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A

# NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE MOST REMARKABLE

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, FISHES, SERPENTS,  
REPTILES AND INSECTS.

BY

MRS. MARY TRIMMER.

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WITH 200 ENGRAVINGS.

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ABRIDGED AND IMPROVED.

PARTICULARLY DESIGNED

FOR YOUTH IN THE UNITED STATES,

AND SUITED TO

THE USE OF SCHOOLS.



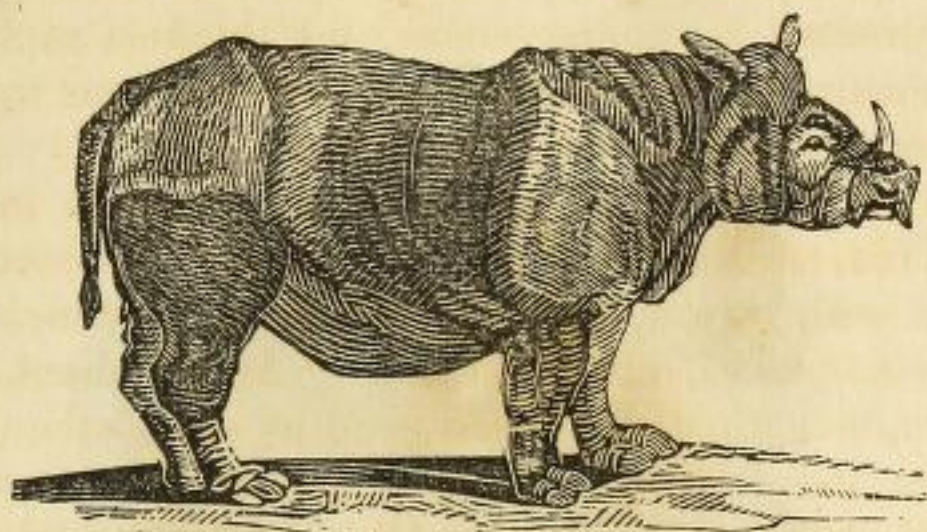
BOSTON:

S. G. SIMPKINS.

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1845.

## THE RHINOCEROS.



94. THE Rhinoceros is found in the deserts of both Asia and Africa. He is next to the elephant in size and strength, being usually about twelve feet long and seven high. Though possessed of great strength, he is usually quiet and inoffensive, but, when provoked, few animals are able to contend against him.

95. The Rhinoceros has one very singular horn, projecting directly from the snout, sometimes two or three feet in length. This horn is a formidable weapon, growing from the solid bone, and placed so as to inflict deadly wounds. With this the Rhinoceros strikes with great force, and the tiger will more willingly attack any other animal than one whose strength is so justly employed. The Arabians make sword-hilts of the horns of this animal.

96. His skin lies in folds upon the body, and it is so thick and tough as to defend it from every attack; it will turn the edge of a sword, and even resist a

Where is the Rhinoceros found?

What is said of his size and strength?

What is said of the horn of this animal?

Describe the skin of the Rhinoceros.

musket-ball. In Asia these skins are considered very valuable, and are manufactured into shields and other articles.

### THE BEAR.



97. **THERE** are two principal varieties of the common Bear; the brown and the black. The former is found in almost every climate, but particularly in the mountains of the Alps. The black Bear is found in the northern regions of Europe and America.

98. The brown Bear is both a savage and solitary animal, inhabiting chasms and precipices, and frequently choosing for its abode the hollow of some tree. Here it passes several months in the winter, in a state of torpidity, from which it issues in the spring, lean, and half famished from its long confinement. It feeds with avidity upon honey and fruits.

99. The black Bear resembles the brown in most respects except colour. It usually chooses its retreat in a hollow tree. It is hunted for its skin,

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What are the principal varieties of the common Bear?

Where are they found?

Describe the brown Bear. What does it feed upon with avidity?

Describe the black Bear. What is it hunted for?