

THE ILLUSTRATED
BOY'S OWN TREASURY

OF

I.—SCIENCE,	IV.—CONSTRUCTIVE
II.—DRAWING,	WONDERS,
III.—PAINTING,	V.—RURAL AFFAIRS,
VI.—WILD AND DOMESTICATED ANIMALS,	

Outdoor Sports & Indoor Pastimes

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Such is the *Elephas Africanus*, as naturalists call this African species, which is distinguished from the *E. Indicus*, its Indian congener, mainly by its rounded head, large ears, and three hoofs on the hind feet, the Asiatic species having four. Like most large animals, the elephant is of slow growth: it has been said not to attain full maturity until the age of thirty years, and has been known, in a state of confinement and servitude, to live to six score. Of its great sagacity, innumerable instances are on record, making us doubtful where to draw the imaginary line between instinct and reason. Endowed with keen senses, and, as it seems, fine sensibilities also, we find in this animal a kindly, genial, and gentle nature, beneath a most unprepossessing exterior, teaching us, again, that outward show has little to do with inward qualities.

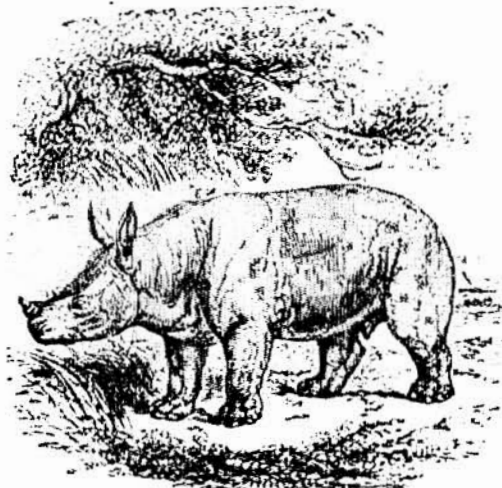
RHINOCEROS.

NEXT to the elephant in size, and belonging to the same thick-skinned family, is the rhinoceros, a huge, unwieldy, brute, with a most unprepossessing exterior, a morose and sullen temper, and habits filthy and disgusting; delighting to wallow in the mire, with which its warty, tuberculated hide is generally plastered, and to plough up the ground with its horny snout; it goes routing and grunting about amid the swamps and gloomy forests, like a very pig, as it is; and a most irascible pig, too; for, if you come in its way, it will charge right at you, without regard to consequences. "Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee? wilt thou trust him because his strength is great? or wilt thou leave thy labour to him?" asks the afflicted patriarch of Uz, evidently alluding to this animal, which, if were as tractable as it is strong, might be of great service to the husbandman. But the asker of these questions well knew the fierce and untameable nature of the animal to which he alluded. "Will he harrow the valleys after thee?" not he—that is, for any useful purpose; but he will plough up the ground, and cut the bushes to pieces, in his fits of ungovernable fury, seeming to take a savage delight in such an exercise of his brute strength.

Naturalists pretty generally agree in giving Africa three distinct species of rhinoceri, all of which are found in the southern portion of the continent. The black, one-horned species, *Rhinoceros bicornis*, appears

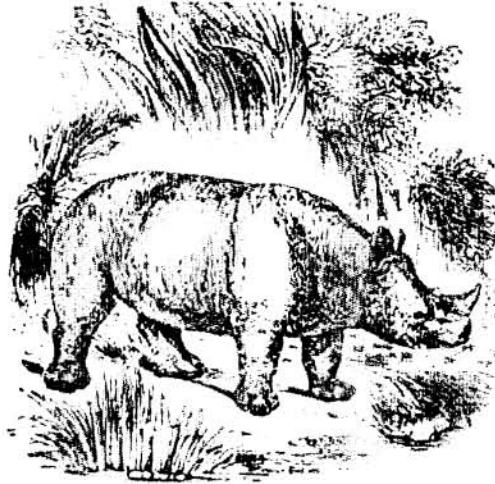
to be the most common ; the native name for it, according to Cumming, is *Borilé*. The Keitloa (*Rh. keilloa*), is also black, and has two horns ; as likewise has the white rhinoceros (*Rh. simus*), whose native name is *Muchocho* ; but then we read in Cumming's book of another white species, or perhaps it is but a variety, which the Bechuanas and others call *Kobaoba*—a most hideous creature this, with an indescribable head, and one of its horns three or four feet long. We also hear of a three-horned rhinoceros in Africa, and are induced to think that this is but an accidental variety.

The rhinoceri do not, like the elephants, associate in herds ; they generally go singly, or in pairs : sometimes five or six may be seen



together, and even more, where pasturage is fresh and abundant, in districts where they are numerous. "During the day they may generally be found in some retired part of the forest, lying asleep, or reclining indolently against a tree ; sometimes it is under the base of a mountain, sheltered from the sun by some friendly umbrella-topped mimosa. In the evening they commence their nightly rambles, and wander over a great extent of country, visiting the fountains at night, between the hours of nine and twelve, and then it is that they may be successfully

hunted with the least danger." The skin of this animal is so thick that bullets will not penetrate, if made wholly of lead. Cumming hardened his with solder: yet none of the African species have those overlapping folds of skin which the Asiatic have. These latter are all, we believe, single-horned; a species with one horn only has been spoken of as African, but we do not know that it has been met with far south. The Keitloa is said to have the two horns of a nearly equal length; while in the commoner black species the posterior one, in both sexes, is never much beyond a third of the length of the anterior; the neck is also much longer than that of Borélé, whose portrait we here give.



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

As large as the rhinoceros, and as hideous in appearance, but far less ferocious and destructive, is the Hippopotamus, or River-horse, which is found in nearly all the great rivers in Africa whose banks have yet been visited by Europeans. This is the *Hippopotamus amphibius* of naturalists, a creature which sometimes weighs more than fifteen hundred pounds, and has a skin, in places, as much as two inches thick, with a body like