unintentionally scattered, he had to extend out his fore legs laterally; in this position his foot slipped, he dislocated his shoulder, and died of the accident.

Contrasted with the elk in a most remarkable manner, we have the giraffe; which feeds upon the branches of lofty trees. The whole constitution and form of this animal is provided to enable it to reach high—the fore legs are long, the neck still longer, the head is remarkably small and light, and the tongue has a power of elongation which no other quadruped possesses. The tongue is, indeed, not inaptly compared with the trunk of the elephant; he can extend it seventeen inches, and he twists it about, so that it resembles a long black worm; and it is used with extraordinary dexterity in picking up a straw as well as pulling down a branch. The anatomy of the bones of the giraffe is full of interest too, as showing the accommodation in the structure to the necessities of the animal's condition. And, first, of the head: if we have the skulls of the giraffe and of the camel or horse before us, we are struck with the delicacy of the former: it is cellular, and thin and light as a paper case. Can there be any thing more obvious than that this is provided in consequence of the extraordinary length of the neck, or on the consideration (if we may use the expression) that, if the skull of the giraffe had