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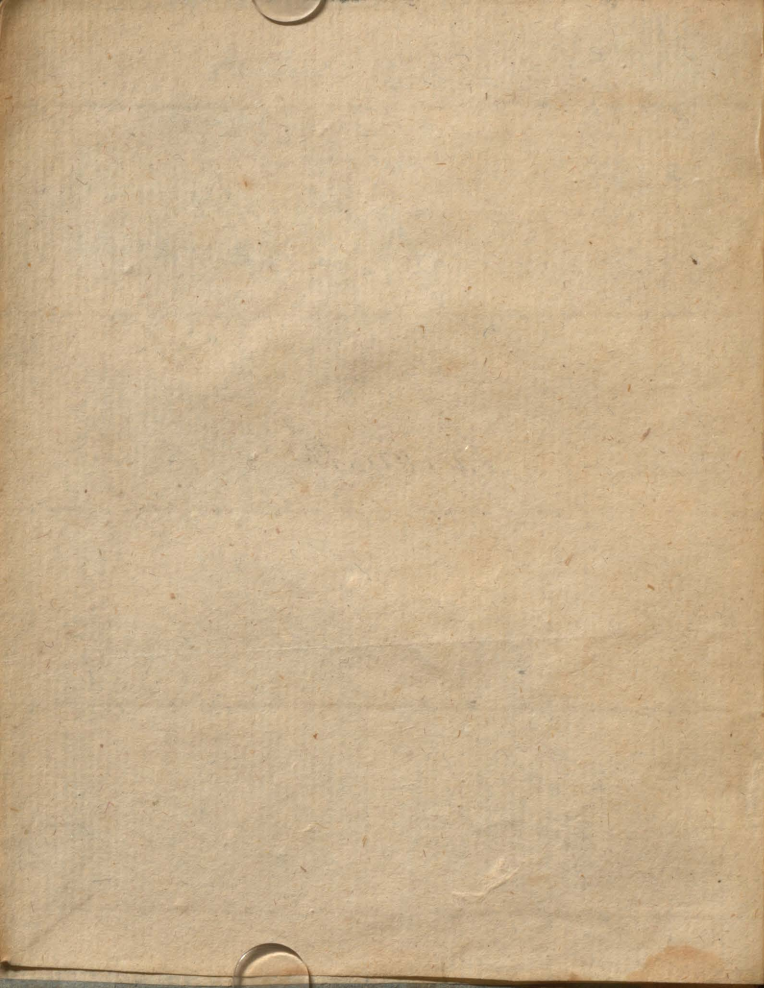
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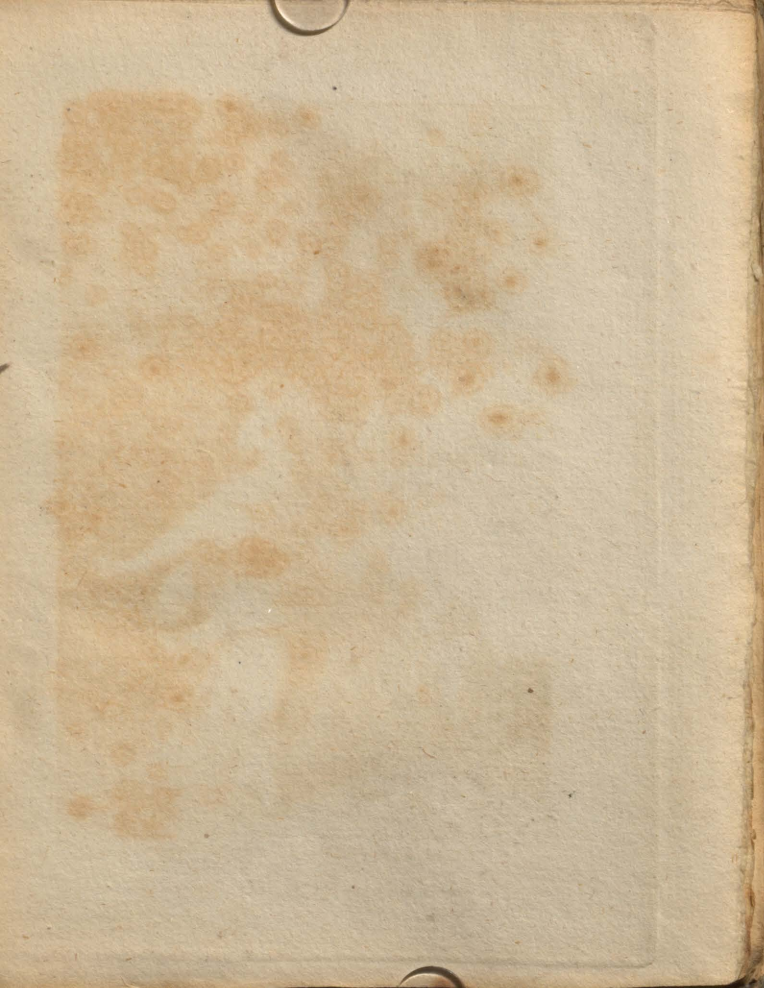
THE
B E A U T I E S
OF THE
C R E A T I O N.

VOLUME I.
Q U A D R U P E D S.

THE
BIBLIOPHILE
SOCIETY

ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.

FOR THE
BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY





O' Lord, how Wonderfull are thy Works .

Pub.^d May 21 1700 by G. Kibbey Ludgate S.^t

THE
B E A U T I E S
OF THE
C R E A T I O N;
OR, A NEW MORAL SYSTEM OF
NATURAL HISTORY:
IN FIVE VOLUMES:

Consisting of

QUADRUPEDS,

BIRDS,

FISHES AND REPTILES,

INSECTS,

TREES AND FLOWERS,

&c. &c.

Designed to inspire Youth with Humanity towards the
Brute Creation, and bring them early acquainted with
the wonderful Works of the Creator.

*Who can this field of miracles survey,
And not with Galen, all in rapture, say,
Behold a God! adore him, and obey!*

THE SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :
PRINTED FOR G. RILEY, NO. 33, LUDGATE-STREET;
AND SOLD BY S. HAZARD, BATH,

1793.

THE
LONDON
CORPORATION
OF
MAYORS AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY OF LONDON
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
1851

That the Corporation of the City of London do hereby certify that the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Aldermen of the City of London for the year ending at the Feast of St. Martin's next ensuing, to-wit: the 11th day of November next.

And that the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Aldermen of the City of London for the year ending at the Feast of St. Martin's next ensuing, to-wit: the 11th day of November next, are as follows:

- THE SECOND EDITION.
- LONDON
PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD., BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

TO
TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS AMELIA,

THIS WORK
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S
MOST DEVOTED AND OBEEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

No. 33, Ludgate-street,
December 25, 1792.

GEORGE RILEY.

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCESS AMELIA

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

HERY DEVOTED AND OBLIGED

WILLIAM BENTLEY

Printed and Published by
W. Bentley, 10, Pall Mall East.

GEORGE BENTLEY

P R E F A C E.

NATURAL HISTORY comprehending, in its general sense, the whole produce of the Creation, it was impossible to include, in two small volumes, as originally published, even the names of all the different articles; the Editor, therefore

fore, from the very flattering success, and great approbation he has met with, has been induced to make a further selection, by extending the two volumes into four, which he has done, by adding thereto a volume of Fishes and Reptiles, and another of Trees, Flowers, &c. in the progress of which he confesses himself to have been lost in wonder, and entangled in difficulties, which of the most curious to reject or reserve for this little storehouse of natural rarities.

He has, however, particularly aimed at giving a description of those creatures which are distinguished by any peculiar characteristics, whether it be of beauty, utility, curiosity, or medicinal virtue.

It has also been his endeavour to trace, in a more especial manner, the grand outlines of
those

those sublime wonders which elevate the heart to the Great Creator of the Universe, than descend to the minute investigation of a mere speculatist; for, as the ingenious Blackmore says,

“ Who can this field of miracles survey,

“ And not with GALEN*, all in rapture say,

“ Behold a God! adore him, and obey!”

THIS engaging subject, much as it is neglected, is, of all others, the most necessary to a polite and well-finished education. It softens and humanizes the mind imperceptibly, leading us to this sublime truth,—That nothing is created
in

* GALEN was professedly an atheist, until he providentially saw a human skeleton, which, considering attentively, with regard to the wisdom displayed in its structure, was the immediate cause of his not only believing in a God, but becoming a most zealous professor of religion.

x P R E F A C E.

in vain; it also teaches us, that the knowledge of God is the most noble, and should, therefore, be the ultimate object of all our pursuits. This divine science is the only means by which we can know ourselves; by the attainment of which we learn to be grateful to the Supreme Being, for having created for our use, support, and protection, such a number of creatures.

THE Editor has been more anxious to vindicate the dignity of Nature, than to debase it with puerile researches. Whenever any grand deviation is observable in one Beast, Fish, &c. from another, he has taken the freedom to search for the final cause, independent of former opinions, however sanctioned by authority, when they happen not to be congenial with his own sentiments. To trace the final causes, or the reasons of the difference in the various classes of
Birds,

P R E F A C E. xi

Birds, Beasts, &c. is the most essential object to pursue in the study of Nature. To look for differences, as some have done, with a view not only to gratify a prepossession for novelty, without improving the mind or amending the heart, is turning Natural History into a raree-show, instead of adopting it as a science.

To avoid that tedious detail, which tires by its sameness, and confuses by its intricacy, he has specified only those creatures which it is most essential to notice, in order that the reader might be able, with greater facility, to distinguish one animal from another; but, in this, the peculiar beauties are more particularly attended to, than any deviation of colour or form, which have no qualities to recommend them to observation.

WITH

WITH respect to the arrangement, he has endeavoured to present it as systematically to his readers, as such an abridgment could possibly admit. In order that the student may the better comprehend the different kinds of animals, &c. which these volumes contain, they are arranged and described under their respective classes. Whenever there are a greater number of a species than the limits of the work will admit a description of; they are specified by name, according to the most accurate naturalists.

THE proprietor of this work being desirous to render every part as complete as possible, he has taken every care to obtain the most correct drawings of the different subjects, contained in these volumes, conceiving that nothing can tend so much to impress any description on the mind, as the addition of a perfect representation of the
original

P R E F A C E. xiii

original. Impressed with this opinion, he hopes his endeavours to aid the undertaking with all that could render it instructive and interesting, will be received as a small token of that respect which he has for the public patronage so liberally experienced by him.

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P R E F A C E

original. In regard with this opinion, he has
his reasons to give, and his objections to
that which he would have it otherwise and
will be attended to as far as it is in his
power to do so for the public advantage to his
self, and to his country.

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NATURAL



NATURAL HISTORY.

QUADRUPEDS.

THEIR GENERAL NATURE.

INTRODUCTION.

QUADRUPEDS, after MAN, in Natural History, require the next attention, and for the following reasons. Being of similar structure with ourselves, having instincts and properties superior to all other parts of Animated

VOL. I.

B

Nature,

Nature, affording great assistance to Man, and sometimes exercising the greatest hostilities, must render them the most interesting part of the Creation, and claim the first attention of the Naturalist.

SIMILITUDE TO MAN.—Like us, they are elevated above the Birds, by their young being produced alive; above the class of Fishes, by breathing through the lungs; above Insects, by blood circulating through their veins; and mostly, above all parts of the Brute Creation, by being partly or entirely covered with hair. Since Quadrupeds so nearly approach us in animal perfection, how little reason have we to be vain of our corporeal qualities!

FIGURE.—The heads of Quadrupeds are generally adapted to their mode of living. In some it is sharp, to enable them to turn up the earth, where they find their food deposited; in others, it is long, in order to afford room for the olfactory nerves; in many, it is short and thick, to strengthen the jaw, and qualify it for combat. Their legs and feet are entirely formed to the nature and exigencies of the animal. When the

body

body is heavy, the legs are thick and strong; when it is light, they are active and slender. Those that feed on fish, are made for swimming, by having webbed feet; those that prey upon animals, are provided with claws, which they can draw and sheath at pleasure; but the more peaceable and domestic animals are generally furnished with hoofs, which, being more necessary for defence than attack, enable them to traverse the immense tracts which they are destined to pass over, either to serve man, search for food, or avoid hostility.

DISPOSITION FOR PREY.—Beasts of Prey seldom devour each other. Nothing but extreme hunger can induce them to commit this outrage against Nature; and, when they are obliged to seek such a subsistence, the weakest affords to the strongest but a disagreeable repast. In such cases, the Deer or Goat is what they particularly seek after, which they either take by pursuit or surprise.

NATURAL SAGACITY.—In countries uninhabited by Man, some animals have been found in a kind of

INTRODUCTION.

civil society, where they seemed united in mutual friendship and benevolence: but no sooner does Man intrude upon their haunts, than their bond of society is dissolved, and every animal seeks safety in solitude.

CLOTHING OF ANIMALS.—In the colder climates, they are covered with a fur, which preserves them from the inclemencies of the weather; in the more temperate, they have short, and in the warmer climates they have scarcely any, hair upon their bodies. Thus we perceive that they are provided with clothing, according to the nature of their situation.

FEROCITY.—Where men are the most barbarous, animals are the most ferocious. Those produced in climates of extreme heat, possess a nature so savage, that they are scarcely ever tamed.

FOOD.—The place, as well as the nature of their food, is adapted to the size and species of the animal. Those feeding in vallies are generally larger than those that seek their food on mountains. In warm climates,
their

their plenteous and nutritive food renders them remarkable for bulk. Milk is their first aliment.

PRODUCE.—Beasts that are large, useless, and formidable, produce but few at a time; while those that are small, serviceable, and inoffensive, are more prolific. This seems to be adapted with the most admirable proportion; for, were the smaller and weaker to have less offspring, their race might be destroyed, by being so frequently made the prey of stronger animals.

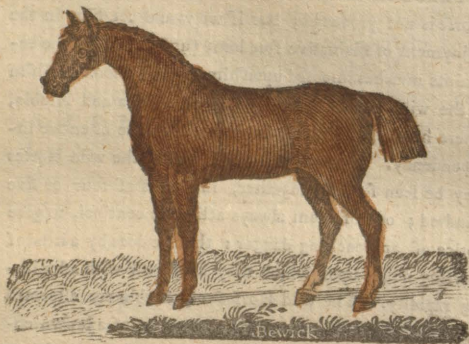
COURAGE.—In defence of their young, no danger or terror can drive animals from their protection. Such as have force, and subsist by rapine, are most formidable in their ferocious courage.

GENERATION.—Each species of Quadrupeds bring forth their young at the time when Nature most plentifully affords them their respective nutriment. Those animals which hoard up provisions for the winter, produce their young in January, by which time they are enabled to collect sufficient subsistence for their offspring.

Quadrupeds which are called *oviparous*, from being hatched from eggs, such as the Crocodile, Turtle, &c. are the most prolific, being no sooner freed from the shell than they attain their utmost state of animal perfection.

EVERY species of animal has its peculiar cry, by which they distinguish each other, and communicate the general expressions of their passions, as fear, joy, desire, &c. Thus has the all-wise, bountiful, and divine Creator, in his infinite wisdom, formed a race of animals for the use of mankind, and granted us dominion over them, which should never be exercised but with the greatest humanity.





THE HORSE.

THE various excellencies of this noble animal, the grandeur of his stature, the elegance and proportion of his parts, the beautiful smoothness of his skin, the variety and gracefulness of his motions, and above all, his usefulness, entitle him to a precedence in the history of the brute creation.

8 NATURAL HISTORY.

THERE are few parts of the known world where the Horse is not produced; but if we would see him in the enjoyment of his native freedom, (unsubdued by the restraints man has imposed upon him) we must look for him in the wild and extensive plains of Africa and Arabia, where he ranges without controul, in a state of entire independency. In those immense tracts the wild Horses may be seen feeding together, in droves of four or five hundred; one of them always acting as centinel, to give notice of approaching danger: this he does by a kind of snorting noise, upon which they all fly off with astonishing rapidity. The wild Horses of Arabia are esteemed the most beautiful in the world: they are of a brown colour, their mane and tail of black tufted hair, very short; they are smaller than the tame ones, are very active, and of great swiftness. The most usual method of taking them is with traps concealed in the sand, by which they are entangled and caught.

IT is probable there were once wild Horses in Europe, which have long since been brought under subjection. Those found in America were originally of the Spanish breed,

NATURAL HISTORY.

breed, sent thither upon its first discovery, which have since become wild, and spread themselves over various parts of that vast continent. They are generally small, not exceeding fourteen hands high; with thick heads and clumsy joints: their ears and necks are longer than those of the English Horses. They are easily tamed; and, if by accident they are set at liberty, they seldom become wild again; but know their master, and may easily be caught by him.

ALTHOUGH the Horse is endowed with vast strength and powers, he seldom exerts either to the prejudice of his master; on the contrary, he seems to participate in his pleasures, and shares with him in his labours: generous and persevering, he gives up his whole powers to the service of his master; though bold and intrepid, he represses the natural vivacity and fire of his temper, and not only yields to the hand, but seems to consult the inclination of his rider.

BUT it must continue to be matter of regret to every feeling mind, that these excellent qualities should be often

NATURAL HISTORY.

shamefully abused in the most unnecessary exertions; and the honest labours of this noble animal thrown away in the ungrateful task of accomplishing the purposes of unfeeling folly, or lavished in gratifying the expectations of an intemperate moment.

THE Horse, in his domestic state, is generous, docile, spirited, and yet obedient; adapted to the various purposes of pleasure and convenience, he is equally serviceable in the draught, the field, or the race. And yet, notwithstanding all the good qualities of this noble and generous animal, when he is so enfeebled by age, and worn down by the severe drudgery of his lordly master, as to be incapable of contributing any longer to his pleasure, his ambition, or his avarice, he is (as if ingratitude were peculiar to the human species) sold for scarcely the worth of his bridle. In this state of lamentable existence, he is consigned to the cruel treatment of some inhuman wretch, who chastises him for that weakness incident to his old age, or which he has acquired in the servitude of his former master, and thus tortures the remnant of his life, which should, were it only for
past

past services, be cherished with the most tender care and attention.

IN Arabia, there is scarcely a man, how poor soever in other respects, but is possessed of his Horse, which he considers as an invaluable treasure. Having no other house but a tent to dwell in, the Arabian and his Horse live upon the most equal terms: his wife and family, his mare and her foal, are often seen lying indiscriminately together; whilst the little children frequently climb without fear upon the body of the inoffensive animal, which permits them to play with and caress it without injury. The Arabs never beat their Horses; they speak to, and seem to hold friendly intercourse with them; they never whip them, and seldom, but in cases of necessity, make use of the spur. Their agility in leaping is very great; and if the rider happen to fall, they are so tractable as to stand still in the midst of the most rapid career. The Arabian Horses are of a middle size in general, less than those of this country, easy and graceful in their motions, and rather inclined to leanness.—It is worthy of remark, that there, instead of crossing the breed, the Arabs take every precaution to

keep it pure and unmixed: they preserve with the greatest care, and for an amazing length of time, the races of their horses.—Those of the first kind are called Nobles, being “of a pure and ancient race, purer than milk.” They have likewise two other kinds, which have been degraded by common alliances, and sell at inferior prices.

FROM Arabia the race of Horses has probably extended into Barbary and other parts of Africa; those being considered as next to the Arabian Horses in swiftness and beauty, though they are still smaller. The Spanish Genette is also held in great estimation; like the former they are small, but beautiful, and extremely swift. The Horses of India and many parts of China are extremely small and vicious: one of these was some years ago brought into this country as a present to the Queen, which was very little larger than some mastiffs, measuring only nine hands in height.

IN Great-Britain the breed of Horses seems to be as mixed as that of its inhabitants. By great attention to the improvement of this noble animal, by a judicious mixture
of

of several kinds, and by superior skill in management, the English RACE-HORSE is allowed to excel those of the rest of Europe, or perhaps the whole world. For supporting a continuance of violent exertion, (or what is called, in the language of the turf, *bottom*) they are superior to the Arabian, the Barb, or the Persian; and for swiftness they will yield the palm to none. An ordinary Racer is known to go at the rate of a mile in less than two minutes; but there have been instances of much greater rapidity. The famous Horse Childers has been known to move eighty two feet and a half in a second, or nearly a mile in a minute; he has run round the course at Newmarket, which is little less than four miles, in six minutes and forty seconds.

The following account of the Prizes won by some of our capital RACE-HORSES, will shew the importance of that breed in England, where such vast sums frequently depend on the issue of their contests.

BAY MALTON, (by Sampson) the property of the late Marquis of Rockingham, in seven prizes, won the amazing

zing sum of 5,900*l.* At York he run four miles in seven minutes and forty-three seconds and a half; which was seven seconds and a half less time than was ever done before, over the same course.

CATO, a famous Horse, bred by George Bowes, Esq. of Gibside, won the first king's plate run for at Newcastle upon Tyne. Besides which, he won five king's plates, and near 3,000*l.* in sundry prizes.

CHILDERS, (well known by the name of Flying Childers) the property of the Duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to be the fleetest Horse that ever was bred in the world. He started at Newmarket several times against the best Horses of his time, and was never beaten: he won, in different prizes, to the amount of nearly 2,000*l.*; and was afterwards reserved as a stallion.—The sire of Childers was an Arabian, sent by a gentleman as a present to his brother in England.

DORIMANT, a famous Horse belonging to Lord Ossory, won prizes to the amazing amount of 13,363*l.*

LITTLE DRIVER (by the famous Childers) won 1,450l. in 50l. plates; and beat, at different times, forty-four running Horses, which had collectively won two hundred and three prizes.

ECLIPSE was allowed to be the fleetest Horse that ever ran in England since the time of Childers. After winning King's plates and other prizes to a great amount, he now covers, by subscription, forty mares, at thirty guineas each, besides those of his owner.

GIMCRACK won prizes to the amount of above 5,000l. He likewise ran a match in France, of twenty-two miles and a half within the hour, for a considerable sum.

HIGHFLYER was accounted the best Horse of his time in England. The sums he won and received amounted to near 9,000l. though he never started after five years old. He was never beat, nor ever paid a forfeit.

MATCHEM, a Horse belonging to the late W. Fenwick, Esq. besides being a capital racer, was particularly remarkable

able as a breeder; and may be truly said to have earned more money than any other Horse in the world.

THE most extraordinary instance of fleetness, in a trotting pace, we remember to have seen recorded, was performed, on the 4th of July, 1788, for a wager of thirty guineas, by a Horse, the property of a gentleman of Billiter square, London. He trotted thirty miles in an hour and twenty minutes, though he was allowed, by the terms of the bet, an hour and a half.

SUCH is the strength of the English draught-horse, that in London they have been seen to draw three tons weight.



THE ASS.

THIS animal resembles the Horse very nearly in form; but, being of a distinct species, in a state of nature it is entirely different. It is found wild in the deserts of Lydia and Numidia, where it is caught with traps. Of their skins, shagreen leather, and other valuable articles, are manufactured. The plantain is their favourite vegetable. Their scent is so acute, that they are capable of smelling

smelling their driver or owner at a great distance, and will even distinguish him in a crowd. In proportion to his size, he is stronger than the Horse, and supported with much less care and sustenance. In some countries they are very large: in Spain, a Jack-ass is frequently seen fifteen hands high. Of all animals covered with hair, the Ass is the least subject to vermin. His period of existence is from twenty to twenty-five years; and, although he can endure much more fatigue and hardship than a Horse, he has much less sleep. It is related of this animal, that he will never stir if he be blinded.

THE Ass was originally imported into America by the Spaniards, who now hunt them for their diversion.

IN his natural state, he is fleet, fierce, and formidable; but, when domesticated, he is the most gentle of all animals, and assumes a patience and submission, even humbler than his situation. He is very temperate in eating, and contents himself with the refuse of the vegetable creation. As to his drink, he is extremely delicate; for he will slake his thirst at none but the
clearst

clearest brooks, and those to which he is the most accustomed. When young, he is sprightly, and tolerably handsome; but age deprives him, as well as all other parts of animated nature, of those qualities; he then becomes slow, stupid, and obstinate. The She-Afs goes eleven months with young, and never produces more than one at a time.

THE ingenious author of the *Spectacle de la Nature* observes, in substance, that though he is not possessed of very shining qualities, yet what he enjoys are very solid; that the want of a noble air hath its compensation in a mild and modest countenance; that his pace is uniform; and, although he is not extraordinarily swift, he pursues his journey a long while without intermission; and that he is perfectly well contented with the first thistle that presents itself in his way; in short, that this indefatigable animal, without expence or pride, replenishes our cities and villages with all sorts of commodities.

WITH respect to their general disposition, the same author informs us, “ That the Afs resembles those people
“ who

“ who are naturally heavy and pacific ; whose understand-
“ ing and capacity are limited to husbandry or commerce ;
“ who proceed in the same track without discomposure,
“ and complete, with a serious and positive air, whatever
“ they have once undertaken.”

THE medicinal virtues of Asses-milk, in restoring health and vigour to our debilitated constitutions, might alone entitle this harmless and inoffensive animal to a kinder return than it generally experiences from their inhuman and ungrateful masters.



THE ZEBRA.

THIS animal is the most wild and beautiful in nature, and is principally found in the southern parts of Africa. It is said to surpass all others in swiftness, and even stands better and firmer upon its legs than the Horse. There was one in England that would eat bread, meat, and tobacco. It differs from the wild Ass, with which it has been frequently confounded, in the description given of it

by

by some naturalists. In shape, it more resembles the Mule, than the Horse or the Ass: it is less than the former, and longer than the latter: its ears are longer than those of the Horse, and shorter than those of the Ass: it has a large head, a straight back, well-placed legs, and tufted tail. The skin is close and smooth, and the hind quarters are round and well formed. The male is white and brown; the female, white and black. The colours are so regularly striped, that they appear to be painted, and resemble so many ribbons laid over its body; so that, at a small distance, the Zebra appears to have been dressed by art, instead of being so admirably adorned by Nature.

MULE.—This animal is bred between a Horse and a She-Ass, or a Jack-Ass and a Mare. In Spain, where they are used to draw people of the first distinction, they are frequently sold at fifty or sixty guineas each. The common Mule is very healthy, and lives about thirty years. None of the Mule kind can produce young.

RUMINATING



RUMINATING ANIMALS

ARE such as are distinguished for chewing the cud, and being the most mild, and easily tamed. The Fero-cious, or the Carnivorous kinds, seek their food in gloomy solitude; but these range together in herds, and the very meanest of them unite together in defence of each other. The food of Ruminating Animals being easily procured, they seem more indolent, and less artful, than the Carnivorous kinds, or those which feed on flesh.

THE



THE BULL, OX, AND COW.

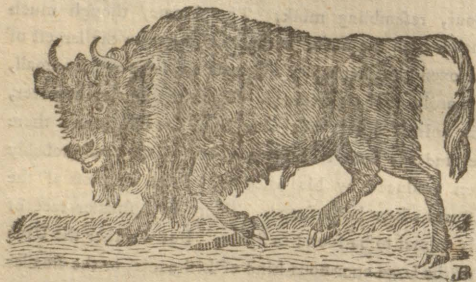
OF all Ruminating Animals, these are first in rank, both with respect to size, beauty, and service. Many of our English peasants have only a Cow, from which they obtain a livelihood. Cows improve the pasture which affords them their nourishment. Their age is calculated

calculated by their horns and teeth. Of all creatures, this animal is most affected by difference of soil, which, being luxuriant, increases their growth to a considerable size, while in more sterile countries they are proportionally diminutive. In Great-Britain, the Ox is the only horned animal that will employ his strength to the service of mankind. The Ox, in particular, will grow to a prodigious size; an extraordinary instance of which was lately exhibited in London: he was bred at Gedney, in the county of Lincoln, and allowed, by judges, to be much the largest and fattest Ox ever seen in England; his beef and tallow alone being computed to weigh 350 stone, or 2800 pounds weight.

THERE is no part of this animal without utility; the blood, fat, marrow, hide, horns, hoofs, milk, cream, whey, urine, liver, gall, spleen, and bones, have each their particular qualities. The hide, when tanned, is manufactured into boots, shoes, and various other accommodations in life: vellum, and goldbeater's skin, are also obtained from these animals: the hair, mixed with lime, is used to cement our buildings: combs, knife handles,

handles, boxes, buttons, drinking vessels, &c. are made of their horns, which are also used as antidotes to poison, the plague, and small-pox: glue is made from the chips of their hoofs, and the parings of the raw hides. Their bones are an excellent substitute for ivory; and their feet afford an oil, so generally known under the name of *neat's-foot oil*, that it needs no description here. The blood is an excellent manure for fruit-trees, and the chief ingredient of Prussian-blue: the gall, liver, spleen, and urine, are used in medicine. Milk, cheese, cream, and butter, are too common to require particular mention. The flesh is of two sorts; namely, veal and beef; which, being dressed various ways, is calculated to invigorate the weak, support the laborious, and gratify the voluptuous.

The



THE URUS.

THE Urus, or Wild Bull, is chiefly to be met with in the province of Lithuania. It grows to such an amazing size, that scarcely any animal, except the elephant, is found to equal it. This creature is quite black, except a stripe mixed with white on the top of the back, which extends from the neck to the tail; the eyes are fierce; the horns are short, thick, and strong; the forehead

head is generally decorated with a large quantity of black curled hair, and many of them have beards of the same; the neck is short and thick; and the skin has a strong odour, resembling musk. The female, though much smaller than the male, is superior in size to the largest of our oxen; but her udder and teats are so extremely small, as hardly to be perceived. Upon the whole, however, this animal differs but little from the tame one: there are, indeed, some trifling varieties, which have probably been produced by his wildness, or the richness of the pastures where he is found. There is a smaller race of this animal to be found in Spain. But whether the Urus is of the large enormous kind of Lithuania, or the smaller Spanish race, whether with short or long horns, whether with or without long hair on the forehead, it is every way the same with what our common breed was when in the forest, and before they were reduced to a state of servitude. The flesh of the Urus is much inferior to that of the Ox; and the most valuable part of him is the hide, which serves for various purposes.



THE BUFFALO.

THIS animal is found wild in many parts of Africa and India, but is most common in the countries near the Cape of Good Hope, where he is described, by Sparrman, as a fierce, cruel, and treacherous animal: he frequently stands behind trees, waiting the coming of some passenger; when he rushes out upon him, and, after

after having thrown him down, tramples him to death with his feet and knees, tearing him with his horns and teeth, and licking him with his rough tongue till the skin is nearly stripped from the body.

THE length of the Buffalo, from head to tail, is eight feet; the height, five and a half; and the fore legs, two feet and a half long; from the tip of the muzzle to the horns, twenty-two inches: his limbs, in proportion to his size, are much stouter than those of the Ox; his fetlocks, likewise, hang nearer the ground: the horns are singular, both in their form and position; the bases of them are thirteen inches broad, and only an inch distant from each other, having a narrow channel or furrow between them; from this furrow the horns assume a spherical form, extending over a great part of the head; the surface, from the base upwards, to nearly a third part of them, is very rough, and full of cuts, sometimes an inch deep; the distance between the points is often above five feet: the ears are a foot long, somewhat pendant, and, in a great measure, covered and defended by the lower edges of the horns, which bend down on
each

each side, forming a curve upwards with the points: their hair is of a dark-brown colour, about an inch long, harsh, and, upon those males that are advanced in years, straggling and thin, especially on each side of the belly, which gives them the appearance of being girt with a belt: They frequently roll themselves in the mire, of which they are very fond. The tail is short, and tufted at the end: the eyes are large, and somewhat sunk within their prominent orbits, which are almost covered with the bases of the horns, overhanging its dangling ears: this, with a peculiar inclination of the head to one side, which is its usual manner, produces an aspect at once fierce, cunning, and tremendous.

THE flesh of the Buffalo is coarse, rather lean, but full of juice, of a high, but not unpleasant flavour: the hide is thick and tough, and of great use in making thongs and harness; it is so hard, as not to be penetrated by a common musket-ball; those made use of for shooting the Buffalo, are mixed with tin, and even they are frequently flattened by the concussion.

IN Italy the Buffalo is domesticated, and constitutes the riches and food of the poor, who employ them for the purposes of agriculture, and make butter and cheese from their milk.

THE female produces but one at a time, and continues pregnant twelve months;—another striking characteristic difference between the Buffalo and the common Cow.





THE ZEBU.

THIS animal, when tamed, is very docile and gentle, and, generally speaking, covered with fine glossy hair, softer, and more beautiful, than that of the common Cow. Their humps are of different sizes, in some weighing from forty to fifty pounds, but in others less: that part is in general considered as a great delicacy; and, when dressed, has much the appearance and taste of udder.

THE Bifons of Madagafcar and Malabar are of the great kind; thofe of Arabia Petrea, and moft parts of Africa, are of the Zebu, or fmall kind.

IN America, efppecially towards the North, the Bifon is well known. They herd together in droves of from one to two hundred, on the banks of the Miffiffippi; where the inhabitants hunt them, their flefh being efteemed good eating. They all breed with the tame Cow. The hump, which is only an accidental characteristic, gradually declines; and in a few generations, no veftiges of it remain. Thus we fee, whether it be the wild or the tame Ox, the Bonafus or the Urus, the Bifon or the Zebu, by whatever name they are diftinguifhed, and though variously claffed by naturalifts, in reality they are the fame; and, however diversified in their appearance and properties, are defcendants of one common flock; of which the moft unequivocal proof is, that they all mix and breed with each other.

THE Oxen of India are of different fizes, and are made ufe of in travelling, as fubftitutes for horfes. Their
common

common pace is soft. Instead of a bit, a small cord is passed through the cartilage of the nostrils, which is tied to a larger cord, and serves as a bridle. They are saddled like horses; and, when pushed, move very briskly; they are likewise used in drawing chariots and carts. For the former purpose, white Oxen are in great esteem, and much admired: they will perform journeys of sixty days, at the rate of from twelve to fifteen leagues a day; and their travelling pace is generally a trot.

IN Persia, there are many Oxen entirely white, with small blunt horns, and humps on their backs. They are very strong, and carry heavy burdens. When about to be loaded, they drop down on their knees like the Camel, and rise when their burdens are properly fastened.

THERE are other species of the Cow-kind, such as the Bison, Bonafus, Beevehog, and Siberian Cow.

ANIMALS of the SHEEP and GOAT KIND.

ALTHOUGH this species comprehends many animals of a similar nature, they differ with regard to their bodies, horns, food, and covering.

THE utility and inoffensive nature of these animals, is a proof that they have been long reclaimed from their wild state, and adapted to domestic purposes. They both appear to require protection from man, whom they reward with the greatest favours; they seem, indeed, to court his society. Though the Sheep is most serviceable, the Goat has more attachment and sensibility. In the earliest ages the Goat appears to have been the greater favourite, and still continues so amongst the poor. But the Sheep has long been the principal of human care and attention; we shall therefore begin with



T H E S H E E P.

THIS animal, in its tame state, is the most harmless and defenceless. When wild, it is said to be of vast swiftness, and only found in great flocks. As soon as they are attacked, they form a ring, into the centre of which the Ewes fall, where they are defended by the Rams in the most vigorous manner. The woolly Sheep is only found in Europe, and some of the temperate provinces of Asia.

When fat, it is aukward in its motions, easily fatigued, and frequently sinks under the weight of its own corpulence and rich fleeces. There is no part of this admirable animal but what has its particular use.

WHEN two Rams meet, they engage very fiercely. Every Ewe knows its Lamb, and every Lamb the bleating of its Ewe, even amidst thousands. In England, they chiefly feed on downs, in pastures, young springing corn lands, or turnip fields; but the downs have, from long experience, been found to prove by far the most beneficial, on account of the air and dryness of soil; no animal being so subject to the rot as Sheep, if fed on marshy land. The whole flock of Ewes, Wethers, and Lambs, are sheared once a year. Wethers have generally more and better wool than the Ewes. Such is their utility in agriculture, that an hundred Sheep will manure eight acres of ground.

IN Iceland they have a species of this animal, called Many-horned Sheep; they are of a dark brown colour,

and,

and, under the outward coat of hair, have a fine, short, soft fur, resembling wool.

IN Spain, the Sheep produce a wool superior to that of any other country. It is of so excellent a quality, that our clothiers and hatters are obliged to purchase it at a very great price, in order to enable them to manufacture some of their estimable articles.

THE great utility of Sheep to this country may be seen, by the following moderate calculation of fleece-wool, annually produced by their growth.

ACCORDING to the calculation of Young, in his *Six Months Tour*, there are 466,532 packs of wool manufactured in Great-Britain and Ireland, and 285,000 packs exported unmanufactured; the value of which, estimated at an average of £.7. per pack, amounts to £. 5,260,724. The quantity manufactured is supposed to amount to the sum of £ 12,434,855, annually, which is circulated amongst industrious artificers. As the whole value of our manufactures, at the above period of calculation,

was said not to exceed £.44,350,529, this article alone may be considered as equal in value to one third of all the rest of our produce and manufactures. But what evinces still more the value of Sheep to Great-Britain and her dependencies, is, that the wool affords employment to 1,557,874, out of 4,250,434, people, which are supposed to be the number of the laborious part.

BROAD-TAILED Sheep are found in Tartary, Arabia, Persia, Barbary, Syria, and Egypt. Such is the weight of wool on their tails, that, Pennant says, some have been known to weigh fifty pounds; to preserve which from wet, dirt, or other injury, they are usually supported by a small board running upon wheels.

OF the Sheep-kind, beside these, there are, the Strep-sicheros, found in Crete, and other islands of the Archipelago, the Guinea Sheep, and the Moufflon.



THE WALACHIAN SHEEP.

IN Walachia, they have Sheep with curious spiral upright horns, in the form of a screw; long shaggy fleeces; and, in size and form, nearly resembling ours. They are also found in the island of Crete, and in many of the islands of the Archipelago. This is said to be the *Strepsicheros* of the ancients.



THE IBEX.

THIS animal, if we believe M. Buffon, is the stock from whence our domestic Goat is descended, being very similar to it in the shape of its body, but differing considerably in the size of its horns, which are much larger: they are bent backward, and full of knots; and every year the creature lives, it is asserted, one is added to the number of them. Some of these horns have been found at
least

least two yards long. The head of the Ibex is small, adorned with a large dusky beard, and has a thick coat of hair, of a tawny colour mixed with ash; a streak of black runs along the top of its back; the belly and thighs are of a delicate fawn-colour.

THE Ibex inhabits the highest alps of the Grisons' country, and the Vallais; and is also found in Crete. They are very wild, and difficult to be shot, as they always keep on the highest points of the rocks. The chase of them is attended with great danger: being very strong, they often turn upon the incautious huntsman, and tumble him down the precipice, unless he have time to lie down, and let the animal pass over him. They bring forth one young at a time, seldom two; and are said not to be long-lived.

THE COMMON GOAT.

THIS lively, playful, and capricious creature, occupies the next step in the great scale of Nature; and, though inferior to the Sheep in value, in various instances

bears a strong affinity to that useful animal. The Goat and the Sheep will propagate together.

THE Goat is a much more hardy animal than the Sheep, and is, in every respect, more fitted for a life of liberty: it is not easily confined to a flock, but chooses its own pasture, straying wherever its appetite or inclination leads: it chiefly delights in wild and mountainous regions, climbing the loftiest rocks, and standing secure on the verge of inaccessible and dangerous precipices. Although, as Ray observes, one would hardly suppose that their feet were adapted to such perilous achievements, yet, upon a nearer inspection, the wonder ceases, and we find that Nature has provided them with hoofs well calculated for the purpose of climbing, being made hollow underneath, with sharp edges, like the inside of a spoon, which prevents them from sliding off these rocky eminences.

THE Goat is an animal easily sustained, and is chiefly therefore the property of those who inhabit wild and uncultivated regions, where it finds an ample supply of food,
from

from the spontaneous productions of Nature, in situations inaccessible to other creatures. It delights rather on the heathy mountains, or the shrubby rock, than the fields cultivated by human industry. Its favourite food is the tops of the boughs, or the tender bark of young trees. It bears a warm climate better than the Sheep, and frequently sleeps exposed to the hottest rays of the sun.

THE milk of the Goat is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, being found highly beneficial in consumptive cases, from the shrubs and heath on which it feeds.

IN many parts of Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland, their Goats make the chief possessions of the inhabitants; and in most of the mountainous parts of Europe, supply the natives with many of the necessaries of life.

THE Goat produces, generally, two young at a time, sometimes three, rarely four: it is short-lived, and full of ardour.



THE CAMELOPARD.

THE Camelopard somewhat resembles the Deer in form, without its symmetry. It has been found eighteen feet high, and ten feet from the ground to the top of the shoulder. The hinder parts are so low, that, when standing upright, it greatly resembles a Dog sitting. Neither the form, nor the temper of this animal, adapts him for hostility or defence; he is, therefore, timorous and inoffen-

five 2

five; and, notwithstanding its size, will endeavour to avoid, rather than attack an enemy. It is chiefly a native of Ethiopia. The extraordinary length of the fore legs obliges him to divide them when he feeds on vegetables; to avoid which trouble, he subsists mostly on the leaves of trees. It is very rare in Europe; but, in earlier times, it was known to the Romans, as, among the collection of eastern animals, made on the celebrated Præneftine pavement, by the direction of Scylla, the Camelopard is found. It was likewise exhibited by Julius Cæsar, in the Circæan Games.

It was supposed by the Greeks to be generated between a Camel and a Leopard, from whence it derives its name. It is so uncommon, that not above one or two have been seen in Europe for many hundred years. Some have their necks fifteen feet long. When they walk, they move both their fore legs together.

Or Giraffe



THE ANTELOPE

IS principally distinguished from the Goat and Deer, by having its horns annulated and twisted, bunches of hair on the fore legs, the lower part of the sides being streaked with black, red, or brown, and the inside of the ears having three white streaks.

THE Antelope generally inhabits the warmest climates, those of America excepted. It is equally active and elegant, timid, lively, and vigilant. Like the Hare, its hind legs are longest. It has also cloven feet, and permanent horns, like the Sheep, which are smaller in the female than the male.

THE chase of these animals is a favourite diversion in the east. In fleetness they exceed the Greyhound, which frequently causes the sportsman to train a Falcon to overtake them in the chase. Their swiftness has afforded many beautiful similies and allusions in the eastern poetry. The eye of the Antelope is supposed to be the most beautiful of any animal in the world; blending brilliancy with meekness. Some of this species form themselves into herds of two or three thousand, and generally seek their food in hilly countries. Several systematic writers have erroneously ranked this animal among the Goat kind; for it forms an intermediate genus between that species and the Deer; the texture and permanency of the horns agreeing with the first, while their fleetness and elegance accord with the latter,

THESE

THERE is another species of this animal, called the Royal Antelope, or Little Guinea Deer, which is the least, and most beautiful, of all the cloven-footed race. It is scarcely nine inches high, and the small part of its legs are little thicker than a goose-quill. It is most delicately shaped, resembling that of a Stag in miniature, except that the horns of the male (for the female has none) are hollow and annulated, as in the Gazelle kind. It has broad ears, and two canine teeth in the upper jaw. The colour is as beautiful as the symmetry of this little animal, being of a fine glossy yellow, except the neck and belly, which parts are perfectly white. It is a native of Senegal, and some parts of Africa. It is so active, that it will bound over a wall twelve feet high. It is easily tamed, when it becomes very entertaining and familiar, but of so delicate a constitution, that it can bear none but the hottest climates.

OF Antelopes, there are, besides those before described, the following different species:—Common, Blue, Egyptian, Bezoar, Harnessed, African, Indostan, White-footed, Swift, Red, Striped, Chinese, Scythian, Cervine, and Senegal Antelope.



THE MUSK.

TRAVELLERS and naturalists have given various accounts of this animal ; it, however, seems to have been more noticed for the perfume which it produces, than for the information of the curious enquirer into its nature and qualities: for we are still at a loss what rank to assign it among the various tribes of Quadrupeds. It has no horns ; and whether it ruminates or not, is uncertain ; but, by its wanting

wanting the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, we are led to suppose that it belongs either to the Goat or the Deer kind.

THE perfume produced by this animal, so well known in the fashionable circles, and of late so much used in the practice of physic, needs little description: it is found in a bag or tumor, nearly of the size of a hen's egg, on the belly of the male only. The hunters cut off these bags, and tie them up for sale; many thousands of which are sent over annually to Europe, exclusive of the consumption in different parts of the east. To account for this great consumption, it is supposed to be frequently adulterated, and mixed with the blood of the animal. It comes to us from China, Tonquin, Bengal, and Muscovy; but that of Thibet is reckoned the best, and sells at a much higher price.

THE flesh of the males, especially in the breeding season, is much infected with the flavour of the musk; but it is, nevertheless, eaten by the Russians and Tartars.



ANIMALS of the DEER KIND.

ALTHOUGH the Bull and Stag do not resemble each other in shape and form, yet their internal structure is very similar. All the internal difference between them is, that the Deer has no gall-bladder, while the spleen is proportionably larger, and the kidneys differently formed.

THE first animal of this species that seems to claim our attention, is the ELK,

THE



T H E E L K

IS the largest, and most formidable of all the Deer-kind. It is a native of both the old and the new Continent, being known in Europe by the name of the Elk, and in America by that of the Moose-deer. It is sometimes taken in the forests of Russia and Germany, though rarely to be seen on account of its extreme wildness. It likewise inhabits Norway, Sweden, Poland, and Tartary, as far the North of China.

China. It is common in Canada, and in all the northern parts of America, where it is called by the French *Original*.

THE European Elk grows to the height of seven or eight feet; and in length, from the end of the muzzle to the insertion of the tail, measures ten feet: the head is two feet long; the neck, on which is a short, upright mane, of a light-brown colour, is much shorter; its eye is small, and, from the lower corner of it, there is a deep slit, common to all the Deer kind, as well as most of the Gazelles; the ears are upwards of a foot in length, very broad, and somewhat slouching; the nostrils are wide; and the upper lip, which is square, and has a deep furrow in the middle, hangs greatly over the lower; from whence it was imagined by the ancients, that this creature could not graze without going backward; the withers are very high, the hind legs much shorter than the fore legs, and the hoofs deeply cloven; from a small excrescence under the throat, hangs a long tuft of coarse black hair; the tail is very short, dusky above, and white beneath; the hair is long and rough, like a Bear, and of a hoary brown colour, not much differing from that of the Afs.

THE

THE methods of hunting these animals in Canada are curious:—The first, and most simple, is, before the lakes or rivers are frozen, multitudes of the natives assemble in their canoes, with which they form a vast crescent, each horn touching the shore; whilst another party on the shore surround an extensive tract: they are attended by dogs, which they let loose, and press towards the water with loud cries: the animals, alarmed by the noise, fly before the hunters, and plunge into the lake, where they are killed, by the people in the canoes, with lances and clubs. Another method requires a greater degree of preparation and art:—The hunters inclose a large space with stakes and branches of trees, forming two sides of a triangle; the bottom opens into a second inclosure, which is fast on all sides: at the opening are hung numbers of snares, made of the slips of raw hides: they assemble, as before, in great troops, and, with all kinds of hideous noises, drive into the inclosure, not only the Moose, but various other kinds of Deer, with which that country abounds. Some, in forcing their way through the narrow pass, are caught in the snares by the neck or horns; whilst those which escape these, meet their fate from the arrows of the hunters, directed

rected at them from all quarters. They are, likewise, frequently killed with the gun. When they are first discovered, they squat with their hind parts, and make water; at which instant the sportsman fires: if he misses, the Moose sets off in a most rapid trot, making, like the Reindeer, a prodigious rattling with its hoofs, and running twenty or thirty miles before it stops, or takes the water. The usual time for this diversion is in winter. The animal can run with ease upon the firm surface of the snow; but the hunters avoid entering on the chase till the heat of the sun is strong enough to melt the frozen crust with which it is covered, and render it soft enough to impede the flight of the Moose, which sinks up to the shoulders, flounders, and gets on with great difficulty. The sportsman pursues, in his broad-rackets or snow-shoes, and makes a ready prey of the distressed animal.

THE female is less than the male, and has no horns. They are in season in the autumn, and bring forth in April, sometimes one, but generally two young ones at a time, which arrive at their full growth in six years.

THE



THE REIN-DEER

IS a native of the icy regions of the north; where, by a wise and bountiful dispensation, which diffuses the common goods of Nature over every part of the habitable globe, it abounds, and is made subservient to the wants of a hardy race of men inhabiting the countries near the pole, who would

would find it impossible to subsist among their snowy mountains without the aid of this most useful creature.

IN more temperate regions, men are indebted to the unbounded liberality of Nature for a great variety of valuable creatures to serve, to nourish, and to clothe them. To the poor Laplander, the Rein-deer alone supplies the place of the Horse, the Cow, the Sheep, the Goat, &c. and from it he derives the only comforts that tend to soften the severity of his situation in that most inhospitable climate.

THE Rein-deer of Lapland are of two kinds, the wild, and the tame: the former are larger, stronger, and more hardy, than the latter; for which reason, the tame females, in the proper season, are often sent out into the woods, where they meet with wild males, and return home with young. The breed from this mixture is stronger, and better adapted for drawing the sledge, to which the Laplanders accustom them at an early age.

WHEN

WHEN hard pushed, the Rein-deer will trot the distance of sixty miles without stopping; but in such exertions, the poor obedient creature fatigues itself so exceedingly, that its master is frequently obliged to kill it immediately, to prevent a lingering death, which would ensue. In general, they can go about thirty miles without stopping, and that without any great or dangerous efforts.

THIS mode of travelling can be performed only in the winter season, when the face of the country is covered with snow; and, although the conveyance is speedy, it is inconvenient, dangerous, and troublesome.

As the Rein-deer constitutes the sole riches of the Laplander, it may well be supposed, that a constant attention to preserve and secure it forms the chief employment of his life. It is no uncommon thing for one person to possess above five hundred in a single herd.

THE female begins to breed at the age of two years, is in season the latter end of September, goes with young
eight

eight months, and generally brings forth two at a time. The fondness of the dam for her young is very remarkable. They follow her two or three years, but do not acquire their full strength until four. It is at this age that they are trained to labour; and they continue serviceable four or five years. They never live above fifteen or sixteen years: at eight or nine years old, the Laplanders kill them for their skins and their flesh: of the former they make garments, which are warm, and cover them from head to foot; they also serve them for beds: they spread them on each side of the fire, upon the leaves of trees, and, in this manner, lie both soft and warm. The latter affords a constant supply of good and wholesome food, which, in the winter, when all other kinds of provisions fail, is their chief subsistence. The tongue of the Rein-deer is considered as a great delicacy; and, when dried, great numbers of them are sold into other countries. The sinews serve for thread, with which the Laplanders make their clothes, shoes, and other necessaries; and, when covered with the hair, serve them for ropes.

WHAT a contrast do these northern countries afford, when compared with those of our more clement and fertile climates! The Laplander is obliged to depend on the Reindeer for food, clothing, and conveyance, while we have almost the whole range of Nature for our accommodation. Should not this advantage alone excite in us such a sense of superior happiness, as to render us ever grateful to that Providence, whose distinguished bounties we enjoy?





T H E S T A G .

THE colour of this animal is generally of a reddish brown, with some black in the face, and a black list down the hinder part of the neck, and between the shoulders. The Stag is very delicate in his food; and, during the winter and spring, seldom drinks. They go about eight months with young, but seldom produce more than one. They breed in May, when they carefully

fully conceal their young in the most secret thickets. This precaution is wisely dictated to them, from their being exposed to so many formidable enemies, such as the Wolf, Dog, Eagle, Falcon, Osprey, and all animals of the Cat kind. But the Stag himself is the greatest enemy to the young of his species; insomuch, that the Hind, which is the female of the Stag, accompanies the Faun during the summer, to preserve it from his depredations. Amongst all the enemies of this creature, Man seems to be the greatest; for, in every age, and every country, the human species have taken delight in the chase of it. Those who first hunted it from necessity, continued it afterwards both for health and amusement. Originally, the beasts of chase were the sole possessors of this island; they knew no other constraint than the limits of the ocean, nor acknowledged any particular master. But, when the Saxons established the Heptarchy, they were reserved by each Sovereign for his own particular diversion. In those uncivilized ages, hunting and war were the only employments of the Great; for their active and uncultivated minds felt no pleasure but in rapine or violence.

THE other species of this kind are, the Fullo, Virginnian, Porcine, Roebuck, Mexican, and Grey Deer.

STAGS are still found wild in the Highlands of Scotland, but their size is smaller than those of England. They are likewise to be seen on the Moors bordering on Cornwall and Devonshire; and on the mountains of Kerry, in Ireland, where they greatly embellish the picturesque, romantic, and magnificent scenery, of the Lake of Killarney.

THE following fact, recorded in history, will serve to shew, that the Stag is possessed of an extraordinary share of courage when his personal safety is concerned:—Some years ago, William, Duke of Cumberland, caused a Tiger and a Stag to be inclosed in the same area; and the Stag made so bold a defence, that the Tiger was at length obliged to give up.

THE hunting of the Stag has been held, in all ages, as a diversion of the noblest kind; and former times bear witness of the great exploits performed on these occasions.

In our island, large tracts of land were set apart for this purpose; villages and sacred edifices were wantonly thrown down, and converted into one wide waste, that the tyrant of the day might have room to pursue his favourite diversion. In the time of William Rufus and Henry the First, it was less criminal to destroy one of the human species than a beast of chase. Happily for us, these wide-extended scenes of desolation and oppression have been gradually contracted; useful arts, agriculture, and commerce, have extensively spread themselves over the naked land; and these superior beasts of the chase have given way to other animals more useful to the community.

In the present cultivated state of this country, therefore, the Stag is almost unknown in its wild state: the few that remain, are kept in parks among the Fallow-deer, and distinguished by the name of Red Deer. Its viciousness during the breeding season, and the badness of its flesh, which is poor and ill-flavoured, have occasioned almost the extinction of the species. Some few are yet to be found in the forests that border on Cornwall and
Devonshire,

Devonshire, on most of the large mountains of Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland, where Dr. Johnson describes them as not exceeding the Fallow-deer in size, and their flesh of equal flavour. The Red Deer of this kingdom are nearly of the same size and colour, without much variety: in other parts of the world, they differ in form and size, as well as in their horns, and the colour of their bodies.





THE FALLOW-DEER.

THE principal difference between the Stag and the Fallow-deer seems to be in their size, and in the form of their horns, the latter being much smaller than the former; and its horns, instead of being round, like those of the Stag, are broad and palmated, and better garnished with antlers; and, when the horns are very strong, they are sometimes terminated by small palms: the tail is

also

also much longer than that of the Stag, and its hair is brighter: in other respects, they nearly resemble each other.

THE horns of the Fallow-deer are shed annually, like those of the Stag; but they fall off later, and are renewed nearly at the same time. Their breeding season arrives fifteen days or three weeks after that of the Stag: the males then bellow frequently, but with a low and interrupted voice. They are not so furious at this season as the Stag, nor do they exhaust themselves by an uncommon ardour. They never leave their pasture in quest of the females, but generally fight with each other, till one buck becomes master of the field.

THE Fallow-deer is easily tamed, feeds upon a variety of things which the Stag refuses, and preserves its condition nearly the same through the whole year, although its flesh is esteemed much finer at particular seasons.

THEY are capable of procreation in their second year; and, like the Stag, are fond of variety. The female goes

with young eight months ; and produces one, sometimes two, and rarely three, at a time. They arrive at perfection at the age of three years, and live till about twenty.

WE have, in England, two varieties of the Fallow-deer, which are said to be of foreign origin ; the beautiful spotted kind, supposed to have been brought from Bengal, and the deep-brown sort, now common in this country. These last were introduced by King James I. out of Norway ; where, having observed their hardiness in bearing the cold of that severe climate, he brought some of them into Scotland, and from thence transported them into his chases of Enfield and Epping. Since that time they have multiplied exceedingly in many parts of this kingdom, which is now become famous for venison of superior fatness and flavour to that of any other country in the world.

IN Guiana, (a country of South America) according to Labat, there are Deer without horns, smaller than those of Europe, but resembling them in every other particular. They are very lively, light, and excessively timid ;

timid; of a reddish colour; with sharp, piercing eyes, and short tails. When pursued, they fly into places of difficult access. The natives frequently stand and watch for them in narrow paths, and, as soon as the game appears within reach, shoot them unperceived. Their flesh is considered as a great delicacy; and the hunter is well rewarded for his trouble.





THE FEMALE TIBET.

THIS creature, which is the female of the Musk, gives name to the kingdom of Tibet, a province in China, where it is found, between the latitude of 45 and 60 degrees. These animals naturally inhabit the mountains that are covered with pines, delight in solitude, and avoid mankind: when pursued, they ascend the highest mountains, which are inaccessible to men or dogs. It is very

very timid, and has such a quick sense of hearing, as to discover an enemy at a very great distance. The celebrated drug, called *Musk*, is produced from the male only, and is found in a bag, about the size of a hen's egg, on the belly, which has two small crevices through which it passes. This drug, when first pressed out of the bag, appears like a brown fat matter; but it is greatly adulterated by the hunters and dealers, in order to increase its weight. These animals are so numerous, as to have afforded *Tavernier* 7673 musk bags, in one journey which he made, of only three years. Those of Muscovy are reckoned good, though those found in the kingdom of Tibet are most valuable. The Russians and Tartars eat the flesh of the male, notwithstanding its strong taste. Musk was formerly in great esteem as a perfume; but having been since found of great utility in medicine, it is seldom used for any thing else. This animal is likewise found in the Brazils, in India, and in Guinea.



T H E C A M E L

POSSESSES the various qualities of the Horse, the Cow, and the Sheep; and is to the Arabian, in a great measure, what those useful creatures are to us. Its milk is sweet and nourishing; and, being mixed with water, makes a wholesome and refreshing beverage, much used by the Arabs in their journeys. The flesh of young Camels is also an excellent and wholesome food, Their hair

or

or fleece, which falls off entirely in the spring, is superior to that of any other domestic animal, and is made into very fine stuffs for clothes, coverings, tents, and other furniture.

POSSESSED of his Camel, the Arabian has nothing either to want or to fear: in one day, he can perform a journey of fifty leagues into the desert, where he is safe from every enemy: for, without the aid of this useful animal, no person could pursue him amidst sandy deserts, where there is neither verdure to refresh, nor shade to shelter-- where nothing presents itself to the eye, but one uniform, naked and solitary.

THE Arabian regards the Camel as the most precious gift of Heaven; by the assistance of which he is enabled to subsist in those frightful intervals of Nature, which serve him for an asylum, and secure his independence. But it is not to the plundering Arab alone that the services of this useful quadruped are confined; in Turkey, Persia, Barbary, and Egypt, every article of merchandize is carried by Camels. Merchants and travellers unite together, and

form themselves into numerous bodies, called Caravans, to prevent the insults of the Arabs. One of these caravans frequently consists of many thousands, the Camels being always more numerous than the men. Each Camel is loaded in proportion to his strength. At the command of their conductor, they lie down on their belly, with their legs folded under them, and, in this posture, receive their burden: as soon as they are loaded, they rise of their own accord, and will not suffer any greater weight to be imposed upon them, than they can bear with ease; when overloaded, they set up the most piteous cries, till part of the burden be taken off. The large Camels generally carry a thousand or twelve hundred pounds weight; and the smallest, from six to seven hundred. As the route is seven or eight hundred leagues, their motions and journeys are regulated: they walk only, and, in that pace, travel ten or twelve leagues each day. Every night they are unloaded, and allowed to pasture on such herbage as they can find. Thistles, nettles, wormwood, and the other hard and prickly vegetables, which the sandy deserts of Arabia produce, the Camel often prefers to more delicate herbage: but the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of the
Camel

Camel is, its faculty of abstaining from water for a greater length of time than any other animal; their scent for which is so strong, that they can discover it at the distance of half a league; and, after a long abstinence, will hasten towards it, long before their drivers perceive where it lies.

MANY attempts have been made to introduce this serviceable animal into other countries; but, as yet, none have succeeded: the race seems to be confined to certain districts, where their utility has been known for ages.

THIS animal seems to be originally a native of Arabia, as they are not only more numerous, but thrive better in that country than any other part of the world.

THERE are also the Lama Camel, of America, and the Bactrian Camel, which is found chiefly in Turkey, and the countries of the Levant.

CAMEL-HAIR is imported in great quantities for the use of painting.



THE DROMEDARY, OR ARABIAN CAMEL.

THIS is the most temperate of all animals; but this disposition arises more from necessity, than from choice, or natural moderation. He is so admirably formed to cross the parched deserts, that he will travel eight days without being thirsty. His hard hoofs are particularly adapted to travel on the sands of his native wilds. They are the most useful beasts of burden in Arabia, none other

other being able to bear their loads, or endure the want of drink so long; to enable them to do which, Nature has provided them with a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, from whence they draw sufficient to quench their thirst. Camels have been sometimes killed, in hopes of finding water to slake the parched thirst of the traveller. They are chiefly employed in assisting the caravans; and, as the deserts they cross afford little more than the coarsest weeds, they prefer them to the choicest pasture. He lives forty or fifty years; is about six feet and a half high, and has callosities on each knee, which greatly ease him when he kneels down to deposit, or take up his load. A large Camel will carry 12 cwt.

IN Arabia they are trained for running matches; and, in many places, for carrying couriers, who can go above a hundred miles a day on them, and that for nine or ten days together, over burning deserts, uninhabitable by any living creature. They require neither whip nor spur to quicken their pace; but go freely, if gently treated; are much enlivened by singing, or the sound of the pipe, which gives them fresh spirits to pursue their journey.

They are mild and gentle creatures at all times, except when they are in heat: at that period, they are seized with a sort of madness, they eat little, and will sometimes attempt to bite their masters; so that it is not safe to approach them.

The Camel arrives at its full strength at the age of six years, and lives forty or fifty. The females are not usually put to labour; but are allowed to pasture and breed at full liberty. They go with young near twelve months, and generally bring forth one at a birth.

ANIMALS of the HOG KIND.

IN this kind, animals seem to unite in those differences which separate others. They resemble the Horse kind in their long heads, single stomachs, and the number of their teeth, which are forty-four. Their cloven feet, and the position of their intestines, are similar to those of the Cow kind. And, in their carnivorous appetites, numerous progeny, and chewing the cud, they resemble the claw-footed kind.



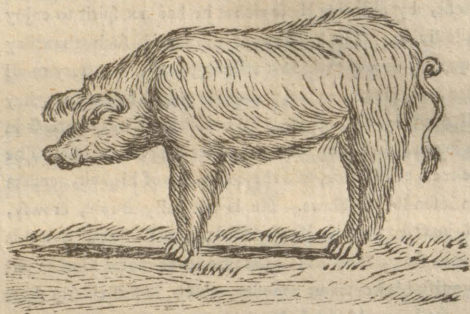
THE WILD BOAR,

WHICH is the original of all the varieties to be found in this creature, is much smaller than those of the domestic kind; and does not, like them, vary in colour, but is invariably of a brinded, or dark grey, inclining to black. His snout is longer than that of the tame Hog; and his ears are short, round, and black. He is armed with formidable tusks in each jaw, which serve him for the double purpose

of annoying his enemy, or procuring his food, which is chiefly roots and vegetables: some of their tusks are almost a foot long; those in the upper jaw bend upwards in a circular form, and are exceedingly sharp at the points; those of the under jaw are always most to be dreaded; for with them the animal defends himself, and frequently gives mortal wounds.

WILD Boars are not gregarious; but, while young, live together in families, and frequently unite their forces against the wolves, or other beasts of prey. When likely to be attacked, they call to each other with a very loud and fierce note: the strongest face the danger, and form themselves into a ring, the weakest falling into the centre. In this position few beasts dare venture to engage them; but leave them, to pursue a less dangerous chase. When the Wild Boar is arrived at a state of maturity, he walks the forest alone and fearless: at that time he dreads no single foe; nor will he turn out of his way even for man himself. He offends no animal; at the same time he is furnished with arms which render him a terror to the forest.

THE hunting of the Wild Boar is a dangerous, but common amusement of the great, in those countries where it is to be found. The Dogs chiefly used for this sport are of a slow and heavy kind. When the Boar is roused, he goes slowly forward, not much afraid, nor very far before his pursuers. He frequently turns round, stops till the hounds come up, and offers to attack them: after keeping each other at bay for a while, the Boar again goes slowly forward, and the Dogs renew the pursuit. In this manner the chase is continued, till the Boar is quite tired, and refuses to go any farther: the Dogs then attempt to close in upon him from behind; and, in this attack, the young ones being generally the most forward, frequently lose their lives: the old seasoned Dogs keep the animal at bay until the hunters come up, who kill him with their spears.



THE HOG.

THE Hog, in his nature, blends the rapacious with the peaceful kind; for, though he is furnished with arms sufficient to terrify most, as well as to put the bravest at defiance, he is inoffensive to all.

He is the most impure of all Quadrupeds; has a most insatiate appetite; and is of a very sluggish disposition. He may

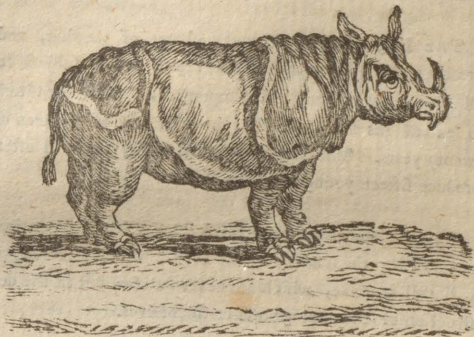
may be compared to a miser, who, while living, is useless and rapacious, but when dead is considered as a public benefit, by diffusing those riches he had not spirit to enjoy while living. The brutality of the Hog is such, that they frequently devour their own offspring; and, contrary to all other domesticated animals, when impelled by hunger, they will even devour infants. It is said to be more perfect in the internal formation than any other domestic animal. The thickness of his hide, and the coarseness of his hair, renders him insensible to blows. He is naturally stupid, drowsy, and inactive; and, if undisturbed, will spend half his time in sleep, from which state he never rouses himself but to gratify his voracious appetite, which, if sufficiently sated with food, would cause his body to become too heavy for his legs to support; it would still, however, continue feeding, either kneeling or lying. A very remarkable instance of which was lately exhibited in London, in a Hog of the Warwickshire breed, which, though but little more than three years old, measured nine feet ten inches in length, five feet ten inches round the neck, and eight feet five inches in girth. His weight was ten hundred, two quarters, and twenty-four pounds. His chief food was
barley-

barley-meal and potatoes. It is remarkable that this surprising animal never drank.

THE Hog is restless at every change of weather, and greatly agitated when the wind is high. He is subject to all the diseases incident to intemperance. When permitted to extend his thread of life, he will live to eighteen or twenty years. The Sow goes four months, and will often produce fifteen young at a litter.

THE Tajacu, Pecary, or Musk-Hog, of South America, has no tail; the navel is on its back. When wounded, it will call its tribe, which are never satisfied but in the destruction of their antagonists or themselves.

OF the Hog, there are, the Guinea, Chinese, Ethiopian, Indian, Hog-Rabbit, and Hog-Cow.



THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS wonderful creature, which in size is only exceeded by the Elephant, in strength and power is inferior to no other animal. Bontius says, that, in the bulk of its body, it equals the Elephant, but is lower only on account of the shortness of its legs.

T. E.

THE length of this animal, from the extremity of the muzzle to the insertion of the tail, is usually twelve feet; and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length: its nose is armed with a formidable weapon, peculiar to this creature, being a very hard and solid horn, with which it defends itself from every adversary. The Tiger will rather attack the Elephant, whose trunk it can lay hold of, than the Rhinoceros, which it cannot face, without danger of having his bowels torn out. The body and limbs of the Rhinoceros are covered with a skin so hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger, nor the more formidable proboscis of the Elephant; it will turn the edge of a scimitar, and even resist the force of a musket-ball.

THAT which Emanuel, king of Portugal, sent to the Pope, in the year 1513, destroyed the vessel in which they were transporting it.

LIKE the Hog, this animal is fond of wallowing in the mire. It is a solitary animal, loves moist and marshy grounds, and seldom quits the banks of rivers. It is found

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in Bengal, Siam, China, and other countries of Asia; in the isles of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, &c. in Ethiopia, and the country as low as the Cape of Good Hope. The species is not numerous, and is much less diffused than that of the Elephant.

THE female produces but one at a time, and at considerable intervals. During the first month, the young Rhinoceros exceeds not the size of a large Dog. At the age of two years, the horn is not more than an inch long; at six years old, it is nine or ten inches long; and grows to the length of three feet and a half, and sometimes four feet. The horn is much esteemed by the natives as an antidote against poison, as well as a remedy for particular diseases.

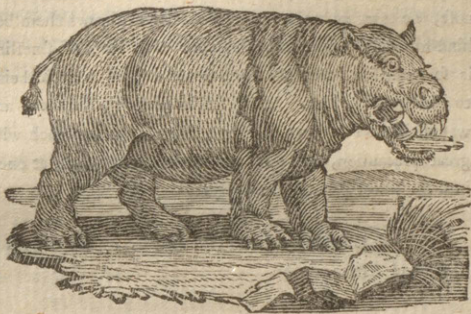
THE Rhinoceros feeds on the grossest herbs, and prefers thistles and shrubs to soft or delicate pasturage. It is fond of the sugar-cane, and eats all kinds of grain.

FROM the peculiar construction of his eyes, the Rhinoceros can only see what is immediately before him.

When

When he pursues any object, he proceeds always in a direct line, overturning every obstruction. With the horn on his nose, he tears up trees, raises stones, and throws them behind him to a considerable distance. His sense of smelling is so exquisite, that the hunters are obliged to avoid being to windward of him. They follow him at a distance, and watch till he lies down to sleep: they then approach with great precaution, and discharge their muskets, all at once, into the lower part of the belly.

Its flesh is eaten, and much relished, by the natives of India and Africa.



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS

IS nearly equal in size to the Elephant. It inhabits all the larger rivers of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope, the Nile, in the Upper Egypt, and in the fens and lakes of Ethiopia, through which that river passes.

THE

THE head of this animal is enormously large, and the mouth vastly wide. Ray says, that the upper mandible is moveable, like that of a Crocodile: in each jaw there are four cutting teeth; those in the lower jaw point straight forward: it has four large tusks; the largest, which are always in the lower jaw, are sometimes above two feet long. It is said, that the canine teeth are so hard, as to emit fire on being struck with steel; they are perfectly white, and preferable to ivory for making artificial teeth: the grinders are square, or oblong, like those of a man, and so large, that a single tooth weighs above three pounds. The skin is of a dusky colour, and bears a resemblance to that of the Rhinoceros, but thicker: the tail is near a foot long, taper, and flattened at the end, which is thinly furnished with hairs, like bristles: its legs are so short, that its belly almost touches the ground: the hoofs are divided into four parts, unconnected by membranes, although it is an amphibious animal. When alarmed or pursued, it takes to the water, plunges in, and sinks to the bottom, where it walks at full ease: it often rises to the surface, and remains with its head out of the water, making a bellowing noise, which may be heard at a great distance. It feeds, during
night,

night, on the banks of the rivers, and sometimes does great damage in the adjacent plantations of rice, and other grain.

THE Hippopotamus is naturally a mild and gentle animal, very slow and heavy in its movements upon land, but in the water bold and active; and, when provoked or wounded, will rise, and attack boats or canoes with great fury. Dampier says, he has known one of these animals sink a boat full of people, by biting a hole in the bottom with his great tusks. The method of taking them, is by digging pits in the sand, in those parts through which the animal passes in his way to the river after he has been feeding.

SPARRMAN says, that the flesh of the Hippopotamus is tender and good, that the fat is fine and well tasted, and much in request with the colonists at the Cape, who look upon it as the most wholesome meat that can be eaten. The dried tongue of this animal is also considered at the Cape as a rare and excellent dish. The female brings forth one young at a time.

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THE LONG-NOSED TAPIR

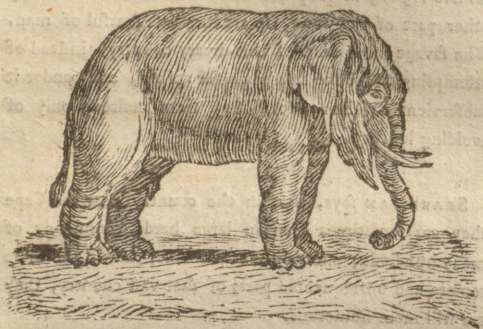
Is the Hippopotamus of the new world, and has, by some authors, been mistaken for that animal. It inhabits the woods and rivers on the eastern side of South-America, from the isthmus of Darien to the river of the Amazons. It is a melancholy animal, sleeps during the day, and goes out in the night in search of food; lives on grass, sugar-canes, and fruits. If disturbed, it takes to the water; swims with great ease, or plunges to the bottom; and, like the Hippopotamus, walks there as on dry ground.

It is about the size of a small Cow; its nose is long and slender, and extends far beyond the lower jaw, forming a kind of proboscis, which it can contract or extend at pleasure; each jaw is furnished with ten cutting teeth, and as many grinders: its ears are small and erect; its body formed like that of a Hog; its back arched; legs short; and hoofs, of which it has four upon each foot, small, black, and hollow; its tail is very small; its hair short, and of a dusky brown colour.

THE

THE Tapiir is a mild and timid animal, declines all hostilities, and flies from every appearance of danger. Its skin, of which the Indians make bucklers, is very thick, and, when dried, is so hard as to resist the impression of an arrow. The natives eat his flesh, which is said to be very good.

THERE is also of this species the Thick-nosed Tapiir, by some called the Capibara, which is about the size of a small Hog, and, by some naturalists, classed with that animal.



THE ELEPHANT.

THIS animal, of all the creatures hitherto taken into the service of man, is superior to all in the size and strength of his body, and inferior to none in sagacity and obedience. It is a native of Asia and Africa, and is not to be found, in its natural state, either in Europe or

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America.

America. From the river Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, they are met with in great numbers: in this extensive region, as they are more numerous than in any other part of the world, so are they less fearful of man. The savage inhabitants of this dreary country, instead of attempting to subdue this powerful animal, and render it subservient to their necessities, seem desirous only of avoiding its fury.

SPARRMAN says, that in the country near the Cape they are sometimes seen in large herds, consisting of many hundreds; and thinks it probable, that in the more remote and unfrequented parts of that vast country, they are still more numerous.

THEY are frequently hunted by the colonists at the Cape, who are very expert in shooting them, and make great advantage of their teeth. The largest teeth weigh a hundred and fifty Dutch pounds, and are sold to the governor for as many guilders; so that a man may earn three hundred guilders at one shot. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that a traffic so lucrative should tempt
the

the hunters to run great risks. One of these hunters being out upon a plain, under the shelter of a few scattered thorn-trees, thought he should be able to advance near enough to shoot an Elephant that was at a little distance from him: he was discovered, pursued, and overtaken by the animal, who laid hold of him with his trunk, and beat him instantly to death.

THIS animal, when tamed, is gentle, obedient, and docile: patient of labour, it submits to the most toilsome drudgery; and so attentive is it to the commands of its governor, that a word or a look is sufficient to stimulate it to the most violent exertions. It is so attached to its keeper, that it caresses him with his trunk, and frequently will obey no other master: it knows his voice, and can distinguish the tone of command, whether of anger, or of approbation, and regulates its actions accordingly: it receives his orders with attention, and executes with eagerness, but without precipitation. All its motions are orderly, and seem to correspond with the dignity of its appearance, being grave, majestic, and cautious. It kneels down for the accommodation of those who would

mount upon its back, and, with its pliant trunk, even assists them to ascend. It suffers itself to be harnessed, and seems to have a pleasure in the finery of its trappings. It is used in drawing chariots, waggons, and various kinds of machines. One of these animals will perform, with ease, the work of many Horses.

THE manner of taking, taming, and rendering these animals submissive, is curious, and well deserves a place in the history of the Elephant.—In the midst of a forest, abounding with Elephants, a large piece of ground is marked out, and surrounded with strong pallisades, interwoven with branches of trees: one end of the inclosure is narrow, from which it widens gradually, so as to take in a great extent of country. Several thousand men are employed upon the occasion, who place themselves in such a manner, as to prevent the wild Elephants from making their escape: they kindle large fires at certain distances, and make a dreadful noise, with drums and various kinds of discordant instruments, calculated for the purpose of running and terrifying the poor animals; whilst another party, consisting of some thousands, with the assistance

of

of the female Elephants, trained for the purpose, drive the wild Elephants, slowly, towards the great opening of the inclosure, the whole train of hunters closing in after them, shouting, and making a great noise, till the Elephants are driven, by insensible degrees, into the narrow part of the inclosure, through which there is an opening into a smaller space, strongly fenced in, and guarded on all sides. As soon as one of the Elephants enters this strait, a strong bar closes the passage from behind, and he finds himself completely environed. On the top of this narrow passage, some of the huntsmen stand with goads in their hands, urging the creature forward to the end of the passage, where there is an opening, just wide enough to let him pass. He is now received into the custody of two female Elephants, who stand on each side of him, and press him into the service: if he is likely to prove refractory, they begin to discipline him with their trunks, till he is reduced to obedience, and suffers himself to be led to a tree, where he is bound by the leg with stout thongs, made of untanned elk or buck skin. The tame Elephants are then led back to the inclosure, and the others are made to submit in the same manner. They are all suffered

to remain fast to the trees for several days. Attendants are placed by the side of each animal, who supply him with food by little and little, till he is brought, by degrees, to be sensible of kindness and caresses, and allows himself to be led to the stable. In the space of fourteen days, entire submission is completed. During that time he is fed daily with cocoa-nut leaves, and led once a day to the water by the tame ones. He becomes accustomed to the voice of his keeper, and at last quietly resigns his prodigious powers to the service of man.

THE Elephant seems to know when it is mocked, and never fails to retaliate accordingly. A painter wished to draw the animal in an unusual attitude, with its trunk elevated, and its mouth open. In order to induce the Elephant to exhibit to more advantage, a person was employed to throw fruit into its mouth, who sometimes deceived, by only making an offer of doing so, retaining, at the same time, the fruit in his hand. Enraged at this kind of treatment, and, as it should seem, guessing the painter to be the cause, it threw out such a quantity of

water

water from its trunk, as spoiled his paper, and prevented him from proceeding in his work.

THE judicious reader cannot but admire the exquisite order of that dispensation, which, to an animal of such unequalled powers, has added a disposition so mild and tractable. What ravage might we not expect from the prodigious strength of the Elephant, combined with the fierceness and rapacity of the Tiger!

ANIMALS of the MONKEY KIND.

TO describe the different varieties of this tribe would require a much greater space than the limits of this work will allow; as there are but few countries in the tropical climates which do not abound with them. Those found along the river Amazons are different from those found on the coast of Africa. Almost every forest is inhabited by a race of monkeys, distinct from all others; but their differences are very trifling. It is, however, remarkable, that the Monkeys of two cantons never mix with each other, each forest producing only its own species, which guard their limits from the intrusion of all strangers of a different race from themselves.

THESE animals may be considered as the masters of every forest where they reside. Neither the Lion nor the Tiger will venture to dispute the dominion with them, since they carry on an offensive war from the tops of trees,
and,

and, by their agility, escape all possibility of pursuit. Le Compte says, that they have a peculiar instinct in discovering their foes, and, when attacked, are very adroit in defending and assisting each other. When they behold a traveller in the woods, they consider him as an invader of their dominions, and join to repel the invasion. After surveying him with a kind of insolent curiosity, they jump from branch to branch, and tree to tree, pursuing him as he goes along, and make a loud chattering to summon the rest of their companions together. After grinning and threatening, they begin their hostilities, by throwing down the withered branches at him, which they break from the trees. Thus they follow him wherever he goes, jumping from tree to tree with amazing swiftness. We are informed, from good authority, that, when one of them is wounded, the others assemble round him, putting their fingers into the wound, as if they intended to probe its depth: if the blood flows plentifully, some of them keep the wound closed, while others procure leaves, which they chew, and thrust into it. In these unequal engagements, they seldom make a retreat until many of them are killed; and, when they retreat, the young ones cling to the backs of their

dams, with which she jumps away, without seeming to be embarrassed by the burden.

THEY feed upon fruits, the buds of trees, or succulent roots and plants; and, if near the coasts, they sometimes descend to the sea-shore, where they eat lobsters, crabs, and other shell-fish. Their manner of managing oysters, though extraordinary, is well attested; they pick up a stone, and place it between the opening shells, which prevents them from closing, and then eat the fish at their ease. They are equally subtle in taking crabs; which they do by the following method: they put their tail to the hole where the animal takes refuge, when the crab fastening upon it, they withdraw it with a jerk, and thus drag their prey to the shore. Being dextrous in laying traps for others, they are very cautious of being entrapped themselves; and, it is said, no kind of snare will take the Monkeys of the West-India islands, they being extremely distrustful of human artifice, to which they have been accustomed. They are never weary of fondling their young, which they frequently hand from one to another.

IN a state of domestic tameness these animals are very entertaining. Father Carli, in his history of Angola, says, that when he went into that horrid country, to convert the savage natives to Christianity, where he met with nothing but distress, disease, and disappointment, he found more faithful services from the Monkeys than the Men: these he had taught to attend him, to guard him, while sleeping, against the thieves and rats, to comb his head, and to fetch his water; he also asserts, that they were more tractable than the human inhabitants of the place.

IN the well-known story of *Peter the Wild Boy*, we see the importance of the cultivation of our infant faculties. This boy was found, by George I, in the woods of Germany, and brought to England in the year 1700, when he was supposed to be about ten or twelve years old; at which time his agility in climbing trees is said to have been surprising. He must have been lost, or left in the woods in his early childhood, perhaps soon after he was able to walk; however it might have happened, his infant impressions of society were lost, and his subsequent

sentiments being dictated by his savage situation, having no opportunity of learning and practising speech, he continued till his death a mere *Ourang-Outang*. He could break or cleave wood, draw water, or thresh in a barn; but his rude, narrow mind could never be enlarged, principally owing to his not being able to acquire the power of speech. This is sufficient to show what *we* should be, were we left to ourselves, and what we owe to the experience of former ages, for instilling into us a proper **EDUCATION**, as our faculties expand to maturity.



THE OURANG-OUTANG,
Or, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

THIS name is given to various animals that walk upright, but which have different proportions, and come from different countries. The Ourang Outang greatly resembles, in countenance, a toothless old woman, and approaches nearer to the human race than any other animal
whatever.

whatever. This creature, indeed, corresponds so nearly in form to Man, that many have expected to find the same correspondence. But the contrary being found, disproves that sceptical assertion, that matter forms the nature of the mind. It proves, likewise, that the most curiously constructed bodies are formed in vain, unless a corresponding soul is infused, to direct and controul its operations.

DR. TYSON gives the following description of one of these animals brought from Angola, in Africa.

“ THE body was covered with black hair, which
 “ greatly resembles human hair; and it was longest in
 “ the same parts as in the human species. The face
 “ was like the human face, except the forehead being
 “ larger, and the head rounder. The jaws were not
 “ so prominent as in Monkeys, but flat, like those of
 “ a Man. The ears, teeth, and, in a word, the whole
 “ of this creature, at first view, presented a Human
 “ figure. And, as he so nearly approached Man in his
 “ figure, his disposition was exceedingly fond, more
 “ gentle,

gentle and harmless than the Monkey race are found in general. Those who were familiar with him in the ship, he would most tenderly embrace, open their bosoms, and clasp his hands about them: and, although there were other Monkeys on board, he never associated with them; as if he considered them, as indeed they are, classes of beings much inferior to him in the scale of Creation. Being accustomed to clothes, he grew so fond of them as to endeavour to dress and undress himself. Such parts as he could not put on, he took to some of the company on board, to have their assistance. Like any human creature, he would go to bed, place his head on the pillow, and cover himself with the clothes."

ONE of these animals was shown in London, in 1738, that would reach himself a chair, drink tea, which, if too hot, he would cool in the saucer; he would, likewise, cry like a child, and be exceedingly unhappy in the absence of his keeper.

It inhabits the interior parts of Africa, the island of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

THE Ourang Outang is solitary in its nature, and subsists chiefly on fruit and nuts. The larger sort are so strong, as to be capable of overpowering the strongest Man. And, as Nature has placed them among the fiercest of animals, they are provided with sufficient courage, cunning, and dexterity, to drive away even Elephants from them. They beat them with their fists, and pieces of wood, and will even throw stones at those that offend them. They sometimes carry away young negroes, especially the females, whom they have been known to treat with the greatest tenderness. Le Brosse asserts, that he knew a woman of Loango, who had lived three years among them.



THE PIGMY APE.

THIS animal has a flat face, with ears like those of a Man. It is as large as a Cat, and has olive-brown hair. It subsists chiefly on fruit, ants, and other insects. In order to find ants, they assemble in troops, and turn over every stone in search of them. Africa is the country where they are mostly found. In animal exhibitions, the Pigmy Ape is not uncommon. Their disposition is
very

very gentle and tractable. The hair on their head seems to come over the forehead, like the cowl of a monk. Its hands are remarkably similar to those of human nature. Of all the various species, this, being the most harmless, is most sought after by those who are fond of making such creatures the object of their attention and amusement.

THE Long-armed Ape, called, by M. Buffon, the Gibbon, is a most extraordinary animal. It walks erect, has no tail, and has such long arms, that, when he stands upright, he can touch the ground with his hands.

THE Tufted Ape has a head so long, that it measures fourteen inches. It has a long upright tuft of hair on the top of the head, and another under the chin.

THERE are, also, the Maggot, or Barbary Ape; and the Simia Porcaria; of which latter there is a drawing in the Museum.



THE BABOON

IS about three feet and a half high, has a thick body, strong limbs, and long canine teeth. The tail is thick, crooked, and seven inches long. It has a pouch in each cheek, where it deposits its provisions; which shews that it is adapted to live in countries where it is liable to meet with a temporary scarcity; Nature never bestowing any particularity on a being, but in conformity with the necessity of rendering

rendering it capable of living wherever it is placed. Thus arises the great difference in Animated Nature, from the variety of climates, and not, as some have falsely and unphilosophically imagined, to distinguish every part of the Creation from each other.

It sometimes walks erect. Instead of nails, the hands and feet are armed with claws, to adapt it for climbing, and render it formidable to those natural enemies it meets with, where it is obliged to seek its subsistence. FORBIN relates, that in Siam, when the men are at harvest-work, whole troops of them will attack a village, where the women are obliged to defend themselves with clubs, and other weapons, from their brutal insults. Whatever they undertake, they execute with surprising skill and regularity. When they attack an orchard, they do it with all the skill and precaution of an army in a siege. They have their centinels, and their lines are most orderly formed. The female produces but one, which she carries in her arms.

THEY are not carnivorous, but feed upon fruits, corn, and roots. Their internal parts have a greater resemblance to those of Quadrupeds than of Mankind.



THE MANDRIL

IS of a blueish colour, and strongly seamed with wrinkles, which still increases its singular appearance.

THIS Baboon is found on the Gold Coast, and other southern provinces of Africa, where the negroes call it Boggo, and the Europeans Mandril. It is the largest of the Baboon kind. SMITH relates, that a female
Mandrill

Mandrill was given to him, which was not above six months old, and had then attained the size of an adult Baboon: he likewise acquaints us, that these animals walk always erect; that they sigh and cry like the human species.

THE Wanderow is a small Baboon, remarkable for a long white head of hair, and a large beard of the same colour.

THE Little Baboon, and the Pigtail Baboon, are all that remain beside of this species.

OF Monkeys, there are an innumerable quantity; we have only room, therefore, to name them as follows: Dog-faced, Lion-tailed, Hare-lipped, Spelted, Green, White-eyelid, Negro, Chinese, Varied, Dove, Tawny, Winking, Goat, Four-fingered, Weeping, Orange, Horned, Antiqua, Fox-tailed, Great-eared, Silky, and Little Lion.

ANIMALS of the DOG KIND.

THE Dog, next to the Elephant, is the most intelligent and friendly to Man, of all Quadrupeds. It seems beyond the power of ill usage to alienate his affections from Human Nature. His beauty, swiftness, vivacity, courage, fidelity, docility, and watchfulness, render him most endearing to Man. When in his domestic state, his first ambition, and greatest satisfaction, is to please; he is more humble through affection than servility: he waits his orders, and most implicitly obeys them. Friendly, without interest, and grateful for the slightest favours, he sooner forgets injuries than benefits: his only aim is to serve, never to displease.

NUMBERS of Dogs are found wild, or rather without masters, in Cougs, Lower Ethiopia, and towards the Cape
of

of Good Hope. They go in great packs, and attack Lions, Tigers, and Elephants, by all of which they are frequently killed. Although there are wild Dogs now in South America, yet this animal was unknown to the New Continent, before it was carried there from Europe. This shows, that the Brute Creation, like the Human Species, may degenerate from a state of refined society, to that of a savage nature. In their wild state, they breed in holes, like rabbits; when taken young, they so attach themselves to mankind, as never to desert their masters, or return to their savage companions.

THE Dog is the only animal whose fidelity is unshaken, and almost the only one that knows his name, and answers to the domestic call. No other animal complains aloud for the absence, or loss of his master, or finds so readily his way home, after he has been taken to a distant place.

Of all animals, the Dog is most liable to change in its form; the different breeds are so numerous, that it is impossible for the most minute observer to describe them;
food.

Food, climate, and education, all tend to cause deviations in size, hair, shape, and colour. The same Dog becomes a different animal, if taken to a different climate from that in which he was bred. Nothing, therefore, but their internal structure, distinguishes this species from every other. They may be said to be all, originally, from the same stock; but which of the kinds can claim the immediate descent, is not yet determined.

THE different species of this animal, in its domestic state, are, the Shepherd's Dog, Hound, Spaniel, Greyhound, Danish Dog, Mastiff, Bull Dog, Pug Dog, Irish Greyhound, Terrier, Blood-hound, Leymmer, Tumbler, Lap-dog, Small Danish Dog, Harlequin Dog, Cur Dog, Shark, Turkish, and Lion Dogs.



T H E M A S T I F F .

THIS very useful, and inestimable animal, we have chosen, as first worthy our particular notice, it being the largest, and of the most essential service to Man.

THE Mastiff possesses great size and strength; has a large head, with hanging lips, and a noble countenance.

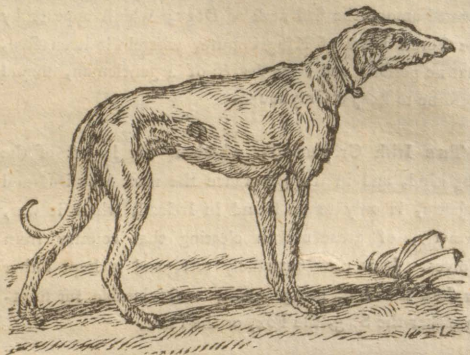
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This creature is so formidable, that, Caius says, the Romans reckoned three of them a match for a Bear, and four for a Lion. Great-Britain was so famous for Mastiffs, that the Roman Emperors appointed an officer to superintend their breed, and send them, at a proper age, to Rome, for the combats at the Amphitheatre. In England, they are usually kept to guard yards, houses, and other places.

IN order to try the strength of this creature, James I. caused three of them to be loosed on a Lion, which was vanquished by their strength and courage. Two of the Dogs were, indeed, disabled in the combat, but the third obliged the Lion to seek his safety by flight. From the size, strength, and courage, of this noble creature, we may presume, that Nature especially formed him for the guardianship of mankind; and, being the particular growth of this country, we ought to hold ourselves greatly indebted to Providence, for so partial and invaluable a bounty, which is bestowed upon us for our accommodation.

THE following anecdote will show, that the Mastiff, conscious of its superior strength, knows how to chastise the impertinence of an inferior:—A large Dog of this kind, belonging to a gentleman of Heatton, near Newcastle, being frequently molested by a mongrel, and teased by its continual barking, at last took it up in his mouth, by his back, and, with great composure, dropped it over the quay, into the river, without doing any further injury to an enemy so much his inferior.

THE Ban-Dog, which is a species of this animal, produced by a mixture with the Bull Dog, is lighter, smaller, more active, and less powerful than the Mastiff; its nose is smaller and finer, and its hair rougher. It is, notwithstanding, very fierce, and employed in the same useful purposes as the Mastiff.



THE GREYHOUND.

THIS is the swiftest of all Dogs, and pursues a Hare by the sight, not the smell. Nature, having denied it an acute scent, has recompensed it with extraordinary speed. Such is his staunchness for hunting, that, while he keeps the game in view, he will continue running until he expires, or takes his prey. The head and legs are long, and the body so exceedingly slender, that nothing can be more adapted

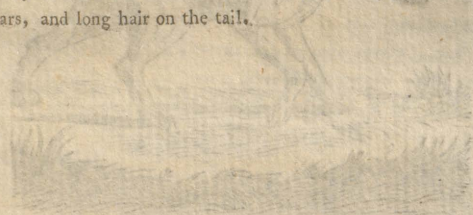
adapted for fleetness. The Greyhound was formerly esteemed among the first rank of Dogs; which appears by the Forest Laws of King Canute, wherein it is enacted, that no person, and r the degree of a gentleman, should presume to keep a Greyhound.

THE Irish Greyhound, which is the largest of the Dog kind, and in its appearance the most beautiful and majestic, is only to be found in Ireland, where it was, formerly, of great use in clearing that country from Wolves. It is now extremely rare, and is kept rather for show than use, being equally unserviceable for hunting either the Stag, the Fox, or the Hare.

SOME of these Dogs are about four feet high, perfectly white, and are made somewhat like a Greyhound, but more robust; their aspect is mild, and their disposition gentle and peaceable; their strength is so great, that in combat, the Mastiff or Bull Dog is far from being equal to them: they always seize their antagonists by the back, and shake them to death, which their great size generally enables them to do with great ease.

M. BUFFON supposes the Great Danish Dog to be only a variety of the Irish Greyhound.

THE various kinds of this animal are, the Spanish Greyhound, which is sleek and small; and the Oriental Greyhound, which is tall and slender, has very pendulous ears, and long hair on the tail.



THE HOUND

The Hound is a species of the Canine genus, and is distinguished from the Dog by its long ears, and its tail being curled up. It is a very swift animal, and is used for hunting. The Hound is a very ancient animal, and is found in all parts of the world. It is a very useful animal, and is much valued by the sportsman. The Hound is a very beautiful animal, and is much admired for its speed and strength. It is a very ancient animal, and is found in all parts of the world. It is a very useful animal, and is much valued by the sportsman. The Hound is a very beautiful animal, and is much admired for its speed and strength.

THE



THE POINTER.

THIS Dog is most excellent in Spain. It is about the size of a Bull-dog, and spotted like a Spaniel. In disposition it is docile, and capable of being trained for the greatest assistance to the sportsman who delights in shooting. It is astonishing to see to what a degree of obedience these animals may be brought. Their sight is equally acute with their scent; from which quickness of sight, they

they are enabled to perceive, at a distance, the smallest sign from their master. When they scent their game, they fix themselves like statues, in the very attitude in which they happen to be at the moment. If one of their fore feet is not on the ground when they first scent, it remains suspended, lest, by putting it to the ground, the game might be too soon alarmed by the noise. In this position they remain, until the sportsman comes near enough, and is prepared to take his shot; when he gives the word, and the Dog immediately springs the game. Its attitude has often been chosen as a picture for the artist to delineate.

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 it has been said, that when Hounds of the English breed have been sent into France, or other coun-

tries, they quickly degenerate, and, in some degree, lose those qualities for which they were originally so amiable. 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 be increasing in the nation; and no price seems now thought too great for Hounds of known excellence. The Fox-hounds generally preferred, are tall, light-made, but strong, and possessed of great courage, speed, and activity.

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 following anecdote affords a proof of their wonderful spirit in supporting a continuity of exertion:

“ Some years since, a very large Stag was turned out
 “ of Whinfield Park, in the county of Westmoreland,
 “ and pursued by the hounds of the Right Honourable the
 “ Earl

“ Earl of Thanet, till, by fatigue or accident, the whole
 “ pack were thrown out, except two staunch and favourite
 “ Dogs, which continued the chase the greatest part of
 “ the day: the Stag returned to the park from whence he
 “ set out, and, as his last effort, leaped the wall, and
 “ expired as soon as he had accomplished it. One of
 “ the Hounds pursued to the wall, but being unable to
 “ get over it, laid down, and almost immediately expired;
 “ the other was also found dead at a small distance.

“ THE length of the chase is uncertain; but as they
 “ were seen at Red-kirks, near Annan, in Scotland,
 “ distant, by the post-road, about forty-six miles, it is
 “ conjectured, that the circuitous and uneven course they
 “ might be supposed to take, would not be less than one
 “ hundred and twenty miles. To commemorate this fact,
 “ the horns of the Stag, which were the largest ever seen
 “ in that part of the country, were placed on a tree, of
 “ a most enormous size, in the park, (afterwards called
 “ the Hart’s-horn tree) accompanied with this inscription:

“ Hercules kill’d Hart o’Greece,

“ And Hart o’Greece kill’d Hercules.

“ THE horns have been since removed, and are now at
 “ Julian’s bower, in the same county.”

OF the other animals of the Dog kind, there are, the
 Wolf, Fox, Jackall, Isatis, and Hyæna.

OF these, we select the Hyæna and Wolf, as the most
 singular and remarkable.





THE HYÆNA.

THE Hyæna is nearly as large as a Wolf, which it resembles in the head and body. It is more savage and untameable than any other Quadruped, and is continually in a state of rage and rapacity; unless when feeding, it is always growling. Its glistening eyes, erect bristles on the back, and teeth always appearing, render its aspect truly

terrific. Its horrible howl resembles a human voice in distress.

THE Hyæna, from its size, is the most terrible and ferocious of all other Quadrupeds. It defends itself against the Lion, is a match for the Panther, and frequently overcomes the Ounce. This obscure and solitary animal chiefly inhabits Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, and Barbary. Caverns of mountains, cliffs of rocks, and subterraneous dens, are its chief lurking places. The mansions of the dead are subject to his violations; for, like the Jackall, the putrid contents are, to him, the most dainty food. It preys upon flocks and herds; but, when these and other animal prey fails, it will eat the roots of plants, and tender roots of palm-trees.

THE superstitious Arabs, when they kill a Hyæna, always bury its head, lest it should be applied to magical purposes, as the neck was formerly by the Thessalian forcerefs: but the unenlightened Arab must be excused for this weak opinion, when it is considered, that the most refined and learned ancients thought the Hyæna had
the

the power of charming the shepherds, and, as it were, rivetting them to the place where they stood.

ITS voice is a hoarse, disagreeable combination, of growling, crying, and roaring.

THE fabulous relation of Pliny, respecting this creature, is almost too absurd to mention: we, however, relate it, just to shew how much he debased the history of Nature with his fanciful impositions. He says, that Hyænas have been known, not only to imitate the human voice, but to call some person by his name, who, coming out, was immediately devoured by the subtle cruelty of this creature.

IN Guinea, Ethiopia, and the Cape, there is another species of this animal, which is called by Pennant, the Spotted Hyæna.

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THE WOLF.

THIS animal very much resembles the Dog, both externally and internally, having a long head, pointed nose, sharp erect ears, long bushy tail, long legs, large teeth, and being covered with longish hair. It is of a pale brown colour, tinged with yellow; though in Canada it is found both black and white. The principal feature which distinguishes its visage from that of the Dog is, that its eyes, which

which are fierce and fiery, slant upwards, in direction with the nose.

THOUGH so near in resemblance to the Dog, his nature is entirely different, possessing all his ill qualities, without preserving any of the good ones. These animals entertain such a natural hatred to each other, that they never meet without fighting or retreating. If the Wolf proves victorious, he devours his prey; but the Dog, more generous, is content with victory.

THEY are naturally cruel and cowardly; and will fly the presence of Man, unless pressed by hunger, when they prowl by night, in vast droves, destroying any persons they meet; and, such is their predilection for human flesh, that, when they have once tasted it, they ever after attack the shepherd in preference to his flock.

THE Wolf, of all beasts, has the most rapacious appetite for animal flesh, which Nature has furnished it with various methods of gratifying; notwithstanding which, it most generally dies of hunger; which is easily accounted

for, when we consider its long proscription, together with the reward formerly offered for its head, which obliged it to fly from human habitation, and seek refuge in woods and forests.

WOLVES were so numerous in Yorkshire, in the reign of Athelstan, that it was found necessary to build a retreat at Flixton, to defend passengers from their ferocity. In France, Spain, and Italy, they are still greatly infested with this animal. They are also to be found in Asia, Africa, and America; but not so high as the Arctic Circle.

THE female goes about fourteen weeks with young, and brings from five to nine at a litter.



THE FOX.

THIS lively and crafty animal is common to every part of Great-Britain; and is so well known, as not to require a particular description.

THE FOX sleeps much during the day; but the night is its season of activity, and the time when it roams about in search of prey. It will eat flesh of any kind; but pre-

fers that of hares, rabbits, poultry, and all kinds of birds. Those that reside near the sea coasts will, for want of other food, eat crabs, shrimps, muscles, and other shell-fish.

IN France and Italy the Fox does great damage among the vineyards, by feeding on the grapes, of which it is extremely fond. It boldly attacks the wild bees, and frequently robs them of their stores; but not with impunity: the whole swarm flies out, and fastens upon the invader; but he retires only for a few minutes, and rids himself of the bees by rolling upon the ground; by which means he crushes such as stick to him, and then returns to his charge, and devours both wax and honey.

THE cunning of the Fox, in surprizing and securing its prey, is equally remarkable: when it has acquired more than it can devour, its first care is to secure what it has killed, which is generally all within its reach. It digs holes in different places, where it conceals its booty, by carefully covering it with earth, to prevent a discovery. If a flock of poultry have unfortunately fallen victims to its stratagems, it will bring them, one by one, to these hiding-

places; where it leaves them till hunger demands fresh supplies.

THE chase of the Fox is a very favourite diversion in this kingdom, and is no-where pursued with such ardour and intrepidity. Both our Dogs and Horses are confessedly superior to those of any other country. The instant the Fox finds he is pursued, he flies towards his hole; and finding it stopped, which is always carefully done before the chase begins, he has recourse to his speed and his cunning for safety. He does not double and measure his ground back, like the Hare, but continues his course, straight forward before the Hounds, with great strength and perseverance. Both Dogs and Horses, particularly the latter, have frequently fallen victims to the ardour of the pursuit; which has sometimes continued for upwards of fifty miles, without the smallest intermission, and almost at full speed. As the scent of the Fox is very strong, the Dogs follow with great alacrity and eagerness, and have been known to keep up a continued chase for eight or ten hours together; and it is hard to say, whether the spirited eagerness of the Hounds, the ardour of the Horses, or the enthusiasm

enthusiasm of the Hunters, is most to be admired. The Fox is the only one of the party which has the plea of necessity on his side; and it operates so strongly, that he often escapes the utmost efforts of his pursuers, and returns to his hole in safety. When all his shifts have failed him, and he is at last overtaken, he defends himself with great obstinacy, and fights in silence, till he is torn in pieces by the Dogs.

THERE are three varieties of Foxes in this island, which differ from each other more in form than in colour.



ANIMALS

ANIMALS of the CAT KIND.

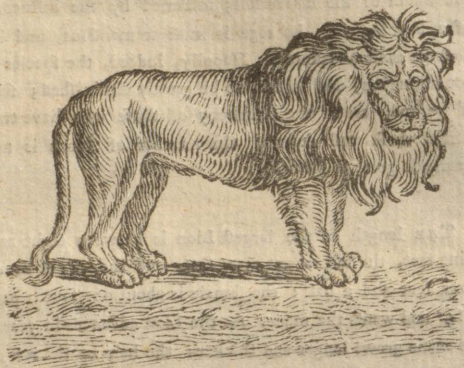
WE have hitherto been employed in the pleasing task of describing most of those numerous tribes of animals that are more nearly connected with the interests of mankind; that serve as the instruments of man's happiness, or, at least, that do not openly oppose him; that depend upon his care for their subsistence; and, in their turn, contribute largely to his comfort and support. We have taken an ample range among the wilder inhabitants of the forest, which, though in a more remote degree dependant upon Man, are nevertheless objects of his pursuit. We have followed Nature to her most retired recesses, and have seen and admired her works, under a variety of the most beautiful living forms; but our progress has hitherto been unstained with blood.

We

WE now come to that savage and unrelenting tribe, the bold and intrepid enemies of Man, that disdain to own his power, and carry on unceasing hostilities against him.

THIS numerous and ferocious tribe is chiefly distinguished by their sharp and formidable claws, which are capable of being extended or drawn in at pleasure. They seek their food alone, and are frequently enemies to each other. Though differing greatly in size, or in colour, they are nearly allied to each other in form and disposition, being equally fierce, rapacious, and artful.





THE L I O N.

THIS animal is eminently distinguished from the rest, as well in size and strength, as by his large and flowing mane. It is the production of every part of Africa, and the hottest parts of Asia; but it is found in the greatest numbers in the scorched and desolate regions of the torrid zone, and in the deserts of Zaara and Biledulgerid, where it reigns sole master. Its disposition seems to partake of
the

the ardour of the native soil; inflamed by the influence of a burning sun, its rage is most tremendous, and its courage most undaunted. Happily, indeed, the species is not numerous, and is said to be greatly diminished; for, if we may credit the testimony of those who have traversed these vast deserts, the number of Lions is not nearly so great as formerly.

THE length of the largest Lion is between eight and nine feet, the tail about four feet, and the height about four feet and a half: the female is about one fourth part less, and wants the mane. As the Lion advances in years, its mane grows longer and thicker: the hair on the rest of the body is short and smooth, of a tawny colour, but whitish on the belly.

WITH respect to the method used by this animal in taking its prey, Sparrman relates the following remarkable story.—A Hottentot, perceiving himself followed by a Lion, concluded that the animal only waited the approach of night to make him his prey; he began, therefore, to consider the best method of providing for his safety, which
he

he at length effected in the following singular manner:— observing a piece of broken ground, with a precipitate descent on one side, he sat down by the edge of it; and found, to his great joy, that the Lion also made a halt, and kept at the same distance as before. As soon as it grew dark, the Hottentot, sliding gently forward, let himself down a little below the edge of the hill, and held up his cloak and hat upon his stick, making at the same time a gentle motion with it: the Lion, in the mean time, came creeping softly towards him, like a Cat; and, mistaking the skin cloke for the man himself, made a spring, and fell headlong down the precipice; by which means the poor Hottentot was safely delivered from his insidious enemy.

THE strength of this animal is so great, that one of them has been observed to seize a heifer, which it carried off in its mouth with ease, and leaped over a ditch with her, without much apparent difficulty.

AT the Cape of Good Hope, the Lion is frequently hunted by the colonists. In the day time, and upon an open

open plain, twelve or sixteen Dogs will easily get the better of a large Lion. As he is not remarkably swift, the Dogs soon come pretty near him; when, with a fullen kind of magnanimity, he turns round, and waits for the attack, shaking his mane, and roaring with a short and sharp tone. The hounds surround him, and, rushing upon him all at once, soon tear him to pieces. It is said that he has seldom time to make more than two or three strokes with his paws, each of which is attended with the death of one of his assailants.

THE Lioness goes with young five months, and brings forth three or four at a time. The young ones are about the size of a large Pug Dog, harmless, pretty, and playful. They continue at the teat twelve months, and are above five years in coming to perfection.

THE Lion is a long-lived animal, although naturalists have differed greatly as to the precise period of its existence. Buffon limits it to twenty, or twenty-two years at most. It is certain, however, that it lives much beyond that time. The great Lion, called Pompey, which
died

died in the year 1760, was known to have been in the Tower above seventy years; and one, brought from the river Gambia, died there, not long ago, at the age of sixty-three. Several of these animals have been bred in the Tower; so that the time of their gestation, the number they produce, and the time of their arriving at perfection, are all pretty well known.

THE attachment of the Lioness to her young, is remarkably strong: for their support, she is more ferocious than the Lion himself, makes her incursions with greater boldness, destroys, without distinction, every animal that falls in her way, and carries it reeking to her cubs.



THE



THE POLAR, OR GREAT WHITE BEAR.

THIS animal differs greatly from the Brown Bear, as well by the length of its head and neck, as by growing to above double the size. Some of them are thirteen feet long. Their limbs are of great size and strength; their hair long, harsh, and disagreeable to the touch, and of a yellowish white colour; their ears are short and rounded, and their teeth large.

THIS

THIS animal inhabits only the coldest parts of the globe. It has been found above latitude 80, as far as navigators have penetrated northwards; which inhospitable regions seem adapted to its fullen nature.

THEY have seldom been seen farther south than Newfoundland; and are chiefly met with on the shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, on one side, and those of Nova Zembla on the other.

THE following account of the manner of hunting them by the natives of Kamtschatka, is given in Captain Cook's voyage:

“ THEY generally contrive to reach the ground, frequented by the Bears, about sun-set. Their first business, when they arrive there, is to look out for their tracks and particularly to the freshest of them, always paying a regard to the situation with respect to concealment, and taking aim at the animal as it passes by, or as it advances or goes from them. These tracks are numerous between the woods and the lakes, and are often found among the long sedge
grass

grafs and brakes on the margin of the water. Having determined upon a convenient spot for concealment, the hunters fix their crutches in the ground, on which they rest their firelocks, pointing them in a proper direction. They afterwards kneel, or lie down, as the circumstances of their situation may require; and, having the bear-spears in readiness by their side, wait the arrival of their game. These precautions are extremely necessary on many accounts, that the hunters may make sure of their mark: for the price of ammunition is so high at Kantfchatka, that the value of a Bear will not purchase more of it than will load a musquet four or five times. It is much more material on another consideration; for, if the first shot should not render the animal incapable of pursuit, fatal consequences too frequently ensue. The enraged beast makes immediately towards the place from whence the sound and smoke issue, and furiously attacks his adversaries. They have not sufficient time to re-load their pieces, as the Bear is seldom fired at till he comes within the distance of fifteen yards; therefore, if he should not happen to fall, they immediately prepare to receive him upon their spears; their safety depending, in a great measure,

on their giving him a mortal stab as he advances towards them. Should he parry the thrust, (which these animals are sometimes enabled to do, by the strength and agility of their paws) and break in upon his opponents, the conflict becomes dreadful, and it is seldom that the loss of a single life will satisfy the beast's revenge.

“ Many extraordinary and affecting instances of natural affection in these animals are related by the Kiamtschadates; who, from this circumstance, derive considerable advantage in hunting. They never presume to fire at a young Bear, if the dam is upon the spot; for, if the cub should happen to be killed, she becomes enraged to an immoderate degree; and, if she can only obtain a sight of the offender, she is sure to be revenged, or die in the attempt. On the other hand, if the mother should be shot, the cubs continue by her side, after she has been a long time dead; exhibiting, by the most affecting gestures and motions, the most poignant affliction. The hunters, instead of commiserating their distresses, embrace these opportunities of destroying them.

“ If

“ IF the veracity of the Kamtschadales is to be depended on, the sagacity of the Bears is as extraordinary as their natural affection. — Innumerable are the stories which they relate to this effect. One remarkable instance, however, we cannot avoid mentioning, as it is admitted among the natives as a well-attested fact. It is the stratagem they put in practice to catch the Bareins, which run too swift for them to expect success in pursuing them. These animals herd together in great numbers; and their usual haunts are low grounds, at the foot of rocks and precipices, where they delight in browsing. The Bear pursues them by the scent, till he obtains a view of them; and then advances warily, keeping in a situation above them; at the same time concealing himself among the rocks as he approaches, till he is almost immediately over them, and near enough to carry his purpose into execution: then, with his paws, he pushes down large pieces of the rock amongst the herd below. If he perceives that he has succeeded, in maiming any of the flock, he immediately pursues them; and, according to the injury the poor Bareins have received, he either proves successful in overtaking

overtaking them, or they escape by the rapidity of their flight."

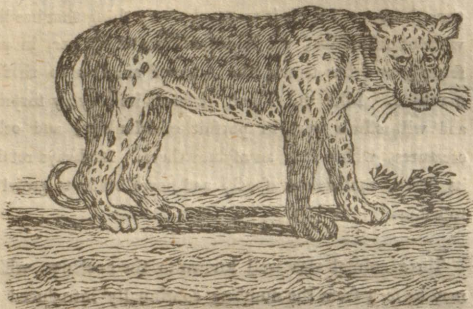
THE ferocity of this animal is as remarkable as its attachment to its young. A few years since, the crew of a boat, belonging to a ship in the whale-fishery, shot at a Bear, at a short distance, and wounded it: the animal immediately set up the most dreadful yells, and ran along the ice towards the boat. Before it reached it, a second shot was fired at, and hit it. This served to increase its fury. It presently swam to the boat, and, in attempting to get on board, reached its fore foot upon the gunnel; but one of the boat's crew, having a hatchet, cut it off. The animal still, however, continued to swim after them, till they arrived at the ship; and several shots were fired at it, which also took effect: but, on reaching the ship, it immediately ascended the deck; and the crew, having fled into the shrouds, it was pursuing them thither, when a shot from one of them laid it dead upon the deck.

THE flesh of the Bear is white, and said to taste like mutton. The fat is melted for train-oil; and that of the feet is used in medicine.

THE White Bear brings forth two young at a time. Their fondness for their offspring is so great, that they will die rather than desert them. Wounds serve only to render their attachment the stronger. They embrace their cubs to the last, and bemoan them with the most piteous cries.



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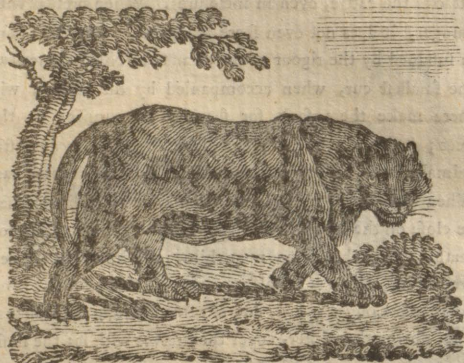
THE PANTHER.

THIS beast has been frequently mistaken for the Tiger; which error arose from its being nearly of the same size, possessing the same disposition to cruelty, and a general enmity to the animal creation. Its chief difference is in being spotted, and not streaked as the Tiger.

THE

THE Panther is found in Barbary, and all the intermediate countries in Africa, that lie between that and Guinea; and is peculiar to Africa, as the Tiger is to Asia. Although hunger impels it to attack every thing that has life, without distinction, yet it differs from the Tiger, in preferring, at other times, the flesh of animals to that of mankind. Like the Tiger, it seizes its prey by surprise, and will climb trees in pursuit of Monkeys, and other creatures, which seek an asylum there. It always retains its fierce, malevolent aspect, and never ceases to growl or snurrur.

THIS animal was well known to the ancients, which may be seen from the numbers continually introduced by the Romans in their public shows. Scarus exhibited 150 Panthers in one show; Pompey the Great, 410; and Augustus, 420. Notwithstanding which, they are now swarming in the southern parts of Guinea.



THE COUGAR.

THIS animal is called the Red Tiger by M. Buffon, but it is extremely different from the Tiger of the East. It is a native of the continent of America, from Canada to Brazil; and, in South America, is called Puma, and mistaken for the Lion. It is the scourge of the colonies in the hotter parts of America, and is fierce and ravenous to the highest degree. It swims over the broad rivers, and attacks

attacks the cattle, even in inclosures. When pressed with hunger, it does not even spare mankind. But their fury is subdued by the rigour of the climate in North America: the smallest cur, when accompanied by his master, will there make them seek for security by running up the trees; but then they are equally destructive to domestic animals, and are the greatest nuisance that the planter has. When they lay in wait for the Moose, or other Deer, they lie close on the branch of a tree, till the animal passes beneath, when they drop upon him, and immediately destroy him. Wolves are also the prey of this animal. The fur of the Cougar is soft, and esteemed among the Indians, who, during the winter, cover themselves with it; the flesh is eaten by them, and is said to be as white, and as good as veal. The back, neck, rump, and sides of this animal, are of a brownish red, mixed with dusky hairs, and the belly is whitish; the teeth are of a vast size, and the claws are white. It purrs like a Cat, and has a tail about two feet eight inches long.



THE OPOSSUM.

WHAT distinguishes this from all other animals, and has long excited the wonder of mankind, is a large pouch in the lower part of the belly of the female, in which the teats are lodged, and where the young are sheltered as soon as they are brought forth; at which time they are blind, naked, small, and imperfect. Nature, therefore, has very providentially provided them with this maternal

asylum, until they can perfect their being. But when they are grown stronger, they seek shelter here, as chickens under the wing of the hen; here they repose from fatigue, or seek their food when hungry. On these occasions, the dam most readily opens her bag to receive them. The flesh of the old Opossum is like that of a sucking Pig; the Indian women dye its hair, and weave it into girdles. The skin has a very offensive smell: the head, which is like that of the Fox, has fifty teeth; the eyes are black, lively, and placed upright; the ears large, broad, and transparent; the tail is partly covered with scales, and partly with hair, which is supposed to be that part of the young that cannot be concealed in the pouch, and which Nature, therefore, has provided with this armour. The feet resemble hands, having five toes or fingers, with white crooked nails.

THE tail of this animal greatly resembles a Snake; by which it will suspend itself on one tree, and, by swinging its body, throw itself among the branches of another. It destroys poultry, sucking the blood without devouring the flesh; walks extremely slow, and, when overtaken, will feign itself dead.

It is a native of Virginia, Louisiana, Mexico, Brazil, and Peru.

THE remaining animals of this kind are, the Tiger, Leopard, Ounce, Jaguar, Black Tiger, Ocelot, Margay, Serval, Lynx, Caracal, Wolverine or Glutton, Raccoon, Badger, Tiger Cat, Wild Cat, and many others of a less interesting kind, too numerous to insert.



ANIMALS of the WEASEL KIND.

THESE little, active, and enterprising animals, are particularly distinguished from other carnivorous kinds, by their long slender bodies, which are admirably adapted to their manner of living, and methods of taking their prey. They are so small and flexible, as to wind, like worms, into very small crevices and openings, whither they easily follow their prey.

THEY are all furnished with small glands, placed near the anus, from which an unctuous matter continually exudes; the effluvia of which, in the Pole-cat, Ferret, Weasel, Badger, &c. is extremely offensive; but, in the Civet-Cat, Martin, and Pine Weasel, it is an agreeable perfume. They are all equally rapacious and cruel: they subsist only by theft; and find their chief protection in their minuteness. From the shortness of their legs they are slow in pursuit, which deficiency is made up by their patience, affiduity,

assiduity, and cunning. Their prey being precarious, they can live a long time without food. When they fall in with plenty, they immediately kill every thing within their reach, before they begin to satisfy their appetite; sucking the blood of every animal, before they eat any of its flesh.

THESE are the principal peculiarities common to this kind; all the species of which have so striking a resemblance to each other, that having seen one, we may form a very just idea of all the rest.

THE most obvious difference consists in their size. We shall, therefore, begin with the smallest of this numerous class, and proceed gradually upwards to the largest.



THE CIVET.

THIS animal, though originally a native of the warm climates of Africa or Asia, can live in temperate, and even in cold countries; but it must be fed with nourishing diet, and carefully defended against the severities of the weather. Numbers of them are kept in Holland, for the purpose of collecting this valuable perfume. The civet procured at Amsterdam is more esteemed than that which comes from the

the Levant or India, being less adulterated. To collect this perfume, the animal is put into a cage, which is so narrow, that it cannot turn itself: the cage is opened at one end, and the animal drawn backwards, by the tail, and securely held by its hind legs: a small spoon is then introduced into the pouch which contains the perfume, with which it is carefully scraped, and the matter put into a vessel, properly secured. This operation is performed two or three times a week. The quantity of odorous humour depends much on the quality of the nourishment, and the appetite of the animal, which always produces more, in proportion to the goodness of its food. Boiled flesh, eggs, rice, small animals, birds, and particularly fish, are the kinds of food the Civet mostly delights in; but these ought to be varied, so as to excite its appetite, and preserve its health. It requires very little water; and, though it drinks seldom, it discharges its urine frequently. It is somewhat remarkable, that, in this operation, the male is not to be distinguished from the female; from which circumstance it has been supposed, that this animal was the Hyæna of the ancients; and it is certain, that most of the fables related concerning that monster are, in

a certain way, applicable to the Civet. The ancients were well acquainted with the pomatum of the Civet, and ascribed to it certain powers of exciting love; for which purpose it still constitutes one of the luxuries of the East.

THE perfume of this animal is so strong, that it infects every part of its body: the hair and skin are so thoroughly penetrated with it, that they retain it long after being taken from the body of the animal. If a person be shut up in the same apartment, it is almost insupportable; and, when heated with rage, it becomes still more pungent.

THE Civet is naturally savage, and somewhat ferocious; notwithstanding which, it is easily tamed, so as to be handled without danger.

The teeth of this creature are strong and sharp; but its claws are weak. It is an active and nimble animal; it leaps like a Cat, and runs with great swiftness. It lives by hunting; surprizes small animals and birds; and, like the Weasel, will sometimes steal into the yard, and carry off poultry. Its eyes shine in the dark; and it is probable,

that

that it can see well enough to pursue its prey during the night, as it is known to be most active at that time.

THIS animal is very prolific in its native climate; but, though it lives, and produces its perfume, in temperate regions, it is never known to breed there.—Its voice is stronger than that of the Cat, and has some resemblance to the cry of an enraged Dog.





T H E G E N E T .

THIS animal is smaller than the Civet. It has a long body, short legs, sharp snout, slender head, and smooth soft hair, of a glossy ash colour, marked with black spots, which are round, and separated on the sides, but so nearly unite on the back, as to have the appearance of stripes along the body. Upon the neck and back it has a kind of mane, which forms a black streak from the head to the tail,

tail, the latter of which is as long as the body, and is marked with seven or eight rings, alternately black and white; the spots on the neck also appear to form streaks; and it has a white spot under each eye. Under the tail, and in the very same place with the Civet, it has a pouch, in which is secreted a kind of perfume; but it is much weaker, and its scent soon evaporates. It is somewhat longer than the Martin, which it greatly resembles in form, habit, and disposition; and from which it seems chiefly to differ, in being more easily tamed. Belon assures us, that he has seen them in the houses at Constantinople as tame as Cats; that they were permitted to run about, without doing the least mischief; and that they were called Constantinople Cats; though, indeed, they have nothing in common with that animal, except the skill of watching and catching mice. Naturalists pretend, that Genets inhabit only moist grounds, and reside along the banks of rivers, and that they are never found on mountains or dry grounds. Their species is not numerous, or, at least, not much diffused; for there are none in Europe, except Spain and Turkey; in the former of which he probably obtained his name, as it is not derived

from the ancients. They seem to require a warm climate to subsist and multiply in, and yet they are not found in India or Africa.

THE skin of the Genet makes a light and handsome fur: it was formerly fashionable for muffs, and, consequently, very dear; but the manufacturers having got the art of counterfeiting them, by painting the skins of grey Rabbits with black spots, their value is abated, from being no longer esteemed.





THE SABLE.

THIS little animal, which is so highly esteemed for its skin, is a native of the snowy regions of the north, being found chiefly in Siberia, Kamtschatka, and some of the islands which lie between that country and Japan; and a few are also found in Lapland.

THE Sable is about the size of the Martin, which it very much resembles in form. It lives in holes in the earth, by the banks of rivers, and under the roots of trees. It makes its nest of moss, small twigs, and grass.

IT is a very active, lively animal, leaping, with great agility, from tree to tree, in pursuit of small birds, wood-cocks, squirrels, &c. It will likewise eat rats, fish, the tops of pines, and wild fruits.

THE hunting of this animal, which begins in November, and ends in February, is chiefly carried on by the criminals who are confined to the desert regions of Siberia, or by soldiers sent thither for that purpose, who generally remain there for several years. The hunters are all under the necessity of furnishing a certain quantity of furs; in order to injure which as little as possible, they shoot only with a single ball. They are frequently taken in traps, or killed with blunt arrows. As an encouragement to the hunters, they are allowed to share among themselves whatever skins they take above the allotted number, which,
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in the course of a few years, amounts to a considerable premium.

THE best skins of these animals are those that have long black hair, of a glossy brightness. Old furs do not retain their gloss. The Russians and Chinese have a method of dying their furs; but they are easily discovered, having neither the smoothness nor the brightness of the natural hair.

THE bellies of the Sables, which are sold in pairs, are about two fingers in breadth, and are tied together in bundles, of forty pieces, which are sold at from one to two pounds sterling. The tails are sold by the hundred, from four to eight pounds.

SOME of these animals have been found of a snowy whiteness; but these instances are very rare, and bought only as curiosities.

THE hunters of the Sable are frequently obliged to endure the utmost extremity of cold and hunger in the pursuit of their booty. They penetrate deep into immense
woods,

woods, where they have no other method of finding their way back, but by marking the trees as they advance: if this should by any means fail them, they are inevitably lost. Such are the hardships our fellow-creatures undergo, to supply the wants of the vain and luxuriant!

THE female Sable brings forth in the Spring, and generally produces from three to five at a time.





THE BEAVER.

THE Beaver is the only Quadruped that has a flat broad tail, covered with scales, which serves it as a rudder in the water, and also as a cart to carry materials for its building on land. The hind feet are webbed, but the fore feet are not, from the necessity of using them as hands. The fore part, in general, resembles a quadruped, and the hind part a fish. The teeth are formed like

a saw, with which they cut the wood they use in building their huts, and damming the water out of them. The fur, which is of a deep chefnut brown, is the most valuable material used in the hat manufactory. Its length, from nose to tail, is about three feet; the tail is eleven inches long, and three broad.

IN June and July they form their societies, of two and three hundred, which they continue all the rest of the year. Wherever they meet, they fix their abode, which is always by the side of a lake or river. The sagacity of this animal is truly worthy the consideration of the Naturalist and Philosopher, which it is impossible to consider, without the greatest humiliation to human pride. When we see a Beaver, with only its feet, teeth, and tail, capable of building a hut, as commodious for itself and young, as a cottage can be rendered to a peasant, even with the aid of reason and mechanical tools, what is the boasted superiority of Man!

If they fix their station by a river subject to floods, they build a dam or pier, which crosses the stream, so as
to

to form a piece of water; but, if they settle near a lake, not liable to inundation, they save themselves this trouble. To form this dam or pier, they drive stakes of about five or six feet in length, wattling each row with twigs, and filling the interstices with clay. That side next the water is sloped, and the other perpendicular. The bottom is from ten to twelve feet thick, gradually diminishing to the top, which is but two or three feet at most. This dam is generally from eighty to an hundred feet in length. The greatness of the work, compared with the smallness of the architect, however astonishing, is not more wonderful than its firmness and solidity.

THE houses are erected near the shore, in the water collected by the dams. They are either round or oval, and are built on piles. The tops being vaulted, the inside resembles an oven, and the outside a dome. The walls, which are two feet thick, are made of earth, stones, and sticks, and plaistered with all the skill and excellence of the most expert mason. Every house has two openings, one into the water, and the other towards the land. Their height is about eight feet. From two to thirty

Beavers

Beavers inhabit each dwelling; and, in each pond, there are from ten to twenty-five houses. They have each a bed of moss; and are such perfect epicures, that they daily regale on the choicest plants and fruits which the country affords.

THIS animal affords that celebrated resinous substance, called *Castoreum*, which is mixed most successfully in several hysteric and cephalic medicines. An oil is likewise extracted from it, called *Oil of Castor*, which, while it remains in its liquid, unctious state, is used for the cure of several disorders.





THE PORCUPINE.

THIS animal, formidable as it is in its appearance, would be much more truly so, if it possessed the power, so erroneously ascribed to it, of darting its quills at its enemies, and killing them at a distance. It is about two feet long, and fifteen inches in height. The head, belly,
and

and legs, are covered with strong bristles; its whiskers are long: the eyes are remarkably small; and the ears are like those of a Man: the tail is covered with white quills, which are short and transparent; its legs are short; and it has four toes before, and five behind.

THE quills of this animal, when irritated, stand erect, the largest of which are from ten to fifteen inches in length, thick in the middle, and extremely sharp at the end.

LIKE the Hedge-hog, these quills are rather for self-defence, than the purpose of attacking an enemy. They only shed them when they moult; which, in some measure, shews their alliance to the Bird Creation, though not destined for flight, having neither wings nor feathers. The quills being found a sufficient defence against the most formidable animals, shew how powerful the weakest materials may be rendered, when under the skill and workmanship of Infinite Wisdom.

IN Spain and Italy they are frequently found wild, though they are not, originally, natives of any part of Europe. The flesh of this animal is frequently exposed, and sold for food, in the public markets at Rome, where it is eaten. The Italian Porcupines have shorter quills, and a smaller crest, than those of Asia or Africa.

SUCH is the strength and sharpness of the quills, with which this animal is armed, that a Wolf, it is said, was once found dead, with some of the quills sticking in his mouth; which must, doubtless, have been caused by his rash attempt, forced by extreme hunger, to devour this self-defended animal.

THE Porcupine is generally described to be an inoffensive animal, living entirely on fruits, roots, and vegetables; but some naturalists, particularly Dr. Goldsmith, assert, that they prey upon Serpents, with which they live in perpetual enmity. Their method of attacking them is described to be, that the Porcupine rolls itself on them, wounding them with its quills, until they expire, when they are immediately devoured by the victor.

THE Brazilian Porcupine, though it differs so greatly from the last as to bear scarcely any resemblance to it, except being covered with spines of about three inches in length, is an inhabitant of Mexico and Brazil, living in woods, and feeding on fruits and small birds. It preys by night, and sleeps in the day. It makes a grunting noise, and grows very fat.





THE SLOTH.

THERE are two kinds of this animal; one of which has two claws on each foot, and is without a tail; the other, three claws on each foot, with a tail; and are both described under the common appellation of the Sloth. It is about the size of a Badger, and has a coarse fur, resembling dried grass: the tail is exceedingly

ingly short; and the mouth extends from ear to ear. The feet of this animal are so obliquely placed, that the soles scarcely ever touch the ground. The construction of its limbs is so singular, that it can move only at the rate of about three yards in an hour. Thus, unless impelled by hunger, it is seldom induced to change its place.

THE Sloth inhabits many parts on the eastern side of South America. It is the meanest, and most ill-formed of animals. Leaves of trees, and fruits, are its chief food. It is a ruminating animal, for which purpose Nature has provided it with four stomachs.

HAVING once ascended a tree, which it does with great difficulty, it remains there till it has entirely stripped it of all its verdure, sparing neither fruit, blossom, nor leaf; after which it is said to devour even the bark: being unable to descend, it throws itself on the ground, where it continues, until hunger again compels it to renew its toils, in search of subsistence. To travel from one tree to another, at the distance of one hundred yards, is, for this animal, a week's journey.

THOUGH slow, awkward, and almost incapable of motion, the Sloth is strong, remarkably tenacious of life, and capable of enduring a long abstinence from food. We are told of one that, having fastened itself by its feet to a pole, remained in that situation forty days, without the least sustenance. The strength in its legs and feet is so great, that, having seized any thing, it is almost impossible to oblige it to quit its hold. The same animal laid hold of a Dog that was set loose upon it, and held him fast with its feet till he perished with hunger.

EVERY effort which the Sloth makes to move, appears so painful and difficult, as to cause it to utter the most pitiful cry; which is likewise wisely given it for its protection; for, being defenceless, as well as incapable of flight, it could never escape destruction, were it not that their cry is so hideous, and lamentable in its tone, as to cause every beast to avoid the sound. How ought we to admire the Wisdom and Providence of the Almighty, who, by the breath only of this defenceless animal, has raised a bulwark for its protection!

WE should do injustice to the Great Creator of the Universe, who never created any thing in vain, could we suppose any animal was ever so formed, as to be incapable of comfort: although the Sloth carries every appearance of misery in its nature, there cannot be a doubt but it has satisfactions peculiarly suited to its station.





THE ARMADILLO.

NATURE seems to have reserved all the wonders of her power for those remote countries, where Man is most savage, and Quadrupeds the most various. She seems to become more wonderful, in proportion, the further she retires from human inspection. But this, in reality, only
arises

arises from the attempts of Men to rid the country of such strange productions, in proportion as he becomes more civilized.

THIS animal is found only in South America, where there are several varieties of them. They are all covered with a strong crust or shell, and are distinguished from each other by the number of the flexible bands of which it is composed.

THE Armadillo is a harmless, inoffensive animal; it feeds on roots, fruits, and vegetables; grows very fat; and is greatly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

THE Indians hunt these animals with small Dogs, which they train for the purpose. When it is surpris'd, it runs to its hole, or attempts to make a new one, which it does with great expedition, having strong claws on its fore feet, with which it adheres so firmly to the ground, that, if it should be caught by the tail, whilst making its way into the earth, its resistance is so great, that it will sometimes leave it in the hands of its pursuers: to
avoid

avoid this, the hunter has recourse to artifice; who, by tickling it with a stick, causes it to give up its hold, and suffer itself to be taken alive. If no other means of escape be left, it rolls itself up within its covering, by drawing in its head and legs, and bringing its tail round them, as a band to connect them more forcibly together: in this situation it sometimes escapes, by rolling itself over the edge of a precipice, and generally falls to the bottom unhurt.

THE most successful method of catching Armadillos, is by snares laid for them by the sides of rivers and places where they frequent. They burrow very deep in the ground, and seldom stir out, except during the night, whilst they are in search of food.

THIS animal, which is covered with shells, on the first view appears a round mis-shapen mass, with a long head, and short tail. Its size is from one to three feet in length. These shells, which resemble a bony substance, cover the head, neck, sides, rump, and tail. This natural defensive covering being jointed, the creature has the power of moving beneath its armour, which resembles a coat of mail.

As

As these shells are only sufficient to defend the Armadillo from a feeble enemy, and not equal to the resistance of a powerful antagonist, Nature has furnished it with a method of inclosing its body within the covert of this armour. Thus, like the Hedgehog and Porcupine, it is secured from danger, without having recourse to flight or resistance, and becomes invulnerable, while in the midst of danger.





THE HARE.

THIS timid and defenceless animal is another instance of the bountiful care of Providence towards Mankind. The Hare not only supplies us with a delicacy for our table, and a covering for our heads, (the fur being manufactured into hats) but also affords us one of the most wholesome of our rural diversions.

It is an inhabitant of most parts of Europe, Asia, Egypt, Barbary, Japan, Ceylon, and North America; but those of Barbary, Spain, and Italy, are much smaller than ours. In Wales and France they are generally larger, though not of so fine a flavour.

THIS solitary animal has, independent of Man, a host of enemies, both in the animal and feathered tribes. The Fox, Polecat, Stoat, and Weasel, hunt them with such unremitting perseverance, that, notwithstanding their swiftness, it is with great difficulty they escape their rapacious pursuit. The Weasel will frequently fasten upon the neck of a Hare, while on her form, and hold there till it is quite dead, sucking its blood while running. The Kite, Hawk, Owl, and many other birds of prey, are very destructive to young Leverets. This persecuted animal, however, like the Rabbit, is so prolific, as to afford a plentiful supply to those who protect it against the unlawful and destructive snares of the poacher.

THE female goes thirty days with young, and brings forth from two to four at a time, with their eyes open; she

she breeds six or seven times a year, and suckles her young for twenty days, when her maternal cares cease. After this time, they feed on grass, roots, leaves, corn, plants, and the bark of young trees, to which they are often very destructive in nurseries and plantations. They breed when but a few months old.

THOUGH the Hare is reckoned the most timorous of all animals in its wild state, it will, if taken when young, become so tame and familiar, as to sleep with the Greyhound, Terrier, or Pointer; of which the writer of this article has been an eye-witness. This solitary animal, although not possessed of the wily subtilty of the Fox, discovers a most wonderful instinct, which has been given it for its preservation. The various stratagems and doubles it makes, when hunted, to avoid death, would excite the surprize of every beholder; nor does it display less sagacity and cunning, in preventing the poacher from tracing it through the snow, by taking the most extraordinary leaps, to elude danger, before she takes her form.

THE Hare was formerly reckoned a great delicacy among the Romans, but was forbidden to the Jews, and held sacred among the ancient Britons, who religiously abstained from eating it. We are told, that Boadicea, immediately before her last conflict with the Romans, let loose a Hare she had concealed in her bosom; which taking what was deemed a fortunate course, it was looked upon as a good omen. The Mahometans deem the Hare, even till this time, an unclean animal.





THE R A B B I T.

THE great similarity between the Rabbit and the Hare, leaves but little to be said by the natural historian, or the moralist, in its description. Their figure, food, and natural properties, are nearly the same. The Hare seeks its safety by flight, while the Rabbit runs to its subterraneous burrow, which Nature has taught her to make, with an ingenuity not to be excelled by the most experienced

miner. The fruitfulness of the Rabbit so far exceeds that of the Hare, that, according to Pliny and Strabo, they were so great a nuisance in the Balearic Islands, in the reign of Augustus, that they were under the necessity of imploring the assistance of a military force from the Romans to extirpate them. A Spanish historian also says, that, on the discovery of a small island, which they named Puerto Santo, or Holy Haven, where they were saved from shipwreck, they put a pair of Rabbits on shore, which increased so much in the course of a few years, that they drove away the inhabitants, by destroying their corn and plants, who left them to enjoy the island without opposition.

THIS animal abounds in Great Britain, where the skins form a very considerable article in the manufacture of hats. Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, are most noted for the production of them.

THE flesh of the Rabbit, as well as the Hare, was forbidden to the Jews and Mahometans.

THE MOLE.

AS if Nature had meant that no part of the earth should be untenanted, so the Mole is formed in such a manner, as to live entirely under ground. The size of this animal is between that of the Rat and the Mouse, but without any resemblance of either, being quite different from any other of the four-footed race. It has a nose like a Hog, but longer in proportion; instead of ears, it has only two holes; and its eyes are so remarkably small, that it is with the greatest difficulty they are discovered.

THE moderns, as well as the ancients, were universally of opinion, that the Mole was totally blind; but Dr. Derham, by the means of a microscope, discovered all the parts of the eye which are known in other animals.

A VERY small degree of vision being sufficient for a creature destined to a subterraneous abode, Providence

has wisely formed them in this manner; for, had they been larger, they would have been continually liable to injury, by the earth falling into them; to prevent which inconvenience, they are like covered with fur. Another wonderful contrivance, to be observed in Nature's works, is, that this animal is furnished with a certain muscle, by which it can exert, or draw back the eye, as necessity requires.

As a recompence for this defect in the optic nerves, the Mole enjoys two other senses in the highest perfection; viz. hearing and smelling; the first of which gives it the most early notice of danger, while the latter, although in the midst of darkness, directs it to its food. The wants of a subterraneous animal being but few, so those of the Mole are easily supplied; worms and insects, inhabiting their regions, being their only food.

ALTHOUGH the Mole is generally black, yet it is sometimes spotted, and has also been found quite white. The fur is short, and close set, and smoother than the finest velvet.

THIS animal, in the act of forming its tracks or runs, throws up large heaps of mould, which are extremely troublesome and injurious in meadows, grass-lands, and cultivated grounds; its destruction is consequently an object of importance to farmers, gardeners, &c.

THE length of the Mole, including the tail, which is about an inch, is seven inches. It breeds in the spring, and generally brings forth four or five at a time.





THE JERBOA.

THIS singular, and, we may say, pretty little animal, is a native of Egypt, Barbary, Palestine, and the deserts between Balfera and Aleppo. It is about the size of a large Rat; has dark and full eyes, long whiskers, broad, erect ears, and a head like a Rabbit. The tail is about ten inches long, at the end of which is a tuft of black hair, tipped with white. The breast and belly are of a whitish

whitish colour; but all the other part of the body is ash-colour at the bottom, and tawny at the ends. The fore legs are not above an inch in length, with five toes on each, which are all furnished with sharp claws; but the hind legs, which are two inches and a quarter in length, and covered with short hair, exactly resemble those of a bird, having but three toes, the middle of which is the longest; they are also armed with sharp claws.

THIS little animal is as singular in its motion as in its form; always walking or standing on its hind legs, and using the fore paws as hands, like the Squirrél. It will jump six or seven feet from the ground, when pursued, and run so remarkably swift, that few Quadrupeds can overtake it: it is a very inoffensive creature, living entirely on vegetables, and burrows in the ground, like Rabbits.

IN the year 1770, two of them, which were exhibited in London, had nearly burrowed through the wall of the room in which they were kept.

THE Jerboa makes its nest of the finest and most delicate herbage; it rolls itself up, with its head between its thighs, and sleeps, during the winter, without taking any nourishment. When pursued, it springs so nimbly, that its feet scarcely seem to touch the ground. It does not go straight forward, but turns here and there, till it gains a burrow, where it quickly secretes itself. In leaping, it carries its tail stretched out; but, in standing or walking, it carries it in the form of an S, the lower part touching the ground.

IT is easily tamed, is fond of warmth, and seems to be sensible of the approach of bad weather, by wrapping itself up close in hay.

THERE is an animal of this species in Siberia, which is a more expert digger than the Rabbit itself; their burrows are so numerous in some places, as to be even dangerous to travellers.

IT is related of this latter, that it will cut grass, and leave it in little heaps to dry; which not only serves them
for

for food, but also makes their habitation warm and comfortable for themselves and their young during the winter season.

THERE is also the Torrid Jerboa, so called by Linnæus, from its inhabiting the Torrid Zone, which is about the size of a common Mouse; and the Indian Jerboa, a specimen of which was to be seen in the cabinet of the celebrated Dr. Hunter.





THE SQUIRREL.

THIS beautiful little animal is equally admirable for the neatness and elegance of its formation, as for its liveliness and activity. Its disposition is gentle and harmless; though naturally wild, it is soon familiarised to confinement and restraint; and, though excessively timid, it is easily taught to receive with freedom the most familiar caresses from the hand that feeds it.

It

It usually lives in woods, and makes its nest of moss or dry leaves, in the hollows of trees; it seldom descends upon the ground, but leaps from tree to tree with great agility. Its food consists of fruits, almonds, nuts, acorns, &c. of which it accumulates great stores for winter provisions, and secures them carefully near its nest. In the summer, it feeds on buds and young shoots, and is particularly fond of the cones of the fir and pine trees. The spring is the season of love with the Squirrel, at which time the male pursues the female, exhibiting wonderful proofs of agility; whilst the latter, as if to make trial of the constancy of her lover, seems to avoid him, by a variety of entertaining fallies, and, like a true coquette, feigns an escape, by way of enhancing the value of the conquest. They bring forth four or five young at a time.

THE tail of this animal is its greatest ornament, which serves also as a defence from the cold, being large enough to cover the whole body; it likewise assists it in taking leaps from one tree to another; and we may add a third application of it, which would seem altogether improbable,

bable, if we were not assured of it by Linnæus and other naturalists:—in attempting to cross a lake or river, the Squirrel places itself upon a piece of bark, and, erecting its tail to catch the wind, boldly commits itself to the mercy of the waves. The smallest gust of wind is sufficient to upset a whole navy of these little adventurers; and, in such perilous voyages, many hundreds of them are said to perish.

THE Squirrel is of a bright-brown colour, inclining to red; the breast and belly are white; the ears are ornamented with long tufts of hair; the eyes are large, black, and lively; the fore teeth strong and sharp; the fore legs are curiously furnished with long stiff hairs, which project on each side like whiskers. When it eats, it sits erect, and uses its fore paws as hands, to convey food to its mouth.

THERE are several varieties of the Squirrel, some of which are to be found in almost every country; but they chiefly abound in northern and temperate climates.

THE fur of the Grey Squirrel, with which North-America abounds, is very valuable, and imported under the name of *petit-gris*.

THE Squirrel found at Hudson's-Bay is smaller than those of Europe; it is marked along the middle of the back with a dusky line, from head to tail; the belly is of a pale ash-colour, mottled with black; and the tail, which is dusky, and barred with black, is not so long, nor so full of hair as the common kind.





THE KANGUROO.

THIS animal is a native of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Sir Joseph Banks. Its head is small and taper, the ears large and erect; the upper lip is divided; the end of the nose is black, the nostrils are wide, and the lower jaw is shorter than the upper, both of which are furnished with whiskers; it has, likewise, strong hairs above and below the eyes: the head, neck, and shoulders,

are

small; the lower parts of the body increasing in thickness to the rump; its tail is long, very thick near the rump, and taper; the construction of its fore feet is singular, being extremely short, and only useful in digging, or bringing the food to its mouth: it moves altogether on its hind legs, making successive bounds of ten or twelve feet, with such astonishing rapidity, as to outstrip the fleetest Greyhound; it springs from rock to rock, and leaps over bushes seven or eight feet high, with great ease: it has five toes on its fore feet, and three on the hind feet, the middle one of which is very long; the inner claw is divided down the middle into two parts.

THE Kangaroo rests on its hind legs, which are hard, black, and naked on the under side. Its fur is short and soft, of a reddish-ash colour, lighter on the lower parts. It is the only quadruped that our colonists have yet met with in New South Wales which supplies them with animal food.

THERE are two kinds of the Kangaroo: the largest of which that had been shot weighed about 140lb. and measured,

measured, from the point of the nose to the end of the tail, six feet and an inch; the tail, two feet one inch; the head, eight inches; the fore legs, twelve inches; the hind legs, two feet eight inches: the circumference of the fore part of the body, near the legs, is thirteen inches; and that of the hinder part, three feet. The other kind seldom exceeds 60lb. in weight.

THIS animal is furnished with a pouch, similar to that of the Opossum, in which its young are nursed and sheltered.





THE GREAT ANT-EATER.

RAY calls this animal the Ant-Bear. From the nose to the tail, it is about three feet ten inches in length, and the tail is about two inches and a half. It has a long slender nose, small black eyes, and short round ears; the tongue is very slender, about thirty inches long, and lies double in the mouth; the legs are slight, the fore feet having only four toes, while the hind feet are armed with
five

five; the two middle claws of the fore feet are very large, strong, and hooked; the hair on the upper part of the body is black, mixed with grey, and about six inches in length; a black line, bounded above with white, extends from the neck, across the shoulders, to the sides; the tail is covered with coarse black hair, of about a foot in length.

It is a native of Brasil and Guiana, where it lives chiefly in the woods, concealing itself under the fallen leaves. It seldom ventures from its retreat; but when it does, the industry of one hour supplies it with food for several days. It feeds entirely upon ants and insects, which are found in such abundance in the countries where these animals breed, that it is no uncommon thing to see hills, of five or six feet high, thrown up by these industrious insects, where they live together in a kind of community. As soon as the Ant-eater discovers these nests, it either overturns, or digs them up with its feet, when, thrusting its long tongue into their retreats, it penetrates all the passages of the nests, and withdraws it into its mouth loaded with prey. At some times, when it approaches

one of these ant-hills, it creeps slowly forward on its belly, taking every precaution to keep itself concealed, till it comes within a convenient distance of the place where it intends to make its banquet, when, lying closely at its length, it thrusts forth its tongue across the paths of these indefatigable insects, where it lies motionless for several minutes. The ants of these countries, some of which are half an inch in length, allured by the appearance of its tongue, which is red and round, come forth and swarm upon it in great numbers, when the tongue, being covered with a slimy substance, like birdlime, entangles every creature that lights upon it: when the tongue is sufficiently covered with these insects, it immediately draws it in, and devours them all: it repeats the same arts until its hunger is appeased, when it retires to its hiding-place, where it continues till it is again excited by the calls of hunger.

HELPLESS as this animal appears to be, and though without teeth, it is fierce and dangerous; and, when driven to an extremity, will fight with its claws with such obstinacy, that few creatures, if they once get entangled

tangled with its fore feet, can disengage themselves: even the Panthers of America are often unequal to the combat; for, should it once have an opportunity of closing in with its antagonist, it fixes its talons in their sides, when they both fall, and generally perish, together; for such is either its stupidity, or vindictive desperation, that it will not extricate itself, even from a dead adversary. It sleeps in the day, and preys by night. The flesh has a disagreeable strong taste, but it is eaten by the Indians.





BATS, OR FLYING MICE.

THE animals of this species partake so much of the nature both of the bird and beast, that naturalists have been at a loss in which rank to place them; but these doubts existing no longer, they are now universally allowed to take place among the quadrupeds, to which they are evidently allied, both by their having hair and teeth, bringing forth their young alive, and the rest of their

habitudes and conformations. It has, indeed, been placed, by Pliny, Gefner, and Aldrovandus, in the class of birds; but they did not consider that it wanted every character of that order, except the power of flying. It does, indeed, in some measure, present the appearance of a bird, when, with an aukward and struggling motion, it is seen supporting itself in the air at the dusk of the evening; but those naturalists, who ought to have watched its habitudes, and inspect its formation, are inexcusable for concurring in such a palpable mistake; for it not only brings forth its young alive, which has been already mentioned, but it suckles them likewise: the mouth is also furnished with teeth, its lungs formed like those of quadrupeds, while its intestines and skeleton bear the most perfect resemblance to them.

THE species most common in England, is about the size of a Mouse, being nearly two inches and a half in length. The members, usually called wings, are, in reality, no other than the four interior toes of the fore feet, extended to a great length, connected by a thin membrane, which also extends to the hind legs and the tail. The
first

first toe is quite loose, answering the purpose of a heel when it walks, and a hook when it wants to adhere to any thing. The hind feet, which are divided into five toes, nearly resemble those of a Mouse. The skin, or membrane by which it flies, is of a dusky colour; the body is covered with a short mouse-coloured fur, tinged with red; the eyes are very small, the ears short, and the extent of the wings nine inches.

IN England, this creature makes its first appearance early in the summer, beginning its flight in the dusk of the evening. It usually haunts the sides of woods, glades, and shady walks; and frequently skims along the surface of the water, in pursuit of gnats and other insects. They fly in a very irregular direction, and with much seeming labour, which, when once interrupted, it is with difficulty they can prepare for a second elevation: so that, if it should happen to fall to the ground by any accident, it is almost impossible for it to escape. It is the only creature which will venture to remain in caverns, and frightful subterraneous abodes, where it remains, in a state of torpidity, unaffected by every change of weather.

THOUGH

THOUGH the Bat may, generally speaking, be considered harmless and inoffensive, yet it will, when opportunity offers, sometimes steal into a larder, and prey upon fat bacon, tallow, &c. but as this circumstance does not often happen, it being principally employed in pursuing insects much more noxious than themselves, we may pronounce it rather serviceable than otherwise.



THE CROCODILLE.



THE CROCODILE.

THIS animal, of which we have given a correct figure in the preceding page, was first discovered in Egypt, at the source of the Nile, where they are still to be met with in great numbers.

THE Siamese call this animal *T. kay*; and the Portuguese *Lagarto*, signifying, in their language, a Lizard. Those brought to England are very small, when compared with those which are to be met with in the countries where they breed. As a proof of which, one that was dissected at Siam, by the account sent to the Royal Academy at Paris, measured eighteen feet and a half in length, out of which the tail was five feet and a half, and the head and neck upwards of two feet and a half. In the thickest part it measured four feet nine inches in circumference.

THE colour of the body was, on the upper part, of a dark brown, and of a whitish citron colour below, with large spots of both colours on the sides. From the shoulders to the extremity of the tail, it was covered with large square scales, disposed like parallel girdles, in number about fifty-two, decreasing in thickness as they approach nearer the tail. In the middle of each girdle there were four protuberances, which rose higher as they came nearer the end of the tail, composing four rows, of which the two middle ones were the lowest, which formed three channels, growing deeper the nearer they came towards the tail.

THE Crocodile lays eggs about the size of those of the Goose, from sixty to two hundred in number, which she covers up, with great care, in the hot sand, at some distance from the water, at high-water mark. When these eggs come to maturity, the creatures break from their confinement, without the assistance of the mother, and immediately seek the water by instinct. Providence, however, which orders every thing for the benefit of mankind, in order to diminish the number of these voracious creatures,

creatures, has very wisely ordained them as a prey, not only to the birds which live by the river side, but also to their parents, which lie ready to intercept and devour them; while the few that escape, find a very precarious retreat in the rivers, where they lead a life of continual hostility, preying upon each other. Were it not for this warfare amongst themselves, they would increase to such a degree as to infest all the inhabited parts of the earth.





THE CAMELION.

THE Camelion is produced from an egg, like the Crocodile and Lizard, which it nearly resembles, except in the head and back, which are not so flat as in those animals. According to some travellers, it sits upon trees, in preference to the ground, in order to avoid the serpents, from which, being very slow, it cannot escape.

THE head of this animal is not unlike that of a fish, being joined to the breast by a very short neck, covered on each side with cartilaginous membranes, resembling the gills of fishes. On the top of the head is a crest, and two others above each eye, between which are two cavities near the top of the head. The muzzle is blunt, at the end of which there is a hole on each side for the nostrils; but there are no ears, nor the least signs of any.

THE jaws are furnished with teeth, or rather with a bone in the form of teeth, which it makes but little use of, living chiefly on flies and other insects, which it swallows without chewing. The eyes, which are very large, being almost half an inch in diameter, are of a globular figure, having a single eyelid, like a cap, with a hole in the middle, through which the sight appears: this eyelid has a grain like shagreen, as well as the other parts of the skin, which always keeps its colour, notwithstanding any change which the body may assume. But the most extraordinary circumstance relating to the eye of this animal is, that it often moves one while the other appears to be entirely at rest; nay, sometimes one eye will seem to look
directly

directly forward, while the other is looking backward; and one will look up to the sky, while the other is directed towards the earth.

THE thickness of the body differs at different seasons; from the back to the belly it will sometimes measure two inches, which may be soon after decreased to one, having the power of blowing up, and contracting itself at pleasure; which power is not confined to the extension of the back and belly, but also the legs and tail.

THE skin, which is very cold to the touch, is of an unequal surface, and has a grain something shagreen, but much softer. It is thickly studded with small protuberances, which seem to be highly polished, all of which, together with the skin, are covered with almost imperceptible spots of a pale red and yellow colour, which, when the animal dies, becomes of a greyish brown.

WHEN the Camelion is at rest in a shady place, the protuberances appear of a blueish grey, except on the claws, where they are white with a little yellow; but,

when in the sun, it is of a greyish brown, inclining to a tawny colour; while that part of the skin which the sun does not affect, changes into several brighter colours, forming spots about the size of half a finger in breadth: some of these spots descend from the spine, half way on the back, and others on the sides, arms, and tail.

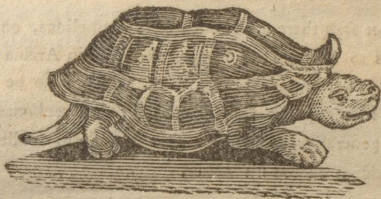
WHEN the sun goes off, the first grey colour returns by degrees, and spreads all over the body, the bottom of the feet excepted. Sometimes it appears covered with brown spots of a greenish hue. If wrapped up in a white linen cloth for two or three minutes, its natural colour will become much lighter, but not quite white, as some authors have asserted. This experiment is, however, sufficient to prove, that the Camelion will assume a light colour as well as any other, though the contrary has been asserted by different writers.

AN ingenious author, in his *Travels through Asia*, says he had four of these animals in his possession at one time, which changed their colours four different times in half an hour, without any evident reason. But he adds thereto, that
 their

their most constant colour is a beautiful green spotted with yellow, and sometimes with brown. They often assume a grey, or rather a mouse-colour, and sometimes that of a Mole.

BELON says there are two kinds of Camelions, one of which is to be found in Egypt, the other in Arabia; to which another author adds a third, which is to be met with in Mexico; but those from Egypt are reckoned the largest, generally measuring a foot in length, while the others seldom exceed six inches.





THE TORTOISE.

THIS animal is usually divided into two classes; those that live upon land, and those that subsist in the water: but use has made a distinction even in the name; the one being called Tortoise, the other Turtle. Seba has proved, however, that they are all amphibious; that the Land Tortoise will live in the water, and that the Sea Turtle can be fed upon land. The Land Tortoise is generally found

found from one to five feet long, from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail; and from five to eighteen inches across the back. It has a small head, somewhat resembling that of a serpent; an eye without the upper lid, the under eye-lid serving to cover and keep it in safety. It has a long scaly tail, like that of the Lizard. It can put out, or conceal its head at pleasure, under the great pent-house of its shell, where it remains secure from all attacks.

TORTOISES are remarkable for longevity, living generally upwards of eighty years. There was one kept in the garden belonging to Lambeth Palace, that was remembered above an hundred and twenty years.

THIS animal retires to some cavern to sleep for the winter; during which time, when its food is no longer in plenty, it happily becomes insensible to want: it is sometimes buried two or three feet in the ground, having first providently furnished its hole with moss, grass, and other substances; as well to keep the retreat warm, as to serve for food, in case it should prematurely wake from its state

of stupefaction. From this dormant state it is roused to activity by the genial return of spring.

THEY are frequently taken into gardens, where they destroy insects and snails in great abundance.

THE strength of this animal is very great: children have been seen to get upon the back of it, when it has not appeared to be overloaded, but moved off with its burden to where it expected to be fed; but would carry them no farther.

IN the external form, all Tortoises nearly resemble each other; their outward covering being composed of two great shells; one of which is laid upon the other, touching only at the edges: but, upon a closer inspection, we shall find that the upper shell is composed of no less than thirteen pieces, which are laid flat upon the ribs, like the tiles of a house; by which the shell is kept arched and supported. To an inattentive observer, the shells, both above and below, seem to make each but one piece; but they are bound together at the edges by very strong and hard ligaments.



THE SEAL.

THIS animal is found, with some variety, in almost every quarter of the globe; in the northern seas of Asia, Europe, and America, as well as the less frequented regions towards the south pole. Its usual length is from five to six feet; the body is closely covered with short hair, of various colours, smooth and shining; its tongue is forked at the end; it has two canine teeth in each jaw,
fix

fix cutting teeth in the upper, and four in the lower; it has five toes on each foot, furnished with strong sharp claws, which enable it to climb the rocks, on which it frequently basks. It swims with great strength and swiftness, is very playful, and sports without fear about ships and boats. It feeds on various kinds of fish, and is frequently seen near the shore in pursuit of its prey.

SEALS are found in great abundance on the coasts of Great-Britain; particularly in the deep recesses and caverns in the northern parts of the island, where they resort in the breeding time, and continue till the young ones are old enough to go to sea. The time for taking Seals is in the month of October, or the beginning of November. The hunters, provided with torches and bludgeons, enter the mouths of the caverns about midnight, and row in as far as they can, where they land; and, being properly stationed, begin by making a great noise, which alarms the Seals, and brings them down from all parts of the cavern, in a confused body, making frightful shrieks and cries. In this hazardous employment, great care is necessary, on the part of the hunters, to avoid
the

the throng, which presses down with great impetuosity, and bears away every thing that opposes its progress; but when the first crowd is past, they kill great numbers of young ones, which generally straggle behind, by striking them on the nose.

A YOUNG Seal yields above eight gallons of oil. When full grown, their skins are very valuable, and make a beautiful kind of leather, much used in making shoes, &c.

THE flesh of the Seal is sometimes eaten; and that it was formerly admitted to the tables of the great, may be seen in the bill of fare of a sumptuous entertainment given by Archbishop Nevill in the reign of Edward the Fourth.

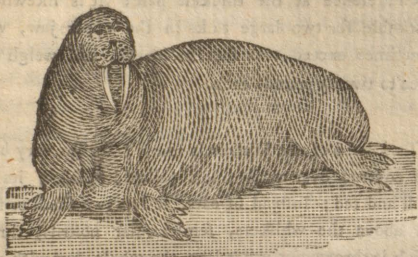
THE growth of Seals is so amazingly rapid, that, after nine tides from their birth, they are as active as the old ones. The female brings forth her young on the land, sits on her hind legs while she suckles them, and, as soon as they are able, carries them to sea, learns them to swim

and

and search for food. When they become fatigued, she places them on her back. The young ones know the voice of their mother, and attend to her call. The voice of the Seal has been compared to the hoarse barking of a Dog; when young, it is clearer, and resembles the mew-ing of a Cat.

SEALS are likewise found in the Mediterranean and Caspian seas, in the Lake of Baikal, and some of the larger lakes. These are smaller than the salt-water Seals; but so fat, that they seem almost shapeless.





THE WALRUS, or SEA-HORSE.

THERE are several animals whose residence is almost constantly in the water, and which seem to partake greatly of the nature of fishes, that are nevertheless classed by naturalists under the denomination of quadrupeds; and being perfectly amphibious, living with equal ease in the water as on the land, may be considered as the last step in the scale of Nature, by which we are conducted from one great

great division of the animal world to the other. Of these the Walrus is the most considerable for its size, being sometimes found eighteen feet in length, and twelve in circumference at the thickest part: it is likewise remarkable for two large tusks in the upper jaw, which sometimes exceed two feet in length, and weigh from three to twenty pounds each.

THE head of the Walrus is round; its lips very broad, and covered over with thick pellucid bristles; its eyes small and red; instead of ears, it has two small orifices; and above the whiskers, semicircular nostrils, through which it throws out water like the whale, but with much less noise. Its skin is thick and wrinkled, and has a thin covering of short brownish hair; its legs are short; it has five toes on each foot, connected by membranes, and on each toe a small nail; the hind feet are very broad, and extended nearly on a line with the body.

THE Walrus is chiefly found in the northern seas. Great herds of them are sometimes seen together on the sea shore, or sleeping on an island of ice. When alarmed,
they

they instantly throw themselves into the water with great precipitation: if wounded, they become furious, and unite in the defence of each other; will attack a boat, and endeavour to sink it by striking their great teeth into its sides, at the same time bellowing in a most hideous manner. It is hunted for its teeth, which are equal to those of the Elephant for durability and whiteness. An ordinary Walrus is said to yield half a ton of oil, equal in goodness to that of the whale.

THE female produces one or two young at a time, which she suckles upon land.

IN climbing upon the ice, the Walrus makes use of its teeth as hooks to secure its hold, and draw its great unwieldy body after it. It feeds on sea-weeds and shell-fish, which is said to disengage from the rocks to which they adhere with its tusks. The White Bear is its greatest enemy. In the combats between these animals, the Walrus is said to be generally victorious, on account of the desperate wounds it inflicts with its teeth.

(Pitney)

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