

684—**COLLARED PECCARY**—*Tapassu angulatum*—The Peccary is found in Mexico and South America. Feeds on acorns and nuts, edible roots and tubers, and sometimes upon the bark of young trees.

685 **ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIG-HORN SHEEP**—*Ovis canadensis*—Habitat The Rocky Mountains to the "bad-lands" of western North Dakota, and from the northern States of Mexico to northern British Columbia. Reaches its finest development in southeastern British Columbia.

686—**AMERICAN ELK, OR WAPITI**—*Cervus canadensis*—Essentially a timber-loving animal, its ideal home being the timbered foothills of the mountains of the west, up to 8,000 feet. Formerly found from Virginia and New York to Oregon, and from northern Manitoba to the Gulf of Mexico. In its wild state the Elk feeds on grasses, weeds, leaves and twigs of various trees and shrubs.

687—**ALASKAN MOOSE**—*Alces americanus alacensis*—A native of northern Europe and America, and the largest of the deer family, attaining a height of seven feet at the shoulders. The horns are widely palmated at the extremities and do not reach their full development until the fourteenth year. These enormous horns are no barrier to the progress of the Moose through the woods, for when it runs it throws its horns well back upon its shoulders. The Moose is a capital swimmer, and during the summer months spends a considerable portion of the time in the water. The skin is thick and has been manufactured into bullet-proof clothing. The flesh is palatable.

688 **MOUNTAIN ZEBRA**—*Equus Zebra*—The Mountain Zebra, which has been nearly exterminated by man, though now carefully protected, inhabits the mountains of Cape Colony. Owing to its wariness, the Zebra, which is dissimilar to the domestic horse in the form of the mane and tail, size of the hoof and remarkable coloration, has never been domesticated.

689 **TWO-HORNED GIRAFFE**—*Giraffa camelopardalis*—The Giraffe's habit of browsing upon the foliage of trees and the constant reaching upward have caused the lengthening of the neck and legs until the present extreme condition has been brought about. A native of Africa.

690 **AMERICAN BISON, OR BUFFALO**—*Bison Bison*—The largest and best known of all American animals; the female is usually much smaller than the male. What was originally the universal herd was cut in two by 1870, by the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, and the subsequent construction of the C.P.R. made the Bison accessible on all sides; so that the only herds to be seen now are in Government parks.

691—**INDIAN, OR ASIATIC, ELEPHANT**—*Elephas asiaticus*—The Indian Elephant differs from the African form in the smaller size of its ears and tusks, and its lighter color. It is the universal Elephant of captivity, the African species being rare. The Elephant's trunk serves both as upper lip and as nostrils, and in this way the odors of foods can be detected very delicately.

692—**PYGMY ANTELOPE**—*Saottrara*—The Pygmy, or Dwarf Antelope is found in South Africa, where it is at home in the forests and thickets, or domesticated near the homes of settlers. It is the smallest of all horned animals, not exceeding a hare in size; a close relative of the Chamois and the American Prong-Horned Antelope.

693—**ASIATIC, OR BACTRIAN, CAMEL**—*Camelus bactrianus*—Has two humps on the back. Being large and robust, and wearing a fairly thick coat of fur, it is able to live in colder climates and more desolate regions