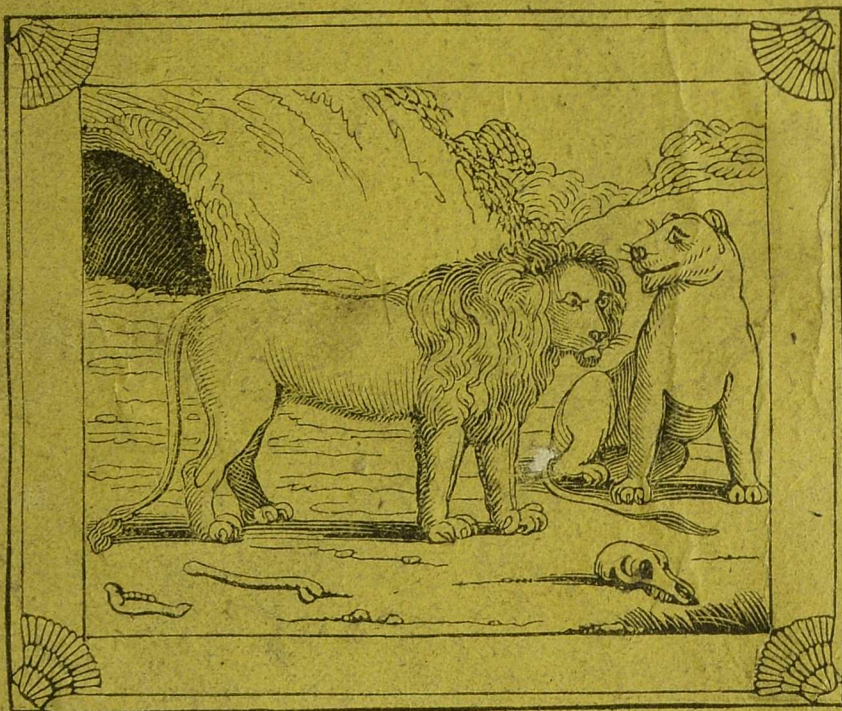


A
STROLL IN THE GARDENS
OF
THE LONDON
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY;

DESCRIBING THE VARIOUS ANIMALS IN
THAT INTERESTING COLLECTION.

WITH TWENTY-SEVEN PLATES.



LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY E. WALLIS,
42, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL.

Price 1s. Plain, and 1s. 6d. Coloured.

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David Laing Philips



*J. H. Wilson. The gift of his affec^{al}
Aunt Ann - 22 Aug - 1831*

STROLL IN THE GARDENS

OF

THE LONDON

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY;

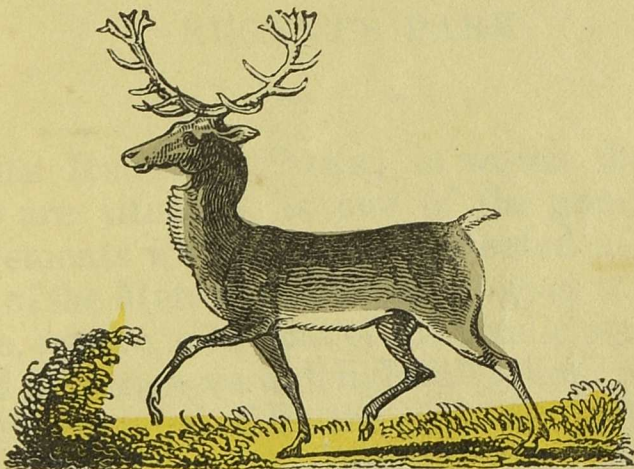
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BY A MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, &c.



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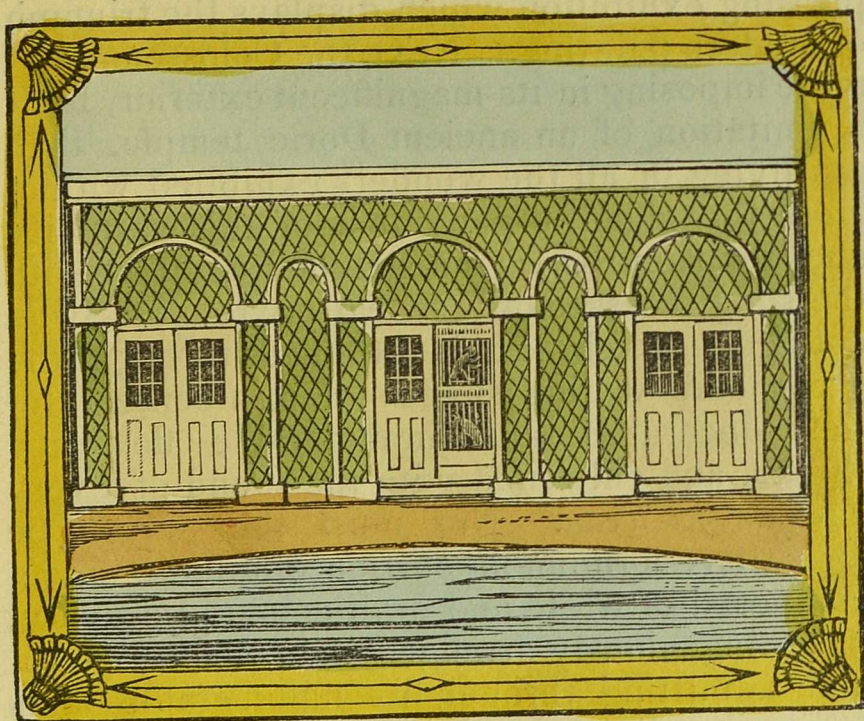
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42, BATH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
REGENT'S PARK.

THE REGENT'S PARK, in which these Gardens are situated, is one of the grandest improvements which has been effected in the vicinity of the Metropolis. On entering it from the noise, smoke, and dust of the public streets, the mind experiences a delightful relief, while the senses are regaled by the most agreeable prospects, and refreshing odours, proceeding from the meadows and plantations embraced within its circuit. The most pleasing route to the Gardens, is through Park Gate East, opposite the Crescent. We then pass the Diorama, that

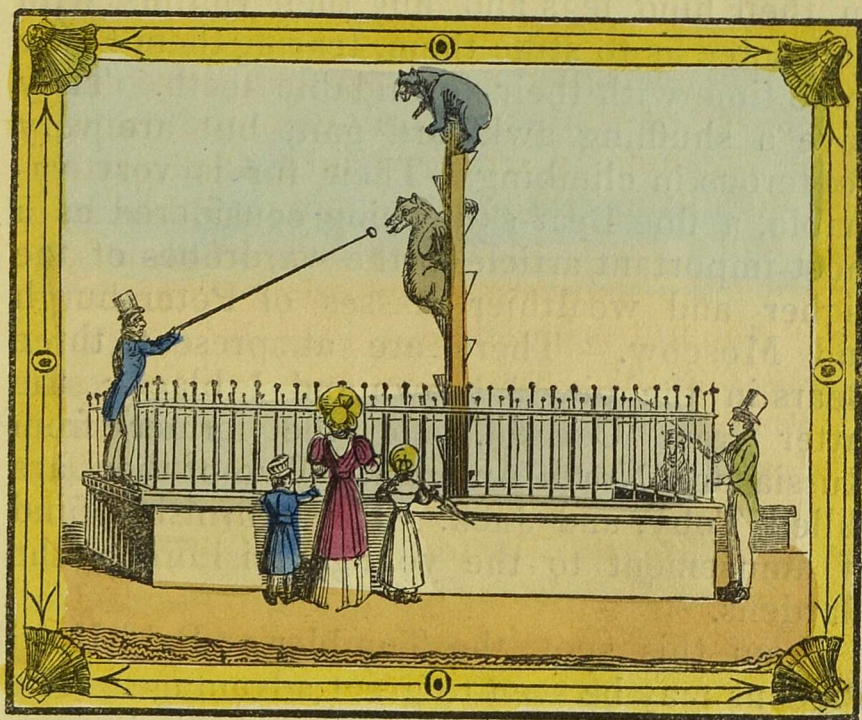
pleasing exhibition which displays the triumph of modern painting. Next, the Colosseum, not more imposing in its magnificent exterior, built in imitation of an ancient Doric temple, than gratifying in all the wonders exhibited within. Here the gigantic panorama of this vast city and its suburbs, is in striking contrast with the snug recesses of the neatly-wrought Swiss cottage: which last is attained through the green embowering shades of rich conservatories, decorated with innumerable flowering shrubs, and enlivened with the sound of a very curious *jet d'eau*. Nor must the Saloon be forgotten; forming a portion of a large circle, composed of white and drab-coloured drapery, most ingeniously arranged in a shell pattern, and admitting through its innumerable folds a softened light, admirably calculated for exhibiting the sculptures, and other works of art with which it is enriched.

Leaving this sumptuous pile, we pass successively those superb buildings, Cambridge Terrace, Chester Terrace, Cumberland Terrace, and St. Katherine's Hospital, with the residence of its Master, Sir H. Taylor. The next object, is Gloucester Gate, through which it is worth while to pass, and notice the various elegant mansions, composing Park Village, with their gardens sloping down to the edge of the Canal; and on the other side the bridge observe the same stream, glittering through a secluded dell of the richest foliage. Returning to the Park, we now find the road winding to the left, and affording a delightful prospect of Primrose and Hampstead Hills, with Harrow in the back-ground. Shortly after this, we come to

THE GARDENS,

the entrance to which is between two very pretty rustic lodges, constructed for the cheque and money-takers; whence the visitor proceeds along a charming elevated terrace, bordered on each side with a great variety of odoriferous flowering plants, and affording many pleasing views of the various decorations of the grounds, to

THE BEAR'S PIT.



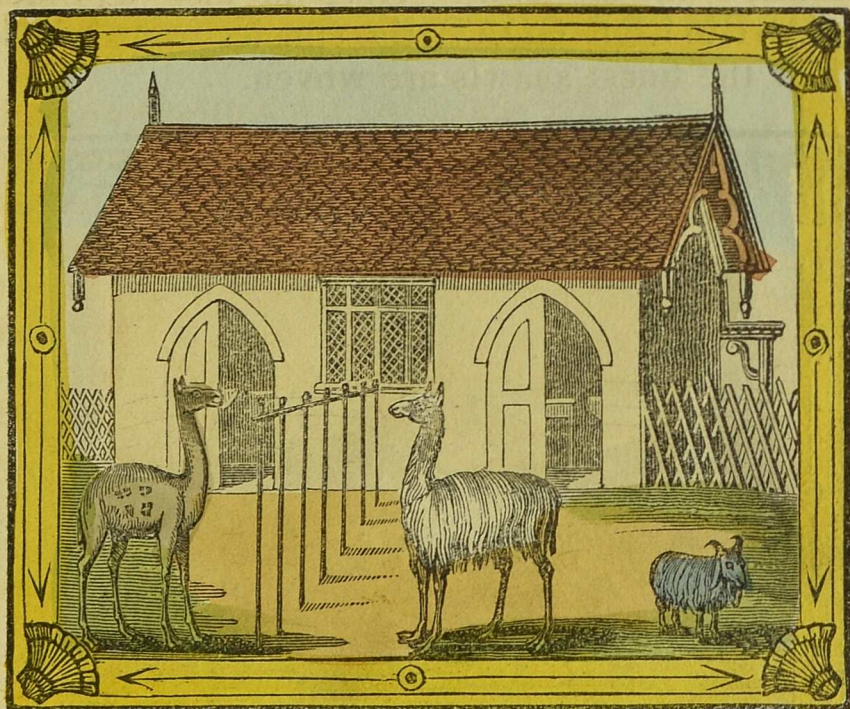
THE Bear is a native of the North of Europe and America. There are varieties of this species, some being black, some brown, and others gray. The Brown Bear lives chiefly on vegetable food, such as fruits, roots, and the buds and young shoots of trees; whilst the Black Bear prefers animal sustenance when it can be

obtained. Honey, however, is an article of which they are particularly fond, and in search of it, they are known to climb the trees in which the wild bees have their nests.

The Bear is an uncouth and solitary animal, inhabiting forests, and retiring in winter into holes and caverns, where they remain in a state of torpor till returning spring clothes the earth with verdure, and secures to them an ample supply of their appropriate food. They are bold and powerful. When attacked, they rise on their hind legs and hug their victims with such force as to stifle them, tearing them at the same time with their formidable teeth. They have a shuffling awkward gait, but are very dexterous in climbing. Their fur is very valuable, a fine Bear-skin being considered as a most important article in the wardrobes of the higher and wealthier classes of Petersburg and Moscow. There are at present three Bears in the pit, 2 brown and 1 black; the latter from Canada, and the former from Russia and North America. Two of them are called Toby, and Jack. These furnish a fund of amusement to the younger visitors of the Gardens.

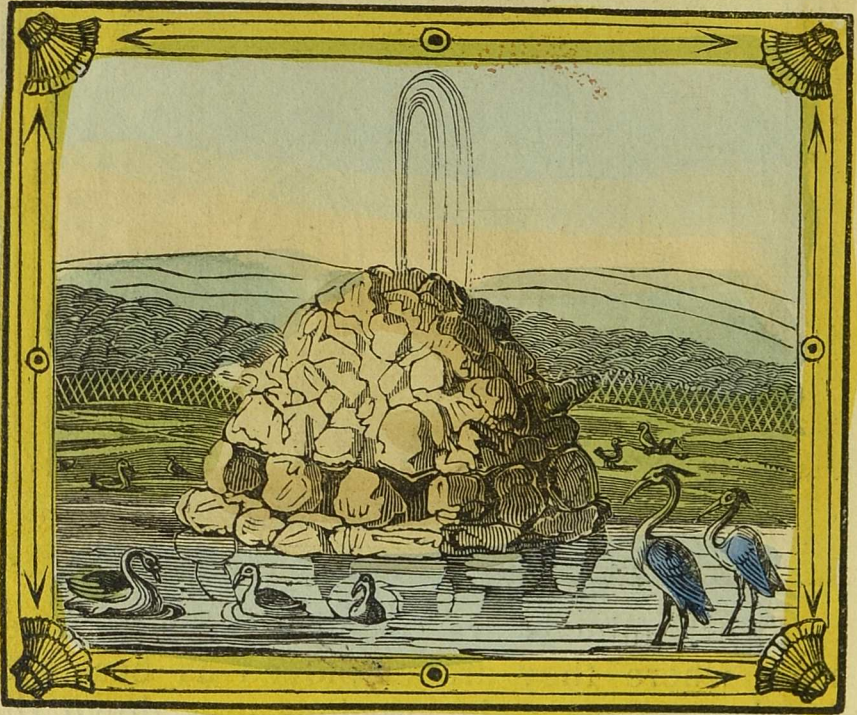
From this spot, the Tumbler or Bald Head Pigeons may be seen to great advantage. The bird is too generally known to require description.

THE LLAMA AND PACOS.



THESE animals are peculiar to South America, where they are employed as beasts of burthen, to carry the precious ores down the precipitous mountains, from the bowels of which they are dug. In shape they much resemble the Camel, only they have not the protuberance on the back. In habits also they are very similar to that animal, kneeling down to receive their load, being patient and gentle in their dispositions, and cheerfully undergoing privation and fatigue, in return for the protection and sustenance which they receive from the hand of man. Their only mode of showing resentment is by spitting at those who offend them. This, however, is not altogether without inconvenience to those upon whom their saliva may fall, as it frequently produces

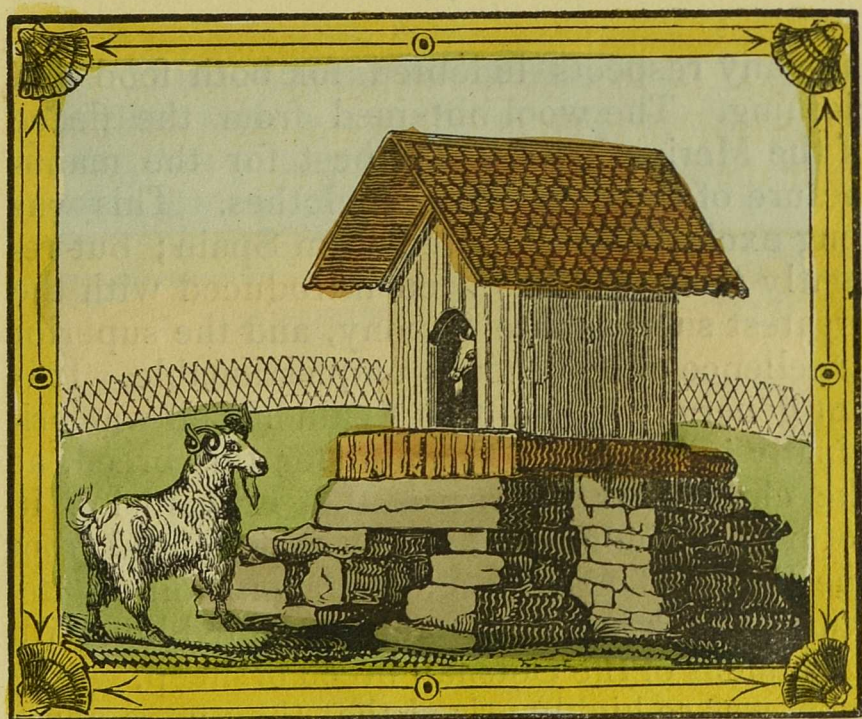
an itching, and even a slight degree of inflammation in the skin. Here is also a **Black CASHMERE GOAT**, the species from whose hair the finest shawls are woven.



THIS pleasing enclosure contains the following water-fowl—

The **SHAG**, or small Cormorant, of a black colour, inhabiting our cliffs, and preying on fish.

The **BLACK SWAN**, from New South Wales. Various species of **SEA GULLS**, and **WILD DUCKS**, with several **HERONS**, and that elegant bird, the **CROWNED CRANE**, from the Balearic Islands of Majorca, &c.



THE Goat tribe is very widely diffused over the habitable globe, and though no species of it was formerly found in America, they are now to be met with there in great abundance. They in general prefer retired mountainous districts, being exceedingly active and nimble, and finding nourishment upon the most barren heaths. To the inhabitants of such hilly countries they constitute a source of wealth, their flesh being salted for winter food, and their milk made into cheese. The Antelope tribe much resembles them in their horns, and was formerly classed along with them. These, however, are now more properly arranged by themselves, constituting a distinct tribe between the Deer and the Goat. This latter is remarkable for having a rank smell, and the chin being bearded.

The Sheep is a harmless and timid animal. The numerous benefits which man derive from this tribe are well known. To the Sheep he is

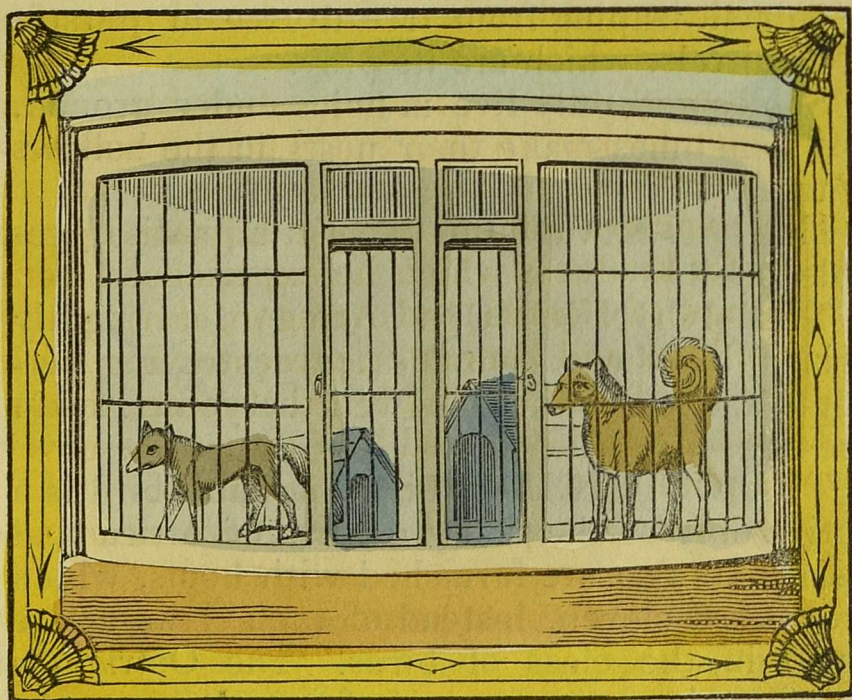
in many respects indebted for both food and clothing. The wool obtained from the fleece of the Merino breed is the best for the manufacture of the finer kind of clothes. This was long exclusively procured from Spain; but recently the breed has been introduced with the greatest success into Saxony, and the superior excellence of its fleece is unquestionable. It is not generally known that Spain herself was originally indebted to England for this breed, as the chroniclers inform us that Edward IV. in return for kindness which he experienced from the Kings of Castile and Arragon, during the wars of York and Lancaster, presented him with specimens of the Cotshall breed of sheep, whose wool was so highly prized that they were never before permitted to leave the kingdom.

The animals kept here have been removed to Kingston.

THE MACCAW.



THESE splendid birds are natives of the West Indies and of South America. The red and blue variety was presented by Maria de Gloria, the young Queen of Portugal. These parrots are not of the talking kind.



IN the Court-yard, near the Llama House, are kept the CAPE DOG, found wild, and nearly allied to the Hyena, from Africa.

THE SPANISH MASTIFF, from Cuba, worthy of observation, as the animal used to hunt down the poor oppressed natives of that island by their savage conquerors.

THE DINGO, or Dog of New South Wales, a very fierce animal, often mistaken for the wolf kind.

THE SABLE. The Sable is of the Weasel tribe. It is a native of North America, Siberia, Kamtschatka, and Asiatic Russia. Of

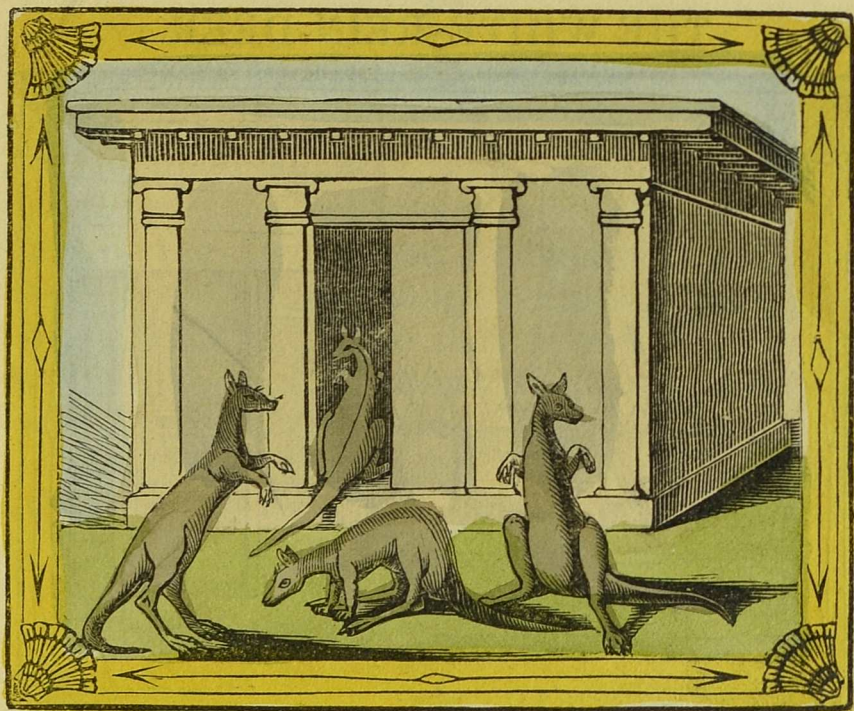
all animals, its skin is the most valuable, one not more than four inches broad having been known to bring fifteen pounds. Its fur differs in this respect from that of every other animal, that the grain runs equally either way. This, of course, much enhances its value. It is a sprightly animal, leaping from tree to tree in pursuit of Squirrels, which are its prey.

Sables generally live in holes under ground, but sometimes make their nests in the hollows of trees.

INDIAN CIVET CAT, emitting a disagreeable smell.

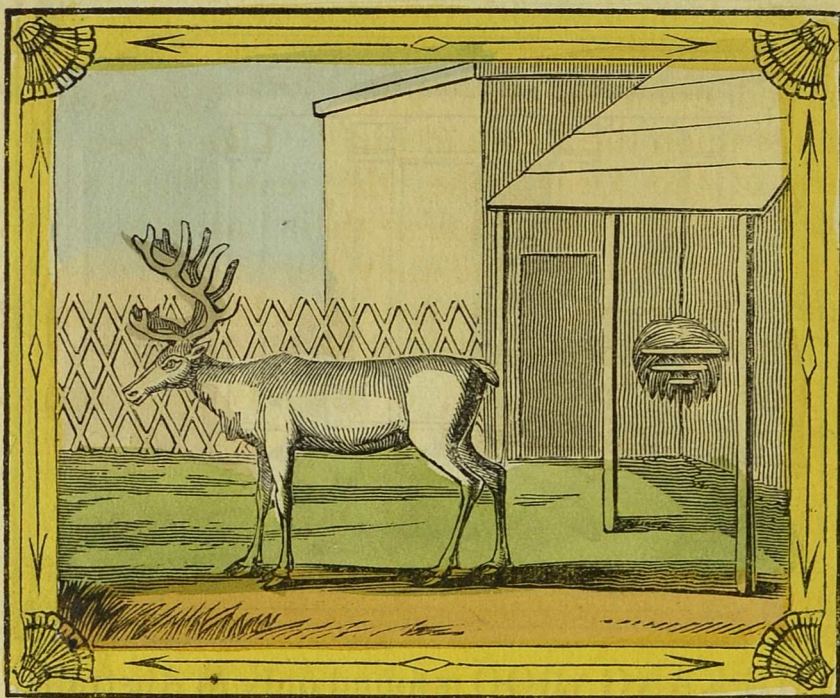
THE ICHNEUMON, from Africa, highly prized by the Egyptians for destroying serpents and crocodiles, as well the young, as in the egg.

THE OSTRICH. This remarkable bird is a native only of the sandy deserts of Africa and Asia. Its feet are furnished with hoofs, which are almost cloven, instead of such claws as are usual in the class of birds. The Ostrich is chiefly valued on account of its plumage, the Ostrich feather being well known for its great beauty and elegance. The eggs of the Ostrich are much esteemed by the Hottentots as a great delicacy, and sell at the Cape of Good Hope for sixpence each. These birds are easily tamed. The Arabians occasionally make use of them as beasts of burden. Their flesh is considered by them an excellent food, and their skins serve instead of leather.



THE KANGAROO is found only in Australia, or New Holland, where the tribe abounds. They are perfectly harmless, and their flesh is excellent food. They do not run, but leap with prodigious swiftness, in which they are assisted by the tail, which possesses great muscular power, so much so, that when attacked they are enabled to use it as a weapon of defence. They defend themselves also with their claws and teeth. They live altogether on vegetable food, chiefly grass, and dwell in burrows which they form in the ground. They are furnished with a pouch in which they carry their young. The climate of this country seems to agree very well with the Kangaroo, as some have been kept for many years in the royal Park at Richmond, where they have also bred.

THE WHITE REIN-DEER.



THE REIN-DEER is a native of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, abounding principally in Lapland, Samoieda, and Kamtschatka. It is one of the most valuable species of the Deer tribe, constituting almost all the wealth of the inhabitants of these colder regions ; more especially of the Laplanders, with whom it is a substitute for the Horse, the Cow, the Goat and the Sheep. Its fleetness and docility are applied to purposes of draught ; its milk supplies food to its owner ; its hide furnishes articles of clothing ; of its tendons or sinews he makes strings ; and its flesh is the greatest delicacy of which he can partake. These animals have no difficulty in obtaining food in summer, when the country is free from snow ; but in winter they are confined either to a species of lichen, called Rein-deer-liverwort, which they

dig up from beneath the snow with their feet and antlers; or when this lies too deep, they are fed upon another kind of lichen, which hangs upon the Lapland pine. Like other species of the Deer tribe, they cast their horns every year. They change their hair also in the spring, at which time they become very lean, and of little use. The specimen here presented is a native of Russia.

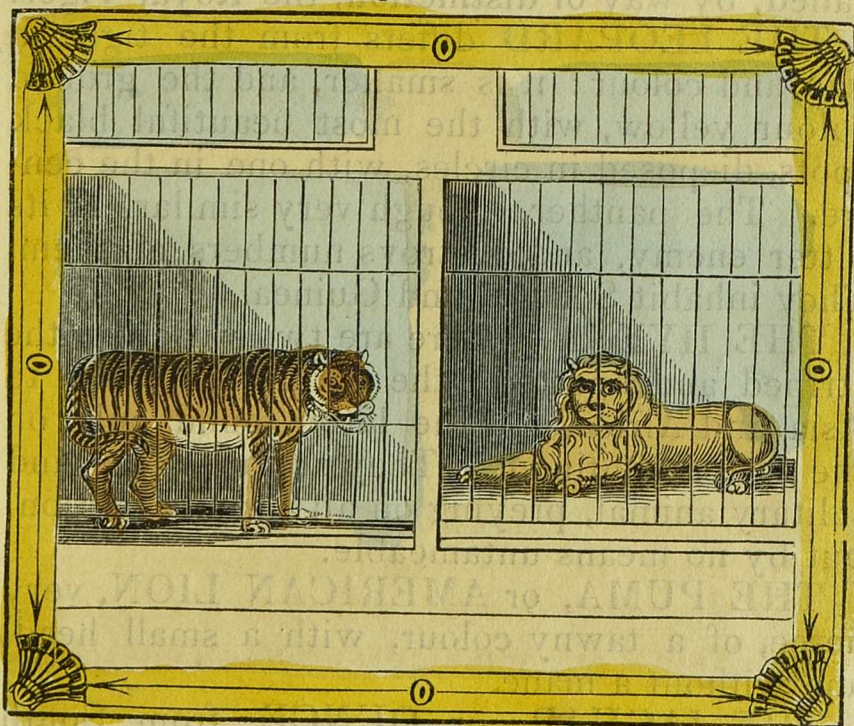
THE NYL GHAU, or Blue Bull of India, connecting the Ox and Deer tribes. A native of Caubul.

THE SAMBOO DEER, from Calcutta.

THE VIRGINIAN DEER, from North America.

At the back of this building are, the **DRA-GON**, or **CARRIER PIGEONS**, the most celebrated for transmitting messages.

Opposite the Kangaroos are



THE AFRICAN LION, a noble brute, whose very aspect entitles him to the rank of King of Beasts. He is two years old, and was brought from the Cape of Good Hope. The Lion is equally powerful and courageous; the terror alike of man and beast, within the range of his savage dominions. The natives hunt him with spears, guns, and dogs. He seldom flies, but when overpowered, retires slowly, turning round every now and then, and facing his pursuers: he will carry off a man in his mouth at a gallop, as easily as a dog does a rabbit.

A BENGAL TIGRESS, only nine months old, and not half grown. This, though the most beautiful, is the fiercest of animals. No kindness can tame, or harshness subdue it. It delights in blood, and though gorged to excess, will still destroy for the mere pleasure of carnage. This, the largest of the species, is called, by way of distinction, the Royal Tiger.

THE LEOPARD differs from the tiger in size and colour: it is smaller, and the ground colour yellow, with the most beautiful black spots, disposed in circles, with one in the centre. The panther, though very similar, is its bitter enemy, and destroys numbers of them. They inhabit Senegal and Guinea.

THE HYENA. Here are two varieties, the striped and spotted; the former common to Asia and Africa, and the latter found only on the latter continent. They are a savage and solitary animal, preying on all sorts of carrion, but by no means untameable.

THE PUMA, or **AMERICAN LION**, very fierce, of a tawny colour, with a small head, and without a mane.

THE JAGUAR, or **OUNCE**, from South

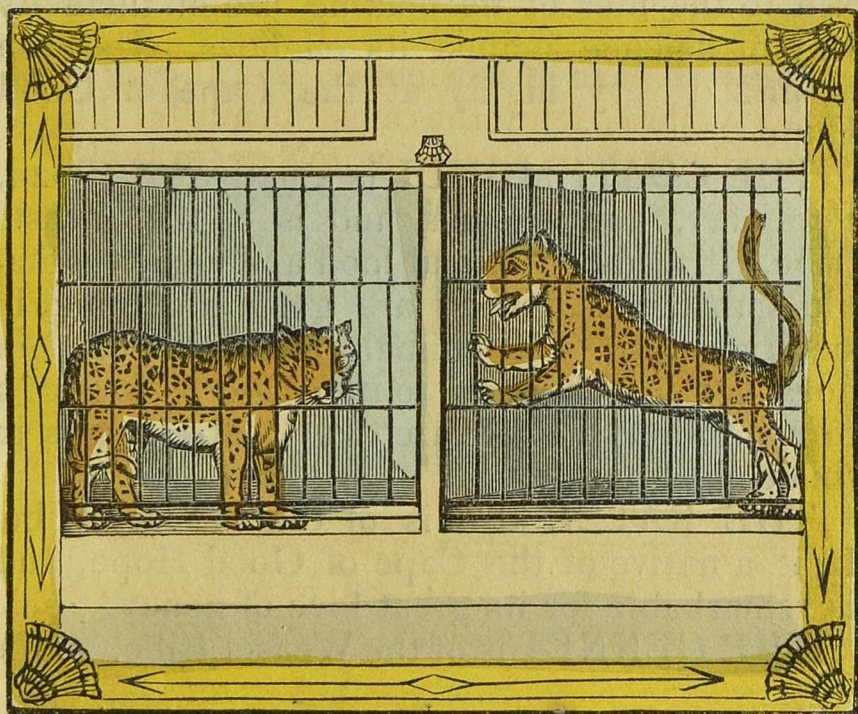
America, savage, blood thirsty, and destructive alike to man and beast.

THE URSINE SLOTH. — This extraordinary animal derives its name from the extreme slowness of its motions, taking about two hours to climb a height, which a monkey would accomplish in a minute. The Sloth is exceedingly ugly. This species is called Ursine, from the great resemblance of its head to that of the Bear.

The WHITE or POLAR BEAR. A very large species, inhabiting the coldest regions; they feed on fish, carrion, and human bodies, and are so daring as to attack a boat's crew, or troop of armed men.

THE HUNTING LEOPARD, used in Asia for hunting the larger species of game. They are taken to the chase hood-winked, and, on having their eyes uncovered, bound off in pursuit, returning as soon as they have killed the prey.

THE OCELOT, CIVET CAT, &c.



In an opposite yard we have

THE OCELOT, a native of South America, more particularly of Mexico. It is a carnivorous animal, like the other species of this tribe. It is very similar to the Panther, but is much smaller. It is a very docile animal.

The **CIVET CAT** properly of the Weasel tribe, and is a native of several parts of Africa and India. It lives principally upon birds, which it shows great activity in surprising. Though savage, it is capable of being tamed. It is most remarkable for producing a peculiar secretion called Civet, which much resembles Musk.

THE PORCUPINE is a native of India and Africa, and is said to be found even in Sicily and Italy. It burrows in the ground. It is furnished with quills on the upper part of its back. These it casts off with considerable force in moulting time, which probably gave rise to the idea of its making use of them by way of defence against its enemies. Its flesh is prized very highly at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE COATI MONDI is a native of Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana, and is of the Weasel tribe. It feeds on animal food and some vegetable substances. They are generally found in small groups. This animal can be tamed, but does not attach itself to its master. It is of a brown colour. There are two Coati Mondis in this collection.

THE RATEL also is of the Weasel tribe. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is remarkable for its great love of honey.

THE GENNET is of the Weasel tribe, and is

a native of Africa, Spain, and even France. Its habits are little known, but are somewhat similar to those of the Martin. It generally frequents rivers and low grounds. Its fur is spotted with transverse bands on the tail.

THE OPOSSUM is carnivorous, and feeds on roots and fruits. It is a native of America.

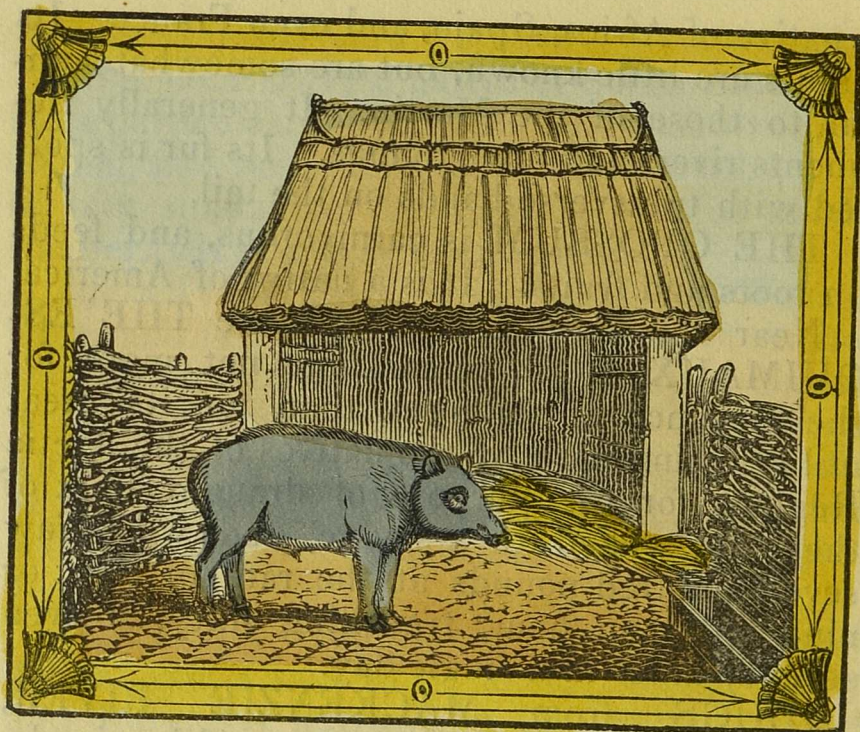
Near the Carpenter's Yard, are **THE ESQUIMAUX DOG**, remarkable not more for the elegance of its form, than for its great utility, being used by the natives of the Arctic Regions for the purpose of draught. Six of them are yoked to a sledge, and will draw seven hundred pounds at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, travelling sixty, or even seventy miles in a single day.

DOGS from **MACKENZIE RIVER, NORTH AMERICA**, very beautiful animals, brought over by Captain Franklin.

JACKALS, natives of Asia and Africa; they prowl by night, and hunt in packs like wolves. They feed on carrion, and will dig up human bodies from the graves and devour them.

THE FOX, a well known destroyer of poultry.

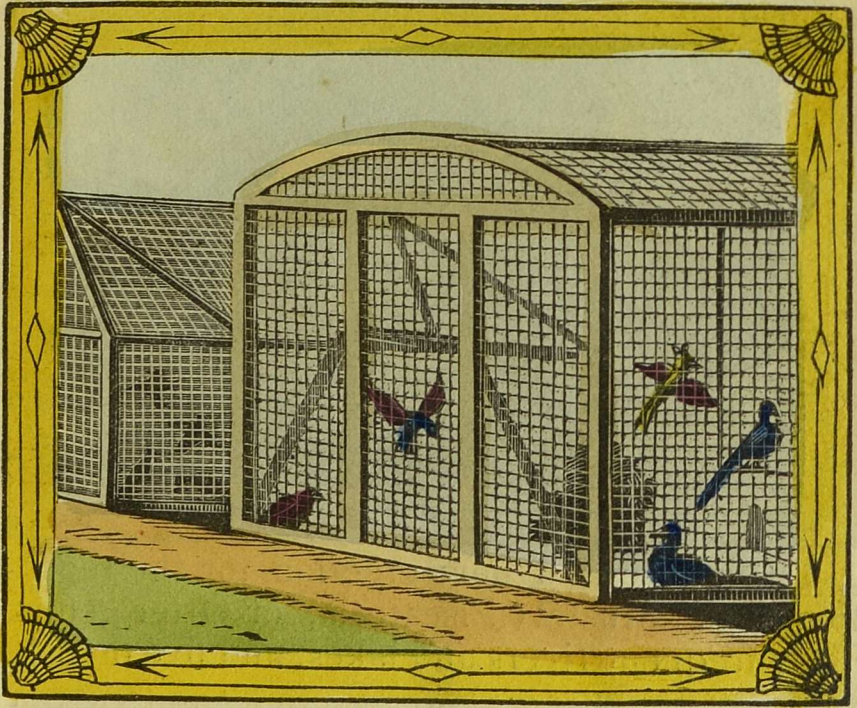
THE RACCOON, a playful and good tempered animal, similar in its habits to the Monkey. Natives of North and South America.



THE PECARY. This animal, which is otherwise called the Mexican Hog, is a native of the warmest parts of America, and of the West Indies. He is covered with bristles of a blackish colour. On the top of his back, at the hinder part, he is furnished with a gland, which continually discharges a foetid unctuous matter. His ears are short and pointed. His tusks scarcely project from the mouth, and he has no tail.

The Pecaries live in the thickest parts of forests, in flocks sometimes of above three hundred. They always follow one another closely in a line, and when the leader is killed, the herd is thrown into confusion. Though of the Hog tribe, they do not wallow in the mire. They are fierce, but easily tamed. Their food is fruits, roots, and reptiles, especially snakes.

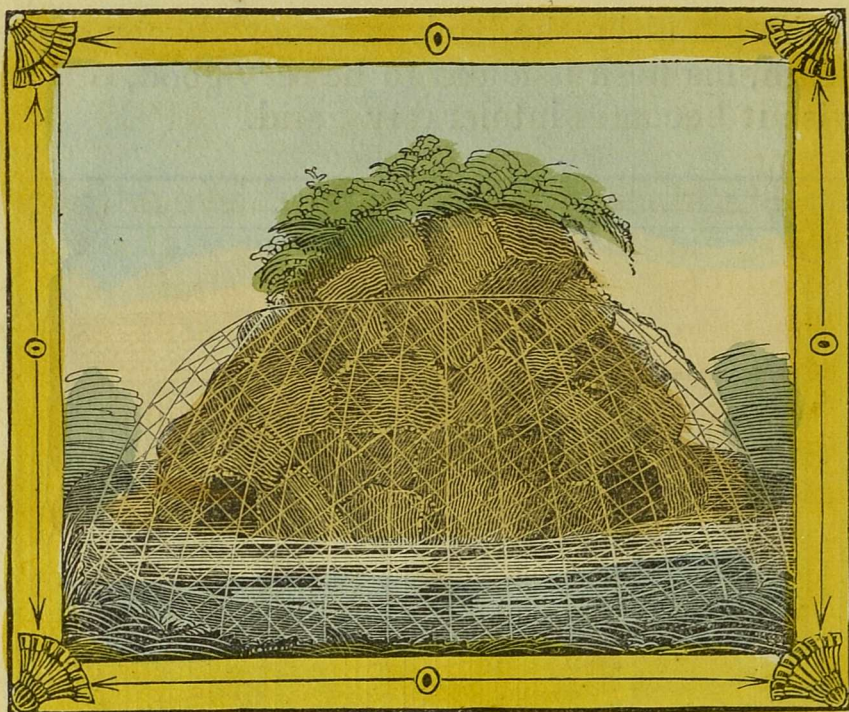
If the gland on the back is removed soon after death, his flesh is found to be very good, otherwise it becomes intolerably fœtid.



THE GOLD, SILVER, and RING-NECKED PHEASANTS, are splendid birds, and all natives of China, feeding, like our domestic kind, on grain.

THE COMMON and RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE, both found in this country, but the latter are natives of France.

BLACK COCKS and GROUSE found wild in England, Scotland, and throughout Europe.

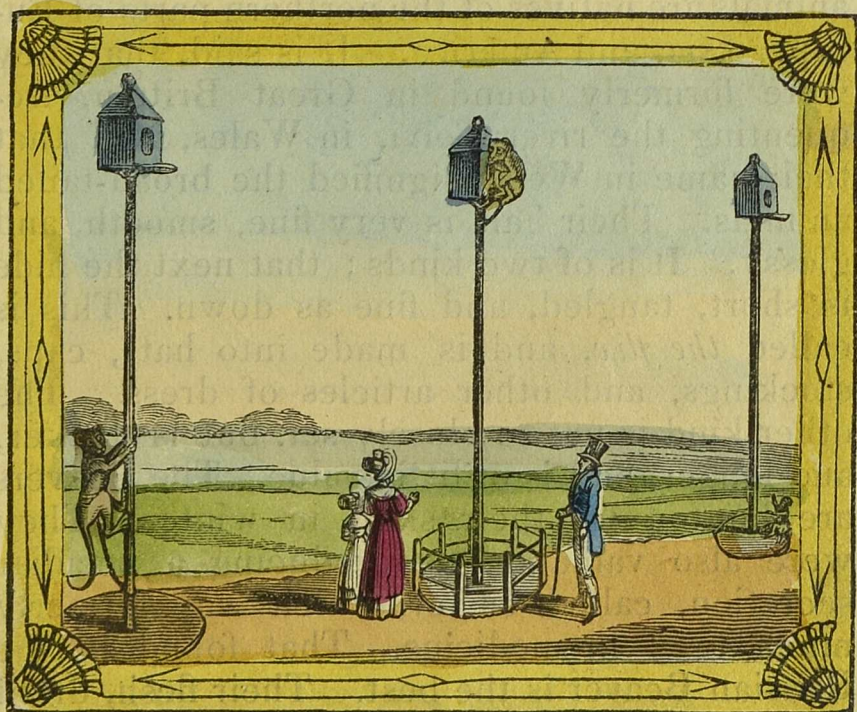


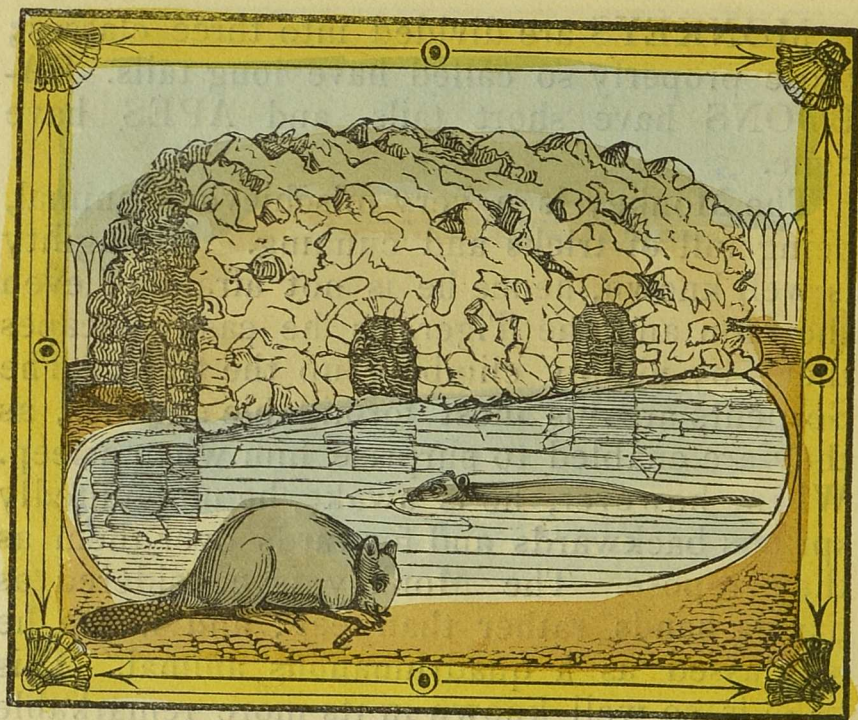
THE above is a new erection for the reception of the *Mustela Piscatoria*, or Otter genus. They frequent rivers and lakes, and live on fish.



MONKEYS are divided into three classes ; those properly so called have long tails. **BA-BOONS** have short tails, and **APES** have none.

The Monkey is a very mischievous animal, being full of tricks and cunning. His agility is well known, hence he is not afraid of even the Lion and the Tiger, as he easily escapes them, by nimbly climbing up the trees. The Serpents are his most formidable enemies, as they are enabled to surprise him when asleep. When, however, he is awake, he undauntedly springs backwards and forwards over them as they repose. The Monkey is considered as having hands rather than feet ; and hence he is classed as a quadrumanous animal. This tribe is so well known in its more remarkable peculiarities, as not to require a more enlarged description.



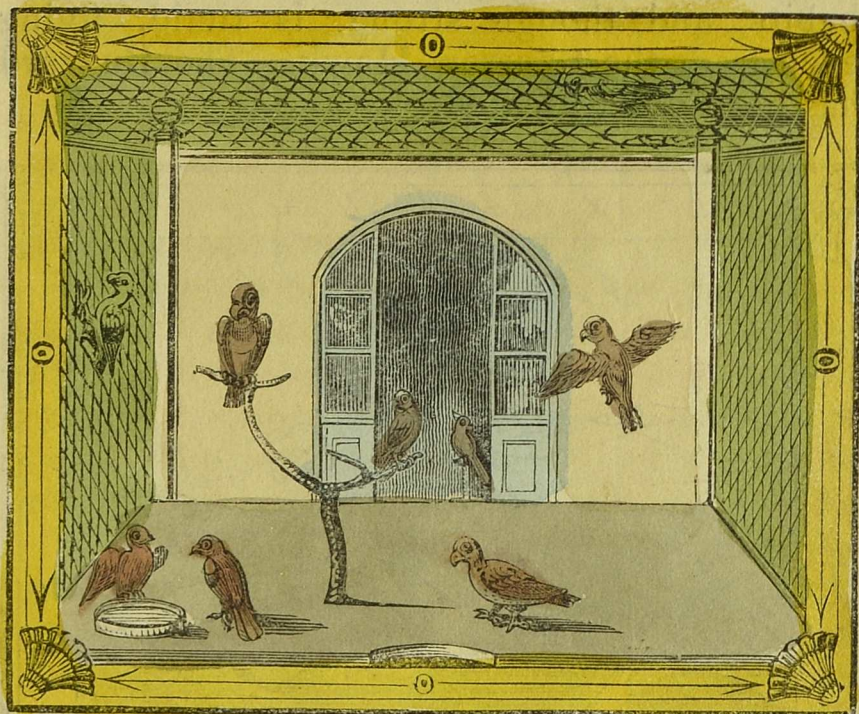


BEAVERS.—These interesting and sagacious animals are natives of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is said, that they were formerly found in Great Britain, frequenting the river Teivi, in Wales, and that their name in Welsh signified the broad-tailed animals. Their hair is very fine, smooth, and glossy. It is of two kinds; that next the hide is short, tangled, and fine as down. This is called *the flax*, and is made into hats, caps, stockings, and other articles of dress. The other kind is not so closely set, but is thicker, and longer, and is of little value. The Beavers are hunted for their skins in winter. They were also valuable, as producing a peculiar secretion, called *castor*, which was formerly much used in medicine. That found in the Russian Beaver is the best. Their flesh, dried

in smoke, after the bones are taken out, is reckoned very good food.

The sagacity of the Beaver is remarkable, as is evident from their dwelling together in communities, and from the very great skill with which they build their houses. Single Beavers, however, are sometimes found living by themselves in holes in the banks of rivers. These are called Hermit, or Terrier Beavers, and are distinguished by having always a black mark, called a saddle, on their backs.

FALCONRY.

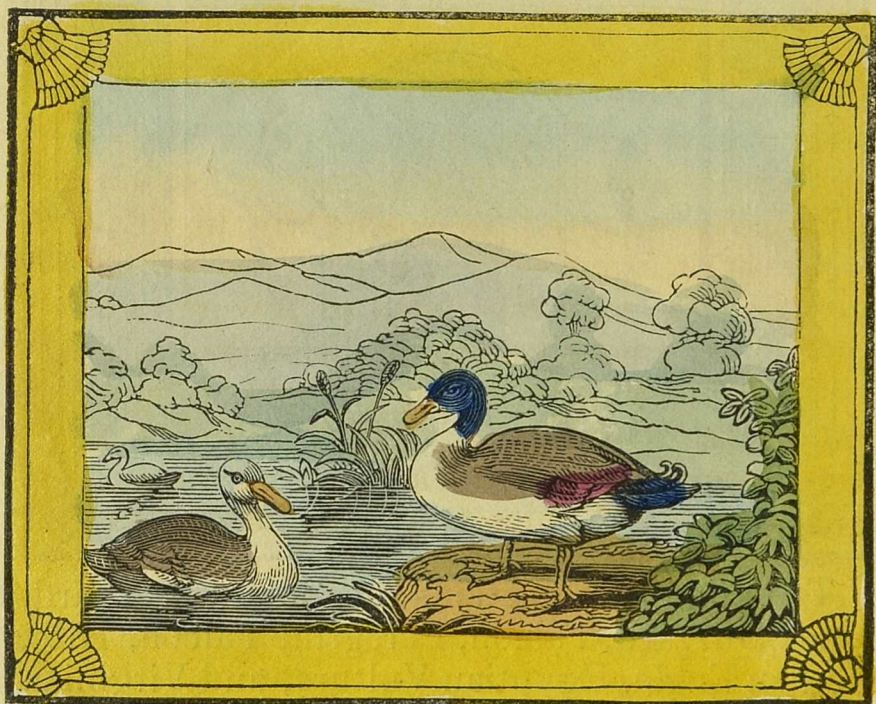


THIS domicile contains the Booted Buzzard, Moor Buzzard, Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Kite, Chilian Eagle, Egyptian Vulture, and Virginian Eagle Owl. All these birds are of the Falcon tribe, with the exception of the Virginian Eagle Owl, which is, however, closely allied to that

genus. They are all birds of prey. Their bill is hooked. Their legs and feet are strong, and furnished with very sharp claws, which enable them to seize their prey. They never go in flocks.

THE KITE is a native of this island, and is so well known as not to require a minute description.

THE BUZZARD, also, is very common in this country. It breeds in large woods, generally making use of a deserted crow's nest, which it enlarges, and lines with wool and other soft materials. It is indolent and sedentary in its habits, and though strong, is timid, flying even from the Sparrow Hawk. The Buzzard has been domesticated.



At the extremity of this part of the gardens is a handsome semicircular Aviary, with a veran-

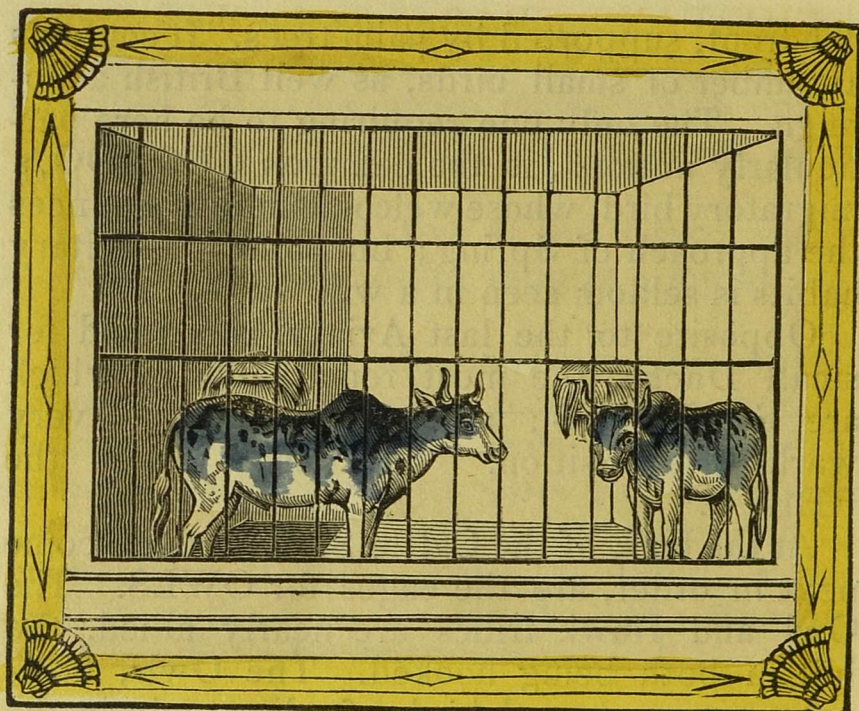
dah front, supported by palm trees. It contains a number of small birds, as well British as foreign. The only one requiring to be here particularly noticed, is the common CUCKOO, a migratory bird, whose welcome note announces the approach of Spring; but from his solitary habits is seldom seen in a wild state.

Opposite to the last Aviary, is a pond for small Ducks, the most remarkable of which are the RUFFS; a handsome bird, of very warlike disposition. The hen is called the REEVE.

At the back of the Cattle Sheds, which come next in order, are the cages for OWLS. The Owl and Hawk tribes are nearly allied, the bill in both being hooked. The Owls, however, are nocturnal birds, feeding only in the night, whilst the Falcons, on the other hand, fly about solely in the day.

The Owl feeds on mice, smaller birds, and nocturnal insects. His organs of vision are peculiarly adapted to seeing by night. His sense of hearing is very acute. In winter the Owls retire into the holes of towers and old buildings, where they pass the season in sleep.

The Hawk is very sharp-sighted, and exceedingly rapid in darting upon his prey. Hawking was formerly a favourite amusement of Kings and Nobles. A remnant of this custom is still retained in this country, in the appointment of the Duke of St. Albans to be Hereditary Grand Falconer to the King.



THE ZEBU is a native of India, where it is sometimes employed as a beast of burden. There are many varieties of this animal, distinguished by the colour. Their habits are similar to those of the domestic Cow. Instead of lowing, they make somewhat of a grunting noise. Though originally from warm climes, they can be reared in cold countries. There are many of them now naturalized in England, and even in Scotland : they have bred in an island in the river Tay, belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane. The BRAHMIN, or SACRED BULL, is a beautiful creature.

Near the Cattle Sheds is a DOVE Cage, containing those birds, and some others. Among them is

THE SCARLET IBIS, whose brilliant plumage gives life to the deep solitudes and dark recesses of the South American forests. Also

THE LAND CRAB, from the West Indies.
It burrows like the Tortoise.

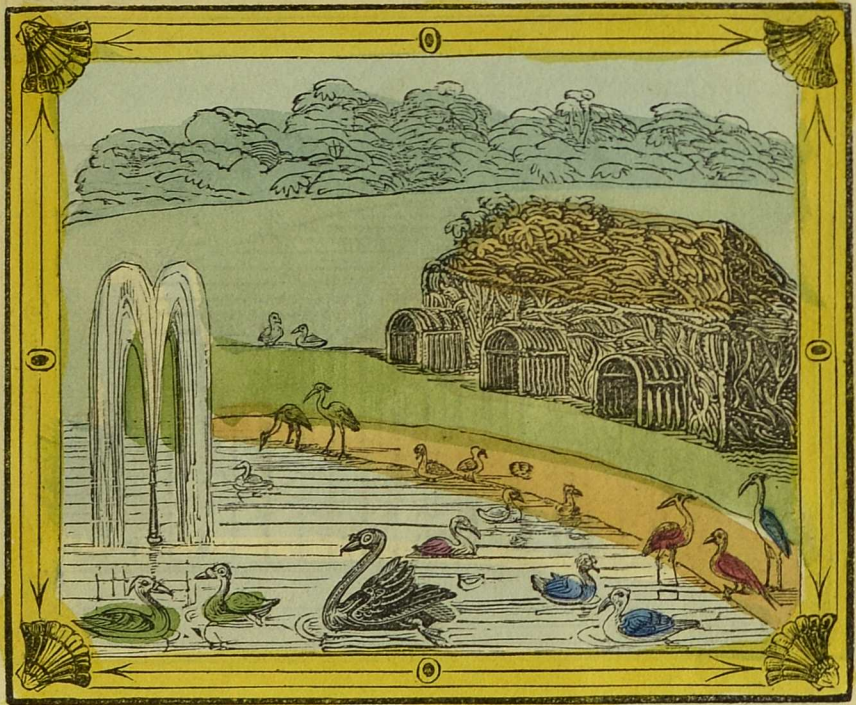


RABBITS.—Rabbits burrow in the ground, where they breed and multiply exceedingly fast. They live in societies, and when they apprehend danger, give a signal of alarm by thumping on the ground with one of their hinder feet. In this collection there are several varieties, which give a very animated appearance as they scud along the ground. The fur of the Rabbit is used in manufacturing hats, and its flesh, which is white, is a delicate article of food.

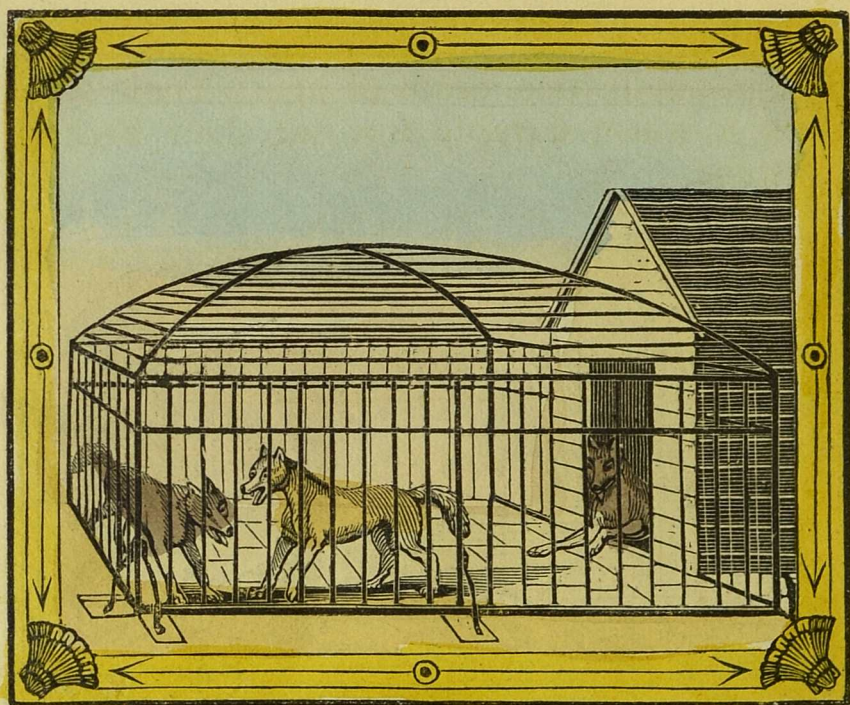
Here is also the **LAND TORTOISE**, which in winter retires beneath the ground.



EAGLES.—Of these the building in the picture before us contains various specimens, as the Golden Eagle, the White-headed Eagle, the Sea Eagle, the King of the Vultures, the Griffon Vulture, the Condur, &c. The voracious character of the Vulture and Eagle tribe is well known. Their peculiar structure enables them readily to seize and bear off their prey, as they have immense strength in their talons and their wings. The most remarkable in this collection is the Condur, which is an inhabitant of South America, and considerably larger than the common Eagle; the Golden Eagle, which is found in some of the mountainous parts of Great Britain, the Sea Eagle, and the Griffon.

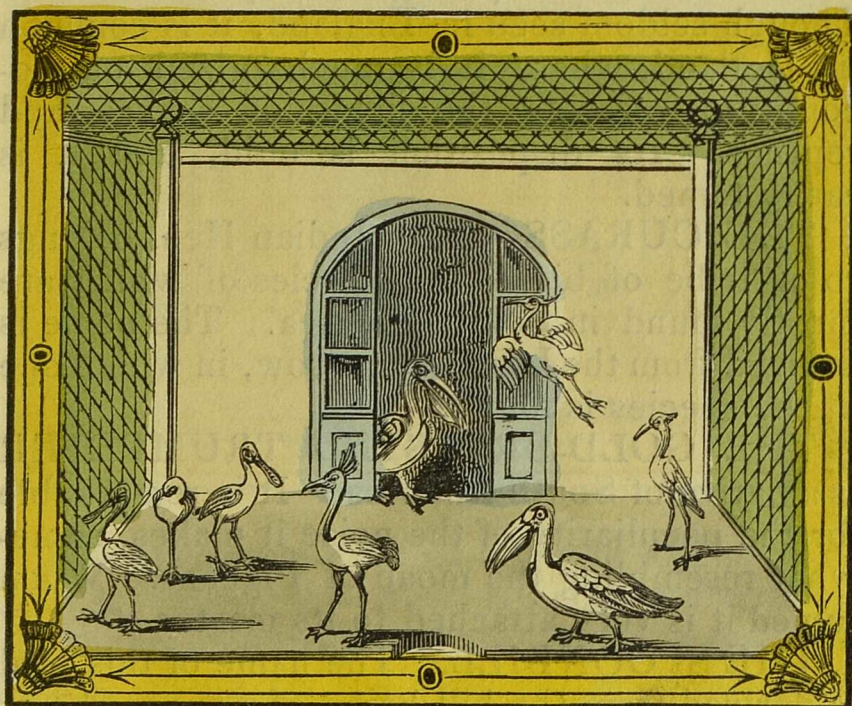


This pond contains the Wild Swan, Chinese Goose, Bean Goose, Laughing or White-forehead Goose, Egyptian Goose, Barnacle Goose, Brent Goose, Shieldrakes, and Hookbilled Ducks, with occasionally Herons, Waders, and other aquatic Birds. They are all of migratory habits, and most of them in winter time visit our own shores.



THE WOLF.—This animal bears a very close resemblance to the Dog in external character ; its strength however is greater. It is a native of almost all the temperate climates, and even in this island wolves were formerly very numerous ; but the race has now been happily long since extinguished here. In the forests of France, Austria, and Russia, they are very abundant ; but are now seldom seen in the inhabited parts of America. Though naturally cowards, they are not afraid, when pressed by hunger, to attack even the Buffalo. They are, however, very wary, and consequently not easily snared. They are remarkable for the depredations which they make upon the defenceless Sheep, so much so, that in Eastern countries the shepherds are obliged to keep watch over their flocks by night. When young, they may be tamed for a time ; but their natural ferocity

is found always to manifest itself when they arrive at about two years of age. Their skin makes a warm durable fur, but their flesh is loathsome.



Amongst these birds we find various species of PIGEONS, as the Crowned, Fan-tailed, &c. The characteristics of the Pigeon tribe are so well known as to render description unnecessary.

The Crane, Stork, and Heron, all belong to the Heron tribe. They are distinguished by the length of their neck and feet. They live almost entirely on fish and amphibious animals.

THE BALEARIC CRANE, as its name implies, is a Native of the Balearic Islands, namely, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

THE AFRICAN, or PURPLE CRANE, is a native of Africa, and is exceedingly beautiful.

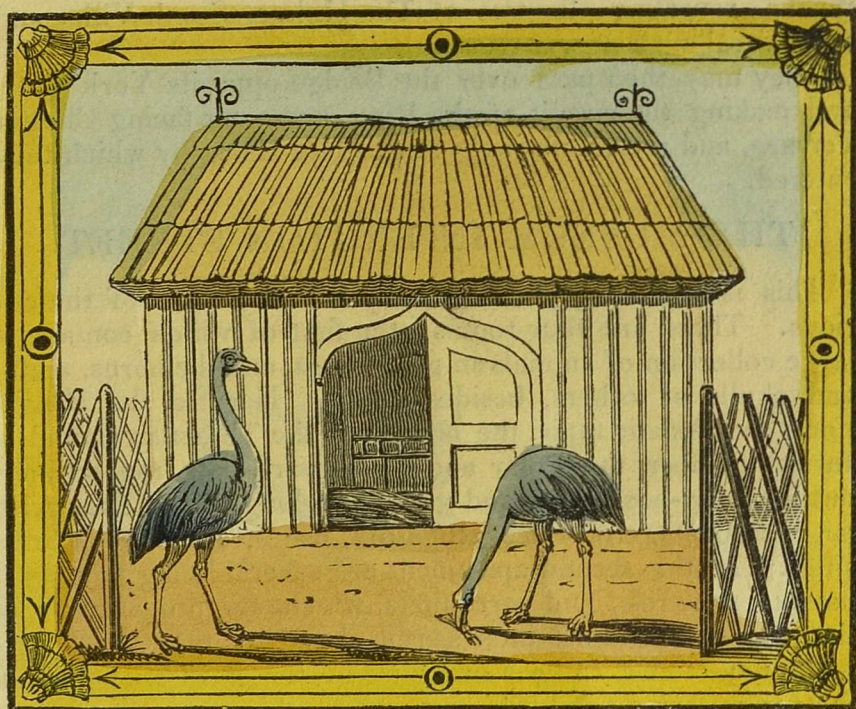
THE STORK is proverbially noted for attachment to its parents. The care of the parents also towards their young is very remarkable. Though seldom seen in England, it is common in Holland, where it is much prized on account of clearing the fields of snakes and reptiles. Its disposition is mild, and it is easily tamed.

THE CURASSOW, or Indian Hen, belongs to a tribe of birds, the species of which are mostly found in South America. The name is derived from the Island Curassow, in which one of the species is found.

THE GOLD-BREASTED TRUMPETER is a native of South America. It is remarkable for the peculiarity of the noise it makes, somewhat resembling the moan of Pigeons. When tamed it is very attached to its master.

THE SPOONBILL. The name of this bird is derived from the bill being of a spoon shape. The species in this collection are inhabitants of Holland, and some of this country.

In an adjoining enclosure is **THE PELICAN**, remarkable for the enormous pouch under the lower part of its bill, which can be enlarged so as to admit even a man's head. They make use of it for storing the fish which they catch, depositing them there till it is completely filled, and then, retiring to the shore, devour them at leisure



This species of EMU is a native of Australia, and is called the New Holland Cassowary. It shuns countries inhabited by man, and hence, owing to the progress of civilization, has been already driven beyond the Blue Mountains. There is another species of Emu very common in New Zealand. It is, however, only half the size of the former. The inhabitants of New Zealand hunt it with dogs, on account of its flesh, which they esteem good for food.

HAVING thus accompanied our readers through these delightful grounds, we would recommend them to make the circuit of the Park, returning by the handsome residence of the Marquis of Hertford, and viewing in succession Macclesfield Bridge, Hanover Terrace, Sussex Place, and York Terrace, with the beautiful sheet of water on the left of the road, studded with islands, and at intervals between umbrageous

shrubs, revealing glimpses of The Holme, South Villa, and other rural mansions.

They may then pass over the Bridge opposite York Gate, and making the circuit of the Ring, come out facing Chester Terrace, and return through Park Gate East, by which they entered.

THE MUSEUM IN BRUTON STREET.

This is exceedingly well worthy the inspection of the curious. There are four rooms; the first of which contains a large collection of animals in glass cases, and the horns, teeth, and skulls of others, besides shells. Here is the Bengal tiger, the Asiatic tapir, the ant-eater, the Thibetian hound, a variety of deer, the Polar and other bears, bats, the ourang-outang, long-nosed ape, and gibbon or long-armed ape; with large serpents, crocodiles, alligators, fishes, and other curiosities. In the second apartment are several living monkeys, parrots, squirrels, and parroquets, which are protected from the cold during the winter season, besides other small animals, too tender to bear exposure in the gardens. In the third room are many birds of paradise, the crowned pigeon, the man-of-war bird, beautiful humming-birds, bee-eaters, sun-birds, pies, finches, goat-suckers, &c. &c., all methodically arranged. In the fourth and last room is a most beautiful ostrich, variety of pheasants, swans, geese, gulls, curassows, cranes, and others too numerous to mention. It may be proper also in conclusion to say, that changes are so often taking place, and additions being made, that these descriptions may not possibly be in every instance minutely correct. They are, however, exact, according to the manner in which the several objects were disposed at the time this edition was published.

THE END.

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