

presses her agony by the most dismal howls of despair.

The tiger testifies his anger in the same manner as the lion ; he moves the skin of his face, shews his teeth, and roars in a frightful manner ; but the tone of his voice is very different ; and some travellers have compared it to the hoarse croak of certain large birds ; and the ancients expressed it by saying, *Tigrides indomitæ raucant, rugiuntque Leones.*

The skins of these animals are much esteemed, particularly in China ; the Mandarins cover their seats and sedans with them, and also their cushions and pillows in winter. In Europe, though scarce, they are of no great value ; those of the panther and leopard being held in much greater estimation. The skin is the only advantage, trifling as it is, which man can derive from this dreadful animal. It has been said that his sweat is poisonous, and that the hair of his whiskers is more dangerous than an envenomed arrow ; but the real mischiefs he does when alive are sufficient, without giving imaginary ones to parts of his body when dead ; for certain it is, the Indians eat the flesh of the tiger, and that they neither find it disagreeable nor unwholesome, and if the hair of his whiskers, taken in the form of a pill, do destroy,