THE

YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR,

IN

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE

YOUTH'S INSTRUCTER

IN

NATURAL HISTORY;

IN SEVEN NUMBERS.

No. 5.

NEW YORK:

1832

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Fig. 48

PUG

Fig. 49

MASTIFF

THE

YOUTH'S INSTRUCTER

IN

NATURAL HISTORY;

IN SIX NUMBERS.

EACH NO. CONTAINING TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW-YORK:—E. BLISS.

1832.

C. L. Austin, printer.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE DOG.

The Dog, independently of his beauty, vivacity, strength, and swiftness, has all the interior qualities which can attract the regard of man. Without the vices of man, he has all the ardour of sentiment; and what is more, he has fidelity and constancy in his affections; no ambition, no interest, no desire of revenge, no fear but that of displeasing him; he is all zeal, all warmth, and all obedience; more sensible to the remembrance of benefits than of wrongs, he soon forgets, or only remembers them to make his attachment the stronger; far from irritating, or running away, he even exposes himself to new proofs; he licks the hand which is the cause of his pain, he only opposes it by his

cries, and at length entirely disarms it by his patience and submission.

More docile and flexible than any other animal, the Dog is not only instructed in a short time, but he even conforms himself to the motions, manners, and habits of those who command him; he has all the manners of the house where he inhabits; like the other domestics, he is disdainful with the great, and rustic in the country, always attentive to his master; and striving to anticipate the wants of his friends, he gives no attention, to indifferent persons, and declares war against those whose station makes them importunate; he knows them by their dress, their voice, their gestures, and prevents their approach. When the care of the house is intrusted to him during the night, he becomes more fiery and sometimes ferocious; he watches, he walks his rounds, he scents strangers afar off; and, if they happen to stop, or attempt to break in, he flies to oppose them, and, by reiterated barkings, efforts, and cries of passion, he gives the alarm. As furious against men of prey as against de-

vouring animals, he flies upon, wounds, and tears them, and takes from them what they were endeavouring to steal; but, content with having conquered, he rests himself on the spoils, will not touch it even to satisfy his appetite, and at once gives an example of courage, temperance, and fidelity.

Thus we may see of what importance this species is in the order of nature. By supposing for a moment that they had never existed; without the assistance of the Dog, how could man have been able to tame, and reduce into slavery, other animals? How could he have discovered, hunted, and destroyed wild and noxious animals? To keep himself in safety, and to render himself master of the living universe, it was necessary to begin by making himself friends among animals, in order to oppose them to others. The first art, then, of mankind, was the education of Dogs, and the fruit of this art was the conquest and peaceable possession of the earth.

The Dog may be said to be the only animal whose fidelity may be put to the proof;

the only one which always knows his master and his friends; the only one which, as soon as an unknown person arrives, perceives it; the only one which understands his own name, and which knows the domestic call; the only one which has not confidence in himself alone; the only one which, when he has lost his master, and cannot find him, calls him by his lamentations; the only one which in a long journey, a journey that, perhaps, he has been but once, will remember the way, and find the road; the only one, in fine, whose talents are evident, and whose education is always good.

To give a clearer idea of the order of Dogs, of their generation in different climates, and of the mixture of their breeds, we here join a table, or rather a kind of genealogical tree, in which, with a glance of the eye, all the different varieties of the species may be seen.

The *Shepherd's Dog* is the stock or body of the tree. This Dog, transported into the rigorous climate of the North, as into Lapland, for example, has become ugly and small; he seems, however, to have been kept

Fig. 32

GREYHOUND

Fig. 33

SHEPHERD'S DOG

up, and even brought to perfection, in Iceland, Russia, and Siberia, where the climate is rather less rigorous, and where the people are more civilized. These changes have been occasioned by the influence of climate alone, which has produced no great alteration in the form; for all these Dogs have straight ears, long and thick hair, and a wild look.

The same shepherd's Dogs, transported into temperate climates, lose their savage air, their straight ears, their long, thick, and rough hair, and become *mastiff*, *hound*, or *bulldog*, by the influence of climate merely. Of the mastiff, and the bulldog, the ears are still partly straight, or only half pendent; and in their manners and sanguinary disposition they resemble the Dog from which they drew their origin. The hound is the most distant of the three.

The *hound*, the *setting-dog*, and the *terrier*, are only one and the same race of Dogs; for it has been remarked, that the same birth has produced setting-dogs, terriers, and hounds.

The *beagle*, and almost all sorts of Dogs

transported into Spain and Barbary, have the hair fine, long, and thick, and become *spaniels* and *barbets*. The great and little spaniel, which differ only in size, when transported into England, change their colour from black to white, and, by the influence of the climate, are become large, small, and shaggy: to these we may also join the terrier, which is but a black beagle, like the others, but with liver-coloured marks on the fore feet, the eye, and the snout.

The shepherd's Dog, transported to the north, is become a *large Dane*, and into the south, is become a *greyhound*. The large greyhounds come from the Levant; those of a middling size from Italy: and greyhounds from the latter of these places, when transported into England, become smaller greyhounds.

The large Danes, transported into Ireland, the Ukraine, Tartary, Epirus, and Albania, are become large *Irish Dogs*, and in size surpass all the rest of the species.

The bulldog transported from England into Denmark, is become a *small Dane;*

and this small Dane, transported into warm climates, loses its hair entirely, and becomes the naked *Turk Dog*. All these races, with their varieties, have been produced solely by the influence of climate, joined to the effect of their food, and of a careful education; the other Dogs are not of a pure race, and come from a mixture of these first races.

The greyhound, and the shepherd's Dog, have produced the *mongrel greyhound*, which is called the greyhound with wolf's clothing. Of this mongrel the snout is not so slender as that of the Turkish greyhound, which is very rare in France.

The large Dane, and the large spaniel, have produced together the *Dog of Calabria*, which is a handsome Dog, with long, thick hair, and which is taller than the larger mastiff.

The spaniel and the terrier produce another kind of Dog, which is called the *Burgundy spaniel*. The spaniel and the little Dane produce the *liondog*, which is very scarce.

The Dogs with long, fine, and curled hair,

which are called *Dogs of Burgos*, and which are of the size of the largest barbets, come from the large spaniel and the barbet.

The *little barbet* comes from the small spaniel and the barbet.

The bulldog produces with the mastiff, a mongrel, which is called the *strong bulldog*, and is much larger than the real bulldog, and approaches the bulldog more than the mastiff.

The *pug* comes from the English bulldog, and the little Dane.

All these races are simple mongrels, and come from the mixture of two pure races; but there are also other Dogs which may be called double mongrels, because they come from the mixture of a pure race, and of one already mixed.

The *shockdog* is a double mongrel, which comes from the pug and the small Dane.

The *Dog of Alicant* is also a double mongrel, which comes from the pug and the little spaniel.

The *Maltese*, or lapdog, is a double mongrel, and comes from the small spaniel and the barbet.

Fig. 44

SHOCKDOG

Fig. 45

LION Do.

In addition to the foregoing general observations on Dogs, it may be proper to add a brief account of some of the most conspicuous of the numerous species of this useful and affectionate animal.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

This animal, which came originally from the island whence it derives its name, has a remarkably pleasing countenance, is exceedingly docile, and of great size and sagacity. In their native country, they are extremely useful to the settlers on the coast, who employ them to bring wood from the interior. Three or four of them, yoked to a sledge, will draw three hundred weight of wood for several miles. In the performance of this task they are so expert as to need no driver. After having delivered their load, they will return to the woods with the empty sledge, and are then rewarded by being fed with dried fish.

The feet of this Dog are more palmated than usual; which structure enables it to

swim very fast, to dive easily, and to bring up any thing from the bottom of the water. It is, indeed, almost as fond of the water as if it were an amphibious animal. So sagacious is it, and so prompt in lending assistance, that it has saved the lives of numberless persons, who were on the point of drowning; and this circumstance, together with its uniform good temper, has justly rendered it a universal favourite.

THE MASTIFF.

This species of Dog is peculiar to England. It is nearly the size of a Newfoundland Dog, strong and active, possessing great sagacity, and is commonly employed as a watch dog. The mastiff is said seldom to use violence against intruders, unless resisted, and even then he will sometimes only throw down the person, and hold him for hours, without doing him further injury, till he is relieved. He has a large head, with

Fig 46

K.CHARLES' DOG

Fig.47

BULL DOG

short pendent ears, and thick lips hanging down on each side. In the reign of James I. a contest was exhibited between three Mastiffs in which the king of beasts was compelled to seek for safety in flight.

THE BULLDOG.

THOUGH much less in size than the mastiff, the Bulldog is nearly equal to him in strength, and superior to him in fierceness. Those of the brindled kind are accounted the best. No natural antipathy can exceed that of this animal against the bull. Without barking, he will naturally fly at and seize the fiercest bull; running directly at his head, and sometimes catching hold of his nose, he will pin the bull to the ground; nor can he, without great difficulty, be made to quit his hold. Such is his rage, that at a bull fight in the north of England, a brute in the shape of a man, wagered that he would successively cut off the feet of his Dog, and that

the animal should return to the attack after each amputation. The horrible experiment was tried, and the wager was won. Two of these Dogs, let loose, at once, are a match for a bull, three for a bear, and four for a lion.

THE IRISH WOLF DOG.

THIS animal, which is very rare, even in the only country in the world where it is to be found, is rather kept for show than use, there being neither wolves nor any other formidable beast of prey in Ireland, that seem to require so powerful an antagonist. The wolf dog is therefore bred up in the houses of the great, or such gentlemen as choose to keep him as a curiosity; being neither good for hunting the hare, the fox, nor the stag, and equally unserviceable as a house dog. Nevertheless he is extremely beautiful and majestic to appearance, being the greatest of the dog kind to be seen in

Fig 30

IRISH HOUND

Fig. 31

DANE

the world. He is about four feet high—his figure very like the grey-hound, but rather more robust, and rather more inclining to the figure of the French matin, or the great Dane. Great pains have been taken to enlarge the breed; which has effectually succeeded; at the expense, however, of the animals vigilance and sagacity.

THE BLOODHOUND

Is a tall, beautifully formed animal, usually of a reddish or brown colour, which was anciently in high esteem in England. His employ was to recover any game that had escaped wounded from the hunter, or had been stolen out of the forest; but he was still more serviceable in hunting thieves and robbers by their footsteps. For the latter purpose they are now almost disused in that country; but they are still sometimes employed in the royal forests to track deer stealers, and on such occasions they display an extraordinary

sagacity and acuteness of scent. In the Spanish West India islands, however, they are constantly used in the pursuit of criminals, and are accompanied by officers called chasseurs.

THE HYÆNA DOG.

This Dog is a native of Southern Africa, and is a serious nuisance to the frontier settlements at the Cape. It hunts in packs, generally at night, and is exceedingly fierce, swift, and active. Sheep, it unhesitatingly attacks, but it is less daring with respect to the horse and the ox, and, accordingly, it waits till the animal is asleep. The injuries which it inflicts are usually mortal. To bite off the tail of the ox seems to be its delight. The Hyæna Dog is smaller and slenderer than the hyæna or the wolf. In colour it is of a reddish or yellowish brown, variously mottled, along the sides of the body, and on the legs, in large patches of intermingled

Fig. 34

WOLF DOG

Fig. 35

SIBERIAN D?

black and white. From its completely black nose and muzzle, a strong black line passes up the centre of the forehead to between the ears, which are very large, black on both surfaces, and furnished with a broad and expanded tuft of long whitish hairs, filling a considerable part of their concavity. Its tail, of moderate length, is covered with long bushy hair, divided in the middle by a ring of black. Its ferocity seems to be untameable. Mr. Burchell, who first carried it to England, kept one for twelve months, at the end of which period even its feeder did not dare to lay his hand upon it.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG.

This animal is one of those varieties of the Dog, from which man receives obedience and affection. To the Esquimaux Indians his services are invaluable. He assists them to hunt the bear, the rein-deer, and the seal: in summer, while attending his master in the

chase, he carries a weight of thirty pounds; in winter he is yoked to a sledge, and conveys his master over the trackless snows. Several of them drawing together will convey a sledge with five or six persons, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and will travel sixty miles in a day. In winter he is scantily fed, and roughly treated, yet his fidelity remains unshaken. The Esquimaux Dog does not bark. In appearance he comes nearest to the shepherd's Dog and the wolf Dog. His ears are short and erect, and his bushy tail curves elegantly over his back. His average stature is one foot ten inches, and the length of his body, from the back of the head to the commencement of the tail, is two feet three inches. His coat is long and furry, and is sometimes brindled, sometimes of a dingy red, sometimes black and white, and sometimes almost wholly black.

The manner in which the sledge is drawn by these animals is described with much accuracy and spirit by Captain Parry, in the Journal of his Second Voyage. When drawing a sledge (says he,) the Dogs have a sim-

ple harness (annoo) of deer or seal skin, going round the neck by one bight, and another for each of the fore legs, with a single thong leading over the back, and attached to the sledge as a trace. Though they appear at first sight to be huddled together without regard to regularity, there is, in fact, considerable attention paid to their arrangement, particularly in the selection of a Dog of peculiar spirit and sagacity, who is allowed, by a longer trace, to precede the rest as leader, and to whom, in turning to the right or left, the driver usually addresses himself. This choice is made without regard to age or sex, and the rest of the Dogs take precedency according to their training or sagacity, the least effective being put nearest the sledge. The leader is usually from eighteen to twenty feet from the fore part of the sledge, and the hindmost Dog about half that distance; so that when ten or twelve are running together, several are nearly abreast of each other. The driver sits quite low, on the forepart of the sledge, with his feet overhanging the snow on one side, and having in his hand a whip,

of which the handle is plaited a little way down to stiffen it, and give it a spring, on which much of its use depends; and that which composes the lash is chewed by the women, to make it flexible in frosty weather. The men acquire from their youth considerable expertness in the use of this whip, the lash of which is left to trail along the ground by the side of the sledge, and with which they can inflict a very severe blow on any Dog at pleasure. Though the Dogs are kept in training entirely by fear of the whip, and, indeed, without it, would soon have their own way, its immediate effect is always detrimental to the draught of the sledge; for not only does the individual that is struck draw back, and slacken his trace, but generally turns upon his next neighbour, and this passing on to the next, occasions a general divergency, accompanied by the usual yelping and showing of the teeth. The Dogs then come together again by degrees, and the draught of the sledge is accelerated; but even at the best of times, by his rude mode of draught, the traces of one third of the Dogs form an

angle of thirty or forty degrees on each side of the direction in which the sledge is advancing. Another great inconvenience attending the Esquimaux method of putting the Dogs to, besides that of not employing their strength to the best advantage, is the constant entanglement of the traces, by the Dogs repeatedly doubling under from side to side to avoid the whip; so that, after running a few miles, the traces always require to be taken off and cleaned.

In directing the sledge, the whip acts no very essential part, the driver for this purpose using certain words, as the carters do with us, to make the Dogs turn more to the right or left. To these a good leader attends with admirable precision, especially if his own name be repeated at the same time, looking behind over his shoulder with great earnestness, as if listening to the directions of the driver. On a beaten track, or even where a single foot or sledge mark is occasionally discernible, there is not the slightest trouble in guiding the Dogs: for even in the darkest night, and in the heaviest snow-drift, there

is little or no danger of their losing the road, the leader keeping his nose near the ground, and directing the rest with wonderful sagacity. Where, however, there is no beaten track, the best driver among them makes a terrible circuitous course, as all the Esquimaux roads plainly show; these generally occupying an extent of six miles, when, with a horse and sledge, the journey would scarcely have amounted to five. On rough ground, as among hummocks of ice, the sledge, would be frequently overturned, or altogether stopped, if the driver did not repeatedly get off, and by lifting or drawing it on one side, steer clear of those accidents. At all times, indeed, except on a smooth and well made road, he is pretty constantly employed thus with his feet, which, together with his never-ceasing yociferations, and frequent use of the whip, renders the driving of one of these vehicles by no means a pleasant or easy task. When the driver wishes to stop the sledge, he calls out, 'Wo, woa,' exactly as our carters do, but the attention paid to this command depends altogether on his ability to enforce it. If the

weight is small and the journey homeward, the Dogs are not to be thus delayed; the driver is therefore obliged to dig his heels into the snow to obstruct their progress, and having thus succeeded in stopping them, he stands up with one leg before the foremost crosspiece of the sledge, till, by means of laying the whip gently over each Dog's head, he has made them all lie down. He then takes care not to quit his position, so that should the Dogs set off, he is thrown upon the sledge instead of being left behind by them.

THE COACH DOG.

This animal is one of great beauty, its colour being white, elegantly and profusely marked with round black spots. It has been called, but erroneously, the Danish Dog, and Buffon makes it of Bengalian origin, but Pennant declares that it is derived from Dalmatia, in European Turkey. It is, indeed, often

denominated the Dalmatian Dog. By some it is said to be the common harrier of Italy, and to have been known and domesticated in that country for two centuries. Its power of smelling is but indifferent, and it is generally kept in genteel houses as a handsome attendant on a carriage.

THE SPANIEL.

This beautiful animal is of Spanish extraction, whence it derives its name, and the silky softness of its coat. It is elegant in form, with long pendant ears, and hair gracefully curled or waved. Its scent is keen, and it possesses in the fullest perfection the good qualities of sagacity, docility, and attachment. So strong is the latter, that instances have been known in which the animal has died of grief for the loss of its master. Dash, a Spaniel belonging to the gamekeeper of the Rev. Mr. Corsellis, would not quit his

Fig. 40

SPANIEL

Fig. 41

HARRIER OF BENGAL

Fig. 38

TURNSPIT

Fig. 39

WATER DOG

master's bed after his death; being taken away, he perpetually returned to the room, and daily visited the grave; and, in spite of all the kindness that was shown to him, he died at the end of fourteen days. The Land Spaniel may be taught a variety of tricks, such as fetching, carrying, and diving. He is employed in setting for partridges, quails, &c. and his steadiness and patience, in the performance of this task, are worthy of admiration. There is another variety of this kind called the SALTER, used in hawking, to spring the game; but it is much inferior in speed and perseverance to the former.

THE WATER SPANIEL.

OF all the Dog kind, this animal seems to be the most docile, and the most attached to man. Many other species are impatient of correction; but the Water Spaniel, though fierce to strangers, bears blows and ill usage

from his master, with undiminished affection. This creature is well calculated for hunting of otters, ducks, &c. Watching the stroke of the piece, and perceiving the game that is shot, he instantly swims after it, and brings it to his master. He will fetch and carry at command, and will dive to the bottom of deep water in search of a piece of money, which he will bring out, and deposite at the feet of the person by whom he was sent. Cowper has recorded, in a pleasing poem, an instance of sagacity and of a desire to gratify a master, which was displayed by his Spaniel Beau. As he was walking by the Ouse, he was desirous to obtain one of the water-lilies, which grew in the river, but was unable to reach it. Beau seemed disposed to assist him, but the poet called him off, and pursued his ramble. On his return, however, Beau rushed into the stream, cropped a lily, and laid it at his master's feet.

Fig. 37

HARRIER

Fig. 37

HOUND

THE HARRIER

Is closely allied to the beagle, though larger, more swift, and vigorous. It is ardent in the chase, and frequently outstrips the fleetest sportsman. A mixed breed, between this and the large terrier, forms a strong, active, and hardy hound, which is used in hunting the otter. It is rough, wire-haired, thick-quartered, long-eared, and thin-shouldered.

THE TERRIER

Is a small thickset hound, of which there are two varieties; the one with short legs, long back, and commonly of a black or yellowish colour mingled with white; the other more sprightly in appearance, with a shorter body, and the colour reddish brown or black. It has a most acute sense of smelling, and an inveterate enmity to all kinds of vermin.

Nor is it excelled by any Dog in the quality of courage. It will encounter even the badger with the utmost bravery, though it often receives severe wounds in the contest, which, however, it bears with unshrinking fortitude.

THE SPANISH POINTER

Is derived, as its name implies, from Spain, but has long been naturalized in England, where great attention has been paid to preserve the breed in all its purity. It is remarkable for the aptness and facility, with which it receives instruction, and may be said to be almost self-taught; whilst the English Pointer requires the greatest care and attention in breaking and training for the sport. But on the other hand, it is less capable than the English Pointer of enduring fatigue. It is chiefly employd in finding partridges, phesants, &c.

THE ENGLISH SETTER

Is considered as one of the most valuable of our hunting Dogs; it being hardy, nimble, and handsome, and possessed of exquisite scent and sagacity. His manner of seeking game is at once correctly and poetically described, in the following lines by Somerville.

"When autumn smiles, all-beauteous in decay,
And paints each chequered grove with various hues,
My SETTER ranges in the new-shorn fields—
His nose in air erect; from ridge to ridge
Panting he bounds, his quarter'd ground divides
In equal intervals, nor careless leaves
One inch untried: at length the tainted gales
His nostrils wide inhale: quick joy elates
His beating heart, which, awed by discipline
Severe, he dares not own, but cautious creeps
Low cowering, step by step, at last attains
His proper distance: there he stops at once,
And points with his instructive nose upon
The trembling prey."

THE BEAGLE.

THIS is the smallest kind of Dog that is used in the chase, and is chiefly employed in

hare hunting. It is remarkable for the musical melody of its tone, and the keenness of its scent. Of this Dog there are two varieties, the ROUGH BEAGLE and the SMOOTH BEAGLE.

THE SPRINGER

Is a lively and pleasant species of Dog; very expert in raising woodcocks and snipes from their haunts in the woods and marshes, through which it ranges with untiring perseverance. Buffon gives the name of PYRAME to a variety of this Dog, which is distinguished by a patch of red on the legs, and another over each eye.

Of the same kind is that elegant little Dog, which, in England, is well known under the appellation of KING CHARLES'S DOG; as having been the favourite companion of that monarch, who scarcely ever walked out without being attended by several of them. It has a small rounded head, with a short

snout, the tail is curved back, the hair is curled, the ears are long, and the feet are webbed.

The LARGE WATER DOG is of an analogous breed, but is less handsome. It has curly hair, which bears a great resemblance to wool, and it swims excellently, in consequence of the webs between the toes being much larger than those of most other Dogs. It is often kept on board of ships, for the purpose of recovering articles which chance to fall into the water.

OF the Dog generally, it may be said that few quadrupeds are less delicate in their food ; and yet there are many kinds of birds which the dog will not venture to touch. He is even known, although in a savage state, to abstain from injuring some, which one would suppose he had every reason to oppose The dogs and the vultures which live wild about Grand Cairo in Egypt (for the Mahometan law has expelled this useful animal from human society,) continue to.

gether in a very friendly and sociable manner. As they are both useful in devouring such carcasses as might otherwise putrefy, and thus infect the air, the inhabitants supply them with provisions every day, in order to keep them near the city. Upon these occasions, the quadrupeds and birds are often seen together, tearing the same piece of flesh, without the least enmity.

Although the dog is a voracious animal, yet he can bear hunger for a very long time. We have an instance, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, of this kind, in which a bitch that had been forgotten in a country-house, lived forty days without any other nourishment than the wool of a quilt which she had torn in pieces.

Volumes have been filled with anecdotes of the sagacity and affection of Dogs, and as many more might be filled. We will confine ourselves to a few, in addition to those which we have already given.

"A grocer in Edinburgh had a Dog, which for some time amused and astonished the people in the neighbourhood. A man who

went through the streets ringing a bell and selling penny pies, happened one day to treat this Dog with a pie. The next time he heard the pieman's bell, the dog ran to him with impetousity, seized him by the coat, and would not suffer him to pass. The pieman, who understood what the animal wanted, showed him a penny, and pointed to his master, who stood at the street-door and saw what was going on. The Dog immediatly supplicated his master by many humble gestures and looks. The master put a penny into the Dog's mouth, which he instantly delivered to the pieman, and received his pie; and this traffic between the pieman and the grocer's Dog continued to be daily practised for many months.

"At a convent in France, twenty paupers were served with a dinner at a certain hour every day. A Dog belonging to the convent did not fail to be present at this regale, to receive the scraps which were now and then thrown to him. The guests, however, were poor and hungry, and of course not very wasteful; so that their pensioner did little

more than scent the feast of which he would fain have partaken. The portions were served by a person, at the ring of a bell, and delivered out by means of what in religious houses is called a *tour*; a machine like the section of a cask, that by turning round upon a pivot, exhibits whatever is placed on the concave side, without discovering the person who moves it. One day, this Dog, which had only received a few scraps, waited till the paupers were all gone, took the rope in his mouth, and rang the bell. His stratagem succeeded. He repeated it the next day with the same good fortune. At length the cook, finding that twenty-one portions were given out instead of twenty, was determined to discover the trick; in doing which he had no great difficulty; for, lying in wait, and noticing the paupers as they came for their different portions, and that there was no intruder except the Dog, he began to suspect the truth; which he was confirmed in when he saw the animal continue with great deliberation till the visiters were all gone, and then pull the bell. The matter was related

to the community, the Dog was permitted to ring the bell every day for his dinner, on which a mess of broken victuals was always afterwards served out to him.

Mr. C. Hughes, a country comedian, had a wig which generally hung on a peg in one of his rooms. He one day lent the wig to a brother player, and some time afterwards called on him. Mr. Hughes had his Dog with him, and the man happend to have the borrowed wig on his head. Mr. Hughes stayed a little while with his friend; but, when he left him, the Dog remained behind. For some time he stood, looking full in the man's face, then making a sudden spring, he leaped on his shoulders, seized the wig and ran off with it as fast as he could; and, when he reached home, he endeavoured, by jumping, to hang it up in its usual place. The same Dog was one afternoon passing through a field near Dartmouth, where a washer-woman had hung her linen to dry. He stopped and surveyed one particular shirt with attention; then seizing it, he dragged it away through the dirt to his master, whose shirt it proved to be.

The youth's instructer in natural history.

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