THE

# YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR,

IN

# NATURAL HISTORY.

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IN

# NATURAL HISTORY;

IN SEVEN NUMBERS.

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**No. 1.**

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NEW YORK:

1832

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*Fig. 90*

LION

*Fig. 100*

LIONESS

THE

# YOUTH'S INSTRUCTER

IN

# NATURAL HISTORY;

IN SIX NUMBERS.

EACH NO. CONTAINING TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS.

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# NATURAL HISTORY.

## THE LION.

The form of the Lion seems to speak the superiority of his internal qualities. His figure is striking, his look confident and bold, his gait proud, and his voice terrible. His stature is not overgrown, like that of the elephant, or the rhinoceros; nor is his shape clumsy, like that of the hippopotamus, or the ox. He is in every respect compact and well-proportioned, a perfect model of strength joined with agility.

The largest lions are about eight or nine feet in length, from the snout to the insertion of the tail, which is of itself four feet long; and these large lions are about four or five feet in height. Those of the small size are about five feet and a half in length, and three and a half in height. In all her dimensions,

the lioness is about one fourth less than the lion.

The lion is furnished with a mane, which becomes longer in proportion as he advances in age. The lioness, however, is without this appendage at every age.

The lion, when hungry, boldly attacks all animals that come in his way; but, as he is very formidable, and as they all seek to avoid him, he is often obliged to hide, in order to take them by surprise. For this purpose he crouches upon his belly, in some thicket, or among the long grass, which is found in many parts of the forest. In this retreat he continues, with patient expectation, until his prey comes within a proper distance; and he then springs after it with such force, that he often seizes it at the first bound. If he misses the effort, and in two or three reiterated springs connot seize his prey, he continues motionless for a time, seems to be very sensible of his disappointment, and waits for a more favourable opportunity. He devours a great deal at a time, and generally fills himself for two or three days to come.

His teeth are so strong that he very easily breaks the bones, and swallows them with the rest of the body. It is reported that he sustains hunger a very long time; but thirst he cannot support in an equal degree, his temperament being extremely hot. He drinks as often as he meets with water, lapping like a dog. He generally requires about fifteen pounds of raw flesh in a day; and seldom devours the bodies of animals when they begin to putrefy; but he chooses rather to hunt for fresh spoil than return to that which he had half devoured before.

The lion is chiefly an inhabitant of the torrid zone; and, as was said, is always most formidable there: nevertheless, he can subsist in more temperate climates; and there was a time when even the southern parts of Europe were infested by him. At present, he is only found in Africa and the East-Indies; in some of which countries he grows to an enormous height.

## THE BLACK COUGAR.

This animal is a native of South America, and is generally considered as a very ferocious and destructive beast. It is about the size of a heifer of a year old, and is entirely of a deep brownish black colour on the upper parts, and of a pale gray or whitish hue underneath: the upper lip and paws are also whitish, but the tail is of the same dusky appearance as the body.

They frequent the sea-shore, and eat the eggs there deposited by turtles. They also devour lizards, fish, and even alligators; and in order to catch the latter, they lie down on their belly at the edge of a river, strike the water to make a noise, and when the alligator raises its head above the surface, the cougar darts his claws into the eyes, and usually succeeds in dragging him on shore. He sometimes feeds on the buds and tender leaves of the Indian fig; and they are said to be excellent swimmers.

*Fig. 102*

BLACK COUGAR.

*Fig. 101*

TIGER.

# THE TIGER.

The Tiger is the scourge of every country which he inhabits. Of the appearance of man, and of all his hostile weapons, he is fearless; wild animals as well as tame ones fall sacrifices before him; the young elephant and rhinoceros he sometimes attacks; and sometimes, with an increased audacity, he braves the lion himself.

The form of the body usually corresponds with the nature and disposition of the animal. The Tiger, with a body too long, with limbs too short, with a head uncovered, and with eyes ghastly and haggard, has no characteristics but those of the basest and most insatiable cruelty. For instinct he has nothing but a uniform rage, a blind fury; so blind indeed, so undistinguished, that he frequently devours his own progeny, and, if she offers to defend them, tears in pieces the dam herself.

When he has killed a large animal, such as a horse or a baffalo, he does not choose to devour it on the spot, fearing to be disturbed; and in order to feast at his ease, he caries off his prey to the forest, dragging it along with such ease that the swiftness of his motion is scarcely retarded by the enormous load he sustains.

The skins of these animals are much esteemed all over the East, particularly in China; the Mandarines cover their seats of justice in the public places with them, and convert them into coverings for cushions in winter. The Indians eat the flesh of the Tiger, and find it neither disagreeable nor unwholesome.

On a ground which exhibits in different individuals various shades of yellow, he is elegantly striped by a series of transverse black bands or bars, which occupy the sides of his head, neck, and body, and are continued upon his tail in the form of rings, the last of the series uniformily occupying the extremity of that organ, and giving to it a black tip of greater or less extent. The

under parts of his body and the inner sides of his legs are almost entirely white: he has no mane, and his whole frame, though less elevated than that of the lion, is of a slenderer and more graceful make. His head is also shorter, and more rounded.

The Tiger, equally with the lion, and in common indeed with the whole of the group to which he belongs, reposes indolently in the security of his den, until the calls of appetite stimulate him to look abroad for food. He then chooses a convenient ambush, in which to lie concealed from observarion, generally amid the underwood of the forest, but sometimes even on the branches of a tree, which he climbs with all the agility of a cat. In this secret covert he awaits with patient watchfulness the approach of his prey, upon which he darts forth with an irresistible bound, and bears it off in triumpth to his den. Unlike the lion, however, if his first attack proves unsuccessful, and he misses his aim, he does not usually slink sullenly back into his retreat, but pursues his victim with a speed and activity which is seldom baffled even by the fleetest animal.

These animals are peculiar to Asia. They are generally natives of Bengal, the kingdoms of Siam, Tonquin, Sumatra, and China, also the countries north of China, the Indus, and those of Southern Asia.

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## THE LEOPARD.

This formidable and sanguinary animal is found nearly throughout the whole of Africa, and in eastern and southern Asia. He usually measures about three feet in length, exclusive of the tail, but sometimes reaches four feet. His apperance indicates his natural disposition. He has a restless eye and a sinister countenance, and all his motions are hasty and abrupt. In rapidity, agility, and precision of motion, he is unrivalled by any other animal; an advantage which he owes to the strength of his muscles, the suppleness of his joints, the extreme pliability of his spine, the greater lateral compression of his body, and the slender proportions of his limbs,

*Fig. 103*

LEOPARD

*Fig. 104*

OUNCE

His prey, on which he darts from his hiding place, and even pursues up the trees, consists of antelopes, monkeys, and the smaller quadrupeds, Usually, he shuns man; but, when closely pressed, he turns upon the hunter, and hunger will drive him to attack, though by stealth, the human race.

He is remarkable for extreme sleekness and excessive agility. He is well distinguished from all the other species by the vividness of his colouring and the beauty of his markings. These consist of numerous rows of large rose-like spots passing along his sides, each formed of the confluence of several smaller black spots into an irregular circle enclosing a fawn coloured centre, upon a general ground colour of light yellow. On his head, neck, and limbs, and the central line of his back, the spots run into one another so completely as to form full patches of smaller size than the open roses, and without central yellow. The under parts of his body, as is usual in most quadrupeds, become gradually of a lighter hue, the throat, chest, and abdomen being of a pure and

delicate white. His tail is equal in length to the entire body, excluding the head; and is marked by a continuation of the open roses of the sides, which become toward its extremity separated in such a manner as to surround the upper surface with partial rings of black alternating with white. The whiskers are long and white, and implanted in a series of black lines which traverse his lips."

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## THE OUNCE

Is an animal of the panther kind, but much smaller: being not, at most, above three feet and a half long: however, its hair is much longer than that of the panther, and its tail still more so. The panther of four or five feet long, has a tail but of two feet, or two feet and a half. The ounce, which is but about three feet, has a tail often longer than the rest of its body. The colour of the ounce is also apparently different, being rather more inclining to a cream-colour, which

is deeper on the back, and white toward the belly. The hair on the back is an inch and a half long; and that on the belly two inches and a half, which is much longer than that of the panther. Its spots are disposed pretty much in the same manner as the large panther, except that on the haunches it is rather marked with stripes than with spots.

The ounce is remarkable for being easily tamed; and, in fact, it is employed all over the East for the purposes of hunting. Not, indeed, but the panthers themselves are sometimes used for this purpose, but they are never thoroughly subdued like the former, being usually brought to the field in a carriage, and kept chained and caged until they are shown the gazelle, or the leveret, which is their prey. This they pursue rather by three or four great springs than by running. If they seize it by this sudden effort, it finds no mercy; but if it escapes from this first effort, they never attempt to pursue, and appear quite disappointed and confounded at their mischance.

## THE JAGUAR,

WHICH is sometimes called the American Tiger, is one of the most formidable animals of the New World. He is to be found in the southern division of America, from Paraguay to Guiana; but he does not appear to inhabit to the northward of the isthmus of Darien.

More robust and more clumsy than the leopard, he is also much superior in size, as he often measures four or five feet from the nose to the root of the tail. His head is larger and rounder than the leopard's, his limbs are shorter, and his tail is of such a length as only to allow the tip to trail on the ground when the animal stands erect. Above the line of the eyes, the profile is also more prominent.

"These differences of form are accompanied by difference in colour and markings equally decisive. The general appearance at

*Fig. 105*

JAGUAR OF NEW SPAIN

*Fig. 106*

COUGAR

first glance is the same in both; but the open roses of the leopard are scarcely more than half the size of those of the Jaguar, and they all enclose a space of one uniform colour, in which, unless in some rare and accidental instances, no central spots exist, while in the latter animal most of those which are arranged along the upper surface near the middle line of the back are distinguished by one or two small black spots enclosed within their circuit. The middle line itself is occupied in the leopard by open roses intermixed with a few black spots of small size and roundish form; that of the Jaguar, on the contrary, is marked by one or two regular longitudinal lines of broad elongated deep black patches, sometimes extending several inches in length, and occasionally forming an almost continuous band from between the shoulders to the tail. The black rings toward the tip of the latter are also more completely circular than in the leopard."

The Jaguar lies in ambush for his prey, on which he pounces suddenly, and his great muscular strength enables him in-

stantly to bear it to the ground. Man he does not often attack, and never but by stealth. Ferocious as he is in his wild state, the Jaguar, when captive, becomes tame and even mild, and is particularly fond of licking the hands of those with whom he is familiar.

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## THE COUGAR.

The Cougar is the largest animal of the cat kind found in North America, and has occasionally received the name of American lion, from the similarity of its proportions and colour, to the lion of the old world. It is very little inferior in size, and not at all in the qualities of magnanimity, clemency, and generosity which have been so lavishly, yet so falsely attributed to the "king of beasts."

The cougar may be stated to be about one-third less in size than the lion, and has no mane nor tuft at the extremity of the tail, which is about half the length of the body and head.

The skin of this animal is clothed with a soft and close hair over the limbs and body, of a brownish yellow colour, or a mixture of red and blackish, with occasional patches of a rather deep reddish tint, which are only remarkable in certain lights, and disappear entirely with the advancing age of the individual. A dark red is spread over all the upper parts, produced by the tips of the hair, which is black at base, and this colour is deeper upon the back, the head and upper part of the tail, than upon the sides. The belly is pale red; the breast, inside of the thighs and legs, are of a reddish white, and the lower jaw and throat entirely white. The ear is whitish internally and black externally, with the exception of the small external lobule, which is reddish gray. The head has a great many gray hairs upon it; the whiskers are white and rise in a blackish space; the end of the tail is black. The round spots varying in size, are more or less distinct according to the age of the individual, and are found in greatest number on the thighs, where they are not so close together. The

sexes are not distinguishable by the colour of the pelage.

The cougar was at an early period distributed in considerable numbers over the whole of the warm and temperate regions of this continent, and is still found, though by no means abundantly, in the southern, middle and north-western parts of the Union, becoming, however, gradually more rare as the population increases and cultivation is extended. It is a savage and destructive animal, yet timid and cautious: in ferocity it is quite equal to most of its kindred species, and kills numbers of small animals for the sake of drinking their blood, and when pressed by hunger attacks large quadrupeds, though not always with success. When the cougar seizes a sheep or calf, it is by the throat, and then flinging the victim over its back it dashes off with great ease and celerity to devour it at leisure; deer, hogs, sheep and calves are destroyed by the cougar whenever they are within reach, and occasionally one or two of these animals have committed extensive ravages among the stock of the fron-

tier settlers. They climb or rather spring up large trees with surprising facility and vigour, and in that way are enabled, by dropping suddenly upon deer and other quadrupeds, to secure prey which it would be impossible for them to overtake.

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## THE OCELOT

Is nearly equal in size to the lynx of Europe, but shorter in its proportions and more graceful in its form, it holds, as it were, a middle station between the leopard and the domestic cat. Its body, when full grown, is nearly three feet in length, and its tail rather more than one; while its medium height may be reckoned at about eighteen inches. The ground colour of its fur is gray, mingled with a slight tinge of fawn, and on this it is elegantly marked with numerous longitudinal bands, the dorsal one being continuous and entirely black, and the lateral, to the number of six or seven on each side

consisting for the most part of a series of elongated spots with black margins, sometimes completely distinct, and sometimes running together. The centre of each of these spots offers a deeper tinge of fawn than the ground colour external to them; and this deeper tinge is also conspicuous on the upper part of the head and neck, and on the outside of the limbs, all of which parts are irregularly marked with full black lines and spots of various sizes. From the top of the head, between the ears, there pass backwards, toward the shoulders, two, or more frequently four, uninterrupted diverging bands, which are full black anteriorly, but generally bifurcate posteriorly, and enclose a narrow fawn-coloured space within a black margin; between these there is a single longitudinal somewhat interrupted narrow black line, occupying the centre of the neck above. The ears are short and rounded, and externally margined with black, surrounding a large central whitish spot. The under parts of the body are whitish, spotted with black, and the tail, which is of the same

*Fig. 180*

OCELOT

*Fig. 181*

JACKAL

ground colour with the body, is also covered with blackish spots. It is a native of South America; and feeds principally on rabbits and birds, the latter of which it plucks with great dexterity; and always commences its meal with their heads, of which it appears particularly fond.

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## THE JACKAL,

In size is about equal to the common fox, but he differs from that equally troublesome animal in the form of the pupils of his eyes, which correspond with those of the dog and of the wolf; in the comparative shortness of his legs and muzzle; in his less tufted and bushy tail; and in the peculiar marking of his coat. The colouring of his back and sides consists of a mixture of gray and black, which is abruptly and strikingly distinguished from the deep and uniform tawny of his shoulders, haunches, and legs: his head is nearly of the same mixed shade with the upper surface of his body, as is also the greater

part of his tail, which latter, however, becomes black toward its extremity; his neck and throat are whitish, and the under surface of his body is distinguished by a paler hue. The yellow which is about him is the reason why many authors have called the Jackal the *golden wolf*.

As the species of the wolf approaches that of the dog, so the Jackal finds a place between them both. The *Jackal* or *Adil*, as Belon says, *is a beast between the wolf and the dog*. To the ferocity of the wolf, it joins, in fact, a little of the familiarity of the dog. Its voice is a kind of a howl, mixed with barking and groaning; it is more noisy than the dog, and more voracious than the wolf; it never stirs out alone, but always in packs, of twenty, thirty, or forty; they collect together every day, to go in search of their prey; they make themselves formidable to the most powerful animals, by their number; they attack every kind of beasts or birds, almost in the presence of the human species; they abruptly enter stables, sheepfolds, and other places without any sign of fear; and

when they cannot meet with any other thing, they will devour boots, shoes, harnesses, &c. and what leather they have not time to consume, they take away with them. When they cannot meet with any live prey, they dig up the dead carcasses of men and animals. The natives are obliged to cover the graves of the dead with large thorns, and other things, to prevent them from scratching and digging up the dead bodies. The dead are buried very deep in the earth; for it is not a little trouble that discourages them. Numbers of them work together, and accompany their labour with a doleful cry: and, when they are once accustomed to feed on dead bodies, they run from country to country, follow armies, and keep close to the caravans. This animal may be styled the crow of quadrupeds; for they will eat the most putrid or infectious flesh; their appetite is so constant and so vehement, that the driest leather is savoury to them; and skin, flesh, fat, excrement, or the most putrefied animal, is alike to their taste.

## THE PANTHER

Resembles the tiger in its habits, and the leopard in its skin. Like the tiger it has an insatiable thirst of blood, and an untameable ferocity; like the leopard its skin is spotted, but is less beautiful than the skin of that animal; it seems, in truth, only a large variety of the leopard. The panther is usually more than six feet long, independent of the tail, which is about three feet in length. His hair is short, sleek, and mossy, and his colour is, in general, of a bright tawny yellow, elegantly marked with black spots, disposed in circles of four or five each, with a single spot in the centre: his chest and belly are white. He has short and pointed ears, fierce and restless eyes, a strong harsh cry, and a savage aspect. So rapid are his movements that few animals can escape him, and such is his agility that he climbs trees in pursuit of his prey, and is sure of seizing

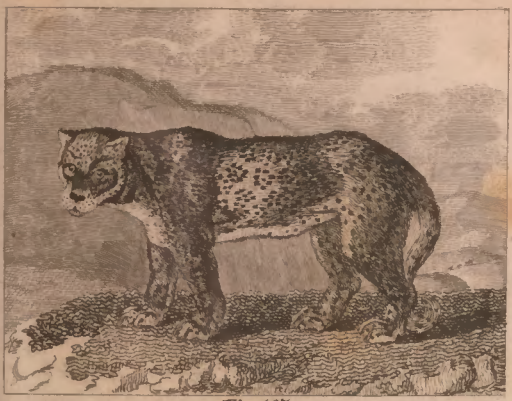

*Fig. 107*

PANTHER

*Fig. 108*

CARACAL

his victim. The flesh of animals is said to be his favourite food, but when pressed by hunger he makes his attacks without discrimination.

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## THE CARACAL,

WHICH is the Lynx of the ancients, is common in Barbary, in Arabia, and in the southern half of Asia, and in all those countries which are inhabited by the lion, the panther, and the leopard: like them it depends on prey for its subsistence; but, unlike them, from its inferior size, its inferior strength, to procure that prey, it has much difficulty. Hardly, indeed, has it aught to subsist on, but what the more potent carnivorous animals are disposed to leave for it. It follows the lion, who, when the immediate cravings of his appetite are gratified, is of a disposition altogether unhostile. From the refuse of what this noble animal has devoured, the Caracal frequently enjoys a comfortable meal.

When, however, he is left to his own powers for support, he attacks hares, rabbits, and birds: of the latter he is exceedingly fond, and will pursue them with astonishing swiftness to the tops of the tallest trees.

The Caracal resembles the Lynx in size, in the formation of the body, and the aspect of the head, and like that animal it has the peculiar, and almost singular characteristic of a stripe of black hair at the extremity of the ears.

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## LYNX.

THIS name has been corrupted by the Portuguese into the word *ouze;* and this corruption has been adopted by Ray, who has improperly called this animal the *ounce*, after some of the foreign travellers. The first striking distinction between the lynx, and all those of the panther kind, is in its tail, which is at least half as short in proportion, and black at the extremity. Its fur is much longer, the spots on the skin less vivid,

*Fig. 109*

LYNX.

*Fig. 110*

HYÆNA.

and but confusedly mingled with the rest. Its ears are much longer, and tipped at the point with a black tuft of hair. The colour round the eyes is white, and the physiognomy more placid and gentle. Each hair of this animal is of three different colours: the root is of a grayish brown; the middle red, or of an ash-colour; and the ends white.—This whiteness at the ends takes up so small a part of the particular hair, that it does not prevent us from seeing the principal colour, which is that in the middle part; so that it only makes the surface of the body appear as if it were silvered over: however, the hair of which the spots consist has no white at the ends, and at the roots, it is not quite so black as the other part. This animal is not above the size of the ounce, but is rather stronger built, and it has but twenty-eight teeth; whereas all the rest of the cat kind already mentioned have thirty.

## THE HYÆNA

Is nearly of the size of a wolf; and has some similitude to that animal in the shape of its head and body. The head, at first sight, does not appear to differ, except that the ears of the hyæna are longer, and with less hair; but, upon observing more closely, we shall find the head broader, the nose flatter, and not so pointed. The eyes are not placed obliquely, but more like those of a dog. The legs, particularly the hinder, are longer than those either of the dog or the wolf, and different from all other quadrupeds, in having but four toes, as well on the fore-feet as on the hinder. Its hair is of a dirty grayish, marked with black, disposed in waves down its body. Its tail is short, with pretty long hair;

Its manner of holding the head seems remarkable; somewhat like a dog, pursuing the scent, with the nose near the ground,

*Fig. 62*

WOLF

*Fig. 63*

FOX

The head being held thus low, the back appears elevated, like that of the hog, which, with a long bristly band of hair that runs all along, gives it a good deal the air of that animal; and, it is probable, that from this similitude it first took its name; the word *huoina* being Greek, and derived from *hus* which signifies a *sow*.

But no words can give an adequate idea of this animal's figure, deformity, and fierceness; more savage and untameable than any other quadruped, it seems to be for ever in a state of rage or rapacity, for ever growling except when receiving its food. Its eyes then glisten, the bristles of its back all stand upright, its head hangs low, and yet its teeth appear; all which gives it a most frightful aspect, which a dreadful howl tends to heighten.

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## THE WOLF.

The Wolf, from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail, is about three feet seven

inches long, and about two feet five inches high; which shows him to be larger than the great breed of mastiffs, which are seldom found to be above three feet by two. His colour is a mixture of black, brown and gray, extremely rough and hard, but mixed toward the roots with a kind of ash-coloured fur. In comparing him to any of our well-known breed of dogs, the great Dane or mongrel greyhound, for instance, he will appear to have the legs shorter, the head larger, the muzzle thicker, the eyes smaller, and more separated from each other, and the ears shorter and straighter. He appears in every respect stronger than the dog; and the length of his hair contributes still more to his robust appearance. The features which principally distinguishes the visage of the wolf from that of the dog is the eye, which opens slantingly upwards in the same direction with the nose; whereas, in the dog, it opens more at right angles with the nose, as in man. The tail, also, in this animal, is long and bushy; and he carries it rather more between his hind legs than the dog is seen to

do. The colour of the eyeballs in the wolf are of a fiery green, and give his visage a fierce and formidable air, which his natural disposition does by no means contradict.

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## THE FOX.

THE generality of Foxes in Europe are red; of some, however, the hair is of a grayish cast; and, of all, the tip of the tail is white. In the northern countries we find Foxes of all colours. This animal has always been famous for his artifices, and the reputation he has thus acquired, he merits. What the wolf cannot accomplish but by his superior strength, the Fox accomplishes by his superior cunning. He generally fixes his residence at the edge of a wood, and yet not far removed from some cottage or some hamlet. He listens to the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of other domestic fowls: even at a considerable distance he scents them, and seizes his opportunity. If

he be able to get into the yard, he begins by levelling all the poultry without remorse. This done he carries off a part of the spoil, hides it at some convenient distance, and again returns to the charge. Taking off another fowl in the same manner, he hides that also, though not in the same place; and this method he practises for several times together, till warned by the approach of day or the noise of the family, he finally retires.

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## THE WHITE BEAR.

In the desolate regions of the north, where unrelenting winter reigns in full appanage of horrors during the greater part of the year, the White Bear finds his most congenial abode. There, prowling over the frozen wastes, he satiates his hunger on the carcasses of whales, deserted by the adventurous fishermen, or seizes on such marine animals as come up to bask in open air; and when occasion calls, he fearlessly plunges into the

*Fig. 92*

WHITE BEAR.

*Fig. 93*

BROWN BEAR.

sea in pursuit of his prey, as if the deep were his native and familiar element. When on an extensive ice-field, he is often observed to ascend the knobs or hummocks, for the purpose of reconnoitering; or he stands with head erect to snuff the tainted air, which informs him where to find the whale carrion at astonishing distances.

The white bear is four or five feet high, from seven to eight feet long; and nearly the same in circumference. Individuals have frequently been met with of much greater size. The weight is generally from six to eight hundred pounds. The hair of the body is long, and of a yellowish white colour, and is very shaggy about the inside of the legs. The paws are seven inches or more in breadth, with claws two inches long. In some individuals, the canine teeth have been found an inch and a half long, exclusive of the portion imbedded in the jaw: the strength of the jaws is very great, and enables the animal to inflict dreadful injury when he bites.

## THE BROWN BEAR.

He is properly an inhabitant of the temperate climates; he is not only savage but solitary; he takes refuge in the most unfrequented parts, and the most dangerous precipices of uninhabited mountains. He chooses his den in the most gloomy parts of the forest in some cavern that has been hollowed by time, or in the hollow of some old enormous tree. There it retires alone, and passes some months of the winter without provisions, or without ever stirring abroad. However, this animal is not entirely deprived of sensation, like the bat or the dormouse, but seems rather to subsist upon the exuberance of its former flesh, and only feels the calls of appetite, when the fat it had acquired in summer begins to be entirely wasted away. In this manner when the bear retires to its den, to hide for the winter, it is extremly fat; but at the end of forty or fifty days, when it comes forth to seek for fresh nourishment, it seems

*Fig. 52*

SPANISH CAT

*Fig. 53*

ANGORA CAT

to have slept all its flesh away. It is a common report, that during this time they live by sucking their paws, which is a vulgar error that scarcely requires confutation. The female takes great care to provide a proper retreat for her young; she secures them in the hollow of a rock, and provides a bed of hay in the warmest part of her den; she brings forth in winter, and the young ones begin to follow her in spring. The male and female by no means inhabit the same den; they have each their separate retreat, and seldom are seen together but upon the accesses of genial desire.

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## THE CAT.

THE cat, which is the smallest animal of its species, is the only one that has been taken under human protection; it is, in fact, the only animal of this tribe whose services can more than recompense the trouble of their education, and whose strength is not sufficient to make its anger formida-

ble. The young kittens are very playful and amusing; but their sport soon turns into malice, and they, from the beginning, show a disposition to cruelty. The cat is neither wanting in sagacity nor sentiment, but its attachments are much stronger to places than persons. If the inhabitant quits the house, the cat still remains; and if carried elsewhere, seems for a while bewildered with its new situation. It is handsome, light, adroit, cleanly, and voluptuous; but varying extensively in form, size, and colour.

The lion cat, or cat of Angora, is larger than the common cat, or even the wild one. Its hair is much longer, and hangs about the head and neck, giving the animal the appearanee of a lion. Some of these are white, and others of a dun colour.

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