

and a half deep, in which the tooth was placed, and went quite to the bottom. That part of the tooth within this canal was likewise hollow, only it had a sort of flesh connected to the thin bottom of the canal, and which served to close it. It entered into the hollow part of the tooth, and on the outside seemed to be somewhat of bony nature. At the lower part of this bone of the lower jaw there were four teeth, two on each side, but of different sizes. The biggest was that before, and was four inches long, an inch and a half broad, and its height on the fore part was only half an inch, though it was an inch and a half behind. The other tooth was two inches long, an inch and a half broad, and two inches and a half high. The parts that meet the other teeth in chewing were flat, strong, and smooth; the bigger teeth seemed to be composed of seven pieces, and the lesser of two.

The lesser jaws were extremely heavy, and they were above three inches thick measured every way; for the bone was round, and not flat as usual, but was much shorter than the upper jaw, and it was two feet two inches long. The chin terminated in a point two inches long, and had three angles, two above, and one below. There were also four teeth in this jaw, and the two longest were placed before. This Elephant was dissected by the members of the Royal Academy at Paris, and was very young; they have given us a very long description of all the parts, from which I have only selected those things that seemed to be most peculiar to this animal, and in which it differs from all others. The only part of an Elephant

used in medicine is the tooth, known all over England by the name of ivory; however, it has much the same virtues as hartshorn, and may be prepared in the same manner. Some pretend it will cure the jaundice, kill worms, ease pain, strengthen the stomach, and abate the fits of an epilepsy; but without any just foundation.

When they are wild they always go in herds, the largest foremost; and when they are to cross a river, they lift up the young ones with their two tusks, and twist their trunk round the middle. There are different methods of taking wild Elephants, one of which is to dig a deep pit, and cover it with boughs and grass, that an Elephant may fall into it as he goes along. Another is to drive them into a narrow place made so strong with posts and rails, that they cannot get out of it; and then they employ the tame Elephants to bring them to reason. Two of these will get a wild one between them, and beat them with their trunks till they have made him quite tame. If after this he refuses to do as he is bid, they make signs to the tame ones, who immediately correct him and oblige the poor animal to obey.

Natural History of the RHINOCEROS.

THE Rhinoceros has a body pretty near as large as an Elephant, but he has legs much shorter, and he has a horn on his snout or nose, which sufficiently distinguishes him from all other animals. The head is of a long make, having a hollow between the forehead and the horn; and the snout seems designed to turn

up the earth, in order to find out the roots of plants. It is very pliable, and ends in a point, which it can turn upwards, downwards, or sideways. The nostrils are placed on each side of it, and the lower lip is almost square, and flattish forward, with the two corners appearing on the sides of a lively flesh colour. The eyes are small, and placed pretty forward on each side of the head, and it has large ears in proportion; which stand erect on the top of the head. The whole animal is covered with a thick rough chapped skin of an ash colour, with plaits and folds in all such parts as are necessary to allow the creature motion, falling one over another backwards. But these plaits may be better seen in the figure than described by words. It has no knobs all over its body, as expressed in some figures, except on the hinder quarters which receive its weight when the animal first lies down, and there the knobs on the skin are very large.

The tail has a few black hairs at its end, and there are also a few scattered hairs on the ears; but on the other parts there is none. The back is hollow, and the belly sinks down pretty much. The feet are round behind, and the hoofs are forward, which are divided into three parts on each foot; but they have two little hoofs on the hinder part of the foot, as we see in Cows, Deer, and Sheep.

I have lately seen a Rhinoceros here in London, whose horns were very short, and in every thing else agreed with the above description; however, some authors of credit affirm, that these horns sometimes

grow to the length of three feet. It is uncertain whether the Rhinoceros is a ruminating animal or not; but the negative is most probable.

The horn is different from all other animals we are acquainted with, and is not hollow on the inside but solid. He rolls himself in the dirt like a Hog, and the old ones are so strong they will toss up a large bull, as was seen in the amphitheatre at Rome.

The above species of Rhinoceroses are chiefly to be met with in the East Indies; but there is another kind with two horns, which are natives of Africa, and may be seen in plenty at the Cape of Good Hope. The colour of the skin of these is of a dark brown, approaching nearly to black, and is without hair. The skin is all covered with scars and scratches like those of an Elephant, and it is so tough and thick that it is hard to be pierced even with a pointed knife. The snout resembles that of a Hog, but is more pointed at the end. The horn on the nose is of a greyish brown, and is a little crooked, and turns up towards the head. It is shaped like a plough-share, and is of different sizes according to the age of the animal; but never exceeds two feet. He has another on his forehead in a right line with that on the nose, which is of a yellowish colour, and a palm in length when the Rhinoceros is young, and never exceeds six inches when he is old. The second horn hinders the animal from doing all the mischief he otherwise might, because it serves in some measure to break the stroke of the other.

The legs are much shorter in proportion to that of the Elephant, and the eyes are so small that he can see nothing but what is directly before him, for this reason when he pursues his prey he always runs in a right line, overturning whatever lies in his way, for scarce any thing will stop his progress, or make him turn aside. With the horn on his nose he roots up trees, and lifts up the stones which oppose its passage, casting them at a great distance behind him. When he is in a rage he makes furrows in the ground, and throws a great deal of earth over his head. He grunts like a Hog, and may be heard at a great distance when he is in pursuit of his prey.

He very rarely attacks mankind unless he is provoked, or meets with a person with a red garment. When he attacks a man he lays hold of the middle of his body, and throws him over his head with such force that he is almost always killed with the fall; this done he comes and licks him, and his tongue is so rough and hard that it brings off the flesh from the bones. He likewise serves other animals in the same manner after he has killed them. When he is seen running along it is pretty easy to avoid him, because he cannot turn about very readily, so that when he is about eight or ten feet distance, a man needs only go one side and then he will be out of his sight. This Mr. Kolben affirms from his own experience, and adds that he has escaped in this manner several times.

This animal does not feed upon grass but upon shrubs, thistles, and roots; however those that are tame will feed upon hay, fruits,

pulse, and almost every thing else that is given them, except flesh and fish. One of their keepers has affirmed, that they will eat sixty pound of hay in a day, and twenty of bread, and that they will drink fourteen buckets of water. They are very fond of the smoke of tobacco, and take a great pleasure in having it blown into their nostrils. In those countries where they breed they will devour the boughs of trees though they are ever so full of thorns; and sometimes indeed they will draw blood, but that does not cause them to leave off. In Abyssinia they not only eat the flesh of these animals, but they use them to work in the same manner as Elephants do in other countries. They are there fond of marshes, and rank grass, which they will eat like Oxen. Some say they are very fond of the water, and will dive like Ducks, and others that they will travel one hundred and fifty miles in a day, which does not seem very probable.

The horn of a female Rhinoceros that was at Paris was nine inches long, and the space between the horn and the ears measured fourteen inches; and from the horn to the end of the muzzle was nine inches. The horn was of a whitish colour below, but towards the end was of a blackish brown, or of the same colour with the skin. It was not exactly round, but very thick, hard and crooked, turning towards the back. That of the male Rhinoceros is more long and thick than that of the female, being sometimes two feet long from the root, and about a foot in diameter. It is as hard as iron, and sharper than that of the female.

male. However, the horns are not always of the same colour, for they are sometimes black, sometimes ash coloured, and sometimes white; and likewise their size differs according to their age. Middleton relates, that when he was at Bombay, he saw several of these horns that were longer than those he had seen elsewhere. One of these was composed of three little horns which proceeded from the same root, the longest of which was eighteen inches, the second twelve, and the third eight, but these were brought from other countries.

The flesh of this animal is eaten by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, and is in high esteem. It has been usually said, that the horn of a Rhinoceros will fall in pieces when poison is poured therein. At the Cape they have cups made of the horn, which are mounted in gold or silver. When wine is poured therein it will rise, ferment, and seem to boil, but when mixed with poison it cleaves in two; which experiment has been seen by thousands of people. The inhabitants of these parts will not believe those who affirm that a Rhinoceros has but one horn; likewise there are many people in other parts, that cannot be persuaded there is a race of these animals with two.

There is little said by authors of the medicinal virtues of the parts of a Rhinoceros; only that the horn is a great antidote against poison, but this opinion seems to be settled on no solid foundation.

Natural History of the SEA-HORSE.

THE Hippopotamus, or Sea-horse, by some called a Sea Elephant, is an animal which

feeds upon grass on the banks of rivers; but frequently hides himself under water, where he will continue for some time. When he lifts his head out of the water he looks about every where to see if there is no danger, and he can smell a man at a considerable distance. If any thing frightens him he plunges into the water again, and will continue three hours longer without stirring, in so much that a hunter who waits for him must be very patient till he rises a second time and shews his head. As soon as he begins to appear, the hunter must take his aim at the side of the head, but if he should chance to be seen by this animal he sinks in an instant. When he is killed in the water the blood will discover the place where he lies, and then with a boat, hooks, and cords, he is dragged to the bank. This done, they take off his skin, turn out his bowels, and throw him on a waggon to carry him home. His weight, when full grown, is from 2500 to 3000 pounds.

The Sea-horse for colour and shape resembles a Rhinoceros, only his legs are a little shorter. The head pretty much resembles that of a common horse; but the mouth is much larger, as well as his nostrils. His ears and eyes are very small, and his legs short, gross, and of the same thickness from the top to the bottom. His hoof is not cloven like that of an Ox, but is divided into four parts at the extremity, and on each of these parts there are small furrows, which turn like those of a screw. The tail is short like that of an Elephant, and has a little short hair thereon; but he has none any where else.

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