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mon plunder. But it too often happens, that the larger beasts, when they hear the cry of this kind begun, pursue the pack, and, when they have hunted down the animal, come in and monopolize the spoil. This has given rise to the report of the jackal's being the lion's provider, while the reality is, that the jackal hunts for himself, and the lion is an unwelcome intruder upon the fruits of his toil.

Of the prey of these carnivorous animals, some find protection in holes, in which nature has directed them to bury themselves; some find safety by swiftness; and such as are possessed of neither of these advantages, generally herd together, and endeavour to repel invasion by united force. The very sheep, which to us seem so defenceless, are by no means so in a state of nature. They are furnished with arms of defence, and a very great degree of swiftness. But they are still further assisted by their spirit of mutual defence; the females fall into the centre; and the males forming a ring round them, oppose their horns to the assailants.

Some animals, that feed upon fruits which are to be found only at one time of the year, fill their holes with several sorts of plants, which enable them to lie concealed during the hard frosts of the winter, contented with their prison, ince it affords them plenty and protection. These holes are dug with so much art, that there seems the design of an architect in the formation. There are usually two apertures, by one of which the little inhabitants can always escape when the enemy is in possession of the other. Many creatures are equally careful of avoiding their enemies, by placing a sentinel to warn them of the approach of danger. These generally perform this duty by turns; and they know how to punish such as have neglected B J. L.