mixed breed, between the cur and spaniel, which had received so complete an education from the porter, that he was considered a very valuable acquisition. This porter generally used to carry out the liquors to the neighbouring customers, in small casks, tied up in a coarse bag, or put in a barrow; and whenever the man thought proper to refresh himself, he would stop the barrow, and calling Basto, (which was the dog's name) in a very peremptory manner, bid him mind the bag—and away he went to drink, and frequently left the barrow in the middle of the street. Basto always rested near his trust, and sometimes apparently asleep, which induced many idle people, who, seeing a bag in the road without an owner, to attempt stealing the same; but no sooner had they endeavoured to decamp with the prize, than this vigilant animal flew at them with such outrage, as obliged them immediately to relinquish the undertaking: and glad were they to escape with a few bites, and leave the tempting bait to catch other dishonest rogues, as it had done them.

One day, a person having particular business with the master, which required dispatch, went to the distillery, adjoining the dwelling, thinking it very likely he might meet him there giving orders to the servant; and finding the outward door open, walked into the still-room; but no

sooner had he gone a few steps, than a fierce growl assailed his ears, and almost imperceptibly he was pinioned by terror to the wall. The affrighted person called loudly for help, but the family being at the other part of the house, his cries were fruitless. The generous animal, however, who had the frightened man in close custody, scorned to take a mean advantage of his situation, by recommencing hostilities; he remained perfectly quiet, unless the delinquent attempted to stir; he then became as furious as ever; so that the prisoner prudently remained like a statue fixed against the wall, while Basto, like a sentinel on his post, kept a strict guard, lest he should escape before the family arrived. In about twenty minutes, the master, in coming from the parlour to the counting-house, beheld the prisoner, and Basto walking backwards and forwards beside him. The dog, by a thousand gesticulations, seemed to wish a proper explanation might take place. The master laughed heartily at the poor fellow's expense, as did he likewise when happily liberated from his vigilant enemy.

“A gentleman in the city,” says Mr. Dibdin, “had a dog so attached to him that he knew no pleasure in the absence of his master. This dog, of course, he loved and valued; for I have the pleasure of knowing him, and I believe no man can have more humanity or sensibility. The gentleman married; and in a short time the dog seemed to feel a diminution of affection towards him, and testified great uneasiness; but, finding his mistress grew fond of him, his pleasure seemed to redouble, and he was perfectly happy. Something more than a year after this they had a child. There was now a decided inquietude about the dog, and it was impossible to avoid noticing that he felt himself miserable. The attention paid to the child increased his wretchedness; he loathed his food, and nothing could content him, though he was treated on this very account with the utmost tenderness. At last he hid himself in the coal cellar, whence every kind of solicitous means were taken to induce him to return, but all in vain. He was deaf to all entreaty, refused to eat, and continued firm to his resolution, till exhausted nature yielded to death.”

“I shall give,” continues our author, “one more instance of the affecting kind.—The grandfather of as amiable a man as ever existed, and one of my kindest and most valuable friends, had a dog of the above endearing description. This gentleman had an occupation which obliged him to go a

journey periodically, I believe every month. His stay was short, and his departure and return without variation. The dog always grew uneasy when first he lost his master, and moped in a corner, but recovered himself gradually as the time of his return approached; which he knew to an hour, nay, to a minute, as I shall prove. When convinced that his master was on the road at no great distance from home, he flew all over the house, and if the street door happened to be shut, he would suffer no servant to have any rest till it was opened. The moment he obtained his freedom away he went, and to a certainty met his benefactor about two miles from town. He played and frolicked about till he obtained one of his gloves, with which he ran or rather flew home, entered the house, laid it down in the middle of the room, and danced round it. When he had sufficiently amused himself in this manner, out of the house he flew, returned to meet his master, and ran before him, or gambolled by his side, till he arrived with him at home.

"I know not how frequently this was repeated, but it lasted till the old gentleman grew infirm, and incapable of continuing his journeys. The dog by this time was also old, and became at length blind; but this misfortune did not hinder him from fondling his master, whom he knew from every other person, and for whom his affection and solicitude rather increased than diminished. The old gentleman after a short illness died. The dog knew the circumstance; attended the corpse, blind as he was; and did his utmost to prevent the undertaker from screwing up the body in the coffin, and most outrageously opposed its being taken out of the house. Being past hope, he grew disconsolate, lost his flesh, and was evidently verging towards his end. One day he heard a gentleman come into the house, and rose to meet him. His master, being old and infirm, had worn ribbed worsted stockings for warmth; this gentleman happened to have stockings on of the same kind. The dog, from this information, thought it was his master, and began to demonstrate the most extravagant pleasure, but, upon farther examination, finding his mistake, he retired into a corner, where, in a short time afterwards he expired."

Mr. Taylor informs us, in his *General Character of the Dog*, that one of his friends being at Ramsgate, for the benefit of his health, in the year 1793, was often diverted by observing a person stand on a cliff, which looked into the inner basin of Ramsgate pier, and calling his favourite dog, showed him a halfpenny, and then threw it down the cliff among the shingles. The animal immediately took a circuit to the bottom of the cliff, and searched till he found the halfpenny, which he carried directly into town to a baker's shop, where the baker gave him a roll in exchange for his money, and was better pleased with the orderly behaviour of this four-footed customer than with one half of the bipeds.

Two gentlemen, who kept their fox-hounds at Whinnick, in Northamptonshire, used sometimes to go for a fortnight's hunting to Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. On one of these expeditions, it was judged prudent to leave a favourite hound, called Dancer, at home; their first day's hunting from Lutterworth produced an extraordinary chase, in which both hounds and horses were so completely tired, that it was deemed expedient to stop that night at Leicester. When they returned the next day to Lutterworth, they were informed that a hound, of a certain description, from which it was known to be Dancer, came thither soon after their going out the preceding morning, that he had waited quietly till towards the evening, but then began to show some signs of impatience, and in the morning disappeared. It was of course concluded, that the animal being disappointed in finding his companions where he expected, had returned to the kennel at Whinnick; but what was the surprise and concern of his master, when, on returning home, he learnt that he had come back from Lutterworth, staid one day, and then departed again! Every inquiry was made, but in vain; till at length it was discovered, that not finding the pack either at Lutterworth or at Whinnick, Dancer had proceeded into Warwickshire, to a house, where the hounds had been for a week some months before.

The following is a singular instance of friendship of canine contraction:—

A clergyman, in the city, was possessed of a dog, which had a custom of going every morning during the summer season to the New River, and plunging into the water; after which immersion, he very orderly trotted home again. This peculiarity attracted the attention of another clergyman, who, in his morning walks, had frequently observed the fact with no small entertainment. Nor did he escape the notice of the dog; for honest Rover, finding he had crept into some little favour with the parson, resolved, as will appear, to cultivate a farther acquaintance.

Upon one of these occasions, instead of making the best of his way home, he made bold to arrest our sable friend, by gripping the skirt of his coat, rather sportively than with any vicious or sanguinary intention. But yet he seemed unwilling to relinquish his hold. The singularity of the circumstance, as may be imagined, excited the curiosity of his prisoner, who wisely thinking it would be to no purpose to remonstrate, put himself under the conduct of his canine companion, and walked on, musing on the adventure, and wondering, at the same time, what would be the event.

Through many bye-ways and windings did they travel, till at length Rover released his captive, and made a *set*, which was saying as plain as a dog could say, that their journey was at an end. So in fact it was; and now the last act of civility remained to be performed on the part of the dog, of which he acquitted himself very handsemely, never losing sight of his charge until

he had introduced him to his master; the *denouement* was not inconsistent with the whole tenor of the dog's deportment; the clergymen having thus contracted an intimacy, and ever afterwards lived in habits of friendship.

The care of the dog in directing the steps of the blind, is highly deserving of notice. There are few persons who have not seen some of these unfortunate objects thus guided through the winding streets of a city, to the spot where they are to supplicate charity of passengers. Mr Ray, in his Synopsis of Quadrupeds, informs us of a blind beggar, who was thus led through the streets of Rome by a middle-sized dog. This animal, besides leading his master in such a manner as to protect him from all danger, learned to distinguish both the streets and houses where he was accustomed to receive alms twice or thrice a week. Whenever he came to any of those streets, with which he was well acquainted, he would not leave it till a call had been made at every house where his master was usually successful in his petitions. When the mendicant began to ask alms, the dog lay down to rest; but the man was no sooner served or refused, than the dog rose spontaneously, and without either order or sign, proceeded to the other houses where the beggar generally received some gratuity. "I observed," says he, "not without pleasure and surprise, that when a halfpenny was thrown from a window, such was the sagacity and attention of this dog, that he went about in quest of it, took it from the ground with his mouth, and put it into the blind-man's hat. Even when bread was thrown down, the animal would not taste it, unless he received it from the hand of his master.

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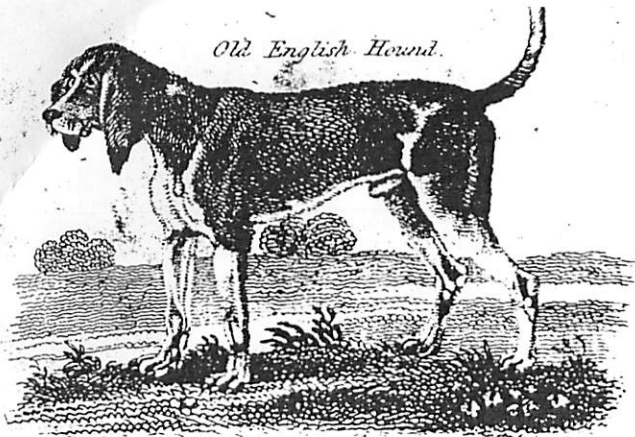
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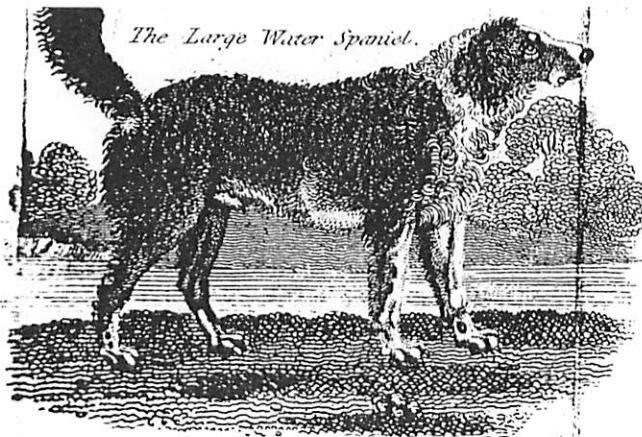
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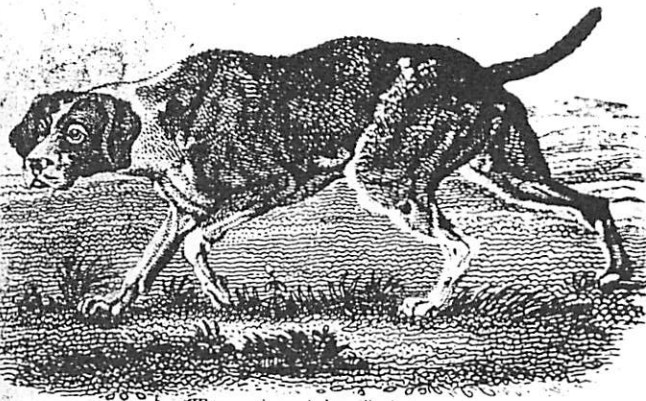
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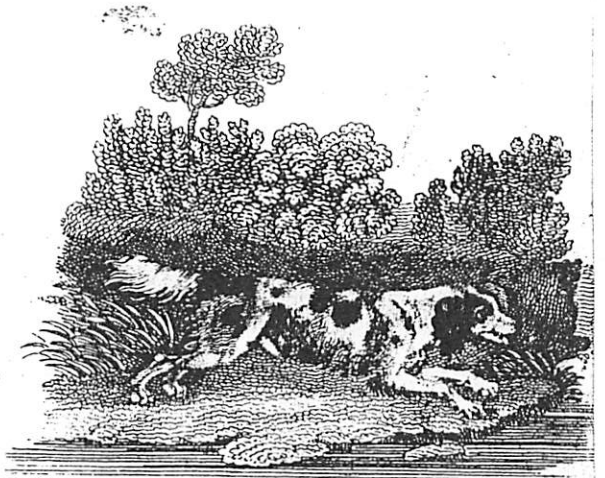
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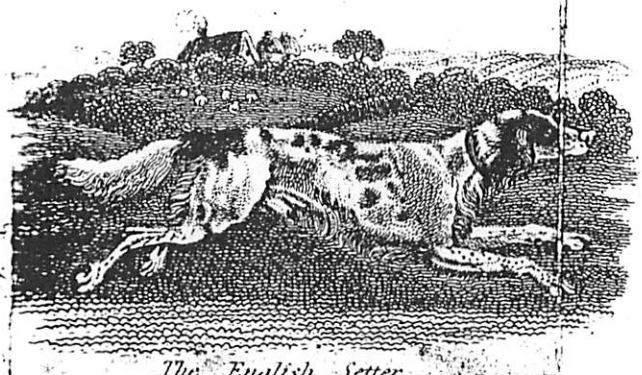
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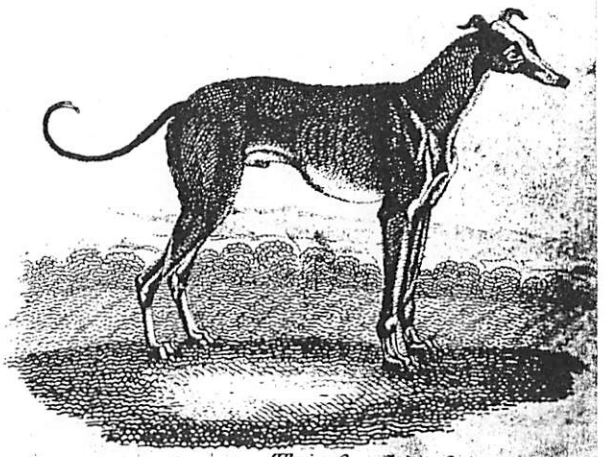
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