

**THE  
PICTURE  
BOOK OF WILD  
ANIMALS**

CONTAINING 24 BEAUTIFUL  
PICTURES WITH DESCRIPTIONS

## THE RHINOCEROS.

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The Rhinoceros looks as if he had crawled into the skin of some larger animal, which was too big for him, for it hangs in such strange, thick folds about his body. His skin is so tough that even the Tiger's claws and the Elephant's tusks cannot scratch it; and they are afraid to attack it because, with its sharp horn, it can give most terrible wounds. The Rhinoceros feeds on thorny, prickly shrubs, which it would hurt other animals either to gather or to swallow. It lives generally by the river, or actually in the water, but comes out on dry land to feed. Very pretty walking-sticks are made out of the Rhinoceros's skin. The horn is worked into drinking-cups and boxes.

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## THE CAMEL.

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There are some countries where there are no hard roads such as we have, and no nice green grass fields, but where there is, as far as one can see, nothing but sand—sand everywhere, just as there is sometimes by the

sea side in England. Well, there Camels live and are used instead of Horses. The Camel has broad hard feet, which hardly sink at all into the sand; it carries its head high, and it can shut up its nostrils, if it likes, when the wind blows up the sand. It has strong sharp teeth, so that it can crop nettles and thistles and the prickly plants that grow in sand.

From the time the Camel is quite young it is trained to go a long while without food (it has been known to go five or six days without any); it eats enough at one meal to last it through the day, and it can drink sufficient water at one time to last several days. In Arabia no waggon and large carts are used such as we have in England, but the Camel carries everything which has to be taken from one place to another on its back. It kneels down to receive its load. It can go a long way without wanting to rest. It serves as a railway too; for men and women travel mounted on the Camel's back. They go in large numbers, the tail of one animal is tied to the head of the one behind it, and this long procession is called a caravan.

The Camel is very patient, but it has an uncertain temper, and has to be treated carefully. Its milk is very good. Its long hair is made into tents and clothing; the finer hair is used for paint brushes.



INDIAN RHINOCEROS.



CAMEL.



CARABAO. BANTENG.

