

A TRIP
TO THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS;

OR,

A Peep

INTO THE

MENAGERIE OF BEASTS.

PART I.



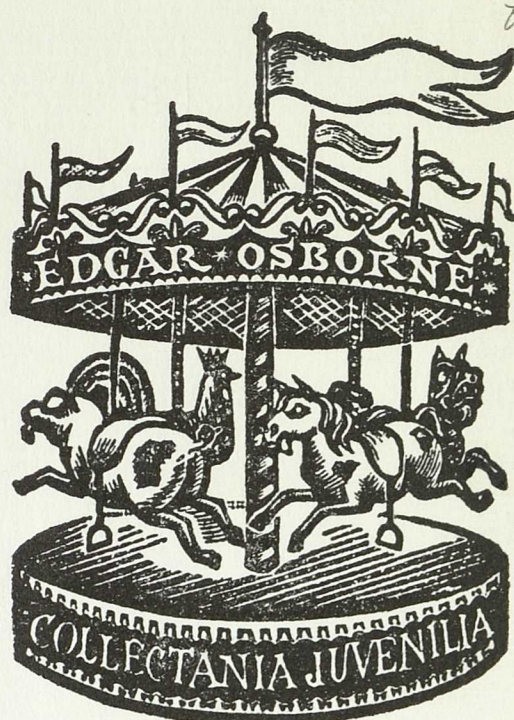
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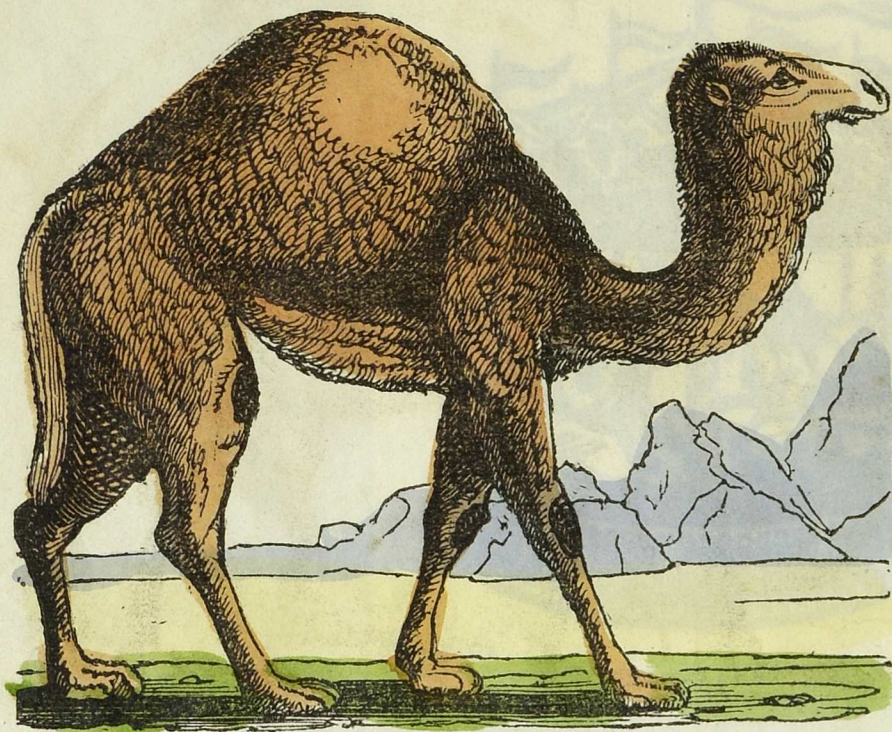


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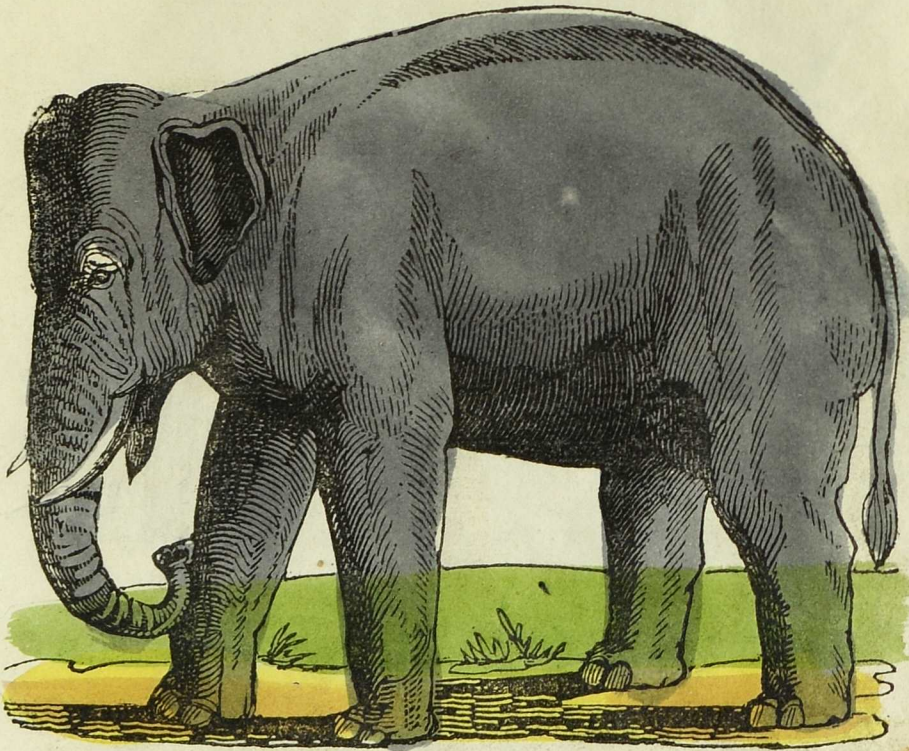
A
P E E P
INTO
THE MENAGERIE OF BEASTS.

PART I.



THE CAMEL.

THE CAMEL is found in Arabia, where it is a most useful animal, and carries very heavy burthens. In sandy deserts, where nature is only one uniform void, naked, and solitary, the Arabian with this animal can, in one day, journey fifty leagues ;—the whole commerce of the East is performed on Camels : they stoop to be loaded,—bear from three to four hundred weight, and will subsist several days without water ; the milk of the Camel is considered very nourishing. Shawls, stuffs, and other things are manufactured from the hair, which is both soft and fine : there are two varieties, the BACTRIAN and the ARABIAN.



THE ELEPHANT.

THE ELEPHANT is the largest and most sagacious of all quadrupeds. He is found in Asia, and particularly in Africa : they feed in herds of many hundreds together, and are entangled in snares by the hunters of the Eastern Nations : their trunk is the organ by which they feed themselves ; with which they can not only tear up trees from the very roots, but can lift the smallest article. When in a wild state he is dangerous to encounter, but when tamed is of great use to man, and appears to understand almost any thing that is said to him.



THE LION.

THE LION, justly styled the King of Beasts, is of a tawny colour, with a long shaggy mane ; the tail from three to five feet in length ; his head is large and strong ; his nose thick ; his mouth wide, and armed with strong teeth ; his eyes are fiery-red—quick and hollow ; each of his fore-feet has five distinct claws,—the hinder ones apparently but four, about an inch and a quarter in length, crooked, sharp, and exceedingly hard. He is a native of Africa and India, where he is the terror of the forest. The female goes five months with young ; she has no mane, which is proper to the male only, to whose shoulders and neck it is a distinguished ornament.



THE TIGER.

THE TIGER is the most rapacious and destructive of all carnivorous animals,—fierce without provocation,—cruel without necessity ; attacking herds, flocks, and man himself, of whom he fears neither the sight nor opposition—all become alike his indiscriminate prey. The Tiger bounds upon his prey with the swiftness of an arrow, from thickets, and generally by the sides of rivers. He is to be found in Asia, and is considered the scourge of India. He often attacks the Lion ; their combats are terrible, and often prove fatal to both. The colour of his skin a pale yellow, and the whole of his body covered with beautiful streaks, or bars of black.



THE WOLF.

THE WOLF is one of those quadrupeds whose appetite for animal food is the most vehement, and whose means of satisfying his hunger are the most various—being furnished with strength, cunning, and agility, in overtaking and conquering his prey ; yet, with all these advantages, he frequently dies of starvation, being obliged to flee from human habitations, and to live in the forests where the wild animals either elude him by their art or swiftness, or are supplied in too small a proportion to satisfy his rapacity : he is dull and cowardly—often attacking lambs and sheep.



THE ZEBRA.

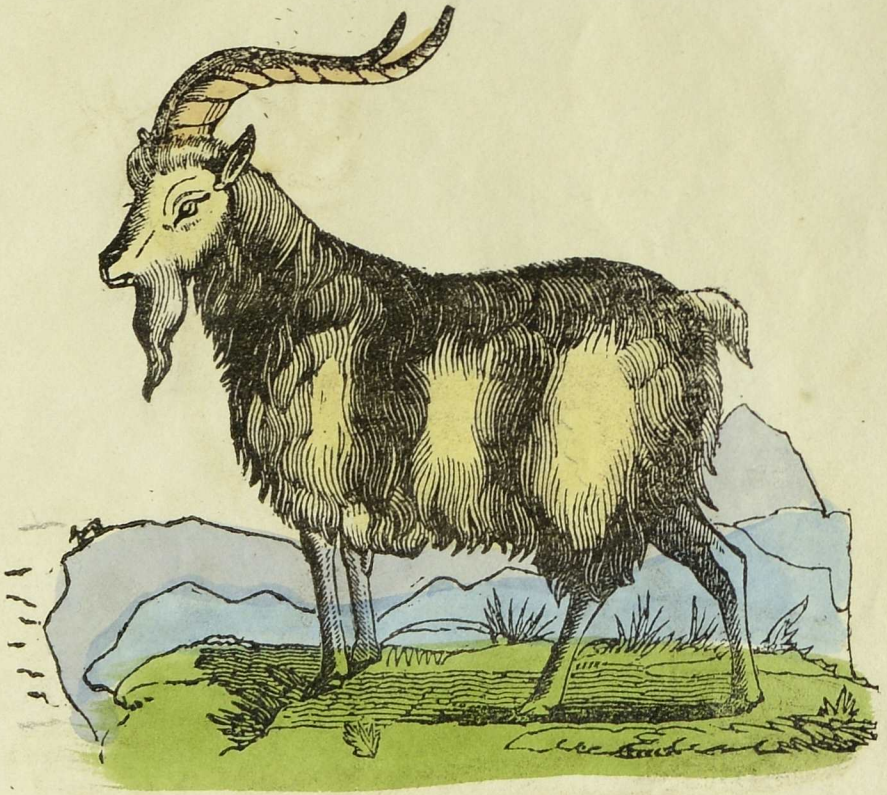
THE ZEBRA is the wildest, most beautiful, timid, and untameable animal in nature ; it is larger than the Donkey, and resembles, in shape, the Horse and the Mule. Its head is large—its ears longer than those of the horse—its legs beautifully small—its body well formed, round and fleshy : but the glossy smoothness of its skin, the amazing regularity and elegance of its colour, greatly heighten its beauty. The head is striped with fine bands of black and white, forming a centre in the forehead ;—the same in a circular manner surround the neck : the whole body is variegated with rings, crossing the back and ending in points at the belly.

The Zebra is a native of the South of Africa—is extremely wild, and has never yet been brought under the subjection of man.



THE STAG.

THIS Animal is noted for the elegance of his form—the flexibility of his limbs—his branching horns, which are annually renewed; his grandeur, strength and swiftness, give him a pre-eminence over every other inhabitant of the forest. The age of the Stag is known by his horns, which vary every year. He is almost unknown in a wild state;—the few that remain are generally kept in parks.



THE GOAT.

THIS Animal is most courageous, lively, playful, and capricious ; it does not easily submit to be confined, but chooses its own pastures ; delights in climbing precipices, and is often seen reposing on the summit of the highest hills : its favourite food consists of the tops of boughs, or the tender bark of young trees : the milk of the Goat is sweet and nourishing to invalids ; the skin is made into leather for shoes, and the hair is used for many purposes.

