

The Youth's Department.

EXPERIENCE OF ANIMALS.

Animals are prompt at using their experience in reference to things from which they have suffered pain or annoyance. Grant mentions an orange outang which, having had, when ill, some medicine administered to it in an egg, could never be induced to touch one afterwards, notwithstanding its previous fondness for them. A tame fox has been cured from stealing eggs and poultry, by giving them to him scalding hot from the saucepan. Lo Vallanti's monkey was extremely fond of brandy, but would never be prevailed on to touch it again after a lighted match had been applied to some it was drinking. Two carriage horses, which made a point of stopping at the foot of every hill, and refused to proceed in spite of every punishment, were considered beyond cure, but it was suggested at last that several horses should be attached to the back of the carriage, and, being put into a trot, be made to pull the refractory horses backwards. The result was perfectly successful; for thenceforth they faced every hill with speed, and were not to be restrained till they reached the summit. A dog, which had been beaten while some musk was held to his nose, always fled away whenever it accidentally smelled the drug, and was so susceptible of it, that it was used in some psychological experiment to discover whether any portion of musk had been received by the body through the organ of digestion. Another dog, which had been accidentally burned with a tawdry match, became angry at the sight of one, and furious if the act of lighting it was signified. There are, besides, so many instances recorded of even higher degrees of intelligence, that it is impossible to deny that animals arrive at a knowledge of cause and effect. Strende, of Prague, had a cat on which he wished to make some experiments with an air-pump; but, as soon as the creature felt the exhaustion of the air it rapidly placed its foot on the valve, and thus stopped the action. A dog, having a great antipathy to the music of the violin, always sought to get the bow and conceal it. The well-known story recorded by Plutarch proves the application of accidentally acquired experience. He says that a mule, laden with salt, fell accidentally into a stream, and having perceived that its load became thereby sensibly lightened, adopted the same contrivance afterwards purposely; and that, to cure it of the trick, panniers were filled with sponge, under which when fully saturated, it could barely stagger. The expectation of the recurrence of an event is the impression of a former circumstance, which, from certain causes and a resemblance of certain points, we are again led to entertain and to see fulfilled. The application of experience is traceable in the lower orders of life. The razor shell-fish buries itself deep in the sand when left by the ebbing tide, and is attracted to the surface by a little salt being dropped into its hole. A movement of the sand immediately follows, and presently half the fish becoming visible, the fisherman draws it out with an iron prong; but, should he fail in seizing it, or relax his hold, the fish rapidly disappears, and it will not rise again, although more salt be thrown to it. It seems thus to be aware of its danger, for it will come forth on a fresh application of salt, should it not have been touched in the first instance. Borley says that he saw the attack of a lobster on an oyster. Lobsters, like most other crustacea, feed principally on shell-fish, which they extract with their claws, and in the instance in question the oyster closed its shell as often as the lobster attempted to insert itself; after many failures, the lobster took a small stone, which it placed between the shells as soon as they were separated, and then devoured the fish. Monkeys in the West Indies have been seen to resort to the same device. Crickets, if disturbed, withdraw quickly into their holes, and re-appear again soon; but, if the disturbance be repeated, they remain altogether within them. A fox escaped from a trap in which it may have been caught, remembers the danger, and is not again to be deceived. Birds are equally suspicious. The quail which has once been enticed into the net by the call-pipe, will not allow itself to be caught again; but some, like the redbreast and titmouse, are not easily alarmed. A wasp encumbered by the struggles of a

large fly, which it had caught, bit its wings off, and then bore it away with ease; the same with a sand wasp, which attempted to draw a small moth into its hole, but being prevented by the wings of the insect, it separated them and the legs from the body, and thus secured it. Duges saw a spider which had seized a bee by the back, and effectually prevented it from taking flight, but the legs being at liberty, it dragged the spider along, which presently suspended it by a thread from its web, leaving it in the air to dangle till it was dead, when it was drawn up and devoured.—Thompson's *pastimes of Animals*.

Advertisements.



Crown Lands Department.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre, in the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre, from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the district of Quebec, east of the Chabliers River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre; in the District of Quebec, west of River Chabliers and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre; in the District of Three-Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre; in the District of Gaspe and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per Acre in all cases, payable in five annual instalments, with interest one fifth, on time of Sale.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra prices may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

NOTICE!

THE DIRECTORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM hereby give Notice, that in consequence of peremptory instructions which they have received from the Executive Government, requiring them to confine their expenditure for the maintenance of the Institution within the limits of the Parliamentary Grant for that purpose, they are compelled to close the doors of the Asylum against the admission of all patients, excepting such as have the means of bearing the full amount of their own expenses.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto, July 26, 1852. }

Crown Lands Department,

Quebec, July 30, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz:—

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter, and a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms. 81s m

NOTICE.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Local Committee of the Provincial Association of Upper Canada, being desirous of affording every facility to persons who may visit Toronto at the Exhibition of the Association, to be held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of September next, intend keeping a record of all Houses of Entertainment in the City and Environs, as also the extent of accommodation each possesses, and the charges for the same.

Inkeepers, Boarding House keepers, and those intending to keep Houses of Entertainment during the Exhibition, will therefore be pleased, at their earliest convenience, to furnish the undersigned with the required information.

W. B. CREW,
Secretary Local Com. P.A.U.C.

Toronto, 9th Aug., 1852. 81s 1x

Post Office Notice.

THE ENGLISH MAIL, for despatch by the British North American Royal Mail Steam-ship NIAGARA which leaves Boston for Liverpool on the 18th inst., will be closed on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 6 a. m.

JOSEPH LESSLIE,
Postmaster.

Post-office, Toronto, 12th Aug. 1852. 83-1t

SLADDEN & ROGERSON,

AUCTIONEERS AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

YONGE ST., TORONTO.

April 6, 1852. 24-

THE Undersigned are now prepared to receive every depositment of Goods and Merchandise for Sale by AUCTION, on any private terms, at their Premises on Yonge Street.

SLADDEN & ROGERSON,

April 6, 1852. 24-

CASH ADVANCES made on all Goods and Property sent for immediate Sale.

SLADDEN & ROGERSON

Toronto April 5 1852. 24-

D. MATHIESON'S,

CLOTHING, TAILORING.

GENERAL Cutting and Dry Goods Warehouse Wholesale and Retail, No. 13 King Street East.
Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1851. 1-1f