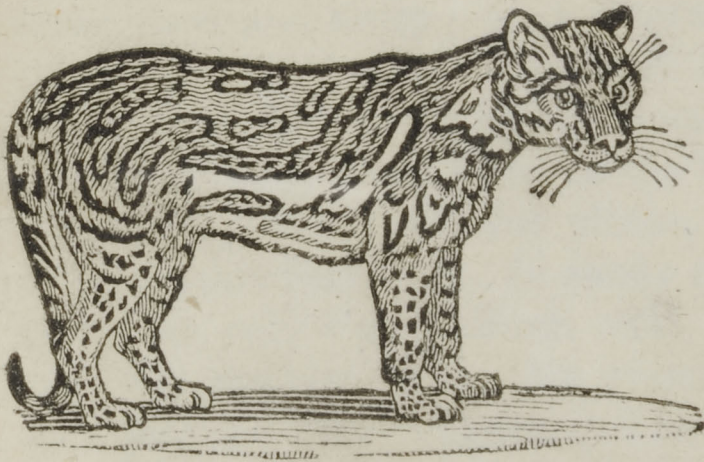


A

NATURAL HISTORY
OF
FOREIGN QUADRUPEDS.

THIRTY-FOUR ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.



ALNWICK :

PRINTED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY W. DAVISON.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 101

PROFESSOR [illegible]



DATE [illegible]

FOREIGN QUADRUPEDS.



THE CAMEL.

As the rein-deer to the frozen countries of the Pole, is horse, cow, and sheep; so is the camel to the parched native of Arabia. Its milk is rich and nourishing; its flesh when young is excellent food; its fleece or hair, always cast in the spring, is woven into very fine stuffs for cloths, coverings, tents, and other furniture. In sandy deserts, where nature is only one uniform void, naked and solitary, the Arabian, with this animal, can in one day journey fifty leagues. The whole merchandise of the east is performed on camels. They stoop to be loaded, bear from three to four hundred weight, and will subsist several days without water in the desert, by means of a bag designed by nature for reserving that liquid attached to their stomachs, of which they have four like all other ruminating animals.



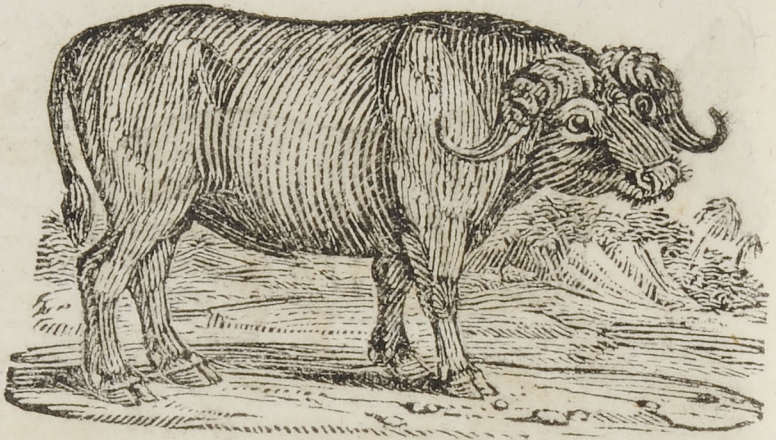
THE DROMEDARY.

THE dromedary is more numerous than the camel, is swifter, and is trained for the race in Arabia, well as for carrying couriers, who will ride a hundred miles a-day on it, and that for nine or ten succession, over burning and uninhabitable deserts. The dromedary requires neither spur nor whip, is mild and gentle at all times, except in heat when they are seized with a sort of madness; eat little, and would bite their master. The dromedary arrives at its full strength at the age of six years and will live forty or fifty. The hard and thorny shrubs of the desert are its chief food, where a small kind of vegetation is created by the rains of winter and sustained during the rest of the season by the copious descent of the nightly dew. The camel and the dromedary produce with each other, and the race resulting from their union is reckoned the most valuable.



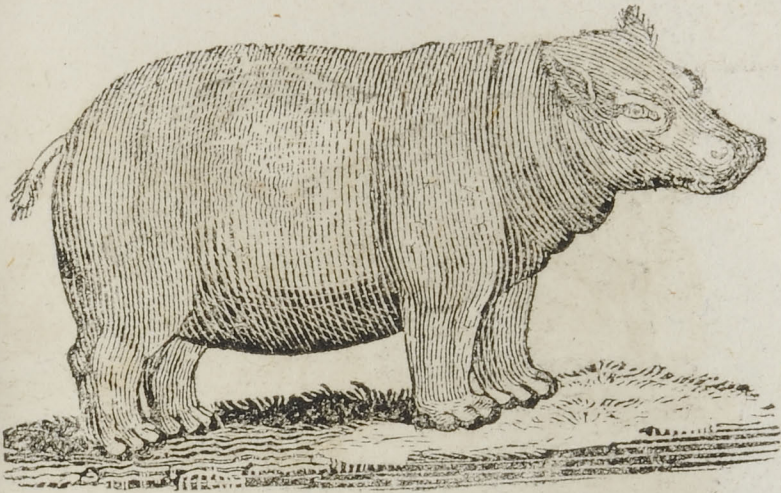
THE ZEBRA.

THE zebra is the wildest, most beautiful, timid, and untameable animal in nature. It is larger than the ass, and resembles rather the mule. Its head is large; its ears longer than those of the horse; its legs beautifully small; its body well formed, round, and fleshy. But the glossy smoothness of its skin, and the amazing regularity and elegance of its colours, greatly heighten its beauty. These in the male are white and brown, in the female white and black; ranged in alternate stripes over the whole body, in a style so beautiful and ornamental, as to seem rather the effect of art than of nature. The head is striped with fine bands of black and white, forming a centre in the forehead; the same in a circular manner surround the neck; the whole body is variegated with rings crossing the back, and ending in points at the belly. The zebra is a native of the south of Africa; is gregarious; extremely wild, and has never as yet been brought under the subjection of man.



THE BUFFALO.

THE buffalo is, for the most part, like the bull but smaller in size. His hair is deep and harsh like that of a bear: his skull is so hard and thick, that the Scythians make of it breast-plates which no dart can pierce. He is a native of most parts of the torrid zone, and almost of all warm climates. In the tropical countries, he is perfectly domestic, and most useful for many purposes, being an animal of patience and great strength. When employed in the labours of agriculture, he has a brass ring put through his nose, by which means he is led at pleasure. The buffaloes are common in Italy, where they were brought from India in the sixth century. He is mostly valued for his hide; whereof, in several countries, and especially in England, military belts, coats, and other implements of war, are made. The buffalo is said to be a fierce, cruel, and treacherous animal. He will rush on the unwary traveler from behind a thicket, trample him to death with his feet and knees, and tear him with his horns.



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

THE hippopotamus is a large and formidable animal, in magnitude only inferior to the elephant. A full-grown male will measure seventeen feet in length, from the extremity of the snout to the insertion of the tail, seven feet in height, and fifteen in circumference. The head is enormously large, and the jaws extend upwards of two feet. The body is of a lightish colour, thinly covered with hair, which at first sight is scarcely perceptible. Though amphibious, the hoofs, which are quadrid, are unconnected by membranes; and the whole figure exhibits something like a mixture between an ox and a hog. Indeed, its voice too bears some mingled resemblance to the bellowing of the one and the grunting of the other. This quadruped, which is thought to be the Behemoth mentioned in the book of Job, resides chiefly at the bottoms of the great rivers and lakes of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope. It is found also in Upper Egypt, and in the lakes and fens of Ethiopia.



THE IBEX.

THE ibex of the Grison Alps, of the Vallais and Crete, is, according to Buffon, the original stock of the domestic goat. It is very similar to it in shape, having a small head, and dusky beard, with thick hair, of a deep brown colour, mixed with ash. It is extremely wild, and difficult to shoot. The chase of them over their precipitous rocks is very dangerous to the huntsman, whom they will turn upon, and push headlong with their large knotty horns, some of which have been found two yards in length. During the rutting season, the males make a horrible noise; and the females separate at the time of parturition, and retire to the side of some stream, in order to bring forth. They bring forth one young at a time, seldom two; and are said not to be long-lived. The ibex is of a brown colour, has a thick warm coat of hair, and a large black beard; a streak of black runs along the top of the back; and the belly and hinder part of the thighs are of a fawn colour.



THE ANTELOPE, OR GAZELL.

THE antelope is between the goat and the deer kind. Swift and elegance of shape this animal possesses to a considerable degree, and inhabits the temperate zone of Asia and Africa. He has horns like the deer, but like the goat he never sheds them; these horns are smooth, long, and annulated. The general colour is brown, and, in some species, of a beautiful yellow. Timid animals are of course inoffensive, and the gazells, as other gregarious creatures, are fond of living together. The eyes are exceedingly bright, and to them, those of a beautiful nymph have often been compared by Persian and other poets. Enjoying an unbounded share of liberty, they range, in herds, through the deserts of Africa, and bounce from mountain to mountain with wonderful agility. The horns of the male are bent a little more back than those of the female, which are very round; but those of the male are a little flattish.



THE GUIB.

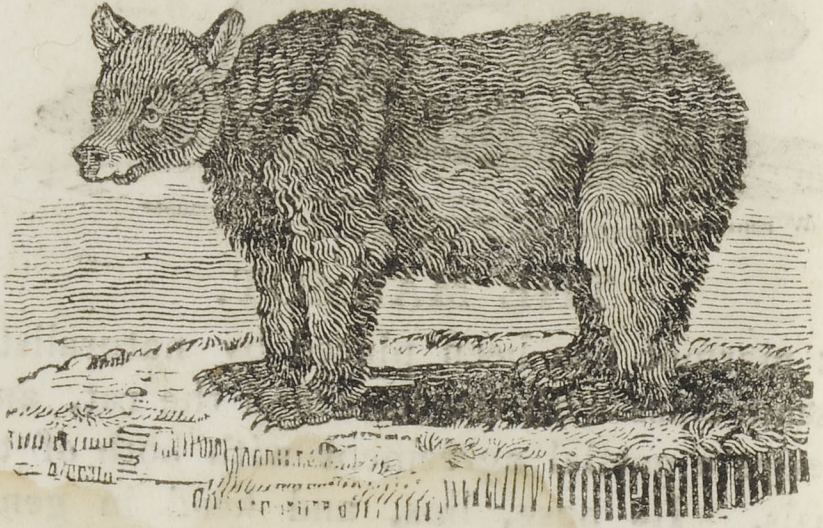
THE guib inhabits the hottest parts of Africa and the plains and woods of Senegal, where large herds of them are to be seen. This animal is remarkable for having a white band running along each of its sides, crossed by two others from the back to the belly, disposed somewhat like a harness, from whence it is called the harnessed antelope; on the rump it has three white lines pointing downwards on each side; its thighs are spotted with white; the colour of the body is a deep tawny, and beneath each eye there is a white spot; its horns are straight, nine inches long, pointing backwards, with two spiral ribs. It has a long grey beard; and its legs though long are well proportioned. It is about the size of a large stag.



THE MARMOT.

THE marmot has been placed by naturalists in the same class with the hare and the rat, and it possesses a partial agreement with both of these animals. Its nose, lips, and head in general, resemble the hare; its ears, teeth, and claws, those of the rat. In other respects there is no agreement; and the marmot is a species of its own peculiar kind. It is somewhat less than a hare; its ears are round, and so short, that they are almost hid in the hair; its tail is short and bushy; the colour of its back is a brownish ash, of the belly, reddish; its voice resembles the murmuring of a young puppy, and when irritated or frightened, it makes a whistling noise, very loud and piercing.

It is a native of the highest regions of the Alps; and is likewise found in Poland, Ukraine, and Chinese Tartary. It feeds on insects, roots, and vegetables, but when tamed, is remarkably fond of milk and butter. It lives in holes digged with great art in the side of a mountain; to these there are two entrances, and each of the chambers are deep and spacious. This animal generally produces about three or four in a year.



THE BEAR.

THE bear is a well-known quadruped of the kind, which makes use of his tusks in seizing his prey, but embraces it with his paws, and squeezes it to death against his breast.

Of this animal, there are three different kinds: the brown bear of the Alps, the black bear of North America, which is smaller, and the great Greenland or white bear. These, however, are all probably of the same original, and principally owe their variations to food and climate; as they have all the same habitudes; their voice is a sort of growl interrupted with rage; and they are equally carnivorous, treacherous, and cruel.

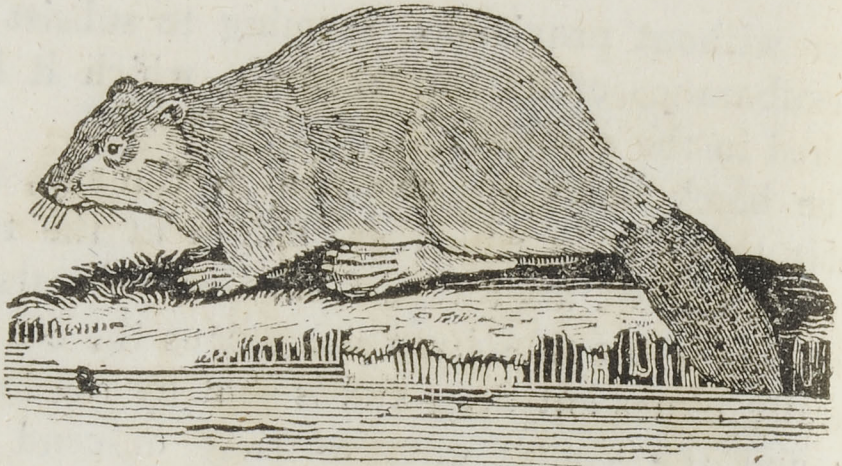
The brown bear is a solitary animal, inhabiting the most horrid chasms and dangerous precipices, and frequently choosing for its abode the hollow of some tree; there it exists for some months in the

winter without provisions, seeming to subsist on the exuberance of its former flesh, which it had acquired in the summer.

The black bears are common in Canada, and inhabit those trees which are hollow at the top; but when hunted are forced from their retreats by setting fire to the tree, by which means the old one generally issues out first, and is shot by the hunters: and the young ones as they descend are caught in a noose, and are either kept, or killed for provision. Their hams and paws are considered a great delicacy.

The white or Greenland bear differs greatly both in figure and dimensions from these already mentioned; and though it preserves, in general, the external form of its more southern kindred, yet it grows to nearly three times the size. They principally live on fish, seals, and dead whales: they seldom remove far from the shore; sometimes, however, they are seen on ice-floats, several leagues at sea, and are often transported in this manner to Iceland: where they no sooner arrive than all the natives are in arms to receive them.

The female bears bring forth two or three young, and are very jealous of their offspring. Though the males of the brown species devour their young when they have an opportunity, the females love them to a ferocious distraction. When they have brought forth, their fury is more violent, and more dangerous, than that of the males.



THE BEAVER.

THE beaver is a most industrious creature, and well known for his skill in building timber apartments for him and his family, on the banks of narrow rivers, where he watches the passing fish, which he brings out of the water, to devour it at pleasure. Their work consists in cutting a tree that bends over the stream, and by its fall to create a mole or dike, in order to keep the water at the same height; it is said that in the performance of these buildings every one knows his proper business and station; and that they set overseers to beat and punish the idle, and teach or direct the inexperienced young ones. The beaver is about the size of the badger; his head short, his ears round and small, his two fore teeth long, sharp, and strong, well calculated for the business to which Nature has destined him. The tail of this creature answers the double purpose of a wheel-barrow, to carry the mortar and clay, and of a trowel, to beat and shape it.



THE RACCOON.

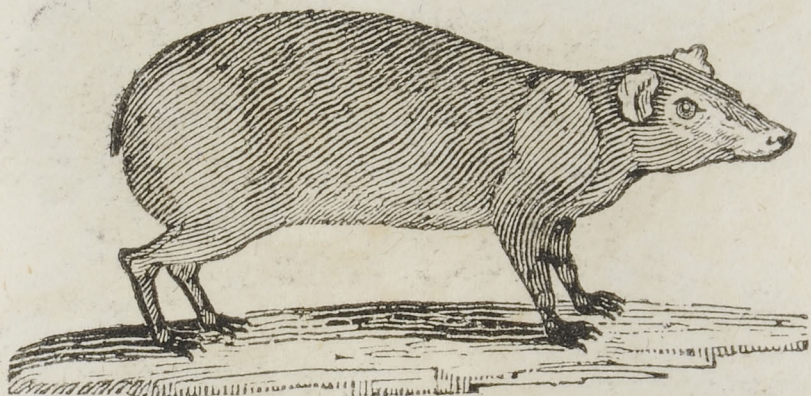
THE racoon is common in many warm countries, particularly in several parts of the new continent. It also inhabits the mountains of Jamaica, whence numbers descend into the plantations, and make great havoc among the sugar canes, of which they are remarkably fond. They frequently do incredible mischief in one night's excursion. The planters devise various methods of destroying them, but they are so numerous as to render their extirpation impossible, and it is exceedingly difficult to prevent their depredations.

The head of the racoon resembles that of the fox, its body is thick and short, covered with long hair, black at the ends, but grey underneath. Its tail is long and bushy, and marked with alternate rings of black and white. The skin is the most valuable part of this animal, and is reckoned next to the beaver for the manufacture of hats. The racoon possesses great agility; by the help of its claws, which are extremely sharp, it climbs trees with great ease.



THE COATI MONDI.

THE coati mundi is a native of Brazil, not unlike the racoon in the general form of the body. His eyes are small, but full of life, and when domesticated, this creature is very playful and amusing to his master. A great peculiarity belonging to this animal is the length of his snout, which resembles in some particulars the trunk of the elephant, as it is moveable in every direction. The ears are round, and like those of a rat; the fore feet have five toes each. The hair is short and rough on the back, and of a blackish colour; the rest is a mixture of black and red. The tail is marked with rings of black. The upper jaw is an inch longer than the lower, and the nose turns up at the end. When it sleeps it rolls itself into a lump, and often remains immoveable for fourteen or fifteen hours together. This animal has a practice of eating its own tail, which, when not mutilated, is longer than its body.



THE AGOUTI.

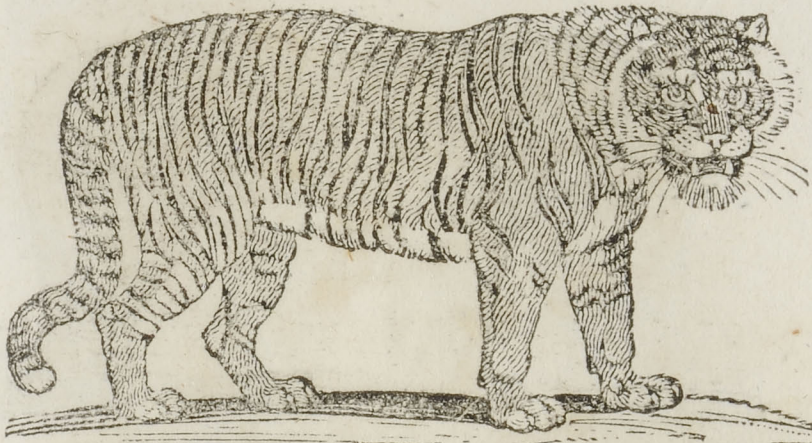
THIS animal is about the size of a hare, and has been improperly considered as a kind of rabbit, or large rat, by the greater number of nomenclators. It has both the hair of a hog, and the voracious appetite of that animal. It eats every thing indiscriminately ; and when satiated, it hides the remainder, like the dog or the fox, for a future occasion.

The agouti seems to be a native of the south parts of America ; nor is it at all known in the Old Continent. It is, however, very common in Brazil, Guiana, St Domingo, and all the neighbouring islands. To the cold and temperate climates of America this animal is an entire stranger. It does not, like the rabbit, dig a hole in the ground, but burrows in the holes of trees. Its ordinary food consists of the roots of the country, potatoes, yams, and such fruits as fall from the trees in autumn. It uses its fore paws like the squirrel, to carry its food to its mouth.



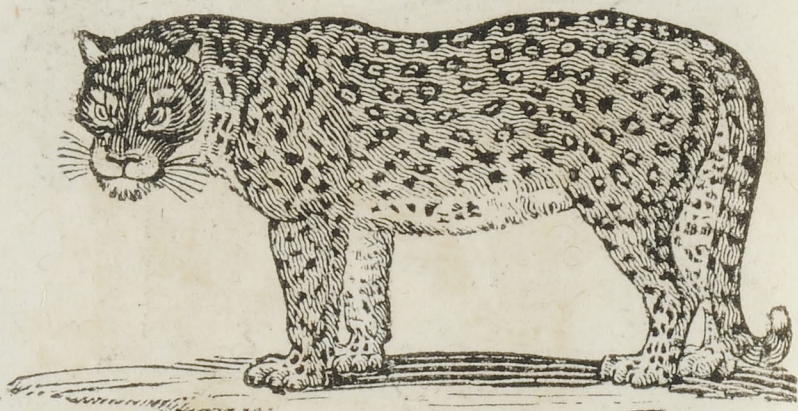
THE LION.

THE lion, justly styled, by all writers, *the King of beasts*, is generally of a tawny colour, with a tail from three feet and a half to five feet in length: his head is large and strong; his nose thick; his mouth wide, and armed with numerous and strong teeth; his eyes are red, fiery, quick, and hollow: each of his fore feet has five distinct claws, and the hinder ones, apparently, but four, as the fifth is placed higher up in the tarsus, or foot; they are of a whitish colour, about an inch and a quarter in length, crooked, moveable, sharp, and exceedingly hard. The female participates the same nature and qualities. She has no mane, which is proper to the male only, and to whose shoulders and neck it is a great ornament. She goes five months with young, and produces them in the spring; has a fresh brood every year, and four or five whelps at a litter, which she rears up with jealous fierceness, being most outrageous when any man or animal dares to approach her den.



THE TIGER.

THE tiger is the most rapacious and destructive of all carnivorous animals. Fierce without provocation, and cruel without necessity, its thirst for blood is insatiable. Though glutted with slaughter, it continues its carnage, nor ever gives up so long as a single object remains in sight. Flocks, herds, and man himself, of whom it fears neither the sight nor the opposition, are its indiscriminate prey. The tiger seldom pursues his prey, but bounds on it with the swiftness of an arrow from thickets, and generally by the sides of rivers. It is chiefly a native of Asia, and the scourge of India. It will carry off a deer with ease, and is no impediment to its flight. Its ferocity can never wholly be subdued. It attacks all kinds of animals, even the lion; their combats are terrible, and often fatal to both. Its colour is a pale yellow, whitening toward the breast and belly; and the whole of its body is covered with beautiful streaks or bars of black.



THE PANTHER.

THE panther is a tiger of a smaller size, inhabiting Africa, and the interior of Guinea. Its smooth, short, yellow hair, is beautifully marked on the back, sides, and flanks, with black spots disposed in circles from four to five in each, with a single spot in the centre. On the face, breast, and legs, the spots are single. The ears of the panther are short and pointed, its eyes are restless, and its whole aspect fierce and cruel. It bounds upon its prey; will, when forced by hunger, attack every living creature, and climb trees after monkeys, and other less animals. It is about the size of a large mastiff; but its legs are shorter, its voice is hoarse, and it growls continually. It is not so untractable as the tiger; for though it cannot be said to be tamed, it is so far subdued as to be subservient to the purposes of hunting. It is brought out to the field in a cage, carried on a cart. When the game is sprung, the door of the cage being opened, it leaps with repeated bounds toward the animal, throws it on the ground, and strangles it.



THE JAGUAR.

THE jaguar is about the size of a wolf; marked on the upper parts with streaks of open oblong spots, or patches; the top of the back with long interrupted stripes, and the sides with rows of regular open marks: the thighs and legs are variegated with black spots without central spaces. It is a very wild and ferocious animal, but cowardly and easily put to flight, either by the shepherd's dogs, or by a lighted torch. In the night time it has a fearful howl. It watches for its prey on the banks of rivers, and seizes it by surprise. Like the tiger it buries its head in the body of its prey, and sucks the blood before he devours it.

The jaguar is found in Brazil, in Paraguay, in Tucuman, in Guiana, in the country of the Amazons, in Mexico, and in all parts of South America.



THE LYNX.

THE perspicacity of this animal's eye has long been proverbial, but without any foundation; he belongs to the feline kind; is of a cinereous colour tinged with red, and marked with dusky spots; the colour round the eyes is white, and on both sides of his nose there are four of those spots set in order; his ears are upright and pointed like those of a cat; his skin is much esteemed for its beautiful fur, and the species, which is now very scarce in Europe, is still found in America, but of less size. He moves with a great deal of swiftness, and, when tamed, shews tender marks of affection to his keeper.

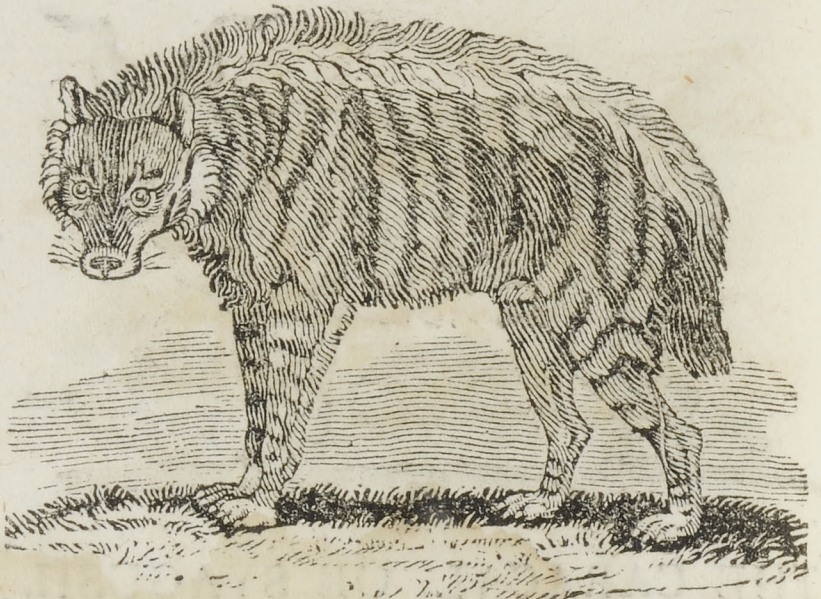
This animal is found in Germany, in all the northern regions of both continents, and in several of the warm climates. It appears, however, to prefer cold to temperate countries, and generally varies in each.



THE CARACAL, OR SYAGUSH.

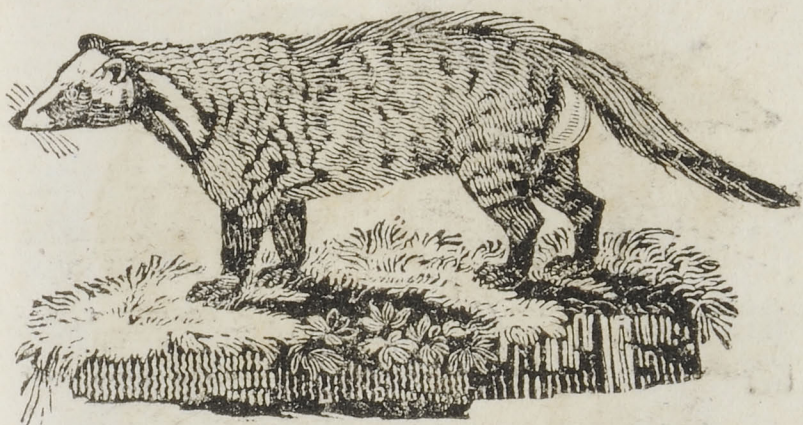
THE caracal is not spotted like the lynx; it has hair rougher and shorter, its tail is larger, and of a uniform colour; its snout is longer; in appearance it is less mild, and in disposition it is fiercer. The lynx is an inhabitant of the cold, or at most of the temperate regions. The caracal, on the other hand, is only found in the hot countries; and it is as much from their difference in disposition and climate that they are supposed to be of two different species, as from the inspection and comparison of the animals themselves.

The caracal is common in Barbary, in Arabia, and in all those countries which are inhabited by the lion, the panther, and the ounce. Like them it depends on prey for its subsistence; but, unlike them, from its inferior size, and its inferior strength, it has much difficulty in procuring its prey. It has hardly any thing to subsist on but what the more potent animals are disposed to leave for it.



THE HYENA.

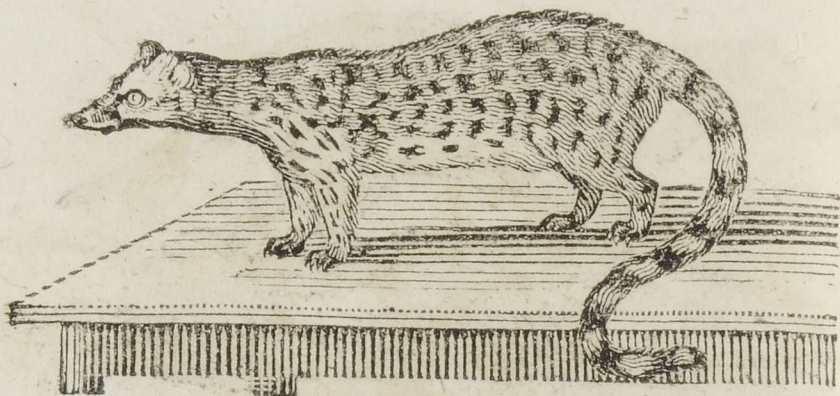
THE hyena has two varieties, the striped and spotted. This animal in many particulars resembles the wolf, but seems to unite the ferocity of the dog species with the streaks and spots of the tiger. Its hair is of an ashy colour; its eyes are remarkably wild and ferocious. It depopulates the fold by night: but, with the cowardice of the wolf, will not attack where there is any shew of courage and resistance. It feeds on the vilest animal substances. It is chiefly found in the south of Africa. Its residence is the caverns of mountains and the clefts of the rocks, or in holes or dens which it makes in the earth. Its cry is peculiar; it begins somewhat like the moaning of the human voice, and ends like one making a violent effort to vomit. These howlings are dreadful beyond all conception, and spread a general alarm.



THE CIVET.

THE colour of this creature varies considerably: however, it is commonly cinereous, spotted with black; but the female is whiter, and her spots are larger. On account of the odorous matter which it exudes from its posterior glands, it is frequently taken under the care of man, when the perfume is collected twice or thrice a week with the most diligent attention. This substance accumulates in a kind of open pouch, situated under the tail; and is scraped out with a wooden spoon, and put into a close vessel.

When the civet is irritated, the scent becomes much more violent than at other times; but it is always so strong, that a person unaccustomed to it could not endure to be shut up with one of these creatures, even for a few minutes. The civet, though a native of warm latitudes, thrives very well in the temperate; and is frequently bred in Holland.



THE GENET.

THIS animal resembles all those of the weasel kind, in its length, compared to its height; in having a soft beautiful fur; in having its feet armed with claws that cannot be sheathed, and in its appetite for petty carnage. But it differs from them, in having a nose somewhat resembling that of a fox, and a tail tapering to a point. It is, in general, spotted with black, upon a ground mixed with red and grey; a sort of mane forms a black streak along the back; and the tail is marked with rings, alternately black and white, its whole length. They are said to be very cleanly and industrious; and to keep houses perfectly clear from rats and mice, which cannot endure their smell. They require a warm climate to subsist and multiply in; yet they are chiefly confined to Spain and Turkey, and are never found in the warmer regions either of India or Africa. It is a most beautiful, cleanly, and industrious animal, and very active in pursuing its prey. Its nature is mild and gentle; its colours variegated, and its fur valuable.



THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

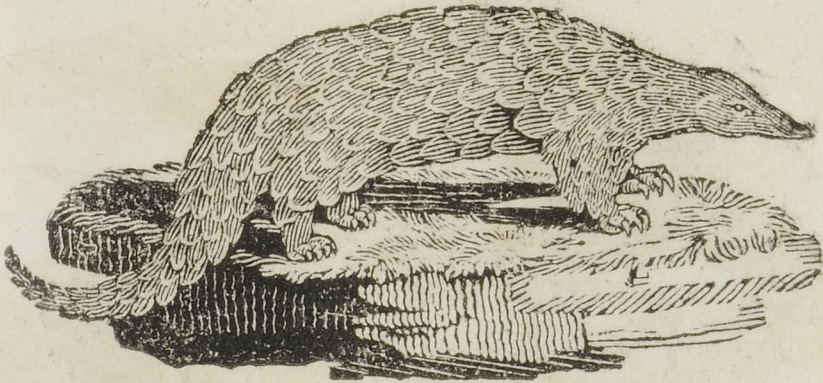
THIS little animal is less than a common squirrel, and larger than a field mouse. Its skin is very soft, and elegantly adorned with a dark fur in some places, and light grey in others. Its teeth are very sharp, its ears small, and its eyes black and sparkling. It is said to partake of the nature of the squirrel, the rat, and the dormouse; but that in which it is distinguished from all other animals, is its peculiar conformation for taking those leaps that almost resemble flying. It is assisted in these surprising bounds by a peculiar formation of the skin, which extends from the fore feet to the hinder; so that when the animal stretches out its legs, this skin is spread out between them; and the surface of the body being thus increased, the squirrel keeps buoyant in the air until the force of its first impulsion is expired, and then it descends.



THE ANT-EATER.

THE ant-eater is remarkable for the great length of its snout, which is of a cylindrical form, and serves as a sheath to its long and slender tongue, which always lies folded double in its mouth, and is the chief instrument by which it finds its subsistence.

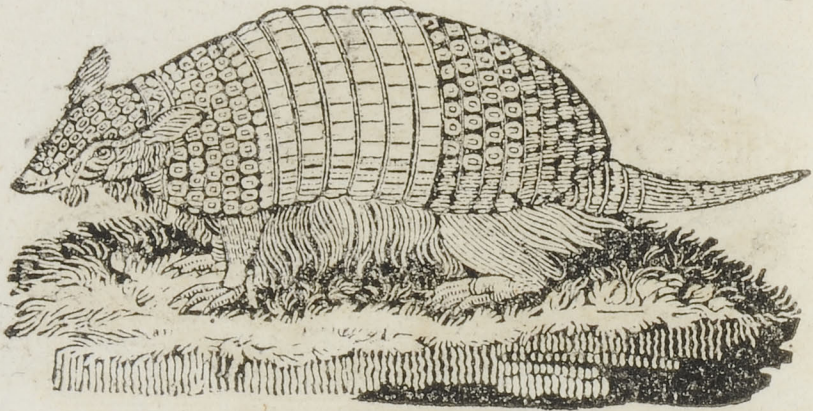
This creature is a native of Brazil and Guiana, runs slowly, and frequently swims over rivers; it lives wholly on ants, which it collects by thrusting its tongue into their holes, and having penetrated every part of the nest, withdraws it into its mouth loaded with prey. Its legs are so strong, that few animals can extricate themselves from its gripe. It is said to be formidable even to the panthers of America; and sometimes fixes itself upon them in such a manner, that both of them fall and perish together; for its obstinacy is so great, that it will not extricate itself from its adversary even after he is dead. The largest is nearly four feet long, exclusive of its tail, which is two and a half.



THE PANGOLIN.

THIS singular animal is defended by a coat of mail, which protects it from the attacks of the most powerful animals. All the upper parts of its body are closely covered with scales of different sizes, which it can erect at pleasure, opposing to its adversary a formidable row of offensive weapons. The tiger, the panther, or the leopard, in vain attempt to force it.

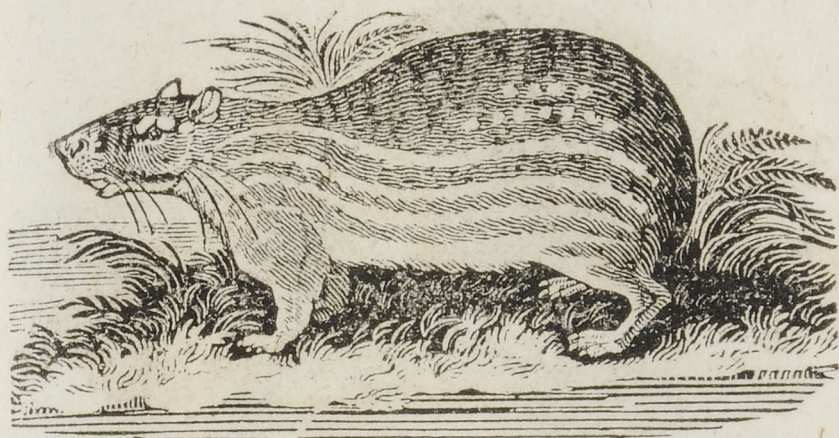
The pangolin chiefly resides in the most obscure parts of the forest, and digs itself a retreat in the clefts of rocks, where it brings forth its young in security. It is about three or four feet long, or, taking in the tail, from six to eight. Like the lizard, it has a small head, a very long nose, a short thick neck, a long body, short legs, and a tail of considerable length, thick at the insertion, and terminating in a point. It has no teeth, but its feet are armed with long white claws. It is found in the warm latitudes of the east, as well as in Africa.



THE ARMADILLO.

NATURE seems to have been singularly careful in the preservation of this animal; for she has surrounded him with a coat of armour, to defend him from his enemies. When closely pursued, he turns himself, and withdraws his head under the shell, and assumes the shape of a ball; if he be near a precipice, he rolls from one rock to another, and escapes without receiving any injury. The shell, which covers the whole of the body, is composed of several scales, very hard and of a square shape, united by a kind of a cartilaginous substance, which gives flexibility to the whole.

These singular quadrupeds are naturally harmless and inoffensive, unless they find their way into a garden, where they do a great deal of mischief, by eating the melons, potatoes, and other vegetables. Their motion is a swift walk, but they can neither run, leap, nor climb trees. The armadillo is found in South America, where there are several varieties of them. The Indians hunt them with small dogs, trained for that purpose.



THE PACA, OR SPOTTED CAVY.

THIS animal is about the size of a hare, but its body is much thicker, plumper, and fatter. The colour of the hair on the back is dark brown, or liver-coloured; it is lighter on the sides, which are beautifully marked with lines of white spots, running in parallel directions from its throat to its rump; those on the upper part of the body are perfectly distinct; the belly is white. Its head is large; its ears short and naked; its eyes full, and placed high in its head, near the ears; it has two strong yellow cutting-teeth in its jaw: its mouth is small, and its upper lip is divided; it has long whiskers on its lips, and on each side of its head, under the ears; its legs are short; it has four toes on the fore, and three on the hind foot; it has no tail.

When pursued, it takes to the water, and escapes by diving. If attacked by dogs, it makes a vigorous defence. Its flesh is esteemed a delicacy by the natives of Brazil.



THE OPOSSUM.

THE head of this animal is somewhat like that of a fox, with small lively eyes, and long, broad, and transparent ears, like those of the rat kind. The legs are short, and the feet formed like hands; each having five fingers, with white crooked nails, and rather longer behind than before. But the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of the opossum is a pouch or false belly, in which the female deposits her young immediately after they are brought forth, until they are able to provide for themselves. Into this the young are conveyed, to the number of from five to eleven, and maintained there, attached to the mother by a canal entering the mouth, which in the course of six weeks they can forsake and resume, as it were a pap, at pleasure. It is found in North and South America.



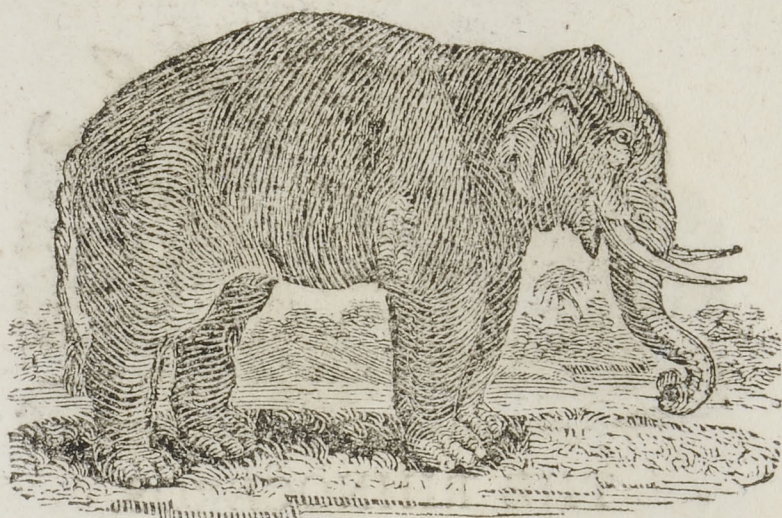
THE MARMOSE.

THE marmose, or murine opossum, resembles in most respects the latter species. They are natives of the same climate, in the same continent, and are very much alike by the form of the body, the conformation of the feet, and the tail, a part of which is covered with scales, the upper part only being hairy. But the marmose is smaller than the common opossum, his snout is still sharper; the female has no bag under the belly, she has only two loose skins near the thighs, between which the young stick to the paps. When the young are brought forth, they are not so large as small beans. The brood of the marmose is very numerous. Ten small marmoses have been seen, each sticking to a pap, and the dam had still four paps unoccupied. These animals bring forth a few days after the conception: the young are then foetus only, which are not come to the fourth part of the growth; the dam always miscarries, and the foetus save their lives by sticking to the paps, without leaving them till they have acquired the growth and strength which they would naturally get in the womb.



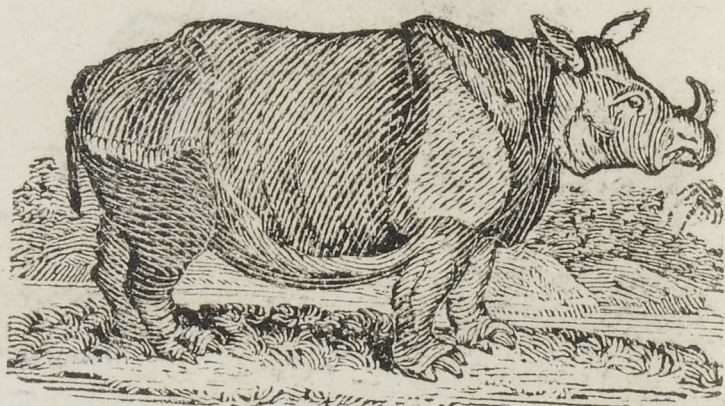
THE KANGUROO.

OF this species of animals, there are three kinds; the largest is the size of a full-grown sheep, but there is a remarkable disproportion in the shape; the head and neck being very small, while the lower parts gradually dilate to a very great size; the fore legs are hardly nineteen inches long, while the hinder ones measure three feet seven inches. The head bears some resemblance to that of the deer, having a mild and placid visage; the ears are moderately large and erect, the eyes full, and the mouth rather small. The general colour is a pale brown, inclining to white underneath. From the great difference in length of the fore and hind legs, the pace of this animal consists in vast springs, or bounds, which are said to exceed sixteen or eighteen feet in length.



THE ELEPHANT.

THE elephant is the largest, the wisest, and most obedient of all the brute creation. It has been employed for the purposes of war, labour, or parade, from time immemorial. It is found in Asia, and particularly Africa. They feed in herds of many hundreds together; are shot by the colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, and entangled in snares by the hunters of the eastern sovereigns to supply the great use of them in a tame condition in the Asiatic countries. In a servile state they never breed; but, losing all their wildness, become the most tractable, sagacious, and useful animals in the world. Their trunk is the organ by which they feed themselves; and this can not only tear up trees from the very roots, but can even lift the smallest article. It feeds on grass, herbs, and leaves of trees; goes two years with young; is from ten to fifteen feet high; is thirty years in attaining its full growth, and lives upwards of a hundred years.



THE RHINOCEROS.

THE rhinoceros is only inferior in size to the elephant, and in strength to none. He is covered with a skin impenetrable to all the attacks of the elephant and tiger, and which will fold the edge of a cimeter, and resist the ball from a musket. A hard and solid horn grows from its nose, with which it tears up trees, raises stones, and throws them behind it to a considerable distance. With this it often braves the fiercest animal of the forest, and conquers him. The legs of the rhinoceros are short; the body is every where covered with small tuberosities of the skin, which form its armour. The belly only is vulnerable, which is large, and hangs near the ground. It is found in the south-east of Asia, and in Africa; it feeds on the grossest vegetables of all kinds; is fierce, solitary, fond of wallowing in moist places, and is not very numerous. Its hearing is acute in the extreme; it is liable to paroxysms of fury.

FINIS.

