

ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA;

OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF KNOWLEDGE,

On an Original Plan:

COMPRISING THE TWOFOLD ADVANTAGE OF

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND AN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,

WITH APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS.

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VOLUME XIV.

[MISCELLANEOUS AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL, VOL. I.]

LONDON:

R. FELLOWES; F. AND J. RIVINGTON; DUNCAN AND MALCOLM; SUTTABY AND CO.; E. HODGSON; J. DOWDING;
G. LAWFORD; J. M. RICHARDSON; J. BOHN; T. ALLMAN; J. HAIN; S. HODGSON; F. C. WESTLEY; L. A. LEWIS;
T. HODGES; AND H. WASHBOURNE; ALSO J. H. PARKER, AND T. LAYCOCK, OXFORD;
AND J. AND J. J. DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE.

1845.

ALL-MENT. *Viverra fassa.* Fossane Weasel. Reckoned very good to eat when young.

Lutra brasiliensis. Brazilian Otter. The flesh is reckoned delicate eating, and does not taste fishy, notwithstanding its food.

Ursus Arctos fuscus. Brown Bear. The flesh of this animal, in autumn, when it is excessively fat, is said to be most delicate food; and that of the cubs still finer; but the paws of the old bears are reckoned the most exquisite morsel; the fat white and very sweet.

Ursus Arctos niger. Black Bear. The flesh of this species has a strong disagreeable smell, and is difficult of digestion. The common people of Norway, Russia, and Poland use it as food. It is generally salted and dried before it is dressed.

Ursus maritimus. Polar Bear. The flesh of this species is white, and tastes like mutton.

Ursus meles. Common Badger. The carcass of this animal is found in the butcher's shops at Peking. The Chinese esteem it.

Didelphis vespertina. Virginian Opossum. The flesh of the old animals is very good, like that of a sucking pig.

Didelphis marsupialis. Molucca Opossum. This species is reckoned very delicate eating, and, according to Pennant, is very common at the tables of the great, who rear the young in the same places in which they keep their rabbits. In many parts of America, and in some of Asia, it is considered as equal to rabbit.

Didelphis canerivora. Cayenne Opossum. The flesh of this species resembles that of a hare.

Macropus major. Great Kangaroo. This animal is eaten in New Holland, although its flesh is coarse.

Echinaceus madagascariensis. Striped Hedgehog. The flesh of this animal is eaten by the Indians; but it is very flabby and insipid.

ORDER IV.—*Glires.*

Hystrix cristata. Crested Porcupine. The flesh of this animal is eaten by the Indians. It is brought into and sold in the market at Rome.

Hystrix prehensilis. Brazilian Porcupine. This is a fat animal. Its flesh is white and very good.

Cavia cobaya. Variegated Cavy, or Guinea Pig. Good food.

Cavia paca. Spotted Cavy. Esteemed a great delicacy.

Cavia capybara. Capybara. The flesh of this species is tender, but has an oily and fishy taste.

Cavia aguti. Agouti. Excellent food. Is eaten by the inhabitants of South America.

Cavia aculeata. Olive Cavy. The flesh is white, and of excellent flavour.

Cavia aperea. Rock Cavy. Superior to our rabbits.

Castor fiber. Castor Beaver. The flesh of this animal is reckoned good eating, being preserved, after the bones are taken out, by drying it in the smoke.

Mus perchal. Perchal Rat. Eaten in India.

Mus amphibius. Water Rat. This animal is eaten some parts of France on *maigre* days.

Mus lemmus. Lemming Rat. Eaten by the Laplanders, who compare their flesh to that of squirrels.

Mus maritimus. African Rat. Esteemed good food.

Arctomys marmota. Common Marmot. Is very fat about the back. The flesh has a strong disagreeable

Arctomys monax. Maryland Marmot. The flesh is good, and resembles that of a pig.

Arctomys bobac. Bobak. The flesh of this species resembles that of a hare, but is rank.

Sciurus vulgaris. Common Squirrel. The flesh is white and sweet. It is said to resemble that of a barn-door fowl. Eaten in Norway and Sweden.

Sciurus cinereus. Grey Squirrel. The flesh of this animal is very delicate.

Myoxus glis. Fat Dormouse. This animal was esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans, who constructed places (*gliraria*) to keep them in.

Dipus jaculus. Common Jerboa. The Arabs esteem this species a great delicacy.

Lepus timidus. Hare. According to Martial, the flesh of the hare was formerly esteemed as the most superior food. "Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus." That of the leveret is the most nutritive and most easily digested. The flesh of the hare may be considered as a well-flavoured and stimulant food.

Lepus caniculus. Rabbit. This animal affords a good, light, and nutritive food; it is well adapted to persons with weak stomachs. The tame rabbit is fatter than the wild, but not so well flavoured. The flesh resembles that of fowl, and is found to be equally digestible.

Lepus viscaccia. Peruvian Hare. The flesh of this species is white and tender.

Lepus capensis. Cape Hare. The flesh white.

Lepus minimus. Minute Hare. Is delicate eating.

Lepus brasiliensis. Brazilian Hare. Very good meat.

Hyrax capensis. Cape Hyrax. Is esteemed very good meat.

Hyrax syriacus. Syrian Hare. The flesh is sweeter than that of a rabbit.

ORDER V.—*Pecora.*

Camelus glama. Glama. The flesh of this animal has a similar flavour to that of mutton.

Camelus vicugna. Vicugna. The Indians esteem the flesh of this species as excellent eating.

Camelus guanaco. Guanaco. When young, the flesh of this species is excellent eating; when in the adult state, it is salted, and is capable of very long preservation.

Camelus arcuatus. Chilihueque. The Chilians love the flesh of this animal; but it is never killed except on great feasts or solemn sacrifices.

Moschus moschiferus. Tibetan Musk. Although the flesh of the males of this species is much infected with the drug obtained from it, yet it is eaten by the Russians and Tartars.

Moschus americanus. Brazilian Musk. The Indians hunt this species, and the flesh is esteemed delicate eating.

Cervus alces. Elk. The flesh of this animal is eaten in Norway, Lapland, and Sweden, and is very light and nourishing. It is often salted and dried. The nose is reckoned the greatest delicacy in all Canada; their tongues are excellent.

Cervus tarandus. Rein Deer. The flesh of this species affords an excellent food to the inhabitants of Norway and Lapland; their tongues are well known in this country, and much esteemed. The milk of the female is sweet and nourishing, and cheese is sometimes prepared from it.

ALL-MENT.