

A
MODERN SYSTEM
OF
NATURAL HISTORY.

CONTAINING

Accurate Descriptions, and faithful Histories,

OF

ANIMALS, VEGETABLES, and MINERALS.

Together with

Their Properties, and various Uses in MEDICINE,
MECHANICS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Illustrated

With a great Variety of COPPER-PLATES, accurately
drawn from Nature, and beautifully engraved.

By the Rev. SAMUEL WARD,
Vicar of Cotterstock, cum Glapthorne, Northamp-
tonshire; and others.

V O L. II.

*The great Creator did not bestow so much Curiosity and
Workmanship upon his Creatures to be looked upon with a
careless incurious Eye.*

Derham's Phys. Theol. Book xi.

L O N D O N :

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A

MODERN SYSTEM

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NATURAL HISTORY.

THE COMMON ANTELOPE.

THE common antelope is somewhat smaller than the fallow-deer or buck, and resembling it in all the proportions of its body. It has upright horns twisted spirally, and surrounded almost to the top with prominent rings; the horns are about sixteen inches long, and twelve inches distant from point to point. The colour of this animal is brown mixed with red, and dusky; its belly, and the inside of its thighs are white; it has a short tail, which is black above and white beneath. The female is without horns. This creature is found

principally in Barbary. Its horns, when on the skull, resemble the ancient lyre; and the sides of that instrument were frequently made of the horns of animals, as appears from several ancient gems.

THE BLUE ANTELOPE.

THE colour of this animal, when alive, is a fine blue; but, when dead, it changes to a bluish grey, with a mixture of white. Its horns are twenty inches long, sharp pointed, taper, and bending in an arch backwards; they are marked with twenty prominent rings, but are smooth towards their points. This antelope is somewhat larger than a buck: it has long hair, a white belly, and a tail seven inches long; and has a large white mark beneath each eye. This species, from the length of its hair, and the form of the horns, connects this genus with that of the goat.

THE ÆGYPTIAN ANTELOPE.

THE horns of this animal are straight, slender, annulated, and near three feet long; with a triangular black spot at their base, bounded on each side with white: it has a black line extending from the neck to the loins; the neck, back, and sides are dark grey, and the breast and belly white. Its tail, which is about two feet long, is terminated with black hair. It is about the size of a buck. It resides chiefly in the plains, and inhabits Egypt, the Cape, Arabia, the Levant, and India.

THE PASAN, OR BEZOAR ANTELOPE.

THIS animal greatly resembles the former, except a small variety in their horns; this is however never found on the plains, but inhabits the inhospitable and rough mountains of Laar, in Persia, and is also found in Egypt and Arabia. This animal is fleet and timid, and is one of those which produce the bezoar, a concretion in the intestines

or stomach, which was once in such repute all over the world for its medicinal virtues. This stone is from the size of an acorn to that of a pigeon's egg; a large stone is proportionably more valuable than a small one; its price encreasing like that of a diamond. It was formerly sold at most extravagant prices, but the value is now greatly abated. The bezoar is sometimes of a blood colour; sometimes of a pale yellow, and of all the shades between those two colours. It is generally smooth and glossy, and has a fragrant smell, like ambergrease, occasioned, perhaps, by the aromatic food upon which the animal feeds. Bezoar, however, is discarded by judicious physicians, and is now chiefly consumed in countries where the knowledge of nature has been but little advanced. Experience has found but few cures wrought by this medicine, but they frequently prove fatal to the animal that bears them. These concretions are sometimes found in cows, and are occasioned by their practice of licking off their hair, which, in the stomach, gathers in the shape of a ball. There is indeed scarce an animal, except of the
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eatnivorons kinds, that does not produce some of these concretions in the stomach, intestines, kidneys, bladder, and even in the heart.

THE HARNESSSED ANTELOPE.

THE colour of this animal is a deep tawny, and its sides are most singularly marked with two transverse bands of white, crossed by two others from the back to the belly : on the rump are three white lines pointing downwards on each side ; and its thighs are spotted with white : its tail is ten inches long, covered with long rough hairs. Its ears are broad ; and its horns, which are straight, are nine inches long, pointing backwards, with their two spiral ribs. This species of animals lives in large herds, and inhabits the plains and woods of Senegal.

THE AFRICAN ANTELOPE.

THIS animal, which is also called the wild antelope of Grimmus, is about eighteen inches high. Its form is
most

most elegant. Its horns are straight, black, slender, sharp pointed, and about three inches in length, slightly annulated at the base. In the middle of the head, between the horns, is an hairy tuft, standing upright; on both sides, between the ears and the nose, there are very deep cavities, containing a yellow oily liquid, which coagulates into a black substance, that has a strong smell, somewhat between the musk and the civet. This being taken away, the liquid again runs out and coagulates. As these cavities have no communication with the eyes, this oozing substance can have nothing of the nature of tears. The colour of the neck and body of this animal is brown, mixed with a tinge of yellow; its belly is white; and its tail, which is short, is black above, and white beneath. The females are without horns.

THE ROYAL ANTELOPE.

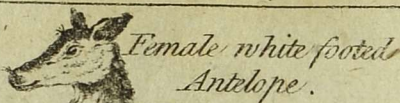
THIS animal is also called the chevrotin, or little Guinea deer. It is perhaps the least and most beautiful of all cloven-footed quadrupeds; its legs, in
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the smallest part, are not much thicker than a goose-quill. It is almost nine inches high, and fourteen from the point of the nose to the insertion of the tail. It is most delicately shaped, and resembles a stag, in miniature; except that the horns of the male (for the female is without horns) are more of the gazelle kind, being hollow and annulated in the same manner. It has broad ears, and in the upper-jaw it has two canine teeth; in which respect it is different from all other animals of the goat and deer kind, and thus makes a distinct species by itself. The colour of this beautiful animal is not less pleasing; the hair, which is short and glossy, being generally of a fine yellow, except in the neck and belly, which is white. They are natives of Senegal, and the hottest parts of Africa: they are extremely agile, and will bound over a wall twelve feet high. But though they are wonderfully swift for their size, yet the Negroes frequently overtake them in the pursuit, and knock them down with their sticks. When they are tamed, which is done without much difficulty, they become entertaining and familiar; but they are of
such

such delicate constitutions, that they can bear no climate but the hottest, and cannot endure transportation into our region.

THE INDOSTAN ANTELOPE.

THIS animal inhabits the most distant parts of the mogul's dominions; it chews the cud, and rises and lies down like a camel: it makes a kind of croaking noise, somewhat like the rattling of deer in rutting-time. The height of this animal is about four feet, and it has a large lump in the shoulders, resembling that of the Indian ox: its horns are seven inches long, bending forwards; and its neck, which is strong, is also bending forward like that of the camel; on the top of which is a short mane. Its hinder parts resemble those of an ass; and the tail, which is twenty-two inches long, is terminated with long hairs: its legs are slender, and on the lower part of the breast, the skin hangs loose like that of a cow; its hair, which is short and smooth, is in general of a light ash-colour, though dusky in some parts; it is white beneath the breast,
and



*Female white footed
Antelope.*



*Male white footed
Antelope.*



Elk.

and under the tail: on the forehead is a black spot in the form of a diamond. Dr. Parsons and Mr. Pennant are the only writers who have described this animal.

THE WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE.

THE height of this animal to the top of the shoulders is about four feet, and the colour is a dark grey. It has short horns, bending a little forward; its ears are large, and marked with two black stripes: it has a small black mane, which extends half way down the back; and a tuft of long black hairs on the fore part of its neck; above which is a large spot of white; another on the chest between the fore-legs; one white spot on each fore-foot; and two on each hind-foot. Its tail, which is pretty long, is tufted with black hairs. The female is without horns, and of a pale brown colour; it has a mane, tuft, and striped ears like the male. It is a native of India. A few years ago, a pair of these animals was living, and to be seen at Claremont.

THE

THE SWIFT ANTELOPE.

THE length of this animal is about three feet ten inches, and the height two feet eight inches : this species varies in colour, but it is in general tawny ; the lower part of the sides, the belly, the rump, and the thighs white : it has also a white spot on the fore-part of the neck. It has round horns, about eight inches long, reverting at their ends. It inhabits Senegal, is very swift, and easily tamed. Ælian compares its flight to the rapidity of a whirlwind.

THE RED ANTELOPE.

THE length of this animal is four feet, and the height two feet three inches ; it is all over of a reddish colour : its horns are five inches and a half long, and its ears five inches. It inhabits Senegal.

THE

THE STRIPED ANTELOPE.

THE colour of this animal is of a reddish cast, mixed with grey ; it has a white stripe along the top of the back, extending from the shoulders to the tail ; from this seven others branch out, four pointing towards the thighs, and three towards the belly : the breast and belly are grey, and on the upper-part of the neck is a short mane, and some long hairs hanging down from the throat to the breast. Its tail, which is two feet long, is brown above, white beneath, and black at the end. It has smooth horns, twisted spirally, compressed sideways, with a ridge on one side following the wreaths : they consist of three bends, are three feet nine inches long, and of a pale brown colour : they are close at the base, and two feet seven inches distant at the points, which are round and sharp. It has a hard horney substance, disposed in ridges, in the upper-jaw. The length of this animal is nine feet, and the height four feet ; its body is long and slender, and it has slender legs. The face, which is brown, is marked

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with

with two white lines, proceeding from the corner of each eye, and uniting above the nose. It is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope.

THE CHINESE ANTELOPE.

THIS animal inhabits the vast plains beyond the lake Baikal ; the flesh supplies the natives with food, and the skin with cloathing : the horns are greatly valued by the Chinese, who purchase them at a great price. This creature delights in being on the banks of rivers, and readily swims over the stream to the opposite side. It is about the size of a roe-buck, of the same colour, and imitates his actions. Its horns are slender, bending a little in the middle, and reverting towards the end ; they are annulated on their lower-part, and very black and smooth at their ends.

THE SCYTHIAN ANTELOPE.

THE height of this animal is about two feet six inches, the length four feet

feet nine inches, and the tail about three inches : its head resembles that of a sheep ; its nose is very large, arched, and marked the whole length with a small line ; the cutting-teeth are placed so loose in their sockets as to move with the least touch. The hair of the male is rough, like that of the goat ; but that of the female is smoother : they have long hair, resembling wool, at the bottom of the sides and the throat ; their breast, belly, and inside of the thighs are of a shiningwhite, and their back and sides of a dirty white. The male has horns about a foot long, bending a little in the middle, the points inclining inwards, and the ends smooth, the other part being annulated ; they are of a pale colour, and the greatest part almost transparent. The females are harmless and timid : if they are attacked either by dogs or wolves, the males place them in a circle, and stand round, with their heads towards the enemy, and will defend them valiantly. These animals bleat like sheep, and their common pace is a trot : when they go faster it is by leaps and bounds ; and they are as fleet as roebucks. Their skin, which is delicately

soft, is excellent for gloves, and many other purposes. Their flesh resembles that of a buck, both in colour and flavour, but the head is reckoned the most delicious eating. They are seen in flocks from five to ten thousand, between the Tanais and Boristhenes. The wild sheep or ablavos, mentioned by Le Brun, appear to be the same with these. The young are easily tamed, and after being turned out on the desert, will readily return to their master.

THE CERVINE ANTELOPE.

THIS is the bubalus of the ancients. It seems to partake of the mixed natures of the cow, the goat and the deer. In the figure of its body, size, and shape of its legs, it resembles the stag: but it has permanent horns like the goat. In its manner of living also, it resembles that animal: but it differs in the make of its head, being exactly like a cow in the length of its muzzle, and in the disposition of the bones of its skull. This animal has a long narrow head; the eyes placed very high and near the horns; the forehead short
and

and narrow ; the horns black, twisted, annulated, and twenty inches long ; and about eleven in the girth at the base : its shoulders are very high, on which it has a kind of a bunch, which terminates at the neck ; the tail is about a foot long, terminated with a tuft of hair. It is remarkable that the hair of this animal is thicker at the middle than at the root : in all quadrupeds, except this and the elk, the hair tapers off from the bottom to the point ; but in these, each hair appears to swell in the middle like a skittle. The bubalus also resembles the elk in size, and the colour of its skin ; but there is no similitude between them in other respects. This animal is common in Barbary.

THE SENEGAL ANTELOPE.

THE head and body of this animal are of a light reddish brown, with a narrow black list down the hind-part of the neck ; its rump is of a dirty white : on each knee ; and above the fetlock it has a dusky mark ; the hoofs are small, and the tail, which is covered with coarse black hairs, is about

a foot long. Its horns are close at the base, but bend out greatly a little above, then towards the ends approach again, and recede from each other near the points, which bend backwards; the distance in the middle is about six inches and an half, above that four inches, and six at the points; they are seventeen inches in length, and eight in circumference at the bottom, surrounded with fifteen prominent rings; but they are smooth and sharp at the ends: its ears are seven inches long; its head is large and clumsy, and about eighteen inches long. The length of the skin of this animal is about seven feet. It inhabits Senegal, where the French call it *La grande vache brune*, or great brown cow.

ANIMALS OF THE DEER KIND.

IF we examine the internal structure of the bull and the stag, we shall find a striking similitude between them, though they do not in the least resemble each other as to shape and form: though one of these animals is among the swiftest, and the other the heaviest
of

of the creation ; the following are the slight internal differences between them. All the deer kind are without the gall bladder ; their spleen is proportionably larger ; their kidneys are differently formed.

THE ELK, OR FEMALE MOOSE.

THIS animal is a native both of the old and new continent, being known in Europe under the name of the elk, and in America by that of the moose-deer. It is sometimes taken in the forests of Germany and Russia, though seldom appearing ; but they are found in great plenty in North-America, where the natives pursue and track them in the snow. The accounts of this animal are extremely various ; some declaring it to be as large as the elephant, and others describing it as no higher than a horse.

As the stature of this animal is its chief peculiarity, we wish we could describe it with precision. An author of reputation * says he has seen an

* Dr. Goldsmith.

horn of this animal, which was ten feet nine inches from one tip to the other; and another *, whose veracity we can rely upon, says, he has seen in the house of the Hudson's-Bay company, an horn which weighed fifty-six pounds, was thirty-two inches in length, thirty-four inches from tip to tip, and the breadth of the palm was thirteen inches and an half. There is a very great difference in the size of these horns, and doubtless in the animals that supported them. From the dimensions of the former, it appeared to require an animal far beyond the size of an horse to support them. It required no small degree of strength to bear an head with such extensive and heavy antlers, and it is not to be doubted that the bulk of the body must have been proportionable to the size of the horns. In the more noble animals, nature observes a perfect symmetry; and it is hardly to be supposed she fails in this single instance.

Mr. Pennant thus describes a young female which he saw a few years ago at the marquis of Rockingham's house

* Mr. Pennant.

at Parson's-Green. " A female of about a year old, was to the top of the withers five feet high, or fifteen hands; the head alone two feet long; the length of the animal from nose to tail, about seven feet: the neck much shorter than the head; with a short thick upright mane, of a light brown colour. The eyes small; the ears one foot long, very broad and flouching; nostrils very large; the upper-lip square, hanging greatly over the lower; and has a deep sulcus in the middle, so as to appear almost bifid: nose very broad: under the throat a small excrescence, from whence hung a long tuft of coarse black hair: the withers very high: fore-legs three feet three inches long: from the bottom of the hoof to the end of the tibia, two feet four inches: the hind-legs much shorter than the fore-legs: hoofs very much cloven: tail very short; dusky above, white beneath: colour of the body in general a hoary black; but more grey about the face than any where else. This was brought from North-America, and was called the moose-deer. A male of this species, and the horns of others having been brought over of late years, prove this,

this, on comparison with the horns of the European elk, to be the same animal."

As the animal above described was only a year old, and a female, we may reasonably conclude that the elk, especially in America, will grow to an amazing size : but the accounts given by Jocelyn and Dudley of the size of the American moose, appear greatly exaggerated ; the former asserting that some are found twelve feet high, and the latter, making it eleven feet : but Charlevoix and others make it the size of an horse, or an Auvergne mule, which is a very large species. Jocelyn and Dudley have probably been too credulous, and had only the authority of huntsmen and Indians, who were fond of the marvellous. It is indeed certain, that the elk is common to both continents ; and that the American elk, having larger forests to range in, and more luxuriant food, grows to a larger size than the European. In all places, however, it is timorous and gentle ; content with its pasture, and never chooses to disturb any other animal, when supplied itself.

In 1742, there was a female of the European kind shewn at Paris, which was caught in a forest of Red-Russia * : though it was then young it was six feet seven inches high : from the tip of the nose, to the insertion of the tail, it was ten feet, and round the body eight feet : the hair, which was long and coarse, resembled that of a wild boar. The ears were eighteen inches long, and not unlike those of the mule. Under the throat it had a beard like a goat, and a bone as large as an egg in the middle of the forehead, between the horns. It used its fore-feet as a defence against its enemies. Those who shewed it asserted that it ran and swam with astonishing swiftness, and was exceedingly fond of the water. The provision allowed it was thirty pounds of bread every day, besides hay ; and it drank about eight pails of water. It was tame, familiar, and obedient to its keeper.

These animals delight in cold countries, feeding upon grass in summer, and the bark of trees in winter. In America they are found in the back

* Dictionnaire Raisonné des Animaux.

parts of New-England, in the peninsula of Nova-Scotia, and in Canada; in Europe, they inhabit Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia; in Asia, the north-east parts of Tartary and Siberia: but they inhabit only those parts of the above countries, where cold reigns with the utmost rigour during part of the year. When the whole country is deeply covered with snow, the moose-deer herd together under the tall pine-trees, strip off the bark, and continue in that part of the forest while it affords them subsistence. At that time the natives prepare to hunt them; and particularly when the sun begins to melt the snow by day, which is frozen again at night; the icy crust which covers the surface of the snow, is then too weak to support so large an animal, and greatly retards its motion. When the Indians perceive an herd of these animals at a distance, they immediately prepare for their pursuit. The timorous creature no sooner observes the approach of the enemy, than it attempts to escape, but sinks through the ice at every step it takes; the snow, which is generally about four feet deep, yields to its weight, and embarrasses its speed; its
feet

feet are wounded with sharp ice, and, as it passes along, its lofty horns are entangled in the branches of the forest. The chase continues in this manner for one, two, or three days together. By perseverance, however, they generally succeed; and he who first comes near enough, darts his lance, with unerring aim, which sticks in the poor animal. This, for a time, encreases its efforts to escape; but the blows are so skilfully repeated by the hunters, that, at length, exhausted with the loss of blood, it falls to the earth.

The flesh has an agreeable taste, and is said to be nourishing. The skin is strong, and so thick that it has been often known to turn a musket-ball. It is nevertheless soft and pliable, and, when tanned, is extremely durable, though light. In some of them the hair is a light grey; in others it is blackish; and when observed through a microscope, appears spongy, and is smaller at each end than in the middle. Its horns are applied to all the purposes for which hartshorn is beneficial. The form of the horns, however, is different in different animals: in some they are like those of the European
D elk,

elk, which spread into a broad palm, with small antlers on one of the edges ; in others they have a branched brow-antler, between the bur and the palm, which the German elk has not ; and in this they entirely agree with those whose horns are so frequently found fossil in Ireland.

They have a singular gait, their pace being a high shambling trot ; but they move swiftly : they were formerly used in Sweden to draw sledges ; but as they were often necessary to the escape of criminals, the use of them was prohibited under very severe penalties.

In passing through thick woods, they carry their heads horizontally, that their horns may not be entangled in the branches. Though they are, in general, very inoffensive animals, yet, in the rutting-season, or when they are wounded, they become very furious, and attack with both horns and hoofs.

THE REIN DEER.

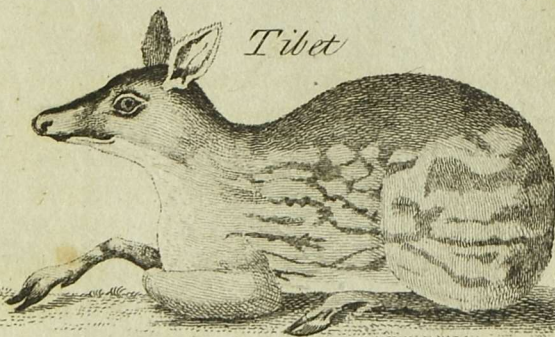
THE rein deer is the most useful and the most extraordinary of all animals of the deer kind. It inhabits the icy regions



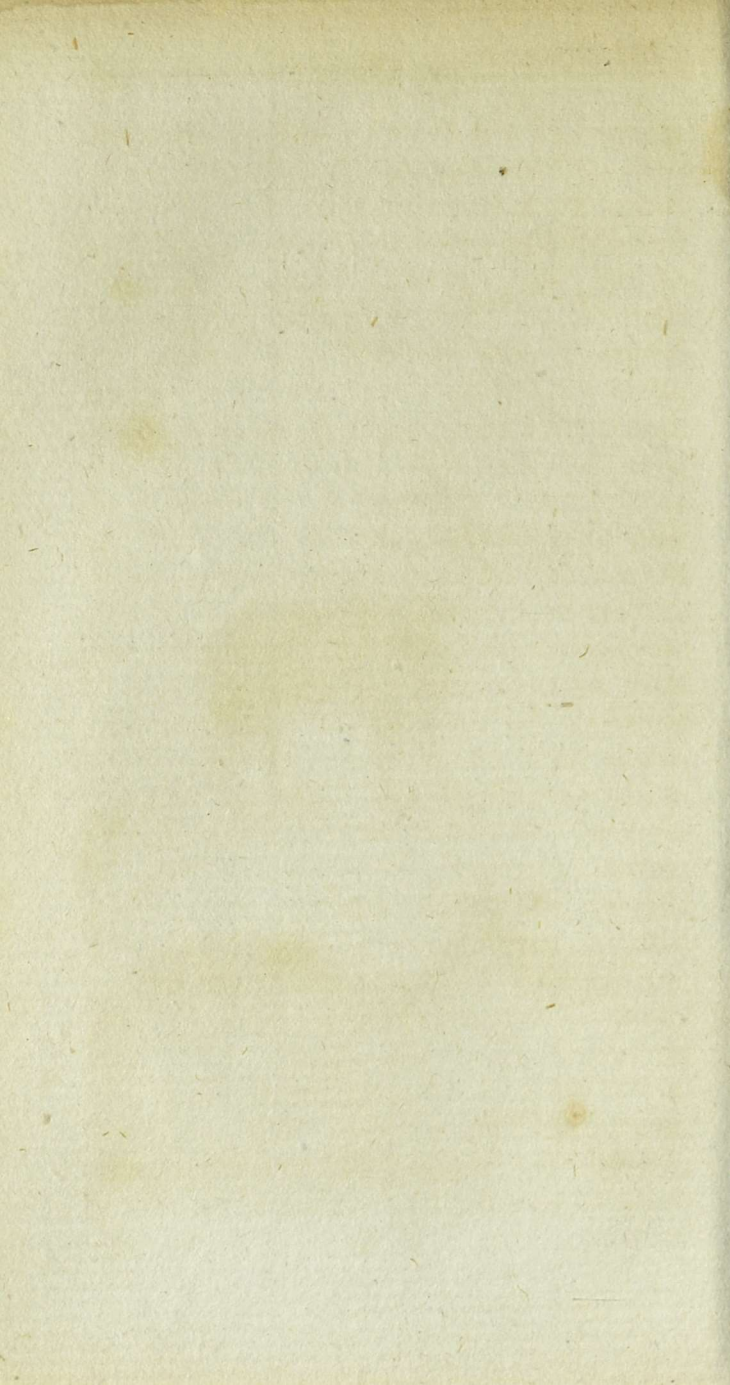
Rein Deer



Porcine Deer



Tibet



regions of the North; and all attempts to accustom it to a more southern climate have been ineffectual. It seems fitted by nature to answer the necessities of that hardy race of mankind that live near the pole. It inhabits the farthest north of any hoofed quadruped; in America, it is found in Spitzbergen and Greenland, but not farther south than Canada. In Europe, they are also found in Samoidea, Lapland, and Norway: in Asia, the north-coast, as far as Kamtzchatka, and the inland parts as low as Siberia. From this animal alone the natives of Lapland and Greenland supply most of their wants. It answers the purposes of an horse, and draws their sledges with amazing swiftness over the frozen lakes and rivers; or over the snow, which in the winter season covers the whole country; it answers the purposes of a cow, in furnishing them with milk and cheese; and it answers the purposes of the sheep, in furnishing them with a warm, though homely kind of covering. The flesh serves them for food; the tendons for bowstrings; and, when split, are used instead of thread. From this quadruped alone they receive as many

advantages as we derive from many. Providence has given these wretched outcasts a faithful domestic, that is more patient and serviceable than any other upon earth.

The rein deer has large but slender horns, bending forwards, palmated towards the top, with brow antlers, broad and palmated. Both the male and the female have horns; but those of the female are less, and have fewer branches. The height of a full-grown rein deer is about four feet six inches: it always has a black space round the eye. When it first sheds its coat, the hairs are of a brownish ash colour, but afterwards change to a whitish. It has large hoofs, and a short tail; its pace is rather a trot than a bounding, and he can continue in it for a whole day; its hoofs are cloven and moveable, so that he can spread them occasionally to prevent his sinking in the snow. The feet, just at the insertion of the hoof, are surrounded with a ring of white.

After rutting-time, which is towards the latter end of November, the rein deer shed their horns; and they are not completely furnished again till towards

wards autumn. A rich Laplander is sometimes possessed of above a thousand rein deer in a single herd. The mountainous part of Lapland is barren, bleak, and uninhabitable during the winter ; but, during the summer, it is the most desirable part of this frightful region, and has the most inhabitants. The natives reside in cottages on the declivity of the mountains, associate together, and lead a chearful life. At the approach of winter, they descend to the places below, each attended by his whole herd, which he conducts to the richest pastures he can find. The woody part of the country is still more desolate and dreary. There nothing presents itself but a frightful scene of trees destitute of fruit, and plains without verdure. Even in the midst of summer, nothing is to be seen but barren fields covered only with a white moïs : but while one kind of moïs makes the fields appear as if they were covered with snow, another kind blackens overall the trees, and even conceals their verdure. This moïs, however, is almost the only food on which this animal subsists.

At the approach of summer, the Laplander, who, during the winter had fed his rein deer upon the plains, drives them up to the mountains. The gnats, bred by the sun's heat in the marshy bottoms and weedy lakes, are all upon the wing, and almost fill the air. The inhabitants are then obliged to cover their faces with a mixture of pitch and milk, to shield their skins from their depredations. The country is so infested with them, that the natives are almost afraid to open their mouths for fear of suffocation: these insects are so numerous and minute, that they enter into the nostrils and the eyes, and are continual tormentors. To the rein deer they are still greater enemies: the horns of that animal being then in their tender state, and consequently possessed of great sensibility, a cloud of insects immediately settles upon them, and almost distract the poor animal. In this situation the quadruped and his master can have recourse but to two remedies. The one is for both to shelter themselves near their cottage, where the gnat is kept off by making a large fire of tree-moss, the smoke of which makes them immediately disperse. The other,

other expedient is to ascend to the tops of the highest mountains, where the coldness of the weather and the thinness of the air, will not suffer the insect to make its appearance. Here the rein deer are seen to continue the whole day without food, rather than return to the plains where they are so incessantly persecuted.

There is also a Lapland gad-fly, which at that time deposits its eggs in their skin, and is the pest of these animals. The moment a single fly appears, the whole herd instantly perceives it; they know their enemy, and endeavour, by tossing about their horns, and running among each other, to terrify and avoid it: but, in general, their endeavours are without effect; the gad-fly deposits its eggs, which burroughs under the skin, wounds it in several places, and frequently occasions its death.

The female brings forth young in the middle of May, and gives milk till the middle of October. During the summer, the herdsman returns every morning and evening to the cottage with his deer to be milked, where the women prepare a fire, the smoke of which

which effectually drives off the gnats, and keeps the animals quiet while they are milking. The female supplies about a pint, which is superior to that of a cow ; after which the herdsman drives them back to pasture.

However unpleasing it may be to the spectator to see the trees, and almost all the desert parts of the country covered with moss, the native considers it as one of his choicest benefits, and the most indulgent gift of nature ; he envies neither the fertility nor the verdure of the more southern landscape. The deer, in the mean time, pursue their food, though covered in the deepest snow. Sometimes, however, it happens that the winter commences with rain, and a frost ensuing, covers the whole country with a crust of ice. This is a most dreadful misfortune, both to the Laplander and his deer ; they have no provisions in store in case of accident, and have no other resource than to cut down the large pine-trees, that are covered with moss ; which furnish but a scanty supply, and the greatest part of the herd inevitably perish.

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The rein deer of this country are of two kinds, the wild and the tame. The wild are larger, stronger, and more mischievous than the tame, and their breed obtains a preference. The tame female is often sent into the woods, from whence she returns home impregnated by one of the wild kind. These are fitter for drawing the sledge, to which the Laplander yokes them by a strap, which goes round the neck, and comes down between the legs. The person who sits upon the sledge, guides the animal with a cord, fastened round the horns, who encourages it to proceed by speaking to it, and also drives it with a goad. Some of the wild breed are often found refractory, and sometimes turn upon their drivers. But no creature can be more active, patient, and willing than the tame animal: when urged to it, they will trot between fifty and sixty English miles at one stretch. In such a case, however, the poor obedient creature fatigues itself to death; and, if the Laplander does not kill it immediately, it will die a day or two after. In general, without any extraordinary efforts, they can travel about thirty miles without halting.

ing. This is the only method of travelling in that country; but it can be performed only in winter, when the snow is glazed over with ice: it is indeed a speedy method of conveyance, yet it is troublesome, dangerous, and inconvenient.

The females begin to breed when they are about two years old, and continue breeding every year till they arrive at a certain age: they go eight months with young, and usually bring forth two at a time. The dam is remarkably fond of her young: when they are separated from her, she will return from pasture, keep calling for them round the cottage, and will not desist until they are produced at her feet, either dead or alive. The young continue to follow the dam for two or three years, but they do not acquire their full growth and strength until they are about four years old; at which time they are broke in, and managed for drawing the sledge. They live about sixteen years, and, when at a proper age, the Laplander generally kills them for their flesh and their skins.

The bears sometimes make depredations upon the herd, though the creature
called

called the glutton is the most dangerous persecutor. But this enemy is not so common in Lapland as in North-America, where the rein deer is called the caribou, and the glutton the carcajou. This animal is about the size of a badger, and, in expectation of its prey, will conceal itself whole weeks together in the branches of some spreading tree ; and if the wild rein deer should happen to pass underneath, it instantly drops down upon it, and fixes its teeth and claws into the neck, just behind the horns. The wounded animal flies for protection in vain ; and though it runs through the forest, and rustles among the branches of the trees, the glutton keeps his ground ; and though a part of its skin and flesh is rubbed off among the trees, he continues in the same position, till the animal drops with fatigue and loss of blood. In this situation, the deer has only one method of escape, which is by jumping into the water : the glutton cannot endure that element, and immediately quits its hold, thinking only of providing for its own safety.

THE FALLOW DEER.

THE fallow deer and the stag resemble each other strongly: they are alike in form, alike in disposition, in the superb furniture of their heads, in their swiftness, and in their timidity; and yet no two animals avoid each other with more fixed animosity. They never engender together, or herd together: they form distinct families; which, though seemingly near, are still remote.

The fallow deer are smaller, less robust, and less savage than those of the stag kind: they are seldom found wild in the forest, but are generally bred up in parks, and kept for the purposes of hunting, or of luxury; their flesh being reckoned superior to that of any other animal. Their horns are palmated at their ends, pointing a little forward, and branched on the hinder-side: there are two sharp and slender brow antlers, and above them two small slender branches. The colour of this deer is various, reddish, deep brown, white, and spotted; and its tail is longer than that of the stag.

The horns of the buck, and all other animals of this kind, are shed annually, and take the usual time for repairing: this change, however, happens later in the buck, and consequently its rutting-time falls more into the winter. It is less furious at this season than the former. It does not quit its natural pastures in search of the female; but the males combat for the female among each other.

The fallow deer is easily tamed, and feeds upon many articles which the stag refuses; by which means its venison is better preserved. This animal also browses closer than the stag, and is therefore very prejudicial among young trees, which it often strips too close for recovery. It seeks the female at its second year, and, like the stag, is fond of variety. The doe goes about eight months with young, and, in general, brings forth but one at a time. The buck and the stag differ essentially in some particulars; the buck comes to perfection in three years, and lives sixteen; but the stag is seven years before he comes to perfection, and lives forty years.

This animal being a beast of the chace, hunters have invented for him the following names. The first year the buck is called a fawn; the second a pricket; the third a forel; the fourth a fore; the fifth he obtains the appellation of a buck of the first head; and the sixth a great buck. The female has not been honoured with so many names; it is called a doe; the first year a fawn; and the second a tegg. In general the strength, cunning, and courage of the buck, are inferior to those of the stag, and consequently it cannot afford a chace so long, so various, nor so obstinate; besides, it treads lighter, and leaves a less powerful scent, so that the dogs, in the pursuit, are more frequently at a fault.

We have in England two varieties of fallow deer which are said to be of foreign origin: the beautiful spotted kind, supposed to have been brought from Bengal; and the very deep brown sort, which are now so common in many parts of this kingdom; they were introduced here by king James the First, from Norway, where he passed some time when he visited his intended bride, Mary of Denmark: he observed their hardiness, and that they could en-
dure

duce the winter without fodder, even in that severe climate. He first brought some into Scotland, and from thence transported them into his chaces of Enfield and Epping, to be near his palace of Theobald's; for that monarch, it is well known, was fond to excess of hunting. Since that time they have greatly multiplied in many parts of this island, and England is now become more famous for its venison, than any other country in the world.

The flesh of the French fallow deer is much inferior, both in fatness and flavour, to that fed upon English pasture. The Spanish fallow deer have a slenderer neck, and are as large as stags, but of a darker colour. The Virginian deer are larger than ours, with great necks, and a greyish colour. La Bat informs us that in Guiana, a country of South-America, there are deer without horns, which resemble those of Europe in every other particular, except that they are much smaller. Their flesh, though seldom fat, is considered as a great delicacy.

The uses of these animals are almost similar: to what purposes the skin of

the buck and doe is applied, is sufficiently known to every one ; and the horns of the stag are of great use in mechanics ; and all the horns of the deer kind are extremely compact, solid, hard, and weighty, serving to make excellent handles for cousteaus, knives, and several other utensils. They abound in that salt which is the basis of the spirit of hartshorn ; and, after the salts are extracted, the remains, when calcined, become a valuable astringent in fluxes, known by the name of burnt hartshorn.

THE S T A G.

THE stag, or hart, the female of which is called a hind, and the young a calf, differs from a fallow deer both in size and in horns. The stag is much larger, and his horns are round ; but those of the fallow kind are broad and palmated. The first year the stag has properly no horns, but a kind of horny excrescence, which is short, rough, and covered with a hairy skin. The next year the horns are single and straight ; they have two antlers the third year, three

Stag.



Hind.



Fawn.



three the fourth, four the fifth, and five the sixth. The animal's age, however, cannot always be certainly known by these, for sometimes they are more, and frequently less. The antlers do not always encrease when arrived at the sixth year; and, though there may be six or seven antlers on each side, the animal's age is then estimated rather from their size, and the thickness of the branch which sustains them, than from their number.

These horns, notwithstanding their size, are shed annually, and new ones succeed them in their place. The animal begins to shed its horns the latter end of February, or beginning of March, and recovers them entirely by July. Soon after shedding the former horns, the new ones are very painful, and have a quick sensibility. At that time the flies are extremely troublesome to the animal. It is worthy of observation, that the substance of which the horns is composed, hardens at the bottom while the upper part remains soft and continues growing; whereas the horns of sheep or cows are always seen to encrease from the bottom.

If a stag is castrated when its horns are fallen off, they will not grow again ; and if the same operation is performed while they are on, they never will fall off. If he is deprived of one of his testicles, he will not be furnished with an horn on that side.

When the stags have shed their horns, they separate from each other ; and seek retirement, avoiding every other animal, which they are then unable to oppose. They remain almost three months in this state of imbecility, before their heads have acquired their full growth and solidity : soon after which the rutting season begins. The old ones are the most forward, and, in the latter end of August, or beginning of September, quit their thickets, and return to the mountain to seek the hind, and call after them in a kind of braying. They are, at that time, bold and furious, strike with their horns against the trees, and continue restless and fierce till they have found the female ; which at first endeavours to avoid them, but at length submits. When two stags contend for the same hind, they are exceedingly agitated. They tear up the earth, menace each other with
their

their horns, bellow as loud as they are able, and so desperately attack each other, that they appear determined upon death or victory. At length one of them is defeated or flies, and the conqueror is perhaps obliged to fight several of these battles, before he is the acknowledged victor of the field.

The colour of the stag in England is generally a red, or a reddish brown, with some black about the face, and a black list down the hinder-part of the neck, and between the shoulders: in other countries the greater number are brown; and some few are white. The stag eats slowly, and is very delicate in the choice of his food: after eating a sufficiency, he retires to the covert of some thicket to chew the cud in security; his rumination, however, is not performed with that facility as with the cow or sheep. During the winter the stag seldom drinks, and still less in the spring, while the plants are moist and tender; but in the heat of the summer he frequently visits lakes and rivers to slake his thirst; and, when it appears necessary, he can swim with great strength and ease.

The cry of the female is not so loud as that of the male, and is never excited but by apprehension of danger: they go about eight months with young, and seldom produce more than one. They generally bring forth in the month of May, or the beginning of June, and carefully conceal their young in the most obscure thickets. This precaution is extremely necessary, as there are many formidable enemies. The wolf, the dog, the eagle, the falcon, the osprey, and all the animals of the cat kind, are continually in search of the retreat of the hind; but the stag himself is the enemy most to be dreaded, and all the arts of the female are necessary to conceal her young from him, as the most dangerous of her pursuers. The female, at this season, possesses the courage of the male, and even when pursued by the hunter, she presents herself to mislead him from the principal objects of her concern; and, if she escapes, she returns to her charge, and gladly revisits her young, whom she has preserved at the hazard of her own life. The calf, which is the young of this animal, always accompanies the dam during the whole summer.

Among

Among all the enemies of the stag, man appears to stand the foremost. In every age and every nation, mankind have made the chase of the stag one of their most favourite pursuits; and those who first hunted for necessity, have continued it for amusement. At first indeed, the beasts of chase had this whole island for their range *; they knew no other limits than that of the ocean; nor acknowledged any particular master. When the Saxons had established themselves in the Heptarchy, they were reserved by each sovereign for his own particular diversion. In those uncivilized ages, hunting and war were the only employ of the great; their active, but uncultivated minds, being susceptible of no pleasures but those of a violent kind; such as gave exercise to their bodies, and prevented the trouble of thinking.

In England, the stag and the buck are hunted in the same manner; the animal is generally driven from some gentleman's park, and then pursued through the open country. But those who pursue the wild animal has a no-

* British Zoology, vol. I. page 34.

bler chace. To let loose a creature merely to catch it again, appears to be a poor pursuit, but to pursue an animal that owns no proprietor, and which he that first seizes may be said to be the possessor, has something more rational in it. Besides, the mountain stag, having passed his whole life in a state of continual apprehension, he knows every stratagem to mislead or confound his pursuers, and gives them an opportunity of exercising the passions of hope and fear, which arise from the uncertainty of success.

The first year the stag is called a calf, or hind calf; the second, a knobber; the third, a brock; the fourth, a staggard; the fifth, a stag; and the sixth, an hart. The female is called an hind; she is a calf the first year; a hearse the second, and a hind the third.

Stags are common to Europe, Barbary, the north of Asia, and North-America. The Corsican stag, mentioned by Monsieur de Buffon, is the least species, and is of a deep brown colour. Du Halde, in his History of China, speaks of a small kind of stag
found

found in Sunnan, a province of China, not larger than a common dog.

In the red deer of this country, there are not many varieties; and they are, in general, of nearly the same size and colour. But, in different parts of the world, they differ in form, in size, in colour, and in horns.

Stags are still found wild in the Highlands of Scotland; but are smaller than those of England. They are also seen on the moors that border on Cornwall and Devonshire; and in Ireland, on the mountains of Kerry, where they greatly add to the magnificence of the romantic scenery of the lake of Killarny.

THE VIRGINIAN DEER.

THE Virginian deer is about the size of the English fallow deer, and of a light brown colour. Its tail is longer than that of the English buck. It is a distinct species, and peculiar to America. They are found in vast herds; are always in motion, and very restless; but they are not fierce. Their flesh, though dry, is of the utmost importance

portance to the Indians, who dry it for their winter provision. Their skins are a great article of commerce, vast numbers of them being annually imported from our colonies. In the northern parts of America, they feed during the winter, on the moss which hangs in long strings from the trees. They have slender horns, bending very much forwards, and have numerous branches on the interior sides; but they have no brow antlers.

THE A X I S.

THIS animal is about the size of a fallow deer, and of a light red colour; the body being beautifully marked with white spots: along the lower part of the sides next the belly is a line of white. The tail, which is about the length of that of a fallow deer, is red above, and white beneath. It has slender triple-forked horns; the first branch near the base, and the second near the top; each pointing upwards. It inhabits the banks of the Ganges, and the islands of Ceylon and Java. They will bear our climate, and breed

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in the prince of Orange's menagery near the Hague. They are very tame, and have the sense of smelling to an exquisite degree. Though they are fond of bread, they will not touch a piece that has been breathed upon.

THE PORCINE DEER.

THE height of this animal, from the shoulders to the hoof, is about two feet two inches; the length of its body, from the tip of the nose to the tail, three feet six inches: its horns are slender, triple pronged, thirteen inches in length, and six inches distant at the base; and its head about ten inches long. The body of this animal is thick and clumsy, its tail about eight inches long, and its legs fine and slender. It is brown on the upper part of the neck, body, and sides, but of a lighter colour on the belly and rump. The late lord Clive had one of these in his possession, which he brought from some part of India. From the thickness of its body, this animal is also called a hog-deer.

THE ROEBUCK.

THE roebuck is found in most parts of Europe, as far north as Norway. It inhabits Tartary and China, and Charlevoix says it is found in North-America. It was formerly in Wales, in the north of England, and in Scotland; but at present the species no longer exists in any part of Great-Britain, except in the Scottish Highlands. This is one of the least of the deer kind, being only three feet four inches long, and two feet two inches high: the horns, which are about eight inches long, are upright, round, and divided into only three branches. The body is covered with very long hair, well adapted to the rigour of the Highland air; the lower part of each hair is ash-colour, the points are yellow, and near the ends is a narrow bar of black. On the face the hairs are black, tipped with ash-colour; the ears, which are long, are covered with long hair, and their insides are of a pale yellow: they are black on the borders of the mouth and eyes.

They

They are of a yellowish white on the chest, belly, and legs, and the inside of the thighs; the rump is of a pure white, and the tail is very short. The roebuck has an elegant figure, and is formed for agility. These animals keep in families, but not in herds like other deer: the female produces two fawns at a time, which she is obliged to conceal from the buck while they are young. The flesh of these creatures is reckoned extremely delicate.

THE MEXICAN DEER.

THE Mexican deer is about the size of the European roe; the colour of its hair is reddish, and, when young, spotted with white. It inhabits Mexico, Guiana, and Brasil. It is a species very distinct from the roe of the old continent; and its flesh is inferior to that of the European venison. It has strong thick rugged horns, ten inches long, and bending forward. It has a large head, a thick neck, and its eyes are large and bright.

THE GREY DEER.

THIS is an obscure species, and naturalists are not agreed whether it is a deer, a musk, or female antelope; for the horns were wanting in the animals described by Linnæus. It is of a grey colour, and about the size of a cat; it has a line of black between the ears, and a large black spot above the eyes: it has a line of the same colour on each side of the throat, pointing downwards: the middle of the breast is black; and the fore-legs and sides of the belly, as far as the hams, are marked with black: the ears are long, and the under side of the tail is black.

THE MUSK.

THE musk animal has no horns, and it is doubtful whether it ruminates or not. It wants the fore-teeth in the upper-jaw, but it has on each side a slender tusk, near two inches long, very short on the inner-edge, and, hanging out quite exposed to view. It is three feet six inches long from the head

head to the tail, and the head is about half a foot long. It resembles a greyhound in the fore-part of the head, and the ears are erect, and about three inches long; but the length of the tail does not exceed two inches. It is cloven-footed like animals of the goat kind. It is brown and white alternately, from the root to the point: it is brown on the head and thighs, white under the belly, and has a white tail. There is a tuft of thick hair on each side of the lower-jaw under the corners of the mouth. The hair of this animal is remarkable for its softness and fine texture.

The female is not so large as the male; its nose is sharper; it wants the two tusks, and has two small teats. It inhabits the kingdom of Tibet, the province of Mohang-Meng, in China, Tonquin, and Bontan. It is found from lat. 60 to 45; but never wanders so far south, except when heavy falls of snow force them thither through hunger, to feed on corn and new-grown rice. They naturally inhabit the mountains that are covered with pines. They delight in solitude, avoid mankind, and, if pursued, ascend to

the highest mountains, inaccessible to men or dogs. It is a very timid animal, and has the sense of hearing so quick, that it can discover an enemy at a vast distance.

The celebrated drug that bears the name of this animal is produced from the male. It is found in a bag or tumour, on the belly of that sex only, of the size of a hen's egg. It is furnished with two small orifices; the largest is oblong, the other round; the one is naked, and the other covered with long hairs. In this bag the musk is contained, for we are informed by Mr. Gmelin that on squeezing it, the musk was forced through the apertures, and consisted of a fat brown matter. The hunters cut off the bag and preserve it for sale; but frequently adulterate the contents, by adding other insignificant articles with it, to encrease the weight. These animals must be very numerous, for Tavernier, in his voyages, informs us that he purchased seven thousand six hundred and seventy-three musk bags in one journey. The Tibet musk is much superior, and consequently much dearer than that of any other place; that of Muscovy is reckoned

oned the worst : though the flesh of the male has a strong flavour of this drug, it is eaten by the Russians and the Tartars.

Some years ago musk was in great esteem as a perfume, and but little regarded as a medicine ; but having been found of great benefit in physic, it is now but little regarded as a perfume.

THE BRASILIAN MUSK.

THIS animal is about the size of a roebuck : its ears are four inches long ; in which the veins are very apparent. The hind-legs are longer than the fore-legs ; the hair on the whole body is short and smooth, and the tail short. It is brown on the head and upper-part of the neck. Its body and legs are tawny, and its hoofs black. This animal is a native of Guiana and Brasil ; it is remarkably timid, swift, and active. It can stand on the point of a rock, with its four-legs placed together, like a goat. These creatures are often seen swimming in the rivers, and are the most easily taken at that time. They are hunted by the Indians, and their
flesh

flesh is esteemed very delicate. By the French of Guiana, they are called Biches, or does, because, though they resemble a deer, both sexes are without horns.

THE INDIAN MUSK.

THE Indian musk is of an olive colour, and about seventeen inches in length : its throat, breast, and belly are white. Its sides and haunches are spotted, and barred transversely with white. It has large open ears, and a very short tail. It is an inhabitant of Ceylon.

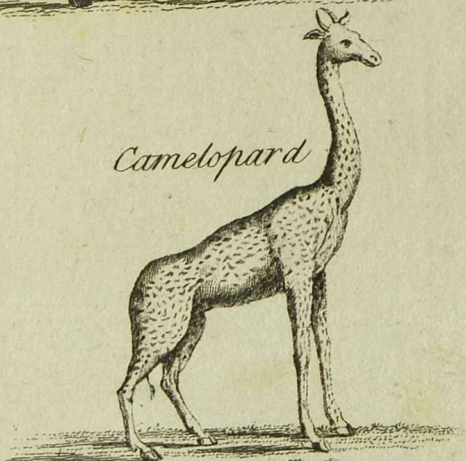
THE GUINEA MUSK.

THIS animal is about ten inches long. Its head, legs, and all the upper-part of the body are tawny, and its belly white. In the lower-jaw, it has two very broad cutting-teeth, and three very slender ones on each side of them. In the upper-jaw are two small tusks ; it has large ears, and a tail not exceeding an inch in length. One of these animals

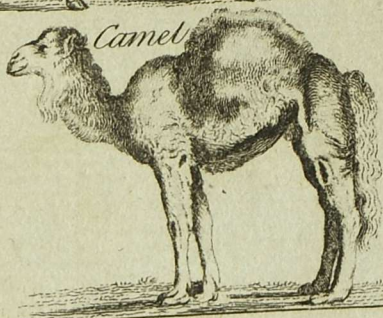
Indian Musk

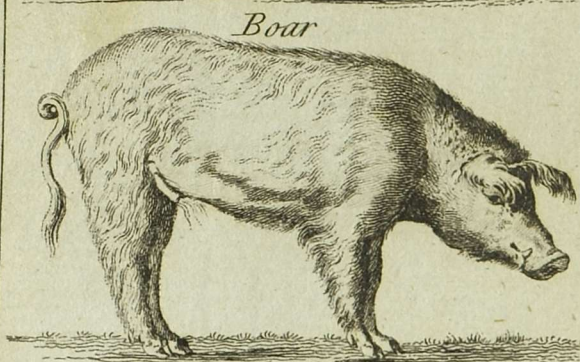
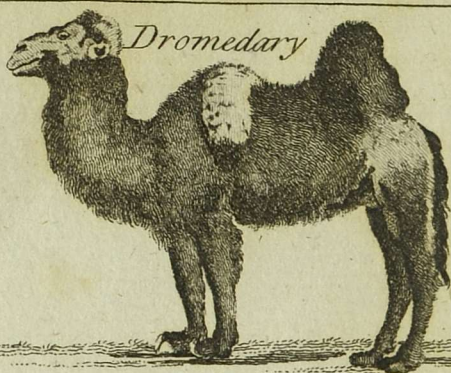


Camelopard



Camel





animals was lately in the possession of Mr. Guy, of York buildings, who said it came from Guinea. Mr. Buffon informs us it is found in the East-Indies. Linnæus confounds this animal with the royal antelope, when he tells us its horns are frequently fold.

THE CAMEL AND THE DROMEDARY.

THE only sensible difference between the camel and the dromedary consists in this, that the camel has two bunches upon his back, and the dromedary only one. In all other respects they are alike, and, instead of making two distinct kinds, are only a variety of the same animal. Of the two varieties, the dromedary is the most numerous; the camel is seldom seen except in Turkey, and the countries of the Levant; while the other is found all over the deserts of Arabia, Persia, the southern parts of Africa, Tartary, and in many parts of the East-Indies.

The camel is the most temperate of all animals. Their patience under hunger is such, that they will travel
many

many days only with a few dates, or some small balls of bean or barley-meal; or perhaps only the miserable thorny plants they meet with in the deserts. Their great powers of sustaining abstinence from drinking, enables them to pass over unwatered tracts for seven or eight days without water: Leo Africanus says they will travel fifteen days without requiring any liquid. In some of those extensive sandy deserts, where there are neither birds, beasts, insects, nor vegetables; where nothing is to be seen but mountains of sand, and heaps of bones, the camel passes with seeming satisfaction: its feet are adapted to the sands it is to pass over, their toughness and spongy softness preventing them from cracking: the inhabitants therefore find this animal a most useful assistant. Without these creatures, great part of Asia and Africa would be wretched; by them the sole commerce is carried through dry and scorching tracts, impassable but by those beasts, which Providence has expressly formed for the burning deserts.

An animal, formed for such a region, cannot be propagated in any other.

Many

Many have attempted to propagate the camel in Spain, and several parts of America, but without effect. They may indeed be brought alive into these countries, and perhaps produce there, but they require great care and attention, and are liable to many accidents. Besides, they in a short time degenerate, their strength and patience forsake them, and, instead of producing wealth, become the burthen of their keepers.

But, in Arabia, and those countries where camels are turned to useful purposes, they are considered as sacred animals; and the inhabitants of those countries estimate their wealth by the numbers of them: without them they could not subsist, their milk is a part of their subsistence; they feed upon the flesh of this animal when it is young, and cloath themselves with its hair; for, in the winter, it is covered with long hair, which falls off in the spring, is carefully gathered and wove into stuffs for cloathing, or for cloths to cover their tents. If the natives fear an invading enemy, their camels serve them in flight; and they have been known to travel an hundred miles in a day; and, thus,

thus, by means of this animal, the Arabian finds support and safety. He lives independant and tranquil in the midst of the dreary solitudes; and instead of considering the sterility around him as a restraint upon his happiness, he is taught, by experience, to regard it as the ramparts of his freedom.

A large camel will carry a load of a thousand or twelve hundred pounds weight. It kneels down to be loaded, but rises the moment it finds the burthen equal to its strength. It will not permit an ounce more to be put upon it.

The internal part of this animal is most admirably formed by nature to fit it for long abstinence; besides the four stomachs, which it has in common with all other animals that chew the cud, it has a fifth, serving as a reservoir to hold more water than it has an immediate occasion for: there the fluid remains without corrupting, or without being adulterated by other aliments. When the animal is thirsty, it throws up a quantity of this water, by a contraction of the muscles into the other stomachs; which serves to macerate its dry and simple food. When it
drinks

drinks, it lays in so large a quantity of that element, that travellers, in want of water in the dreary deserts of Arabia, have been known to kill their camels, in expectation of finding water within them to allay their thirst. It is remarkable that a camel can discover water by their scent, at the distance of half a league, and, after a long abstinence, will hasten towards it, long before their drivers perceive where it lies.

In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Barbary, and Egypt, the merchants and travellers unite themselves into a body, furnished with camels, to preserve themselves from robbers. They call this assemblage a caravan, in which the number sometimes amounts to ten thousand, and perhaps as many camels, each of which are loaded according to their strength. In these trading journeys, their stages are usually regulated; and in the evening, when they arrive at one, which is generally some spot of verdure, where water and shrubs are in plenty, the animals are permitted to feed at liberty; and they prefer the thistle, the nettle, and the coarsest weeds, to the finest pasture.

This animal is endued with an extraordinary share of patience, and humility. At the slightest signal it bends its knees and lies upon its belly; suffering itself to be loaded in this position, and, at another signal, rises with its load. The female goes with young about a year, and like all other large animals, produces but one at a time. These animals live about forty or fifty years.

The camel has a small head, short ears, a long neck, slender and bending. Its height to the top of the bunch is about six feet six inches; the colour of the hair on the protuberance is dusky, and that on the other parts is a reddish ash. It has a long tail, small hoofs, and flat feet divided above, but not through. On the legs it has six callosities; one on each knee; one on the inside of each fore-leg on the upper-joint; one on the inside of the hind-leg, at the bottom of the thigh, and another on the lower-part of the breast.

There are varieties among the camels: the largest and strongest is the Turkman: the Arabian is hardy. What is called the dromedary, maihary, and raguahl

raguahl is very swift. The common sort travel about thirty miles a day. Some, which have a smaller bunch, a more delicate shape, and are much inferior in size, are used to ride on, and never carry burthens. They are trained for running matches in Arabia; and in many places for carrying couriers, where they can travel on them (as has been already observed) above an hundred miles a-day, over burning deserts, uninhabitable by any creature. The African camels are the most hardy, having more distant and dreary deserts to pass over than any of the others, from Numidia to the kingdom of Æthiopia. Linnæus calls the camel that has two bunches on its back, the Bactrian camel.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL.

THE hair of the Arabian camel is curled, and longer than that on the other animals of this kind, except on the bunch, where it is shorter. The hair on the back is different from that on the other parts; it is grey and

G 2

coarse,

coarse, and greatly resembles that on an horse's tail.

THE L L A M A.

THE llama, which may be considered as the camel of the new world, is smaller than that of the old. This animal stands high upon its legs, has a very long bending neck, a small head, fine black eyes, and, like the camel, is mild, gentle, patient, and tractable. Some of these animals are white, and others black, but they are generally brown. Their height is about four feet; and their length from the neck to the tail, about six feet. According to the editor of Mr. Biron's voyage, the shape exactly resembles a camel, only it wants the bunch upon the back. It is the camel of Peru and Chili, and was the only beast of burthen known to the Indians till after the arrival of the Spaniards. Before the introduction of mules, they were used by the Indians to plough the land; and at present they serve to carry burthens not exceeding an hundred weight. They move with as much gravity as their Spanish masters,

ters, and, like them, cannot be prevailed upon to change their pace. They lie down to be loaden, and, when they are weary, no blows can provoke them to proceed. Feuillée informs us that they are so capricious, that, if their drivers strike them, they immediately squat down, and nothing but caresses can induce them to rise. Between the breast and belly there is a kind of bunch, from which a sort of matter frequently drops.

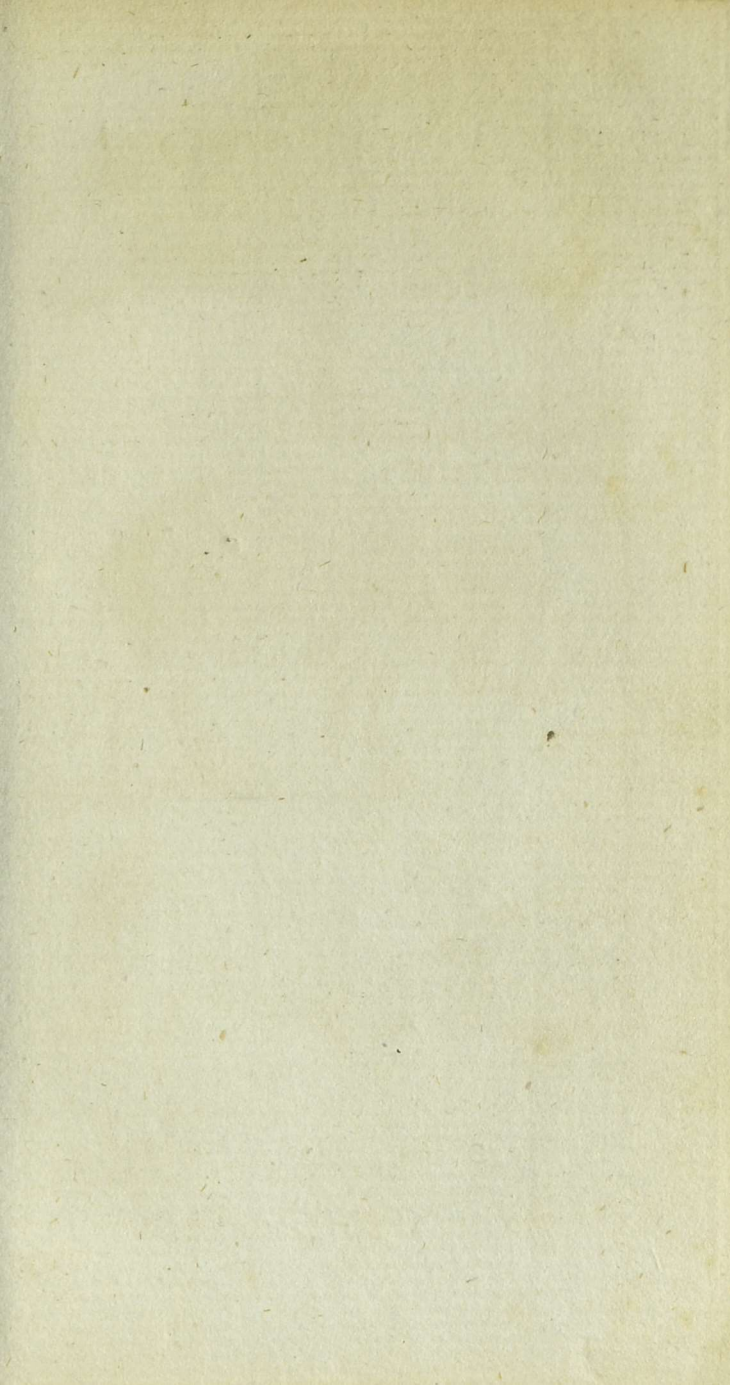
This animal exceeds even the camel in temperance, and, of all other creatures, seems to have the least occasion for water; nature having supplied it with such large quantities of saliva, that it spits on every occasion: this saliva seems to be the only offensive weapon that this harmless creature has to express its resentment by. When it is offended, it falls upon its belly, and pours out against its adversary a quantity of this fluid, which, if it falls upon the skin, produces an itching and a reddish spot.

The flesh of this animal is eaten, and is said to be as good as mutton; its wool has a strong disagreeable scent. It is very sure-footed, and is therefore

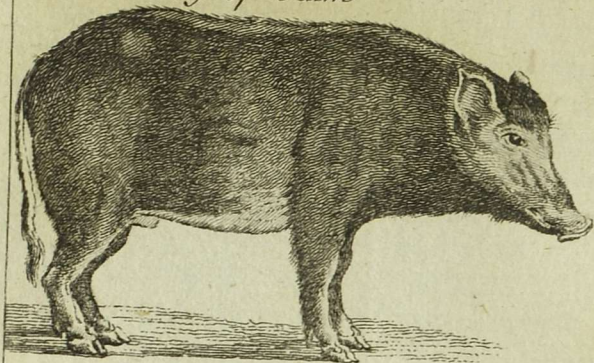
used to carry the Peruvian ores over the rugged hills and narrowest paths of the Andes. These animals habit that vast chain of mountains extending to the straits of Magellan; but except those hills approach the sea, as in Patagonia, they never appear on the coasts.

In a wild state they keep in great herds, in the highest and steepest parts of the hills, and, while they are feeding, one of them keeps centry on the pinnacle of some rock. If any person approaches, it neighs; the herd takes the alarm, and runs off with incredible speed. No dogs are swift enough to overtake them, and there is no other method of killing them than with a gun.

Though the flesh is good, the natives hunt the wild llama principally for the sake of its fleece. The llama seems to be the largest of the camel kind in America; but there are the guanacoes and pacos, which are smaller and weaker, but in nature and form are nearly the same; they seem to bear the same proportions to each other that an horse does to an ass, and are employed with the same degree of subordination. The wool of the paco is the most valuable,



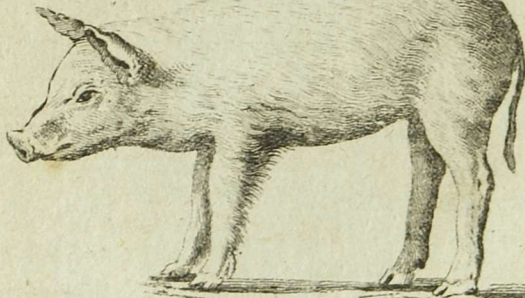
Hog of Siam



*A young wild
Boar.*



A Sucking Pig



luable, and is wrought into stuffs not inferior to silk either in quality or price.

OF ANIMALS OF THE HOG KIND.

IN animals of the hog kind those distinctions seem to unite, by which others are separated. They resemble those of the horse kind in the length of their head, in having but a single stomach, and in the number of their teeth, which, in the whole amount to forty-four. In their cloven-hoofs, and the position of their intestines, they resemble the cow kind; in their appetite for flesh, in their numerous progeny, and in their chewing the cud, they resemble those of the clawfooted kind.

This animal may be considered as of a middle nature, between the rapacious and the peaceful kinds, and yet partaking somewhat of the nature of both. Like the rapacious kinds, their hoofs, (though they seem cloven,) will, upon anatomical inspection, appear to be supplied with bones like beasts of prey, and the number of their teats increase the similitude. Like the peaceful kind,
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in a natural state, they live upon vegetables, and seldom seek for animal food, except when urged by necessity. Though furnished with arms sufficient to terrify the bravest animal of the forest, they are inoffensive to all.

It is most certain that the hog appears to be the most filthy and impure of all quadrupeds : we should however reflect that filthiness is an idea merely relative to ourselves ; but, from our own sensations, we are apt to form a partial judgment, and over-look that wise maxim of Providence, that every part of the creation should have its respective inhabitants. The hog, indeed, seems possessed of an insatiable desire of eating ; and therefore his stomach is capacious ; but though he devours the most nauseous offals, it does not follow that it is insensible to the difference of eatables ; for, where it finds variety, it will reject the worst with as distinguishing a taste as other quadrupeds. In the orchards of peach-trees, in North-America, the hog will reject such fruit as has lain a few hours on the ground, and watch impatiently for a new wind-fall.

This animal has, with great propriety, been compared to a miser, who,
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in the course of his life is useless and rapacious ; but, by the effects of his sordid disposition, becomes of public use at his death. The hog in his lifetime does not render the least service to mankind, except in removing that filth which is rejected by other animals. His uncommon brutality sometimes urges him even to devour his own offspring. Other domestic animals shew some degree of respect to mankind, and even a kind of tenderness for children : but this animal, when prompted by hunger, will devour infants.

The hog seems to be more imperfectly formed than the other animals we have rendered domestic around us. It is less active in its motions, and less capable of knowing what to pursue, or what to avoid. The thickness of its hide, and the coarseness of its hair, render it almost insensible to blows. This animal is, by nature, stupid, drowsy, and inactive : when undisturbed, it will sleep half its time ; but it is frequently roused by the calls of appetite ; and when those demands are satisfied, it again retires to rest. Its whole life is one continued round of gluttony and sleep ; and if its cravings
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were fully supplied with food, it would soon become a greater load than its legs would be able to support; though it would still continue feeding, lying down or kneeling, an helpless instance of indulged sensuality. It is restless at a change of weather, and is so agitated with high winds, as to run violently, screaming horribly at the same time. It is fond of wallowing in the dirt, either to cool its surfeited body, or to destroy a sort of louse or insect that frequently infests them. Most of the diseases of this animal arise from intemperance: measles, imposthumes, and scrophulous complaints, are reckoned among the number. When this animal however is permitted to extend its thread of life, it will live eighteen or twenty years; and the female will produce till the age of fifteen: the sow goes four months with young.

As they bring forth from ten to twenty at a litter, they would soon become very numerous, if they were not diminished for the support of man. The flesh of this animal, says Linnæus, is a wholesome food for athletic constitutions, or those that use much exercise; but is not proper for such as lead

a sedentary life: it is, however, of general use, and furnishes innumerable materials for epicurism, among which, brawn is a kind peculiar to England. It is an article of great importance to a naval and commercial nation, as it takes salt better than any other flesh, and consequently is capable of being longer preserved. The lard is extremely useful in medicine, being an ingredient in various sorts of plaisters, and the bristles are formed into brushes of several sorts.

Westphalia is said to produce the best hams in Europe, and Hampshire the best bacon in England.

The best way of taking care of swine is to feed them so as to keep them in middling plight, till you intend to fat them; for if you keep them too fat, it will endanger their health; and being too lean will render them too ravenous. It is good to give them such swill as you have every morning and evening, to make them come home to their sties. The rest of the day let them graze, and get such food as they can; but when the corn is upon the ground, you must be careful to keep them within bounds. Moist sedgy grounds are good
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for them, the roots of which they will eat; and all sorts of haws, hips, floes, crabs, acorns, mast, chefnuts, &c. with which, if you have plenty enough to fat them, their flesh will eat much better and sweeter than if fattened in a sty. Some indeed say, their fat will not be so solid, nor so profitable, and therefore they commonly shut them up for a week or ten days, and feed them with dry peas; but this is a mistake, experience having shewn, that hogs fattened with acorns only have their flesh as solid as those fattened with peas. In fattening hogs in sties, they observe to give them meat often, and but little at a time, that it may be always fresh; and likewise to give them as much water as they will drink, and to keep them very clean, which will help their fattening, and improve the taste of their flesh. But where the husbandman lives remote from woods, or the year should fail of producing acorns or masts, they usually fat them wholly in sties with peas, if cheap; if dear the meal of barley, rye, or offal corn, according as they are cheapest, which they mix with water, whey, or skimmed milk: with these they feed them until fat, which

which will commonly be in about a month's time, and then they feed them with peas a little before they kill them.

Observe that every sty has a yard well paved with stone, if possible, for the hog to go out and air himself, that he may keep his lodging the cleaner.

In Leicestershire they have a very easy method of fattening great numbers of swine, which they do by stacking up their peas and beans in the form of a small cottage. This they set near some running brook, and hedge a yard in round about it, taking some part of the stream into the yard for the hogs to drink at; into this yard they turn such a number of hogs as they think their peas or beans will fat, where they let them live until their provision is consumed, cutting the rick down, and giving it to them as they can eat it*.

The sow was the most usual victim of the goddesses Ceres and Tellus. A pregnant sow was sacrificed to Cybele. When any alliance was sworn, or peace made, they were confirmed by the blood of this animal: thus Virgil +

* Mortimer's Husbandry, vol. I. page 244.

+ Æn. lib. VIII. ver. 639.

represents Romulus and Tatius, vowing an eternal alliance before the altar of Jupiter, by sacrificing a sow, *cæsâ porcâ*.

THE WILD BOAR.

THE wild boar, which is the original of all the varieties of the hog kind, is neither so stupid nor so filthy an animal as that which we have reduced to tameness: his body is much smaller than that of the tame hog; his snout is longer; and his ears, which are black, are rounder and shorter. He does not vary in his colour like those of the domestic kind, being always of an iron-grey, inclining to black; his feet and tail are black. His tusks are larger than those of the common hog; some of them, as Mr. Buffon asserts, having been seen almost a foot long. These grow from both the upper and under-jaw, bending upwards circularly, and are exceeding sharp at the points.

The whole litter of pigs follows the sow the three first years, and the family lives in the herd together; uniting their common forces against the wolf,

or other beasts of prey. But, when the wild boar is arrived at the state of maturity, he becomes conscious of his own strength, and walks the forest fearless and alone. He is then afraid of no single enemy, and will not turn out of his way even for man himself; he does not seem to seek nor to avoid danger. He inhabits most parts of Europe, except the British isles, and the countries north of the Baltic. He is found in Asia, from Syria to the borders of the lake Baikal *; in Africa, on the coasts of Barbary. In the forests of South-America, these animals are found in vast droves. They are useful in America, by clearing the country of rattle-snakes, which they devour with safety.

This animal feeds chiefly upon roots and vegetables: being content with such provisions as it procures without danger, it seldom attacks any other animal: but, if an animal happens to die in the forest, or is so wounded that it cannot make any resistance, it becomes his prey, for he never refuses animal food, however putrid, if he can procure it without difficulty.

* Bell's Travels, vol. I. p. 279.

The hunting the wild boar is a favourite amusement among the nobility in those countries where they inhabit. Small mastiffs are generally used upon these occasions ; for the hunters are regardless of the goodness of their nose, the wild boar leaving so strong a scent that it is impossible for them to mistake its course. When the boar is driven from his covert, he proceeds slowly and regularly, at a small distance before his pursuers, without appearing to be much afraid. Once in about an half-mile, he turns round, stops till the hounds come up to him, and offers to attack them. The dogs, sensible of their danger, keep off, and bay him at a distance. After gazing upon each other for some time, the boar proceeds slowly on his course, and the dogs renew their pursuit. The chase is thus continued till the boar is quite weary, and refuses to proceed. The dogs then attempt to close in upon him ; those which are young, and accustomed to the chase, are generally foremost in the attack, and are often killed. The old experienced hounds wait till the huntmen come up, who strike at him with their spears,

spears, and soon dispatch or disable him.

The wild boar was formerly a native of this island, as appears from the laws of Hoel Dda*, who permitted his grand huntsman to chase that animal from the beginning of November till the middle of December. William the Conqueror punished with the loss of their eyes, such as were convicted of killing the wild boar, the stag, or the roe-buck; and Fitz-Stephens informs us, that the vast forest, at that time on the north-side of London, was the retreat of stags, fallow-deer, wild boars, and bulls.

THE GUINEA HOG.

THE Guinea hog is smaller than the common kind: though shaped like ours, it is of a reddish shining colour, with long sharp-pointed ears, and a tail without hair, which hangs down to the heels. It has no bristles; but about the neck and the lower-part of the back, the hair is longer than on the other parts of the

* *Lepes Wallææ.*

body. It is a domestic variety of the common kind, and the flesh is said to be excellent.

THE CHINESE HOG.

THE belly of this animal almost reaches to the ground : it has short legs, and a tail hanging down to the heels. Its body is usually bare, as all the swine of India generally are.

THE PECCARY OR MEXICAN HOG.

THE PECCARY, in some degree, resembles a small hog of the common kind, but its body is not so bulky, its legs are smaller, its bristles thicker and stronger than those of the European kind, and more like those of a hedgehog ; instead of a tail, it has got a little fleshy protuberance, which does not cover its posteriors : from the shoulders to the breast, it has a band of white ; and, upon its back, a lump resembling the navel in other animals, which discharges a liquor of a very foetid smell.

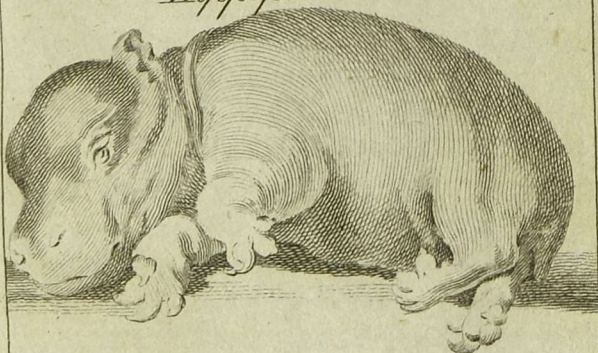
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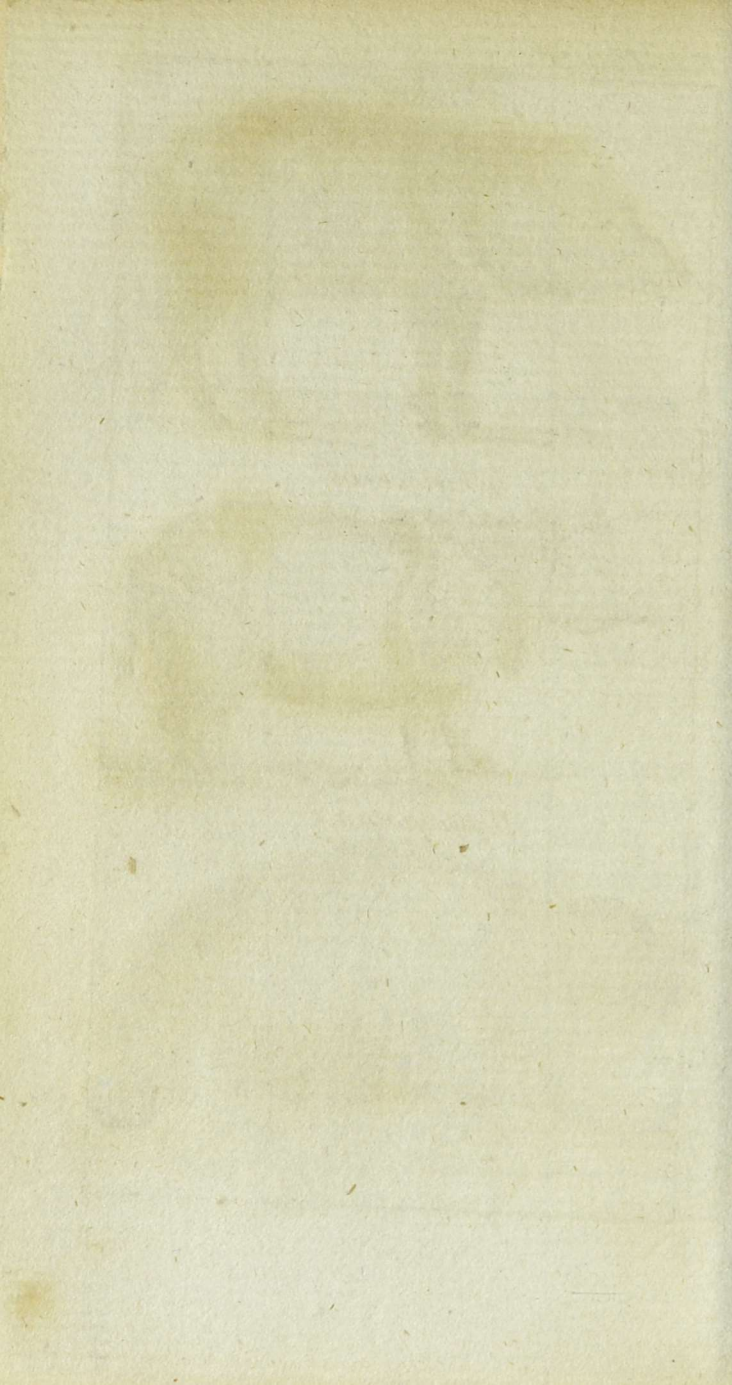


Rhinoceros



Hippopotame





It is a native of the hottest parts of South-America, and some of the Antilles, and lives in the forests, chiefly on the mountains. It is not so fat as the common hog, nor does it delight in mire or marshy places.

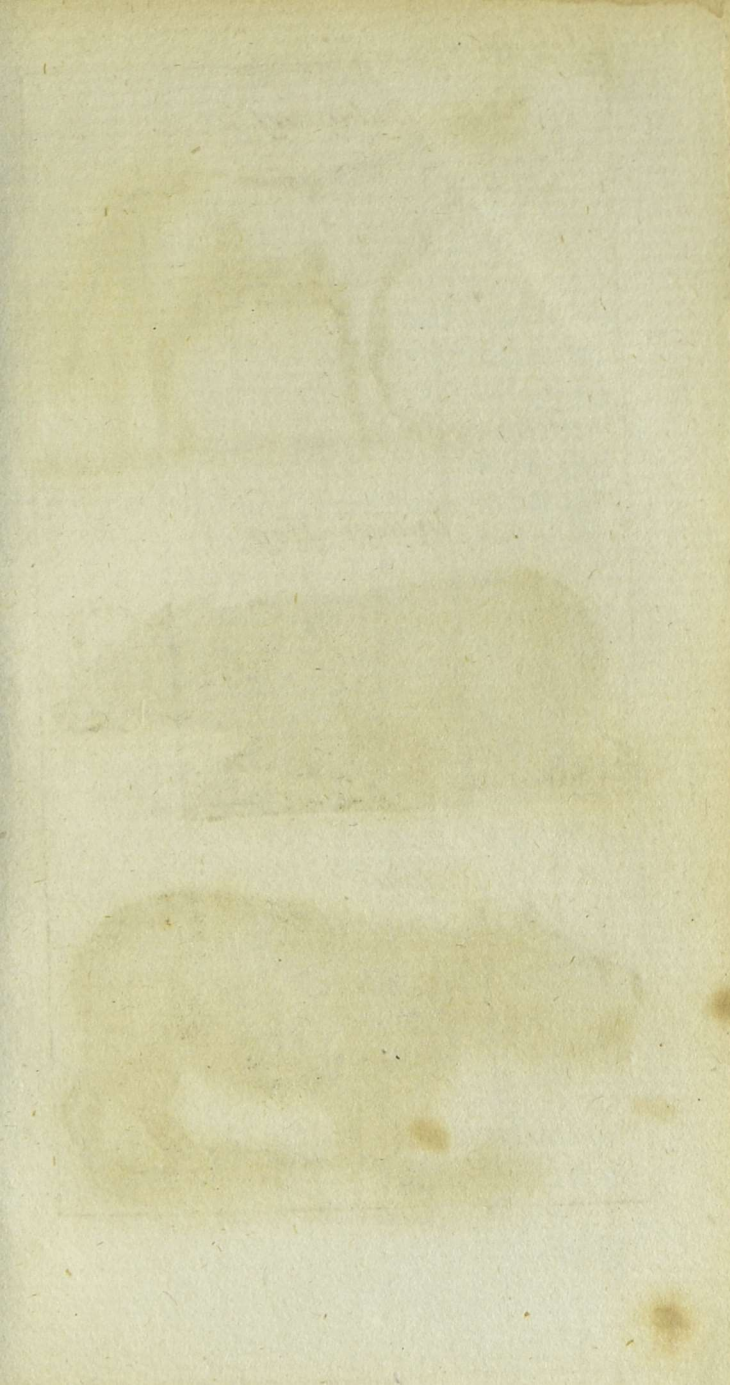
These animals assemble in great droves; they will fight valiantly with the beasts of prey. The most inveterate enemy is the jaguar, or American leopard, and the body of that animal is frequently found with several of these hogs, slain in combat. It is seldom that dogs will venture to attack the peccary; and, if wounded, it will turn on the hunter. It feeds on fruits, vegetables, roots, toads, and serpents; and is very dexterous in skinning the latter, holding them with his fore-feet. Its flesh is said to be good for food, but, as soon as it is killed, the dorsal gland must be cut out immediately, or the flesh will become so infected as not to be eatable. If this operation be deferred for only half an hour, the flesh becomes utterly unfit to be eaten.

The peccary may be tamed like the hog, has nearly the same habits and inclinations, and feeds upon the same aliments. They are remarkably fierce
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when their young are attempted to be taken from them: they furround the plunderer, attack him, and frequently make his life pay the forfeit of his rashness. The peccary, like the hog, is very prolific; and the female is followed by the young ones till they come to perfection. Though, when taken young, they are very easily tamed, they never shew any remarkable signs of docility, but continue without attachment; not seeming to know the hand that feeds it.

THE ÆTHIOPIAN HOG.

THE body of this animal is longer, and the legs shorter than in the common swine. It has small tusks in the lower-jaw, and very large ones in the upper; those of old boars bending up towards the forehead in the form of a semi-circle; it has no fore-teeth, a large broad head, with a nose broad, depressed, and almost as hard as horn. Its mouth is small; the colour of its skin is dusky, and its bristles disposed in little bunches of about five each; which are longest on the beginning



Babirouessa



Indian Hog



Cabiai



ning of the back, and between the ears. Its ears are sharp-pointed and large, the inside being lined with long whitish hairs. Its tail is small and flat, does not extend below the thighs, and is covered with hairs disposed into tufts or bunches. They inhabit the hottest parts of Africa, from Senegal to Congo; they are also found in the island of Madagascar *. They are very swift and fierce, and will not breed either with the domestic or Chinese sow. One of these animals, at the prince of Orange's menagerie near the Hague, was turned out to a Chinese sow, which it killed, and afterwards to a common sow, which he treated very roughly.

THE BABYROUESSA, OR INDIAN HOG.

THIS animal has some weak bristles along the back, but the rest of the body is covered with fine short wool, resembling that of a lamb: the tail ends in a tuft, and is often twisted. The body is square and plump, and the head is ob-

* Flacourt Hist. Madag.

long and narrow, with a snout proper for rooting in the earth. The ears are small, erect, and sharp-pointed; and the eyes are very small. It has four cutting-teeth in the upper, and six in the lower-jaw; with six grinders to each jaw: it has also two tusks in the lower-jaw, pointing towards the eyes, and standing almost eight inches out of their sockets. From two sockets on the outside of the upper-jaw, proceed two other teeth, twelve inches long, and bending like horns, their ends almost touching the forehead. It inhabits Buero, a small island near Amboyna: it is found also in Celebes, but neither on the continent of Asia or Africa. In the Indian islands, these animals are sometimes kept tame. In their wild state they live in herds, and feed on vegetables: they never, like other swine, ravage gardens. When these animals are pursued and driven to extremities, they will rush into the sea, or any other water, and swim from island to island. They are also expert in diving. The tusks, as may be perceived by their form, are useless in combat; but they delight in resting their heads, by hooking their upper-tusks

tusks on some bough. The feet are like those of the European hogs, and their legs long and slender.

THE CABIAI, OR CAPIBERA.

THE cabiai, in the shape of its body, and the colour and coarseness of its hair, resembles an hog of about two years old. It has a short thick neck, a rounded bristly back, delights in the water and marshy places, produces many young at a time, and, like the hog, feeds upon both animal and vegetable food. The head, however, is longer than that of the hog, the eyes larger, and the snout is split, like that of a rabbit or hare, and furnished with strong thick whiskers. The mouth of the cabiai is smaller, its teeth are different, and it is without tusks. It has no tail, and, instead of a cloven hoof, like all others of this kind, it is, in a great degree, web-footed, and calculated for swimming, and living in the water. It seems, indeed, to delight in that element, and some naturalists have therefore called it the water-hog. It inhabits South-America, and, like the
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otter, is chiefly seen frequenting the borders of lakes and rivers. It preys upon fish, which it seizes with its hoofs and teeth, and carries them to the margin of the lake or stream, to devour at its ease. It also feeds upon corn, fruits, and sugar-canes. The cry of this animal rather resembles the braying of an ass, than the grunting of an hog. It seldom appears, except at night, and then not without company. It never ventures far from the water, that element being its only place of safety; for its feet are so long, and its legs so short, that it is a very slow and awkward runner. When pursued by the hunter, it plunges into a lake or river, and continues so long at the bottom, that he can have no hopes of taking it there.

This animal is naturally of a gentle disposition, and, when taken young, is easily tamed. It is then obedient to command, and appears attached to its keeper. Its flesh, which is fat and tender, has a fishy taste; but its head is said to be delicate food. In this respect, it resembles the beaver, whose fore-parts taste of flesh, and the hinder have a strong flavour of the fish it feeds on.

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THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS animal inhabits Bengal, Siam, Cochin-China, Quangsi in China, the islands of Java, and Sumatra, Congo, Angola, Æthiopia, and the country as low as the Cape. Next to the elephant, the rhinoceros is the most powerful of animals. Bontius informs us, that, in respect to bulk of body, it equals the elephant, but is lower on account of the shortness of its legs. It is generally about twelve feet long, from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail; and from six to seven feet high.

This animal is so remarkably formed, that a perfect idea of its shape cannot be conveyed in words, we have therefore been particularly careful in giving an accurate delineation of it on copper. Its head is furnished with a single horn, placed near the end of the nose, which is generally from three feet to three feet and an half long. The upper-lip is long, hanging over the lower, and ending in a point. It is very pliable, and serves to collect its food, and de-

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liver it into the mouth : the nostrils are placed transversely : the ears are large, erect, and pointed ; the eyes small, and without lustre : the skin is almost naked, rough, and knotty, and lying upon the neck and body in vast folds. The skin, which is of a dirty brown colour, is so hard and thick as to resist a musket-ball : the belly hangs low ; the legs are short, strong, and thick ; and the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward. It delights in shady forests, and the neighbourhood of rivers and marshy places : like the hog, it loves to wallow in the mire, and is said, by that means, to give shelter in the folds of its skin, to scorpions, centipes, and other insects. It is a solitary, quiet, and inoffensive animal, but swift and furious when it is enraged. It never provokes to combat, but it equally disdains to fly. It brings forth but one at a time, about which it is extremely solicitous.

The scent of this animal is said to be most exquisite ; and it is affirmed that it consorts with the tiger : this, however, is fabulous, and founded on their common attachment to the sides of rivers ; because they both frequent wa-
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tery places in the scorching climates where they are bred. It is also reported to have a tongue so extremely rough, as to take off the flesh from a human body by licking it, but Ladvocat affirms, "it is smooth, soft, and small, like that of a dog."

This animal appears chiefly formidable from the horn growing from its snout. It is composed of the most solid substance, and pointed so as to inflict the most fatal wounds. With every blow, the rhinoceros employs all its force, and the tiger will more willingly attack any other enemy of the forest than this formidable creature. It is defended on every side by a thick horny hide, which cannot be pierced by the claws of the lion or the tiger, and it is armed before with a weapon that even the elephant does not choose to oppose. It is said the elephant is often found dead in the forests, pierced with the horn of a rhinoceros; and Emanuel, king of Portugal, by way of experiment, actually opposed them to each other, and the rhinoceros was victorious.

In 1739, a rhinoceros was shewn in London, which came from Bengal. It was of a gentle disposition, and suf-

ferred itself to be handled by all visitors, never attempting to do any mischief, except when hungry or when abused; in such cases, its fury could only be appeased by giving it something to eat. When it was angry, it would jump with violence against the walls of its room, but seldom attempted to attack its keeper, and was obedient to his threats.

The rhinoceros brings forth at about three years old, and will live till it is about twenty. Its flesh is eaten, and Kolben says, it is very good. Cups are made of its horn, and many medicinal virtues are ascribed to it, when taken in powder, but seemingly without foundation. There are some varieties in this animal found in Africa with a double horn.

The rhinoceros is the unicorn of Holy Writ, and of the antients; the oxyx, and the Indian as of Aristotle*, who says it has but one horn: his informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the rhinoceros to that of an as, so that he might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole footed animal. The unicorn of Holy Writ has all the properties of the rhinoceros.

* Hist. An. lib. II. c. I.

This animal was known to the Romans in very early times : its figure is among the animals of the Prænestine pavement ; and Augustus introduced one into his shews on his triumph over Cleopatra.

THE HIPPOPOTAME, OR SEA-HORSE.

THE hippopotame is as large and formidable as the rhinoceros, and, in bulk, is second only to the elephant. The length of the male has been found to be seventeen feet, from the extremity of the snout to the insertion of the tail ; the circumference of its body fifteen feet, and its height almost seven ; the legs near three feet, and the head almost four. Hasselquist says, its hide is a load for a camel. Its jaws extend about two feet, and it has four cutting-teeth in each jaw, which are above a foot long. The head is of an enormous size ; the ears small and pointed, and lined within with a short fine hair : on the lips are some strong hairs scattered in bunches. The hair on the body is very thin, of a lightish colour,

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and, at first sight, hardly discernible. Those writers who say this animal has a mane on its neck; are mistaken; but the hairs on that part are rather thicker than on the other parts of the body: the skin is very thick and strong, and, though not able to resist a musket-ball, is impenetrable to the stroke of a sabre. The tail is flat and pointed, and about a foot long: the hoofs are divided into four parts, and, in some measure, resemble those of the elephant; but they are unconnected with membranes, notwithstanding the hippopotame is an amphibious animal.

This creature, whose figure is something between that of an ox and a hog, resides chiefly at the bottom of the great rivers and lakes of Africa, from the Niger to the cape of Good-Hope. It is found in none of the African rivers which run into the Mediterranean, except the Nile; and even there only in the Upper-Egypt; and in the lakes and fens of *Æthiopia*, which that river passes through. It leads an indolent kind of life, and seems seldom disposed for action, except when prompted by the calls of hunger. In the water they pursue their

their prey with great swiftness and perseverance, and continue at the bottom for thirty or forty minutes without rising to take breath. They traverse the bottom of the stream with as much ease as if they were walking upon land, and make a terrible devastation where they discover plenty of prey. But when the fishy food is not supplied in sufficient abundance, this creature is forced to come upon land, where it moves awkwardly and slowly; and, if it cannot be supplied with food on the margin of the river, it is forced up into the higher grounds, where it commits dreadful havock on the sugar-canes, and plantations of rice and millet: it also feeds on the roots of trees, which it loosens with its great teeth.

When the natives see their possessions thus destroyed by this animal, they beat drums, light fires, and raise a terrible outcry to frighten it back to its favourite element. As it is extremely timorous upon land, they usually succeed in their endeavours. But if the creature should be wounded, or too much irritated, it then becomes formidable to all that oppose it. When it is pursued it takes the water, plunges in
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and sinks to the bottom, but it frequently rises to the surface, and remains with its head out of water, making a bellowing noise that may be heard at a vast distance. If wounded, it will rise and attack boats or canoes with great fury, and often sink them by biting large pieces out of the sides. People are thus frequently drowned by them; for they are as bold in the water as they are timid on land. This animal, however, possesses a very inoffensive disposition, and never attacks the mariners in their boats, except they inadvertently strike against it, or otherwise disturb its repose; but they are then in imminent danger of going to the bottom. Dampier informs us, that one of these animals was seen to place itself under a boat, and, rising under it, over-set it, with six men which were in it.

The crocodile and shark have been said to engage with the hippopotame, but an eye witness * has declared that he saw them swimming together without any disagreement; and, it is well known, that the shark is only found at

* Purchas's Pilgr. II. 1544, 1568.

sea, and the hippopotame, never ventures beyond the mouth of fresh-water rivers.

Though the negroes will venture to attack the shark or the crocodile in their natural element, and frequently destroy them, they are so sensible of the force of the hippopotame, that they seldom attempt to engage it.

A herd of females has but a single male: the female always comes upon land to bring forth, and seldom produces above one at a time. These animals are at that time extremely timorous, and as soon as the parent hears the slightest noise, it dashes into the stream, and the young one follows it immediately.

This animal is capable of being tamed. Belon says he has seen one so gentle, as to be let loose out of a stable, and fed by its keeper, without attempting any mischief. The usual method of taking them is by pitfalls. In some parts, the natives place boards full of sharp irons, in the corn-grounds, which these creatures strike into their feet, and so become an easy prey. Sometimes indeed (though that method is very seldom attempted) they are struck
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in the water with harpoons fastened to cords; and ten or twelve canoes are employed in the chase.

The young ones are said to be excellent food: and the negroes, who are not extremely nice in their diet, find an equal delicacy in the old. Dr. Pocock informs us, that he has seen their flesh exposed to sale on the shambles; and, it is said, that the breast in particular is excellent, and as delicate as veal. The teeth of this animal are harder than ivory, and not so liable to turn yellow: they are much used by the dentists to be made into false teeth. The skin, which, when dried, is of impenetrable hardness, is used to make bucklers.

This animal is the behemoth of Job: it was known to the Romans; and Augustus produced one at his triumph over Cleopatra.

The hippopotame was worshipped at Papremis, a city of Egypt, lest that monstrous animal should envy so many other savage beasts, which divers nations of Egypt had deified.

THE T A P I I R.

This animal bears some distant resemblance in its form to a hog. It has a long snout, capable of being contracted or extended at pleasure. Its ears are erect, its eyes small, and its legs and tail short. The tapiir grows to the size of an heifer half a year old. When young its hair is short, and spotted with white; when old, of a dusky colour. This creature is found among the woods and rivers on the eastern side of South-America, from the isthmus of Darien to the river of Amazons. In the day time it sleeps in the forests adjacent to the banks, and goes out at night in search of food, which is chiefly grass, sugar-canes, and fruits: it swims well, and, when disturbed, takes to the water, where, like the hippopotame, it walks on the bottom as on dry ground. The Indians shoot it with poisoned arrows, and eat its flesh, which is said to be very good. Its skin, which is very thick, the natives make shields of, which cannot be pierced by an arrow. This animal is salacious, slow-footed and sluggish; but

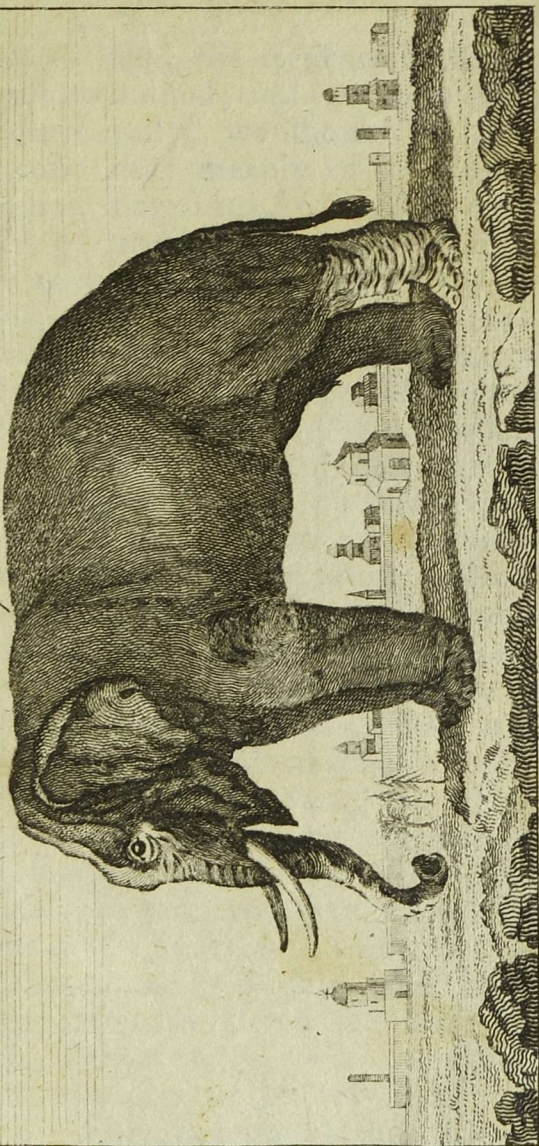
but will make a vigorous resistance, when attacked.

There is another creature of this kind, called the thick-nosed tapiir, which has a large head and nose, large eyes, and small rounded ears. Its toes, which are long, are connected near their bottoms by a small web; and their ends guarded by a small hoof. It has no tail, but has long hard whiskers on the nose. This animal may in some measure be termed amphibious, as it not only feeds on fruits and vegetables, but also on fish, which it is dexterous in catching, and brings on shore to eat: it sits up, holding its prey with its forefeet, and feeds like an ape. Like the preceding, it inhabits the Eastern side of South-America, and makes a noise like the braying of an ass. The flesh of this animal is tender, but has a fishy taste.

THE ELEPHANT.

THE elephant is the largest of land animals, and is not less remarkable for its docility and understanding than for its size. All historians concur that
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Elephant



next to man, the elephant is the most sagacious animal; and yet, from its appearance only, we should be led to conceive very meanly of its abilities. It has a long trunk, formed of multitudes of rings, pliant in all directions, and terminated with a single moveable hook, which answers the purpose of a hand to convey any thing into the mouth. The forehead of this animal is very high and rising, the ears long, broad, and pendulous, the eyes extremely small, the body round and full, the back rising in an arch, and the whole animal short in proportion to its height. The legs are thick, clumsy, and shapeless; the hide of a dusky colour, with a few scattered hairs, and full of scratches and scars, which it acquires in its passage through the thick woods and thorny places; the tail like that of a hog; the feet undivided, but the margins terminated by five round hoofs. In the upper-jaw are two vast tusks of six or seven feet long.

This animal, we are told, is seen from seven to fifteen feet high: we have, however, certain accounts of their attaining to the height of twelve feet. The female is less than the male,

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and the udder is between the fore-legs.

The elephant is the strongest, as well as the largest of all quadrupeds ; and yet in a state of nature, it is neither fierce nor formidable : it is intelligent, tractable, and obedient to its master's will ; sensible of benefits, and capable of resenting injuries. In its native deserts, the elephant is seldom seen alone, but appears to be a social friendly animal. It inhabits India, and some of its greater islands, Cochin China, and some of the provinces of China. Elephants are found in great plenty in the southern parts of Africa, from the river Senegal to the Cape ; and from thence as high as Æthiopia on the other side : they swim well, and delight in marshy places, and to wallow in the mire like a hog. They feed on the leaves and branches of trees ; and, if they get into an inclosure, they destroy all the labours of the husbandman in a very short time.

Nothing can be more formidable than a drove of elephants : wherever they march, the forest seems to fall before them, and, in their passage, they bear down the branches upon which they feed.

feed. There is no repelling their invasions, since it would require a small army to attack the whole drove when united; and an attempt to molest them, at that time, would certainly be fatal. They advance towards the offender, strike him with their tusks, seize him with their trunks, toss him in the air, and afterwards trample him to pieces under their feet. They are, however, very mild and harmless, except they are offended, or during the rutting-time, when they are seized with a kind of temporary madness.

In their natural state, they are chiefly found along the sides of rivers; they are also fond of refreshing themselves in the most shady forests and watery places. They cannot live at a distance from the water, and they always disturb it before they drink. After filling their trunk with it, they often divert themselves by spurring it out like a fountain. When an elephant happens to light upon a spot of good pasture, he invites others, by a call, to share in the entertainment; but it requires a copious pasture to supply the necessities of a herd of them: their heavy feet sink deep wherever they go,

and much more is destroyed than is devoured. On this account they are obliged frequently to change their quarters. The Indians and negroes, who suffer by such visitants, endeavour to keep them away by making loud noises, and keeping large fires round their cultivated grounds; but, notwithstanding these precautions, the elephants frequently break through their fences, destroy their whole harvest, and overturn their little habitations.

The eyes of the elephant, as already observed, are very small, but they exhibit a variety of expression, and discover the various sensations with which the animal is moved. The elephant is not less remarkable for the excellence of its hearing: it appears delighted with music, learns to beat time, to move in measure, and even to accompany the sound of the trumpet, or other instruments, with its voice. Its sense of smelling is also exquisite; but, in the sense of touching, it exceeds all others of the brute creation, and perhaps even man himself. The organ of this sense lies wholly in the trunk; this instrument is both an organ of touching, and of suction: it not only provides for the
animal's

animal's necessities and comforts, but also serves for its ornament and defence.

In Africa, this animal still retains its natural liberty: the savage inhabitants of that part of the world, are happy in being able to protect themselves from its fury, without attempting to subdue it to their necessities. But when once tamed, the elephant becomes the most courteous and obedient of all animals. It presently conceives an attachment for the person who attends him, caresses him, and even endeavours to anticipate his wishes. It quickly comprehends the signs made to it, and even the different sounds of the voice: all its actions seem to partake of its magnitude; being grave, majestic, and serious. It is readily taught to kneel down to receive its rider; and, those whom he knows, he caresses with his trunk; and, with the same instrument salutes those which it is ordered to distinguish. It suffers itself to be harnessed, and appears to be delighted with the finery of its trappings. It draws either chariots, cannon, shipping, or small towers with numbers of people in them, with surprising

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prizing strength and perseverance ; and, notwithstanding its bulk, it is extremely swift.

The elephant often sleeps standing ; but that they are incapable of lying down, is a vulgar error. They are said to go one year with young, and to bring forth one at a time ; they are thirty years before they arrive at their full growth, and will live about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty years *. They are much more numerous in Africa than in Asia : in some parts there are such swarms, that the negroes are obliged to make their habitations under ground for fear of them. The usual method of taking them is in pitfalls, covered with branches of trees : sometimes they are hunted, and killed with lances ; a slight wound in the head behind the ear, destroys them in a moment. Their flesh is eaten by the natives, and the trunk is said to be a delicious morsel. Their teeth are frequently picked up in the woods of Africa ; but it is uncertain whether they are shed, or from dead animals. The African teeth,

* Tavernier's Voy. part. ii. 96.

which come from Mosambique, are ten feet long; and those of Malabar only three or four: the largest in Asia are those of Cochin-China, which even exceed the elephants of Mosambique. The skin is very thick, and, when dressed, proof against a musket-ball. The bones are used in medicine*.

This animal has a very quick sense of glory. An elephant was directed to force a large vessel into the water, and, the task proving superior to his strength, the master, in a sarcastic tone, ordered the keeper to take away that lazy beast and bring another. The poor animal was so affected at the reflection, that it instantly repeated its efforts, fractured its skull, and died on the spot†.

At the Cape of Good-Hope, where it is customary to kill these animals in the chase for the sake of their teeth, three brothers, who were Dutchmen, made a large fortune by that business, and determined to retire to Europe to enjoy the fruits of their labours; but, before their return, they resolved to have a last chase by way of amusement. After finding their game, and

* Du Halde's China II. 224.

† Ludolph Com. on Hist. Æthiop. 147.

beginning the attack in the usual manner, one of their horses threw its rider: the enraged animal instantly seized the unhappy man with its trunk, tossed him up into the air, and received him on one of its tusks; then, turning towards the other two, seemingly with an aspect of revenge, held out to them the impaled wretch writhing on the bloody tooth *.

From very early times the Indians have employed the elephant in their wars. Porus opposed the passage of Alexander over the Hydaspes, with eighty-five of these animals. Mr. Buffon very reasonably supposes, that it was some of the elephants taken by that monarch, and afterwards transported into Greece, which were employed by Pyrrhus against the Romans. Ivory has been used in ornamental works from the time of Solomon; it was one of the imports of his navy at Tharshish, whose lading was gold and silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks. *Kings I. 10.*

The American elephant is an animal only known in a fossil state. The fos-

* Voyage de la Caille, 160.

fil bones are found in Peru, and the Brazils ; but the living animal has evaded our search : it is probable that it yet exists in some of those remote parts of the vast new continent, unvisited yet by Europeans. The elephant, it is said, is taken for the symbol of eternity, on account of its length of life. On a medal of the emperor Philip, eternity is represented by an elephant, on which is mounted a little boy holding arrows. In the kingdom of Bengal, in the Indies, the white elephant is in possession of the honours of the divinity.

OF ANIMALS OF THE MONKEY KIND.

Animals of the ape or monkey class have hands instead of paws ; their ears, eye-lids, lips, and breasts, resemble those of the human race ; and their internal conformation bears some distant likeness. This reflection is sufficient to mortify the pride of those, who make their persons alone the principal object of their admiration. Those animals have fingers and nails on their hands

hands like those of a man, but more rough and unpolished. Their feet are like larger hands, and are divided into fingers or toes, of which that in the middle is the longest.

They are lively, agile, and full of frolic, chatter, and grimace: from the structure of their body, they have many actions in common with the human kind. They are, in general, fierce and untameable; but some are of a milder nature, and will shew some degree of attachment, but they are naturally mischievous. They are filthy, obscene, lascivious, and thieving. They inhabit woods, and live in trees; they feed on fruits, leaves, and insects. They will leap from tree to tree with great activity, even when loaded with their young, which cling to them. They go in general in vast companies; but the different species never mix with each other, always keeping apart in different quarters. They are the prey of leopards, and others of the cat race: they are also the prey of serpents, which pursue them to the summit of the trees, and swallow them entire. Though they are not carnivorous, they will (purely for the sake of mischief)

rob





rob the nests of birds of the eggs and young. In the countries where apes most abound, the sagacity of the feathered tribe is marvellously shewn, in their contrivance to fix the nest beyond the reach of these invaders.

These animals, however, are so very different from each other, that a general description cannot serve; we shall therefore give an history of the foremost in each, and mark the distinctions in every species; carefully observing the manners and the oddities in this phantastic tribe in general points of view.

Apes were held in veneration at Ægypt, as were all other animals. Diodorus says, that the worship of apes passed from Ægypt into the island of Pityusa, called The Island of Apes, on account of the honours there paid to them.

THE OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

THIS name is given to various animals, agreeing in one common character of walking upright, but of different
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proportions, and coming from different countries. The ourang outang, which, of all other animals, most nearly approaches to the human race, is found from three to seven feet high. Its face is flat, and has a deformed resemblance of the human face ; its ears are exactly like those of a man. The hair on the head is longer than that of the body, and is reddish and shaggy. The face, paws, and soles of the feet are swarthy and without hair. In the palms of the hands, those lines appear which are usually taken notice of in palmistry. In a word, the whole animal is so nearly a picture of the human species, that we are naturally led to expect a corresponding mind. But this, says Mr. Buffon, is an evident proof that no disposition of matter will give mind ; and that the body, how nicely soever formed, is formed in vain, when there is not infused a soul to direct its operations.

The ourang outang described by Dr. Tyson, was brought from Angola, in Africa. The body was covered with black hair, greatly resembling human hair ; and, in those places where it is longest on the human species, it was also longest in this. The face resembled

bled the human face, but the forehead was larger, and the head round. The jaws were not so prominent as in monkeys, but flat like those of a man. The ears were also like those of a man; and the teeth had more resemblance to the human, than those of any other creature. And, in short, the whole animal at first view, presented a human figure. This animal was a gentle, fond, and harmless creature. In its passage to England, those who knew it on board the ship were highly entertained with it, for it would embrace them with the utmost tenderness, opening their bosoms, and clasping its hands about them; and, though there were monkeys aboard, it would never associate with them, and seemed to consider itself as a creature of higher extraction. After it had been a little used to wear cloaths, it grew fond of them, and would endeavour to put them on himself; taking such parts of his dress, as he could not properly manage, to some of the company to assist him in dressing. It would get into bed, place its head on the pillow, and cover itself with the cloaths, like any human creature.

These animals, when taken young, are capable of being tamed, and are taught to carry water, pound rice, and turn a spit. There was one shewn in London in 1738, which was extremely mild, affectionate, and good-natured; and remarkably fond of the people it was used to: it would eat and lay down in bed like a human creature; fetch a chair to sit on; drink tea, which, if he found too hot, he would put into a saucer to cool: it would cry like a child, and be very unhappy at the absence of its keeper. This was a young one, and only two feet four inches high.

The ourang outang inhabits the interior parts of Africa, the island of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. They are solitary, and prefer the most desert places, and live entirely on fruit and nuts. The large ones have prodigious strength, and will over-power the strongest man. Only the young can be taken alive, for the old ones are shot with arrows: they will attack, and even kill, the negroes who wander in the woods; they will drive away the elephants, and beat them with their fists, and pieces of wood; and will throw stones

at people that offend them. They sleep in trees, in which they shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather. They appear grave and melancholy, and are not inclined to frolic even when they are young. They have great agility and swiftness, and sometimes carry away the young negroes. These animals certainly vary in colour; the hair is black on some, and red on others.

We are informed by Le Compte, in his history of China, that, when one of these animals dies, the rest cover the body with leaves and branches of trees. There are instances also of their shewing mercy to the human kind. A negroe boy was taken by one of these and carried into the woods, where he continued with him a whole year without receiving any injury. It is also said that these animals often attempt to surprize the female negroes as they go into the woods, and force them to continue with them for the pleasure of their company, feeding them very plentifully all the time. Le Brosse assures us that he knew a woman of Loango, who had lived three years among them.

THE PIGMY APE.

THIS animal has a flattish face, and ears like those of a man. The body is about the size of a cat; the colour of the hair an olive brown, and yellowish beneath. It feeds on fruits and insects, and is particularly fond of ants. These animals assemble in troops, and turn over every stone in search of them. It inhabits Africa, and is not uncommon in our exhibition of animals. It is very tractable, and of a gentle disposition.

THE LONG-ARMED APE.

THE long-armed ape, called by Mr. Buffon, the gibbon, is a very extraordinary and remarkable creature. It has a flat swarthy face, surrounded with grey hair; and the hair on the body is black and rough. It walks erect, and is without a tail; its eyes are large, and sunk in its head; and it is of different sizes from two to four feet high. The nails on the hands are flat, and those on the toes long. It differs from
all

long armed Ape



Pygmy Ape



Magot



all others of the monkey tribe, by the extraordinary length of its arms, which are long enough to reach the ground when the animal stands erect. It is an inhabitant of the East-Indies, particularly along the coasts of Coromandel; and is a mild and gentle animal.

THE MAGOT, OR BARBARY APE.

THIS animal, like the former, is without a tail, though there is a small protuberance on that part. It has a large callous red rump. The face is prominent, and not so much like that of man as of quadrupeds. The body is covered with a dirty greenish brown hair, and the belly with a dull pale yellow. It has flat nails, ears like human ears, and bare buttocks. It is about three feet and an half high, and is a native of most parts of Africa, and the East. It is a very fierce and mischievous animal; is a very common kind in exhibitions; and, by the force of severe discipline, is made to perform some tricks. In the open fields in India, they assemble in great troops, and frequently

attack women who are going to market, and take their provisions from them.

THE TUFTED APE.

THE head of this animal is about fourteen inches in length ; the face blue, and naked, and the nose of a deep red ; the eye-brows are black, and the ears like human ears. It has a long upright tuft of hair on the top of the head, and another under the chin ; and two long tusks in the upper-jaw. Its fore-feet resemble human hands, and the nails on the fingers are flat. The fore-part of the body, and the inside of the legs and arms are naked. The outside is covered with mottled brown and olive coloured hair ; that on the back is dusky ; the buttocks are red and bare ; and the length of the animal from the nose to the rump is about three feet three inches. It has a most disgusting appearance, and is very fierce and falacious. It usually goes on all-fours, but will sometimes sit on its rump, and support itself with a stick. It will hold a cup in its hand in this attitude,

Tufted Ape



Simia

Porcaria







Baboon



Wanderion



attitude, and drink out of it. This animal feeds principally on fruits.

THE SIMIA PORCARIA.

ARISTOTLE mentions a species of ape under the title of *simia porcaria* ; but I think it a species we have not any knowledge of at this time. In the British Museum there is a drawing of one with a nose exactly resembling that of a hog, which may perhaps be the animal which Aristotle meant ; but there is no account attending the painting, to enable us to trace its history,

THE BABOON.

THE baboon, properly so called, is about three feet and an half high, with a thick body and limbs, and long canine teeth. It has large callosities behind, which are quite naked and red. Its tail, which is about seven inches long, is thick and crooked. Its face is long and thick, and it has a pouch on each side of its cheeks, where it deposits the remainder of its provisions,

after it is satiated with eating. The hair with which it is covered, is of a reddish brown. It sometime walks erect, but generally upon all-fours; and, instead of broad round nails like the ape, its hands and feet are armed with long sharp claws. This animal, thus made for strength, and furnished with dangerous weapons, is a formidable enemy. We are informed by the chevalier Forbin, that in Siam large troops of baboons frequently sally forth from their forests, and attack a village when they know the men are engaged in their rice-harvest; where they make lascivious attacks upon the women, who are obliged to stand on their defence with clubs and other arms, and it is with difficulty that they oblige their ugly suitors to retreat.

Though equally mischievous, they are less formidable at the Cape of Good-Hope. Whatever they undertake they perform with surprizing skill and regularity. When they rob an orchard or a vineyard, they go in large companies, and previously concert a regular plan for the conducting of their business. On these occasions some of them enter the inclosure, while others
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are set to watch. The rest form a line without the fence, reaching from their fellows within to their rendezvous without, which is generally in some craggy mountain. Every thing being thus disposed, the plunderers within the orchard, throw the fruit to those that are without, as fast as they can gather it; and it is pitched from one to another all along the line, until it is safely deposited at their head quarters. They are extremely dexterous in catching, and while the business is performed, a profound silence is observed among them. Their centinel continues upon the watch the whole time; and, if he perceives any person coming, instantly sets up a loud cry, at which the whole company scamper off: but even under these circumstances, they are unwilling to leave the place empty-handed, but carry off some of their plunder in their mouths, some in their hands, and some under their arms. If they are closely pursued, they first drop that which is under their arms, then that from their hand, and afterwards that from their mouths.

These animals have not been known to breed in our climate. The female
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in general produces but one at a time, which she carries in her arms, and in a peculiar manner clinging to her breast. Baboons are not carnivorous, but feed principally upon fruits, roots, and corn, and usually keep together in large companies. Their internal parts are more unlike those of man than of quadrupeds, particularly the liver, which resembles that of a dog, divided into six lobes.

THE MANDRIL.

THE mandril mentioned by Smith, in his voyage to Guinea, is an ugly disgusting animal, and probably only a variety of that mentioned in the preceding article. He says it grows to a vast size, being from four to five feet high, and has a short tail. The body is as thick as that of a man; the teeth large and yellow; the head extremely large, and the face broad, flat, wrinkled, and covered with a white skin; but what makes it truly loathsome, is that something is always issuing from the nose. It is a native of the Gold-Coast, and more frequently walks erect,
than

than upon all-fours : when displeased, it is said to weep like a child. Some years ago one of them was shewn in England, which seemed tame but stupid ; and had a method of opening its mouth, and blowing at those who came near it.

THE WANDEROW.

THE wanderow is a smaller baboon than the former, and has a tail from seven to eight inches long ; the muzzle is prominent, as in the rest of this kind ; but it is remarkable for having a large long white head of hair, and a monstrous white beard, coarse, rough, and descending : the rest of the body is brown or black. In its savage state it is very fierce ; but, with proper management, is more tractable than most of its kind.

THE LITTLE BABOON.

THIS animal has a roundish head, a projecting mouth, and ears roundish and naked. The thumb is close to the fingers ; the nails of the fingers narrow
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and compressed, and those of the thumbs rounded: it has a brown face, with a few scattered hairs; the colour of the hair on the body is yellowish, tipped with black: the tail is about an inch long, and the buttocks are covered with hair. Linnæus says it is about the size of a squirrel; but Mr. Balk, in the *Amæn. Acad.* says it is as large as a cat. It is a lively species, and inhabits India.

THE PIG-TAIL BABOON.

THIS animal, which is called the maimon, by Buffon, and the pig-tail, by Mr. Edwards, is the last of the baboons. Its length, from head to tail, is about twenty-two inches. Its principal distinction, besides its prominent muzzle like a baboon, is in the tail, which is about five inches long, and curled up like that of a hog; from which circumstance Mr. Edwards gave it the name. It is a native of Sumatra * and Japan, and cannot well endure the rigours of our climate; though Mr. Edwards kept one of them near a

* Kæmpfer's Hist. of Japan, 1. 126.

year in London. This creature is very docil, is taught several tricks in Japan, and is carried about the country by mountebanks. One of these people informed Kæmpfer, that the baboon in his possession was an hundred and two years old.

THE MONKEY.

MONKEYS are small in stature, and have long tails, by which they are distinguished from the apes and baboons, that entirely want the tail, or are large, and have but a short one. The varieties in the form and colour of dogs or squirrels, is not so great as among the monkeys of the smaller kind. Bosman and Smith enumerate above fifty sorts on the Gold-Coast alone; and Condamine says it would fill a volume to describe the different sorts which are found along the river Amazons; and which are different from those on the African coast. There is scarce a country in the tropical climates that does not swarm with them; and almost every forest is inhabited by a

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race

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 produces only its own; and those guard their limits from the intrusion of all strangers of a different race from themselves.

The monkey being less than the baboon, is endued with less powers of doing mischief: the ferocity of their nature appears to diminish with their size; they are more easily tamed, and sooner taught to imitate man than the former. They are not so grave and fullen as the ape, and are more gentle than the baboon; they begin early to exert all their sportive mimickries, and are obedient to correction.

The monkeys 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 by their agility escape all possibility of pursuit. These animals, says Le Compte, have a peculiar instinct in discovering their foes, and, when attacked,

tacked, are very adroit in defending and assisting each other. When they behold a traveller in the woods, they consider him as an invader upon their dominions, and join to repel the intrusion. 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 the 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. It is said, from good authority, that, when any one of them is wounded, the rest assemble round him, putting their fingers into the wound, as if they intended to sound 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 one clings to the back of the dam, with

which she jumps away, without seeming to be embarrassed by the burthen.

The usual method of taking these animals alive, is to shoot the female as she carries her young; and the sportsman always takes aim at the head; which, if he hits, the monkey falls immediately to the ground, and the young one consequently comes down at the same time, clinging to its dead parent. The negroes on the coast of Guinea are happy to see their numbers destroyed upon a double account; for they dread their devastations, and are fond of their flesh. The monkey, when skinned, and served up at a negroe feast, so strongly resembles a child, that an European shudders at the sight.

The manner of plundering among the monkies, is much like that of the baboons in a garden, as already mentioned. They generally keep together in companies, march in exact order, and obey the voice of some particular chieftain, distinguishable for his size and gravity. One species of these, which by Mr. Buffon is called the ouarine, have very loud and distinct voices, and are remarkable for the use to which they
convert

convert them. Morgrave informs us that he has frequently been a witness of their assemblies and deliberations : every morning and evening they assemble in the woods, to receive instructions ; one among the number takes the highest place on a tree, and waves his hand as a signal for the rest to sit around and be attentive. He then, with a loud voice, begins his discourse, and, while he is speaking, the rest observe the most profound silence. When he has finished his harrangue, he again waves his hand, as a signal for the rest to reply, and instantly they raise their voices together ; until, by another signal of the hand, they are enjoined silence. This is immediately obeyed, and the chieftain replies to what the others have said ; after which the whole assembly breaks up.

They feed upon fruits, the buds of trees, or succulent roots and plants ; and are fond of the juice of the palm-tree and the sugar-cane. The fertile regions in which these animals are bred, seldom fail to supply them with these ; but, when there is a deficiency, they feed on insects and worms ; and, if near the coasts, they sometimes descend to the sea-shore, where they eat lob-

sters, 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 they eat the fish at their ease. They are equally subtle in taking crabs: they put their tail to the hole where that animal takes refuge, and the crab fastening upon it, they withdraw with a jerk, and thus pull their prey upon shore. Being dexterous in laying traps for others, they are very cautious of being entrapped themselves; and, it is said, no kind of snare will take the monkies of the West-India islands; as they are extremely distrustful of human artifice, to which they have been accustomed.

The monkey seldom brings forth more than one at a time, though sometimes it produces two. They seldom breed after they are brought into Europe, but those that have bred here exhibit a very striking picture of parental affection. The male and female are never weary of fondling their young, and frequently hand it from one to the other.

In a state of domestic tameness these animals are very entertaining. Father Carli, in his History of Angola, informs us, 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 monkies than the men; these he had taught to attend him, to guard him when he was sleeping against the thieves and rats, to comb his head, and to fetch his water; and he asserts that they were more tractable than the human inhabitants of the place. It is a just observation, that in those countries where the men are most barbarous and stupid, the brutes are most active and sagacious. The savages of the torrid tracts suppose monkeys to be men, capable of speech and conversation; but obstinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour.

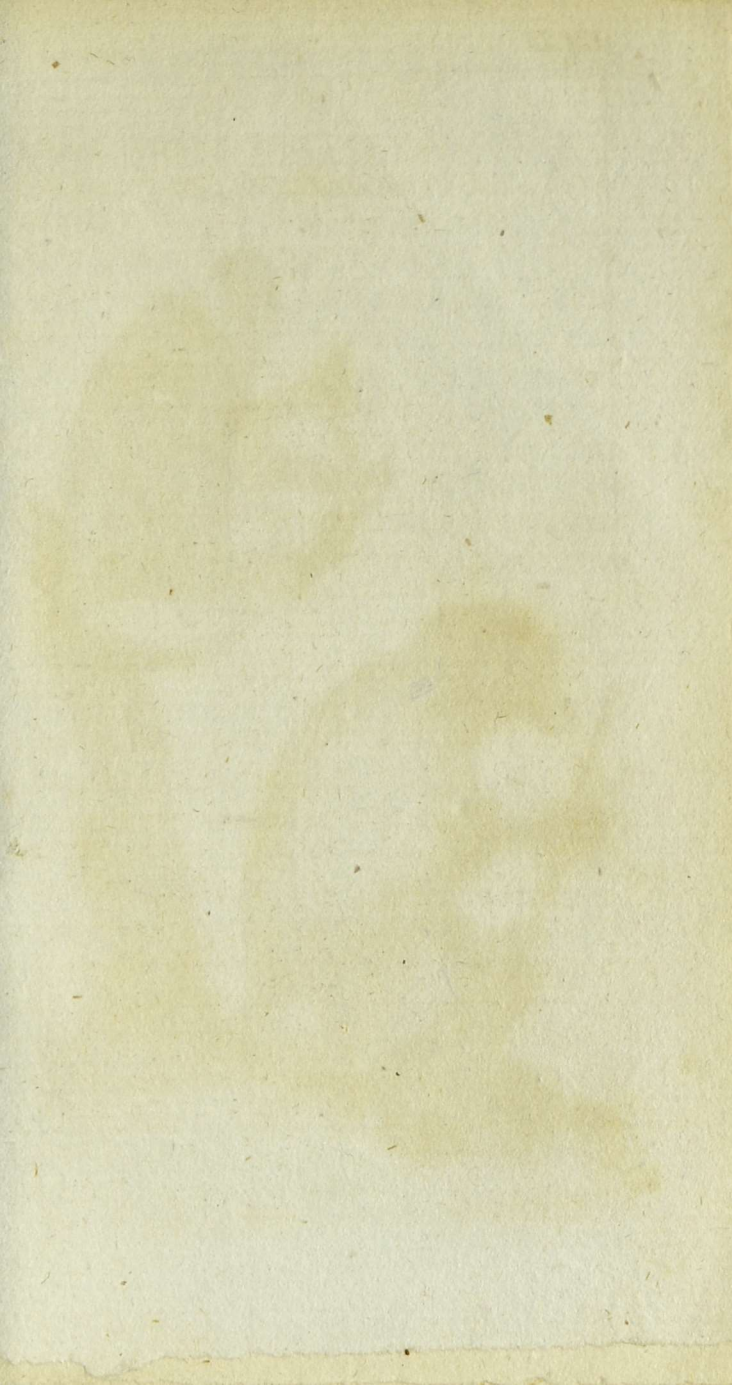
The monkies of the new continent are distinguishable from those of the old by three marks. Those of the old have a naked callous substance behind, upon which they sit; which those of America are entirely without; those of the old have nostrils more resembling those

those of men, with the holes opening downward; but those of America have them opening on each side: those of the antient continent are furnished with pouches on each side of the jaw, where they deposit their provisions; which the American monkies have not. It is also remarkable, that many of the American sorts are known to hang by the tail, which those of the old continent are never known to do. We shall first enumerate those of the old continent.

THE DOG-FACED MONKEY.

THIS animal has a long thick nose, covered with a smooth red skin; the nails on the fore-feet are flat, and those on the hind-feet like a dog's. These creatures inhabit the hottest parts of Africa and Asia; they keep together in large troops. When passengers are going by, they run up the trees, and shake the boughs at them with great fury; chattering very loud at the same time. They are excessively impudent and indecent; and are, both in their manners and appearance, very detestable animals.

THE



Lion tailed Monkey

*dog faced
Monkey*



THE LION-TAILED MONKEY.

THE face of this monkey is long, and resembling that of a dog ; it is also naked, and of a dusky colour. This creature has a full white beard, and large canine teeth. Its body is covered with black hair, except on the belly, where it is of a light colour. Its nails are flat, and the tail is terminated with a tuft of hair, like that of the lion. It is a native of the East-Indies, and the hotter parts of Africa.

THE HARE-LIPPED MONKEY.

THE nostrils of this monkey are divided like those of a hare. Its nose is thick, flat, and wrinkled. The head is large, the eyes small, the teeth very white, and the body thick and clumsy. Its colour is sometimes brown, sometimes yellowish, and sometimes olive. The tail, which is somewhat shorter than the body, is always carried arched. It is an inhabitant of Guinea and Angola, and is full of frolic and ridiculous grimaces. A few years ago,
one

one that was apparently of this species, was shewn in London, and was about the size of a greyhound.

THE SPOTTED MONKEY.

THIS animal has a long white beard; the upper-parts of the body are of a reddish colour, marked with white specks. The belly and the chin are whitish. It has a very long tail, and is a species of a middle size. It is a native of Guinea and Congo.

THE GREEN MONKEY.

THE callitrix, or green monkey of St. Jago, is distinguished by its beautiful green colour on the back, its white breast and belly, and its black face. It has a long and slender tail, and is of the size of a small cat. It inhabits different parts of Africa. On account of their green colour, they are scarce discernable among the leaves, except they break the branches of trees by their gambols, in which they are very active, and very silent. They
make

make no noise even when they are shot at; but assemble together, knit their brows, and gnash their teeth, as if they intended to attack their foes. They are very numerous in the Cape-Verd islands.

THE MANGABEY.

THE mangabey, or white eye-lid monkey, may be distinguished from all others by its eye-lids, which are naked, and of a striking whiteness. It has a long black naked and dog-like face. The colour of the body is tawny and black. It has flat nails on the thumbs and fore-fingers, and blunt claws on the others. Its hands and feet are black; and it is a native of Madagascar.

THE TALAPOIN.

THE talapoin may be distinguished as well by its beautiful variety of green, white, and yellow hair, as by that under the eyes being longer than any of the rest. It has a sharp nose, a round head,

head, and, large black naked ears; the length of the body of this animal is about a foot, and it has a slender tail, about seventeen inches long. It is a native of India.

THE NEGROE MONKEY.

THIS animal has a round head, and a sharpish nose; the face is of a tawny flesh-colour, with a few black hairs on it: the breast and belly are of a swarthy flesh-colour, and almost naked: the hair on the body, limbs, and tail, is long and black. It is about the size of a large cat, and its paws are covered with a black soft skin. It is lively, entertaining, and good-natured, and is a native of Guinea.

THE CHINESE MONKEY.

THIS monkey has a long smooth nose, of a whitish colour; the hair on the crown of the head is long and flat, and parted like that of a man: the colour is a pale brown. It is a native of Ceylon, where troops of them assemble

*Tanney
Monkey*

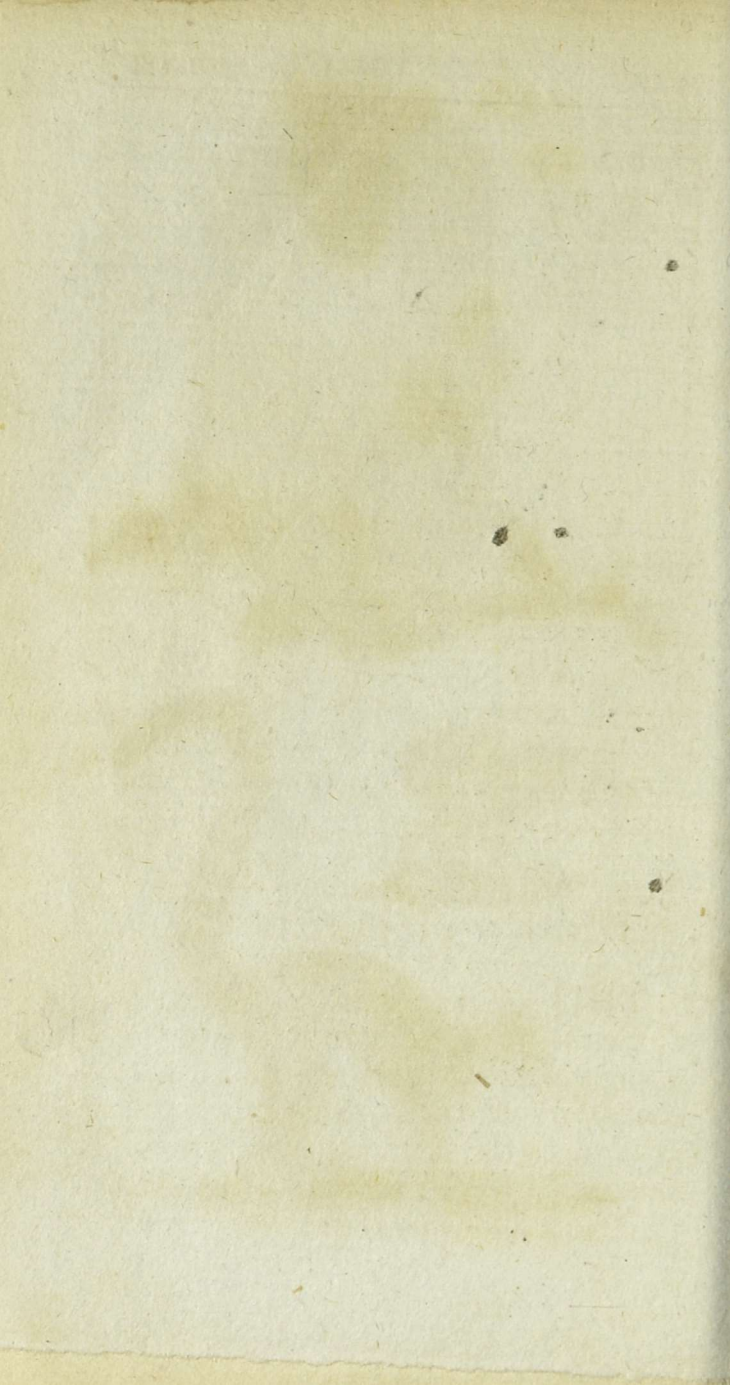


Lori



Maucauco





ble together to rob orchards and corn-fields. If they are drove from one end of the orchard or field, they have the impudence to enter immediately at the other, and carry off with them as much as their mouths and arms will contain.

THE NUNA, OR VARIED MONKEY.

THIS animal is distinguished by its colour, which is variegated with black and red; and its tail is of an ash-colour, with two white spots on each side, at its insertion. The length of the animal is about eighteen inches, and the tail two feet. It is a native of Barbary, Ethiopia, and other parts of Africa.

THE DOUC, OR THE LARGE MONKEY OF COCHIN-CHINA.

THIS animal is called the douc in Cochin-China, of which country it is a native. It seems to unite all the characters of the monkey kind. It is as large as the baboon; it has a tail like the monkey; and a flat face like the ape.

N

It

It also resembles the American monkies in having no callus on its posteriors. It is a very large species, about four feet long, from the nose to the tail; but the tail is not so long. It is a native of Madagascar, as well as Cochin-China; and often walks on its hind feet *.

THE TAWNY MONKEY.

THE face of this animal is a little protuberant, and that and the ears are flesh-coloured. It has a flattish nose, and long canine teeth in the lower-jaw. The hair on the upper-part of the body is pale and tawny, but ash-coloured at the roots; the hinder-part of the back is orange-coloured, and the belly white. It is about the size of a cat, and its tail is shorter than its body. It is a native of India, and is very ill-natured.

THE WINKING MONKEY.

THIS animal has a short face covered with hair, and a white nose. The

* Placourt, Hist. Madag. 153.

hair on the body is black, marked with some circles of a lighter colour. Its tail is straight, and pretty long, its thumbs are very short, and its buttocks are covered. It is a native of Guinea, is very sportive, and perpetually winking.

THE GOAT MONKEY.

THE beard of this animal is long, resembling that of a goat; it has a naked face of a deep blue, and ribbed obliquely. Its body and limbs are of a deep brown, and its tail is long. There is a drawing of this animal in the British Museum.

Having described the monkies of the old world, we shall now proceed to those of the continent of America, which have neither pouches in their jaws, nor naked posteriors.

THE WARINE.

THE warine, or the Brazilian guariba, is as large as a fox, with long black hair, and a long tail, al-

ways twisted at the end. It has black shining eyes, short round ears, and a round beard under the chin and throat. It inhabits the woods of Brasil and Guiana, and is the largest of the monkey kind to be found in America. It is remarkable for the loudness of its voice, and for making a most dreadful howling. It is common for one of these creatures to mount on an high branch, and the rest to seat themselves on the branches beneath. That which is elevated above the rest sets up a loud and sharp howl, that may be heard at a great distance. After he has harrangued the company for some time, he gives a signal with his hand, and the whole assembly joins immediately in the chorus. When a second signal is given, they become silent, and the orator finishes his speech. Their clamour, upon these occasions, is more disagreeable and tremendous than can be imagined. These monkies are very fierce, mischievous, and untameable.

THE COAITI, OR FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

THIS monkey may be distinguished from the rest, by having no thumb, and consequently but four fingers on each of the two fore-paws. But the tail supplies the defects of the hand; and with this the animal flings itself from tree to tree with surprising rapidity. It has five toes on the feet, flat nails, a slender body, and a long tail. This animal is about eighteen inches long. It inhabits the neighbourhood of Carthagena, Brasil, and Peru. These monkeys are very active, and quite enliven the forests of America. In order to pass from top to top of lofty trees, whose branches are too distant for a leap, they will form a chain, by hanging down linked to each other by their tails; and swinging in that manner till the lowest catches hold of a bough of the next tree, and draws up the rest; and Ulloa * tells us they sometimes pass rivers in the same manner. They are sometimes brought into Europe, but

* Ulloa, vol. I. p. 113.

they are too tender to live long in our climate.

THE SAJOU.

THE fajou is distinguished by its yellowish flesh-coloured face. Its hands and feet are covered with a black skin, and its tail, which is longer than its head and body, it frequently carries over its shoulders. It is a native of Guiana, and is a very lively species; but, in a state of captivity, it is very capricious in its affections, having a very great fondness for some persons, and as great an aversion to others.

THE SAI, OR WEEPER.

THIS animal is called the weeper, from its peculiar manner of lamenting, when it is either threatened or beaten. It is very much deformed, has a round flattish face, and is of a reddish brown colour. The hair on the head, and the upper part of the body, is black, tinged with brown; beneath, and on the limbs, tinged with red. The tail, which

which is black, is much longer than the head and body : the hair is very long, and thinly dispersed. Mr. Buffon mentions a variety with a white throat. It is a native of Surinam and Brazil, is of a melancholy disposition, and appears as if it was always weeping; but is very fond of imitating any thing that it sees done. These animals keep in large companies, and make a great chattering, especially in stormy weather.

THE SAMIRI, OR ORANGE MONKEY.

THIS is also one of the sapajau kind, or monkeys that hold by the tail ; and is the smallest and most beautiful of any of them. The hair of the body is short and fine, and of a yellow and brown colour ; but, in its native country, of a brilliant gold colour *. The feet are of a fine orange colour ; the nails of the hands are flat ; those of the feet like claws. The tail is very long, and the body of the size of a squirrel. It

* Froger's Voy. 116.

is a very tender, delicate animal, and held in high estimation. It is a native of Brazil and Guiana, and is seldom brought here alive.

THE HORNED MONKEY.

THIS animal is distinguished by two tufts of hair resembling horns on the top of the head. It has bright eyes, is of a dusky colour, and has ears resembling human ears. The body is about fourteen inches long, and the tail fifteen. It is an inhabitant of America, and is one of the sapajou kind.

THE ANTIGUA MONKEY.

THIS monkey has a black face, and a short nose; the back and sides are orange colour and black; the belly white: the length of the body is eighteen inches; that of the tail is twenty inches. This animal was brought from Antigua, and was lately in the possession of Robert Morris, Esq; of

of the Navy-Office. It is good-natured, sprightly, and frolicksome.

THE FOX-TAILED MONKEY.

Mr. Buffon calls this animal the faki, and he distinguishes it from those of the sapajou kind, or those monkeys that hold by the tail, by the name of fagoins, which have feeble tails. It is remarkable for the length of the hair on its tail, and is therefore called the fox-tailed monkey. The length of this animal, from the nose to the tail, is about eighteen inches; and the tail is longer. Its hands and feet are black, and it has claws instead of nails. It inhabits Guiana.

THE GREAT-EARED MONKEY.

THIS is principally remarkable for its ears, which are very large, erect, naked, and almost square. The hair on the body and upper part of the limbs is sleek. The hands and feet are covered with light orange-coloured hair, which is very fine and smooth. Its

Its nails are long and crooked. The tail, which is twice the length of the body, is black, and the teeth are very white. It is a native of the hotter parts of South-America.

THE WISTITI.

THIS animal is remarkable for having two very long full tufts of white hair standing out on each side upon its face, under the ears; and for its tail, which is full of hair, and annulated with ash-colour and black. The body is about seven inches long, and the tail eleven: the hands and feet are covered with short hair, and the fingers are like those of a squirrel. It has sharp claws. It is a native of Brazil, and feeds on vegetables and fish.

THE MARIKINA.

THE marikina, or silky monkey, is remarkable for having a mane round the neck, and a bunch of hair at the end of the tail, like a lion: the mane is generally of a bright bay-colour, though

though sometimes it is yellow. The hair on the body is long, fine, silky, glossy, and of a pale bright yellow. The face is flat, and of a dull purple-colour. The ears are round and naked; the hands and feet are also naked, and of a dull purple colour. It has claws instead of nails to each finger: the length of the head and body is ten inches; the tail about thirteen inches. It is a native of Guiana.

THE LITTLE LION MONKEY.

THIS is the pinche of Mr. Buffon, and has a face of a beautiful black, with white hair descending on each side of the face, like that of a man. The back and shoulders are covered with long and loose brown hair. The rump and half the tail are of a deep orange-colour, inclining to red; and, on that account it is called the red-tailed monkey, by Mr. Pennant *. The remaining part of the tail is black. The throat is black, and the breast, belly, and legs white. Its claws are sharp and

* Synopsis of Quadrupeds, 133.

crooked;

crooked; its body eight inches long, and its tail sixteen. It has great agility and vivacity, and has a soft whistling note. It is a native of Guiana, Brazil, and the banks of the river of Amazons.

THE MICO.

THIS is a most elegant and beautiful animal. The head is small and round, and the face and ears of the most lively vermillion colour. Mr. Condamine, to whom one of these animals was made a present of by the governor of Para*, says, "the hair on its body was of a beautiful silver-colour, brighter than that of the most venerable human hair; while the tail was of a deep brown, inclining to blackness." This description he tells you he made of it while it was alive; he also says that he kept it a year before it died, and afterwards preserved it in spirits of wine, to shew that he did not exaggerate in his description. Its body was eight inches long, and its tail twelve;

* Condamine's Voy. 83.

and it was an inhabitant of the banks of the Amazons.

THE MAUCAUCO.

THIS is a beautiful animal, about the size of a common cat; but the body and limbs are slenderer, and of a longer make. It has a tail double the length of its body, covered with fur, and alternately marked with broad rings of black and white. But what is principally remarked, is the largeness of its eyes, which are furrounded with a broad black space. The end of its nose is black, the face white, and the ears erect. The head is covered with dark ash-coloured hair; the back and sides with a red ash-colour; and all the hair is soft, glossy, and delicate, smooth to the touch, and erect like the pile of velvet. When it sleeps, it brings its nose to its belly, and its tail over its head. Its hinder-legs are much longer than those before. It is a native of Madagascar and the neighbouring islands. It is a gentle animal, and though it resembles the monkey in many respects, it has neither its malice nor its mischief. Like the

monkey, however, it seems to be perpetually in motion; and moves, like all four-handed animals, in an oblique direction. These animals are very cleanly, their cry is weak, and, when young, they are very easily tamed. In a wild state they go in troops of about thirty or forty.

THE MONGOOZ.

THE mongooz, or woolly maucauco, is also a native of Madagascar. It is smaller than the former, and has a soft glossy thick fur, a little curled or waved; of a deep brownish ash-colour. The eyes are black, with orange-coloured circles round the pupil; and the tail, which is of one uniform colour, is very long. The breast and belly are white, and the hands and feet dusky and naked. All the nails are flat, except that on the inner-toe of the hind-feet. These animals are about the size of a cat, and are of various colours; sometimes they have white or yellow paws, and a face wholly brown or black. They sleep on trees, live on fruits, are very sportive, good-natured, and

and delicate. Their actions somewhat resemble those of a monkey.

THE VARI, OR BLACK MAUCAUCO.

THIS animal is larger than either of the former, and its hair is much longer. It may easily be distinguished from the rest, by the hair round the neck standing out like a ruff. It also differs in its disposition, which is fierce and savage ; and it makes so loud a noise in the woods, that it is easy to mistake the noise of two for that of an hundred. The colour of the whole animal is generally black ; though sometimes they are white, spotted with black ; but the feet are black. This creature is also an inhabitant of Madagascar ; and, though naturally fierce, is very gentle and inoffensive, when tamed.

THE L O R I.

THE lori, or tail-less maucauco is remarkable for the singularity of its figure. In proportion to its size, it is

the longest of all other animals ; having nine vertebræ in the loins, and other quadrupeds have only seven. It has no tail, which makes the body appear still longer. It resembles those of the maki kind in its hands, feet, and snout, and in the glossy qualities of its hair. It is a tame, harmless, little animal, and is about the size of a squirrel. It is a native of Ceylon and Bengal, where it lives in the woods, and feeds on fruits. It is fond of eggs, and will greedily devour small birds.

THE YELLOW MAUCAUCO.

THIS animal has a short dusky nose, small eyes, and short ears, which are broad, and placed at a great distance from each other. The head is flat and broad ; and the legs and thighs short, and very thick. It has five toes to each foot, which are separated, and standing all forward. The hair is short, soft, and glossy ; and the colour on the head, back, and sides, is yellow mixed with black. The cheeks, the inside of the legs, and the belly are yellow. The tail is of a bright tawny, mixed with black.

black. The length of the body is about nineteen inches, and the tail seventeen. This animal is sportive and inoffensive. One of this kind was shewn in London, in 1768, which, if we may rely on the veracity of its keeper, came from the mountains of Jamaica.

THE FLYING MAUCAUCO.

IT has a long head, a small mouth and teeth, and small round ears. From the neck to the hands, and from the hands to the hinder-feet, extends a broad skin, like that of a flying squirrel: the same skin is also continued from the hinder-feet to the extremity of the tail, which is included in it. The body and the outside of this skin is covered with soft hair, hoary, or black and ash-colour. The legs are cloathed with soft yellow down. It has five toes on each foot, and the claws are slender, sharp, and crooked, which enables it to adhere strongly to whatever it fastens on. This animal is about three feet long, and its tail, which is very slender, is about a span long. It

is a native of the Molucca isles, and Philippines, and feeds on the fruits of trees. It is a species very distinct from the bat, and flying squirrel.

ANIMALS OF THE DOG KIND.

THIS class of animals may be principally distinguished by their claws, which have no sheath, like those of the cat kind; by their having six cutting-teeth, and two canine in each jaw: also by their having five toes before, and four behind. But, though this is invariable in the wild species, such as the wolf, &c. the common dogs have frequently five toes on each foot. The tail of those of the dog kind bends towards the left, a character common to the whole species, and first discovered by Linnæus.

The dog is the most intelligent of all known quadrupeds, and the acknowledged friend of mankind. It seems beyond the power of ill-usage to subdue the faithful and constant qualities inherent in him. The dog, exclusive of the beauty of his form, his swiftness, and his vivacity, possesses all those
internal

Harrier

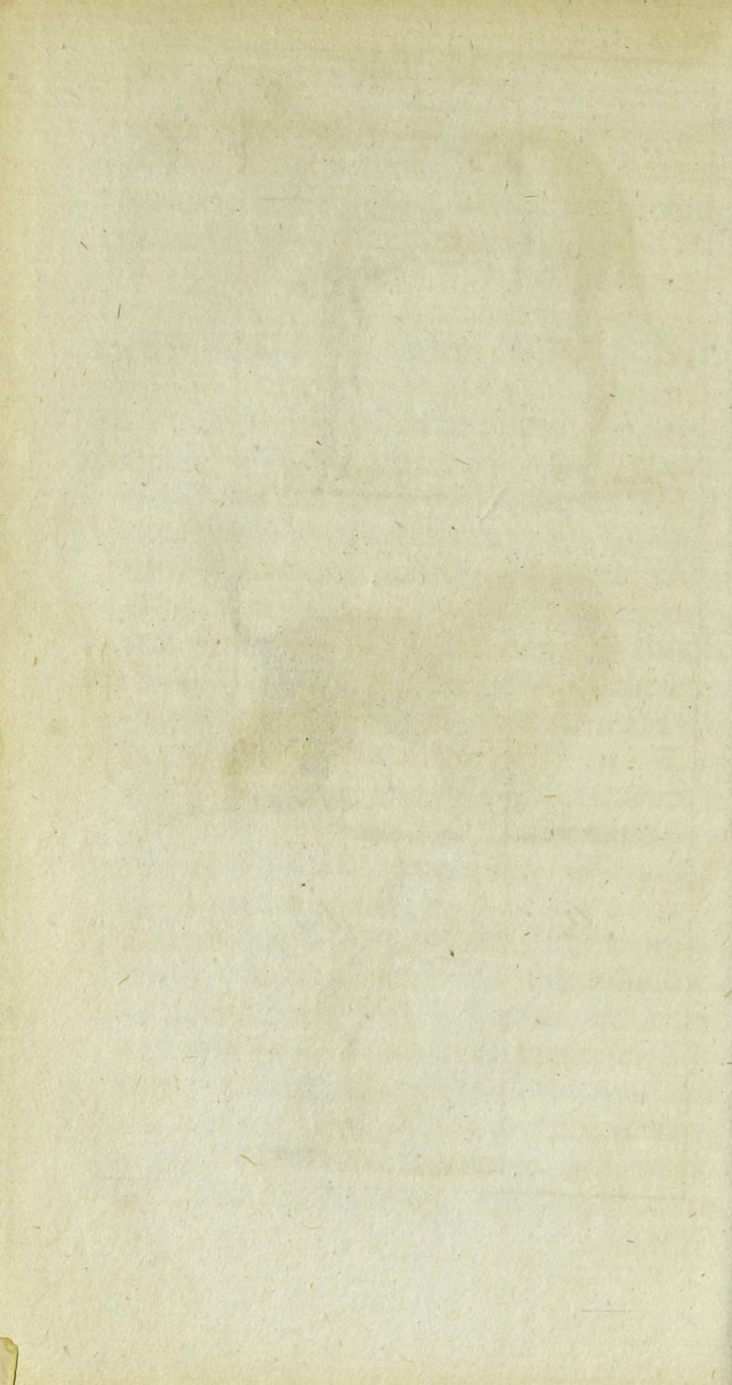


Lion dog



Shock dog





internal qualifications that can endear himself to man. In his domestic state, his sole ambition is the desire to please. With a kind of affectionate humility, he crouches before his master, and is happy to offer his strength, his courage, and all his useful talents, for his service. He waits his orders, and implicitly obeys them: he consults his looks, and perfectly understands them. He is friendly, without interest, grateful for the slightest favours, and sooner forgets injuries than benefits. His only aim is to be serviceable; his only terror to displease. He licks the hand just raised to strike him, and disarms resentment by submission. Ever assiduous in serving his master, he is also a friend to his friends, and indifferent to all the rest.

History, says Mr. Pope, is more full of examples of the fidelity of dogs than of friends. Homer's account of Ulysses's dog Argus, is the most pathetic imaginable, all the circumstances considered, and an excellent proof of the old bard's good-nature. Ulysses had left him at Ithaca, when he embarked for Troy, and found him at his
return

return after twenty years. Mr. Pope thus describes it in verse.

“ When wise Ulysses from his native
coast
Long kept by wars, and long by tem-
pests tost,
Arriv’d at last, poor, old, disguis’d,
alone,
To all his friends, and ev’n his queen
unknown ;
Chang’d as he was, with age, and toils,
and cares,
Furrow’d his rev’rend face, and white
his hairs,
In his own palace forc’d to ask his
bread,
Scorn’d by those slaves his former
bounty fed ;
Forgot of all his own domestic crew,
The faithful dog alone his rightful
master knew !
Unfed, unhous’d, neglected on the clay,
Like an old servant now cashier’d he
lay :
Touch’d with resentment of ungrateful
man,
And longing to behold his antient lord
again.

Him when he saw—he rose and crawl'd
to meet
(’Twas all he cou’d) and fawn’d, and
kiss’d his feet,
Seiz’d with dumb joy—then falling by
his side,
Own’d his returning lord, look’d up,
and dy’d !

Plutarch, relating how the Athenians were obliged to abandon Athens in the time of Themistocles, steps back again out of the way of his history, purely to describe the lamentable cries and howlings of the poor dogs they left behind. He makes mention of one, that followed his master across the sea to Salamis, where he died, and was honoured with a tomb by the Athenians, who gave the name of *The Dog’s-Grave*, to that part of the island where he was buried. This respect to a dog, in the most polite people of the world is very observable.

The dog is of great importance to us ; when at night the guard of the house is committed to his care, he seems proud of the charge ; he continues a watchful centinel, goes his rounds, scents strangers at a distance, and warns them
of

of his being upon duty. This animal also, excited by his friendship for mankind, exerts a degree of superiority over all animals that require human protection. His voice is more readily obeyed by the flock and the herd, than even that of the shepherd and the herdsman. He conducts them, and defends them from danger, and considers their enemies as his own.

Multitudes of dogs are found wild, or rather without masters, in Congo, Lower Ethiopia, and towards the Cape of Good-Hope: they are red-haired, have slender bodies, and turned-up tails, like greyhounds: others are found that resemble hounds. They go in great packs, and attack lions, tigers, and elephants, but are frequently killed by them. There are great numbers of wild dogs in South-America, which are derived from the European race; for the dog was unknown in America before it was introduced there by the Europeans. They breed in holes, like rabbit-holes; and, when they are found young, will instantly attach themselves to mankind, nor will they afterwards desert their masters, or ever join themselves to the wild dogs again. These
are

are very vigilant, and excellent in the chace.

The dog is the only animal whose fidelity is unshaken; almost the only one who knows his name, and answers to the domestic call; the only one that, when he misses his master, expresses his loss by his complaints; and almost the only one who can readily find his way home, after he has been carried to a distant place.

Of all animals the dog is the most susceptible of change in its form; the varieties of this animal being too many for even the most careful describer to mention: each will mix with the other, and produce varieties still more unlike the original stock. The climate, the food, and the education make strong impressions upon this animal, and produce alterations in its shape, colour, hair, and size; and in every thing but its nature. The same dog carried from one climate to another, seems to become another animal; and different breeds appear to be as much separated, as any two animals the most distinct in nature. In short they are different in every thing but the internal conformation of their parts; it is that which
distinguishes

distinguishes the species, and keeps the animal distinct from all others. It is indeed the peculiar conformation of the parts, and the power of producing an animal that can reproduce, that marks the kind, and approximates forms that do not seem made for each other. We may therefore venture to pronounce all dogs to be of one kind; but which of them is the original, from whence such a variety of descendants have sprung, is not easily to be determined. Mr. Buffon makes the chien de berger, the shepherd's-dog, or what is sometimes called le-chien-loup, or wolf-dog, the original of all; it being naturally the most sensible; and becomes, without discipline, almost instantly, the guardian of the flocks, and keeps them within bounds; reducing the stragglers to their proper limits, and defending them from the attacks of the wolves. We have this variety in England, but it is both small and weak. Those of France, and the Alps, are much stronger and larger. They are sharp-nosed and sharp-eared, are very hairy, especially about the neck, and have their tails turned up or curled.

Upon

Upon comparing other animals with the dog internally, the wolf and the fox appear to have the most perfect resemblance; it is probable, therefore, that the dog which most nearly resembles those, is the original animal of its kind. Hence Mr. Buffon is of opinion, that, as the shepherd's-dog is of all animals of this kind the most like the wolf or the fox, it must certainly be the primitive animal. The dogs that have run wild in America, and in Congo, approach this form. Those of Siberia, Lapland, Iceland, the Cape of Good-Hope, Madagascar, Madura, Calicut, and Malabar, have all pricked ears, and a long nose, and nearly resemble the shepherd's-dog. Many of these dogs are also to be found in the temperate climates, particularly among those, who, preferring usefulness to beauty, employ an animal that does not require much instruction to be serviceable. The shepherd's-dog may therefore be considered as the primitive stock from whence these varieties are all derived: he is the stem of that genealogical tree, which has been branched out into every part of the world.

Among the Turks, dogs are never admitted into their houses, though they provide for them and supply them with meat. They will not destroy them, because they feed upon dead carcases and carrion, which may happen to lie exposed to the air, and by that means prevent its being infectious. There is indeed scarce any thing so nasty, that a dog refuses to eat; for a piece of stinking dead horse is as great a delicacy to him, as an ortolan to an epicure. When flesh is not to be obtained, the dog will feed upon many things of the vegetable kind, though he is always much fonder of the former.

A dog has the most exquisite nose of any animal, for he will distinguish his master by the smell among ten thousand people; and by this means he can pursue his footsteps though it be a considerable time after he has passed. The nearer a dog approaches the game, the louder he barks, with intent perhaps to terrify the animal pursued, and make it slacken its pace.

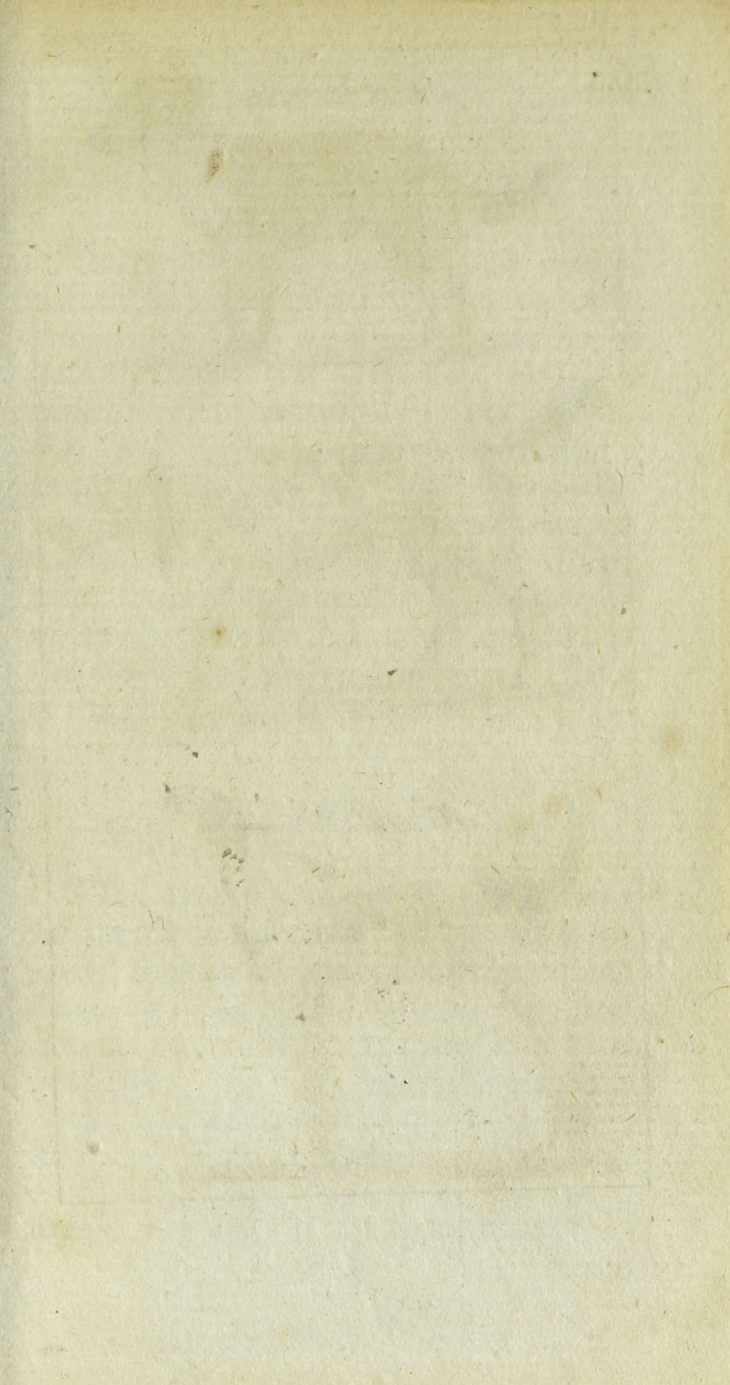
In some parts of Siberia, they make use of dogs as they do of horses, and train them up to draw carriages from one inn to another.

When

When his master is attacked, the dog will defend him to the utmost of his power; and when his master dies, he seems to lament his loss; and some have been known to pine away, and die with grief upon these occasions. Dogs have great sensibility: I have many times accidentally trodden upon a dog, and have afterwards expressed my concern by such tokens as the animal perfectly understood. The dog indeed would naturally cry out, as the pain extorted from him those complaints; but he would afterwards fawn upon me, and, in the most eloquent language, beg I would not make myself uneasy; for, as it was an accident, he perfectly forgave me. But, when I have struck, or otherwise hurt a dog intentionally, he has convinced me, by his behaviour, that he considered the intent as constituting the crime.

The dog was consecrated to Mercury, as the most vigilant and crafty of all the gods; because watchfulness and sagacity are the properties of that animal. The flesh of young dogs was reckoned so pure, that it was offered in sacrifice to the gods, according to Pliny; and the flesh of dogs was

served up in repasts prepared for the gods. These animals were held in great veneration by the Egyptians ; but their respect diminished greatly, when after Cambyfes had killed Apis, and caused him to be thrown into the lay-stall, the dog alone, of all animals, went to feed on his carcase. The Romans crucified one every year, as a punishment, because the dogs had not warned them by barking, of the arrival of the Gauls, who besieged the Capitol. There was a country in *Æthiopia*, says *Ælian*, whose inhabitants had a dog for their king ; and they received his caresses or barkings as tokens of his favour or anger. Round the temple dedicated to *Vulcan* upon mount *Ætna*, there are sacred dogs, says the same writer, who, as if they were endued with reason, fawn upon those that approach the temple with modesty and devotion ; but they bite and devour those whose hands are unclean, and drive away men and women who come to rendezvous there.



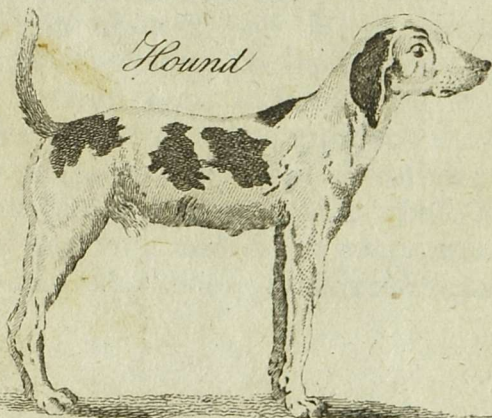
Shepherds dog



Spaniel



Hound



THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

THE shepherd's dog, when transported into the temperate climates, and among civilized people, such as England, France, and Germany, will be divested of his savage air, his pricked ears, his rough, long, and thick hair; and, merely from the influence of climate and food, become a mastiff, a mastiff, or an hound. These three seem to be the immediate descendants of the shepherd's dog; and from them the other varieties are produced. This is the *canis domesticus* of Ray.

THE HOUND.

THE hound is an animal well known for its use in hunting. There are three sorts, though all produced by the same dam. viz. the hound, the harrier, and the beagle. The ears are long and pendulous, the nose blunt, the mouth large, and their barking or opening, loud and deep. This animal, when transported into Spain or Barbary, where the hair of all quadrupeds be-

comes soft and long, will be converted into the land-spaniel, and the water spaniel; and those of different sizes.

THE SPANIEL.

FROM the name it may be supposed that we are indebted to Spain for this breed. These animals vary in size, from the setting-dog to the springing spaniels, and some of the little lap-dogs. This kingdom has long been remarkable for producing excellent dogs of this sort; great care having been taken to preserve the breed in the utmost purity. They are still distinguished by the name of English spaniels; and, notwithstanding the derivation of the name, it is probable they are natives of Great-Britain. The pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our ancestors. The finder was another species used in fowling; and was the same as our water-spaniel.

Greyhound



Irish Greyhound



Danish dog



THE GREYHOUND.

THE greyhound, or grehound is the swiftest of all dogs, and pursues a hare by the sight, and not by the smell. Its head and legs are long; and the body is so exceeding slender, that it appears to be peculiarly adapted to running swiftly. It was formerly esteemed the first in rank among dogs, as appears from the forest laws of king Canute, who enacted that no person under the degree of a gentleman, should presume to keep a greyhound. Its varieties are the Spanish greyhound, which is small and smooth; and the Oriental greyhound, which is tall and slender; with very pendulous ears, and long hair on the tail.

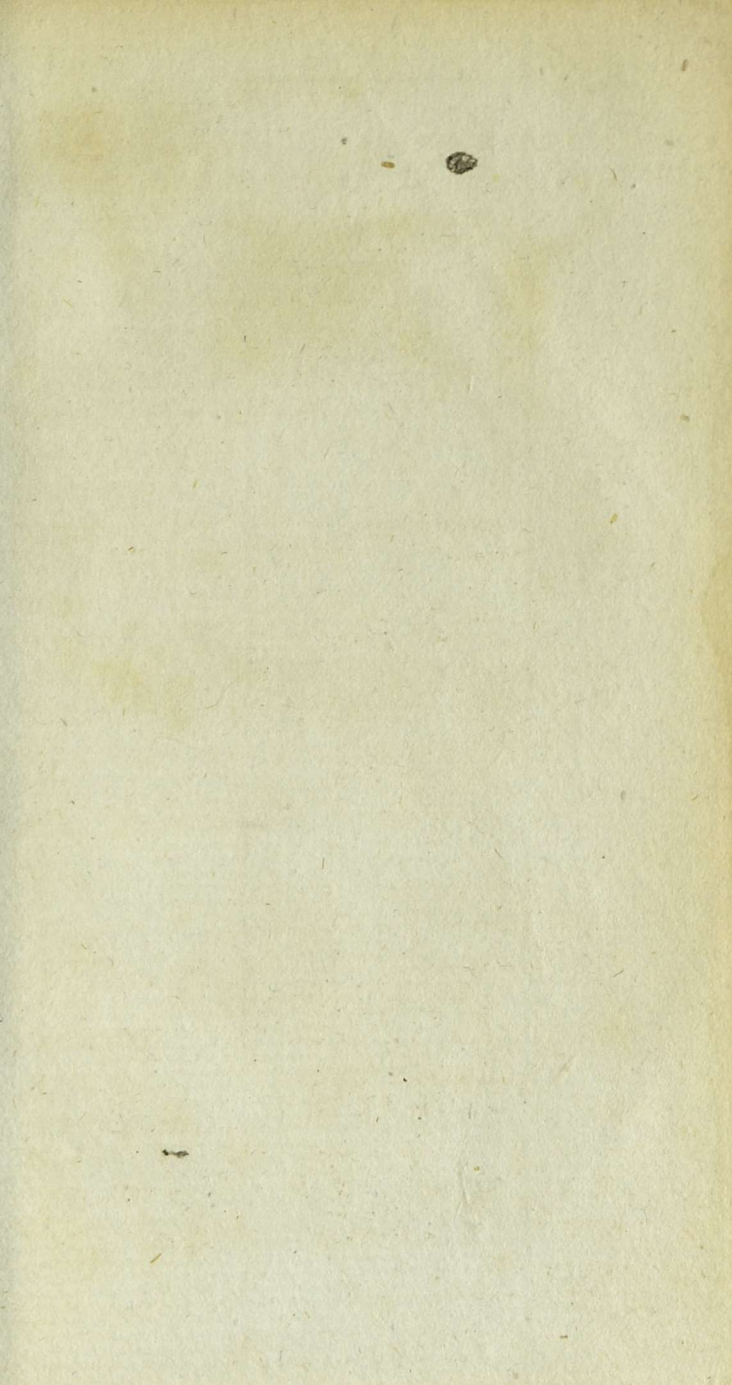
THE IRISH GREYHOUND.

THIS animal, which is also called the great Irish wolf-dog, is very rare, even in the only country in the world where it is to be found. It is kept rather for shew than use, there being no longer any wolves in Ireland. This
animal

animal is extremely beautiful and majestic, and the largest of the dog kind to be seen in the world. Mr. Buffon supposes these are the true Molossian dogs of the antients ; but does not give his reasons for such a supposition. If these animals are carried into other countries, they soon degenerate ; and, even at home, they quickly alter except great care is taken to prevent it. Formerly they were employed in clearing the island of wolves, which greatly infested it : but these being destroyed, the dogs also are wearing away ; as if nature intended to blot out the species, when they had no further services to perform.

THE DANISH DOG.

THIS is also a large dog, and is more slender than the mastiff, which he resembles, except that his head is slenderer and longer. The colour of these animals is generally of a yellowish brown, though some of them are grey, and others quite black. They carry their tails turned up, and have a large high forehead. Perhaps of this kind were the dogs of Epirus, mentioned by Aristotle,





Aristotle, lib. III. ch. XXI. or those of Albania, so beautifully described by Pliny, lib. VIII. ch. XL.

THE MASTIFF.

THE mastiff is an animal of great size and strength, and a very loud barker. The head is very large; the lips are also large, and hanging down on each side. It has a fine noble countenance. Caius informs us that three of these were reckoned a match for a bear, and four for a lion: but, from an experiment made in the tower by James the First, the lion was found an unequal match to only three of them. Two of the dogs were disabled in the combat, but the third obliged the lion to seek for safety by flight *. Great-Britain was so noted for its mastiffs, that the Roman emperors appointed an officer in this island, whose whole business was to breed, and transmit from hence to the amphitheatre, such as would prove equal to the combats. The mastiff is usually kept for guarding houses, yards, and other places.

* Stowe's Annals, 1427.

THE BULL-DOG.

THE nose of this animal is short, and the under-jaw longer than the upper. It is a strong, fierce, and cruel creature, and frequently bites before it barks. It is peculiar to England; and since the barbarous custom of bull-baiting has declined, the breed is become more scarce. This animal has a large thick head, and carries its tail turned upwards.

THE PUG-DOG.

THE pug-dog, or Dutch mastiff, is an innocent resemblance of the bulldog, but much smaller. He has a black muzzle, a flat nose, and yellowish brown hair, with a tail turned up in a curl. The ears are usually cut off from those sort of dogs, to render their heads rounder. Some of them have a black list along the back. It appears to be a useless animal, and to want that fidelity that this tribe generally possess. It is entirely domestic, and will

will never follow its master to any considerable distance.

THE GAZE-HOUND.

THIS animal obtained the name of gaze-hound, from its hunting by the eye, and not by the scent. It hunted indifferently the fox, hare, or buck. It would select from the herd the finest deer, pursue it by the eye, if lost for a time, recover it again by its singular distinguishing faculty : and, if the animal should rejoin the herd, the gaze-hound would fix unerringly on the same. This species is either lost or unknown among us.

THE TERRIER.

THE terrier is a small rough kind of hound, made use of to hunt the fox or the badger out of their holes, or rather, by their barking, to give notice in what part of their kennel they reside, when the sportsmen intend to dig them out.

THE

THE BLOODHOUND.

THE bloodhound was held in great esteem by our ancestors. Its business was to recover any game that had escaped wounded from the hunter, or had been killed and stolen out of the forest. But in those days, when the country was less peopled than at present, it was more employed in hunting thieves and robbers by their foot-steps. At this time, the country being every where peopled, this variety is entirely worn out.

THE LEYMMER.

THIS animal was of a kind that hunted both by scent and fight, and in the form of its body partook of the hound and the greyhound. It was led in a leyme or thong, from whence it received its name. It is a species at present unknown to us.

THE

THE TUMBLER.

THE tumbler, which is also called the rabbit dog, looks like a small greyhound. This animal seems to be at play when he pursues his game. When he goes into a warren, he neither barks nor runs after the rabbits ; but, seemingly inattentive, approaches so near as to come within reach, and then seizes them by a sudden spring.

THE LAP-DOG.

THE lap-dog is of various kinds and sizes. The Maltese little dogs were as much esteemed by the fine ladies of past times, as those of Bologna are among the modern. Small ones are generally preferred, but the more awkward and extraordinary they are, the more they are prized.

THE SMALL DANISH DOG.

THIS is a very gentle and playful animal, and resembles the harlequin dog,
Q but

but is shorter. The head is round, the eyes large, and the nose small and slender.

THE HARLEQUIN-DOG.

THIS animal resembles the Danish dog, but it is longer, and generally black and white ; though sometimes white and of a cinnamon colour. There are also several other varieties of them.

THE CUR-DOG.

THE cur-dog, which is also called the house-dog, is as large as a fox, with upright ears, and a kind of woolly hair beneath the tail. These are generally mungrels, and consequently the shapes and sizes of them must be exceedingly different.

THE SHOCK-DOG.

THIS animal is remarkable for its long curled hair, of which it has such
large

large quantities, that some of the white sort have the appearance of sheep; but their shape is very different, and they have so large a quantity on the head, that they seem to be almost blinded with it.

THE TURKISH DOG.

THE animal called the Turkish dog differs from the rest of the kind, in being entirely without hair. The skin is bare, and of a flesh colour, with brown spots. They seem to be of the small Danish breed, brought into a warm climate, where, by a succession of generations, they became divested of their hair. They are, therefore, extremely chilly, and unable to endure the cold of our climate, and shiver in the midst of summer.

THE LION-DOG.

THE lion-dog resembles in miniature the animal from whence it takes its name. The hair of the fore-part is very long, and that of the hinder-part extremely short. The nose is short;

the tail is long, and tufted at the point, like that of a lion. But notwithstanding it so much resembles the lion, it is extremely feeble, timid, and inactive. It came originally from Malta, where it is so very small that women carry it about in their sleeves.

* * * * *

When first whelped, the dog is not a completely finished animal. In those which bring forth many at a time, the young are not so perfect as in those which bring but one or two. In general their eyes are not opened till they are ten or twelve days old, during which time the bones of the skull are not completed, the body is puffed up, the nose is short, and the whole body but indifferently sketched out. In less than a month the puppy begins to exercise all its senses, and from thence makes hasty advances to its perfection. This animal is capable of reproducing at the age of twelve months; it goes nine weeks with young, and lives to about the age of twelve years.

When a dog has committed a theft, he slinks away with his tail between his

da, sometimes black. The feature which principally distinguishes the visage of the wolf from that of the dog is the eyes, which opens slantingly upwards, in the same direction with the nose; but in the dog it opens more at right angles with the nose.

The wolf so nearly resembles the dog, both externally and internally, that he seems modelled upon the same plan. But his nature is so very different, that he only preserves the ill qualities of the dog, without any of the good ones. These two animals are indeed so different in their dispositions, that they have a perfect antipathy to each other. A dog that is stronger, and sensible of his strength, bristles up at the sight of a wolf, testifies his animosity, valiantly attacks him, endeavours to put him to flight, and does all that is in his power to rid himself of a presence that is hateful to him. They never meet without either flying or fighting. If the wolf is victorious, he devours his prey: the dog is more generous, and contents himself with his victory.

Wolves are cowardly, though cruel animals; they will fly the presence of man, except they are pressed by hunger,

ger, when they prowl by night in vast droves through villages, and destroy any persons they meet. Those which have once had a taste of human flesh, give it the preference; and, perhaps, if they were sufficiently powerful, would eat no other. They have been seen following armies, and arriving in numbers upon the field of battle, where they devoured such dead bodies as were strewed upon the earth, or negligently interred. Those, indeed, which have once fed upon human flesh, choose ever after to attack mankind, and fall upon the shepherd rather than his flock.

Their time of pregnancy is about three months and an half, and the young wolves are found from the latter end of April to the beginning of July. When the she wolves are near the time of bringing forth, they prepare a soft bed of moss in some retired place. They usually bring from five to nine at a litter. The cubs, like those of the bitch, are brought forth blind; the dam suckles them some weeks, and early instructs them to eat flesh, which she prepares for them, by chewing it first herself. The cubs do not leave the den where they have been littered, till they
are

are about six weeks or two months old ; after which they follow the dam for several months, and, when they are attacked, she defends them with all her strength, and more than usual ferocity. At other times the female is more timorous than the male ; but, at that season, she becomes bold and fearless, choosing by her own example to teach her young ones future courage. The long continuance of the wolf's pregnancy is sufficient to make a distinction between that animal and the dog. That it is an animal of its own particular species, is likewise evident from the fiery fierceness of the eyes, the howl instead of barking, and the greater duration of its life, which is supposed to be about twenty-one years.

Of all animals, the wolf's appetite for animal food is one of the most vehement, and he has various methods of satisfying this appetite. Nature has given him strength, cunning, agility, and all those requisites which qualify an animal for pursuing, overtaking, and conquering its prey ; notwithstanding which, the wolf most frequently dies of hunger. Being long proscribed, and a reward offered for his head, he is

I obliged

obliged to fly from human habitations, and make the forest his place of residence. Naturally dull and cowardly, he is frequently reduced to the verge of famine, when he becomes ingenious from want, and courageous from necessity. When pressed with hunger, he braves danger, and ventures to attack those animals which are under the protection of man, such as lambs, sheep, or even dogs themselves; for all animal food is then equally agreeable. The wolf preys on all kinds of animals, but, in cases of necessity, will feed upon carrion. Horses generally defend themselves against their attacks, but all weaker animals fall a prey to them. Throughout France the peasants are obliged nightly to house their flocks.

It is not certainly known when wolves were extirpated in Scotland; but, according to Hollingshead*, they were very noisome to the flocks there in 1577. However, we learn from good authority, that none are to be found there at present. Mr. Buffon, who says there are wolves in Scotland at this time, must certainly have been mis-

* Disc. Scot. 10.

informed.

informed †. King Edgar is said to be the first who endeavoured to rid this kingdom of such disagreeable inmates, by commuting the punishments for certain crimes into the acceptance of a number of wolves tongues from each offender. In Wales, he converted the tax of gold and silver into an annual tribute of three hundred wolves heads. We find, however, that some centuries after the reign of that Saxon monarch, these animals were again so much increased, as to become the object of royal attention: Edward the First issued out his mandate to Peter Corbet, to superintend and assist in the destruction of them in the several counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. Camden informs us, that certain persons at Wormhill, in the county of Derby, held their lands by the duty of hunting and taking the wolves that infested the country, whence they were stiled *Wolve-hunt*. Wolves were so plenty in Yorkshire in the reign of Athelstan, that a retreat was built at Flixton, in that county, to defend passengers from

† Tom. vii.

the wolves, that they should not be devoured by them.

They infested Ireland many centuries after they were extirpated in England, for there are accounts of some being found there as late as the year 1710. The wolf is now an inhabitant of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, but not so high as the arctic circle. The vast forests on the European continent will always preserve them. The wolves of North America are the smallest, and, when reclaimed, are the dogs of the natives. Those of Senegal are the largest and fiercest, and they prey in company with the lion.

Besides being hunted with greyhounds and harriers, wolves are taken and destroyed by other means: they are secured in traps, by poisoned carcasses prepared and placed for that purpose, and caught in pit-falls. We are informed by Gesner, that a friar, a woman, and a wolf, were all taken in one of these pit-falls in the same night; that the woman lost her senses with the fright, the friar his reputation, and the wolf his life. But notwithstanding every art that is practised to destroy them, wolves multiply amazingly in those countries where

where the woods are plenty. France, Spain, and Italy are greatly infested with them.

Though this creature may be useful in North-America, and may be taught to perform the offices of a dog, it is a very noxious animal in Europe, and nothing belonging to him is of any value, except his skin. Of this the furriers make a covering that is both durable and warm, though coarse and inelegant. His flesh is disliked by all other animals, no other creature being known to eat the wolf's flesh, except the wolf himself. When one of these animals receives a desperate wound, he is followed by the rest, who presently dispatch and devour him. The wolf breathes a most foetid vapour from his jaws, and is, in every respect, offensive: a savage aspect, a frightful howl, an insupportable odour, fierce habits, and a perverse disposition, make him detestable while living, and useless after death.

THE END OF VOL. II.

