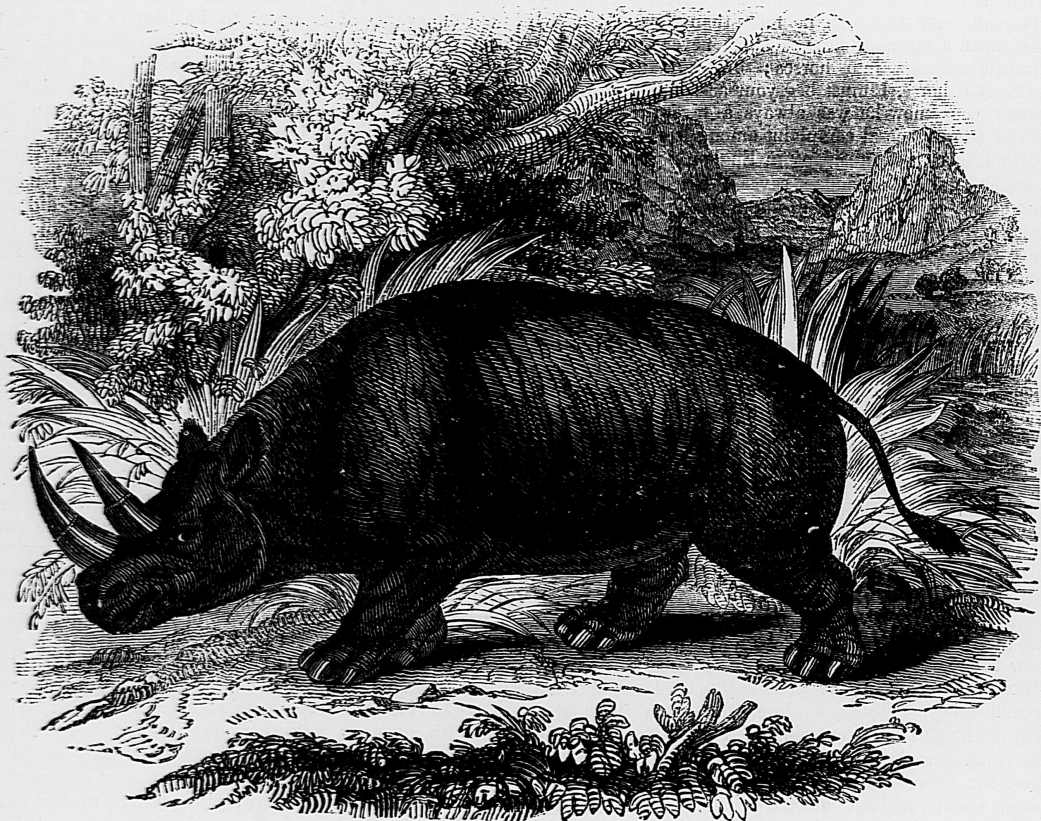


## RHINOCEROS KETLOA.



[Rhinoceros Ketloa, from the specimen in the South African Museum.]

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ASSOCIATION FOR EXPLORING CENTRAL AFRICA.

IN the well-known building in Piccadilly, called the Egyptian Hall, there has been exhibiting for some time a collection called "The South African Museum." In the hand-bill circulated respecting it, we are informed that it is a "collection of new or little-known Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, &c., &c., from the Interior of Southern Africa; together with numerous specimens of the arts, manufactures, &c., of the natives; and about four hundred drawings illustrative of the character of the country and its productions: also, of the manners, costumes, social condition, and religious ceremonies of the inhabitants."

We are further told that "the above collection is the property of a Society, which exists in South Africa, under the title of 'The Cape of Good Hope Association for Exploring Central Africa,' and was formed by the first party sent into the interior by that Association, after its institution in 1833. It has been sent to England, first for exhibition, and then for sale, in the hope that the proceeds of the one or the other will materially add to the very small fund proceeding from the voluntary contributions of a few Colonists, and thereby render it practicable to despatch, in the course of next year, a second party to resume the investigation where the former party discontinued it, viz. in lat. 23° 28'.

"The Society, having no view beyond the advancement of knowledge and the benefit of mankind, appeals with confidence to the public for that degree of support which cannot be expected from a mere handful of colonists, however zealous and liberal; and that they have been

both the one and the other must be manifest, if it be considered that, in the course of a few months, they contributed the sum of 900*l.* for the encouragement of discovery; a sum which, added to the 300*l.* which was nobly placed at the disposal of the Society by Mr. M'Queen, of Glasgow, well known by his writings on colonial affairs, has hitherto been sufficient to defray all expenses."

This announcement is calculated to arrest the attention of the reader; and if his curiosity is of a larger kind than that which seeks the mere gratification of a show, he will doubtless, if not previously aware of the existence of the Association, be anxious to know its history and to see its museum. For it is unquestionably a great satisfaction to all who feel the slightest interest in the welfare of the world, to see rising in any of our colonies something of that energy of spirit which animates the mother-country.

Preliminary arrangements having been made, one of the most important of which was the circumstance of 537*l.* having been subscribed in a few days, a general meeting was held in Cape Town, on the 24th of June, 1833, the then governor, Sir G. L. Cole, in the chair. At this meeting the Association was formed; but it was the following year, 1834, before the expedition, the members of which had all volunteered their services, were able to set out. It was placed under the direction of Dr. Smith, surgeon to the forces, who is preparing the journal of the expedition for publication. The expedition having returned to Cape Town, a general meeting of the Association was held on the 19th of May, 1836, Sir John Herschel in the chair. The Association was intended to have been a temporary one; but at this meeting it was

resolved that it "should continue to exist as a permanent institution, for the further prosecution of its original object."

The collection contains preserved specimens of three species of the rhinoceros, a young hippopotamus, varieties of the antelope, hyæna, the *felis Caffra*, which is said to exhibit "certain fixed peculiarities which unequivocally constitute it a distinct species from the domestic cat," a large ornithological collection, &c. We shall take another opportunity of speaking of this interesting collection generally; and therefore confine ourselves at present to a notice of the rhinoceros.

The reader will find a paper on the rhinoceros in No. 132, vol. iii., of the Penny Magazine. In the South African Museum, the three species are—rhinoceros Africanus, or the black rhinoceros of the Cape colonists; rhinoceros simus, or the white rhinoceros; and rhinoceros ketloa, of which we give a view. It is thus described in the Catalogue of the Museum:—

"As regards natural history, the discovery of this animal is probably one of the most important and interesting results of the expedition. Previous to June, 1835, this species of rhinoceros was not known—no doubt, from its never having approached the confines of the colony; though there is reason to believe that individual specimens occasionally travelled as far south as Lattakoo; the kind of horns peculiar to it having reached the Cape, and even England, from that quarter. In that country, however, the occurrence of this animal must have been rare, as the natives thereabout have no name for it; and when questioned as to the number of species, never made mention of a third. This is the very opposite to what was experienced among the inhabitants of the countries in which it more commonly occurs, who, when questioned on the subject, invariably mentioned three by name, viz. Ketloa, Boreli, Mohoohoo.

"Among those which are to be regarded as wanderers, the specimen in the present collection may be classed; it having been shot about 180 miles north-east of Lattakoo, but considerably south of the country to which the species appears more directly to belong. It was upon that occasion that the expedition first became acquainted with the name of Ketloa, which was only familiar even there to some few persons who had formerly resided more to the northward; but on the expedition penetrating to the northward of Kurrichane, every person was found conversant with the name, and able to direct to situations where the animal was to be found.

"Few made mention of the Ketloa without at the same time showing an inclination to observe upon its character; and those who had sufficient confidence in the party to venture a remark upon a native chief then awfully oppressing that part of the country, spoke of the man and the animal as alike to be feared for their ferocity, and equally dangerous to the former inhabitants of that district.

"In many points the rhinoceros Ketloa bears considerable resemblance to the rhinoceros Africanus; yet there are differences sufficiently palpable to enable even persons not very conversant in judging of the fine shades of distinction between species readily to discover that it is distinct; such as the great length of the second horn, the more elongated and slender head, the form of the hunch on the shoulder, &c. Besides these differences, which are palpable to all, the naturalist is enabled to discover various others, the most important of which is the difference of dentition.

"The form of the upper lip led those of the party who were acquainted with the rhinoceros Africanus to infer that, like it, the present specimen must feed upon underwood; an inference which was completely justified by the statements of the natives when questioned upon the subject.

"As the party advanced northward, the Ketloa became more common, though it never occurred in so great

numbers as either of the other species; and it was only on one occasion that so many as seven were seen together, though the occurrence of such a number was by no means uncommon in the cases of the other two. From its having been considered of importance to ascertain the relative proportions of the three species, directions were given to the hunters to make a daily statement of the numbers they had seen of each; and it was thus found that only sixty-eight of the Ketloa were seen in the course of the journey, a number far short of that of either of the others. The interest that the discovery of this new species excited, led to the making of minute inquiries as to animals of this genus; and the expedition had sufficient reason to believe, from the replies to constant questions, that two other species existed farther in the interior, one of which was described as being somewhat like the Ketloa, and having two horns, the other as differing in many respects, and having only one horn.

"The probability of obtaining both of these, should a second party be sent out to make extended researches, will, it is to be hoped, be a stimulus to all persons zealous for the advancement of natural history to exert themselves to the utmost, to enable the Cape Association to continue its exertions."

#### INFLUENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES ON THE LOCALITY OF MANUFACTURES.

(Abridged from Dr. Ure's 'Philosophy of Manufactures.')

SOME circumstances of ancient date, now little known, have had a share in determining the locality of particular manufactures. Where the soil is too thin to be productive to the plough, it is converted into sheep walks, as in the north-eastern part of Scotland, and thereby gives birth to the woollen trade, first in a handicraft way, and afterwards by machinery. The convenience of harbours for intercourse with foreign countries, rich in certain raw materials, naturally determines their importation and also their manufacture, provided the population of the neighbourhood be numerous, active, and possessed of natural resources in fire and water power. Thus the eastern counties of Scotland having long carried on a shipping-trade with the opposite coast of Europe, where flax is much cultivated, have been led to import it largely, and to work it up on a corresponding scale. On the other hand, cotton being imported chiefly from the West Indies and United States into the two great western ports of the island, Liverpool and Glasgow, in the neighbourhood of districts abounding in rivers and coal-mines, naturally occasioned the development of the cotton manufactures of Lancashire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire. What cause excluded them from Bristol?

The worsted trade of England has been remarkably developed in Leicester, the centre of the district where the long-woolled breed of sheep has been reared with greatest success. The softer and shorter stapled fleece of the sheep reared in the south-western counties of England naturally suggested the establishment of the fine woollen cloth manufacture in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire. The peculiar facilities for steam and water power enjoyed by Yorkshire have favoured the rapid extension, within a few years, of the same manufacture in several parts of that county. As soon, however, as machinery becomes generally prevalent in any district, and possesses ample resources in motive agents for its unlimited application, it will attract to that district a great many manufactures in addition to the indigenous, and may, in fact, by the influence of such advantages, deprive other districts of their original staple trade. The silk-weaving of England sprung up in the cheap end of its metropolis, because it had to seek customers for its expensive ornamental fabrics among the luxurious population of the court; and there it continued for a century, flourishing and fading in alternate vicissitudes, though