Bishop Heber, who saw many of these zebras in India, tells us concerning them: "They feed where they choose, and devout persons take great delight in pampering them. They are exceeding pests in the villages near Culcutta, breaking into gardens, thrusting their noses into the stalls of the fruiterers' and pastrycooks' shops, and helping themselves without ceremony. Like other petted animals, they are sometimes mischievous, and are said to resent with a push of their horns any delay in gratifying their wishes."

The zebu is still used in India and in many Oriental countries in the ancient practice of "treading out corn," to separate the grain from the straw, instead of threshing it out with a flail. Our readers will remember that this treading out of corn by oxen was practised among the Jewish people in the time of Moses; and hence the injunction given to the Israelites, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," as though the great lawgiver recognized the right of the patient labouring animal to pick up a few grains as he performed his task.

THE BUFFALO (Plate iii.),

Called in Latin *Bos bubalus*, is the most powerful of the whole ox tribe. His huge horns, deep chest, broad shoulders, and thick legs are all indicative of immense strength. The buffalo of the Old World was originally a native of India, but has been introduced into Africa, Spain, Italy, &c. In their wild state buffaloes live in small herds, and in hot weather delight greatly in wallowing in the muddy water of pools and sluggish streams. Frequently they remain for hours in the water, with only their horns and noses showing above the surface.

The buffalo has been long in use as a domestic animal, his immense strength rendering him a valuable servant, in spite of his temper, which is fierce and intractable. He will draw with apparent ease a weight that ordinary oxen or horses cannot move. The buffalo has a keen sense of smell, and thus in his wild state he runs with his muzzle thrust forward, and his horns laid back, finding his way less by the keenness of his eyes than of his nose.

The AMERICAN BUFFALO or BISON forms another variety of the ox tribe, to which also belongs the aurochs, a powerful animal still found in the forests of Poland and Lithuania. Vast herds of wild bisons roam through the prairies of North America, to the west of the United States. They are of great bulk and strength, and are distinguished by the vast size of the head and shoulders, which look even larger than they are from being thickly covered with a long shaggy mane. Herds of at least twenty thousand bisons have been seen running across the wide prairie, when the grass begins to fail, in search of new feeding grounds. A few old experienced bulls act as leaders, and the whole herd careers onward after them, swimming the broadest rivers, and travelling with great swiftness. The wild bisons of the West are, however, decreasing in number year by year. Many are killed by the backwoodsmen, many more die beneath the arrows of the few Indian tribes still left in the pathless solitudes of the West, and not a few fall victims to the most formidable and inveterate of their four-footed foes—the grizzly bear. Like all other varieties of the ox tribe, the bison can be tamed; but he never quite loses his fierce temper, or becomes completely tractable. In his wild state, when attacked, he tries to escape from his foes by flight; but, once wounded, often becomes mad with rage, and his strength then makes him a very formidable foe to encounter.

The BUFFALO OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE is inferior to no other species in strength and ferocity. He does not fear even the lion, and he not unfrequently comes off victor in a fight with the king of beasts. Heavy and bulky as he is, he can run on level ground with great swiftness; but as his clumsy frame and the great breadth of his horns prevent him from climbing wooded crags, or scrambling up any steep place, the hunter or settler pursued by him can generally find safety in clambering up a rock or climbing a tree. The hide of the buffalo