To the Public and the Agent

The few sample pages and illustrations shown here have been selected to give an intelligent idea of the features in the complete book

Roosevelt's African Trip

By Frederick William Unger

A work that will be valued for its timeliness, its instructiveness and its interesting reading matter and illustrations.

The Complete Book Contains

over 400 pages, giving all the information shown in the accompanying table of contents.

48 illustrations printed on the enamel paper like the sample pages in this prospectus.

Numerous illustrations in the text.

The complete book is bound with heavy boards covered with extra cloth, and stamped in gold and ink just as represented by this sample.

The complete work is a large book, measuring 9½ x 7 inches in size.

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THE PUBLISHERS.
be noticed that some boxes were piled with paraffine, and it will
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finish the cloth on American soil. The world famous cloth "TR" were composed of pure silk, and in New York, show the results of Roosevelt's African trip in
Three hundred cases, which were photographed on their arrival in New York, show the results of Roosevelt's African trip.

The Roosevelt Big Game Specimens Sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

Photographed by Paul Thompson, New York.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Leader of the African Expedition under the auspices of the
Smithsonian Institution
Adventure—Travel—Exploration

ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TRIP

The Story of his Life, the Voyage from New York to Mombasa, and the Route through the Heart of Africa

Including

The Big Game and Other Ferocious Animals, Strange Peoples and Countries found in the Course of his Travels.

By

FREDERICK WILLIAM UNGER

THE FAMOUS AFRICAN TRAVELER


Celebrated Lecturer, War Correspondent, Traveler in the Klondike, Manchuria, Africa and other parts of the World.

LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS JUST TAKEN IN AFRICA

and numerous beautiful engravings and maps.
Copyright 1909, by
W. E. Scull.
EXPLANATION

The illustrations shown in this prospectus are samples of the engravings which will be found in the complete book. All these beautiful engravings will be printed on enamel finish paper. The complete work will contain at least 48 full-page illustrations printed on this fine paper. The illustrations herewith give a good idea of what the complete book will contain. The complete book, as the illustrations show, begins with the portrait of Ex-President Roosevelt; it gives the important members of his party, scenes and incidents of his trip from its start, both here and abroad, and illustrations of hunting scenes in Africa. The complete book will have many more illustrations of this kind, and by glancing through the text pages which follow these illustrations, you can get a fair idea of how the text of the book will be illuminated. It will give pictures of animals of all kinds. These illustrations will not only illuminate the text but will also explain it. The illustrations alone are worth many times the cost of the book.
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT

Who accompanied his father on the expedition to Central Africa
DR. AND COL. EDGAR A. Mearns
Surgeon-Doctor of the African Expedition and Noted Scientist
A truck-load of guns and supplies being counted by the head of the Expedition.
MAIN CAMP OF THE ROOSEVELT OUTFIT
The large dining tent in the foreground, to the right a mosquito-proof sleeping chair and a smaller sleeping tent.
Packed in London, sent to Mombasa in advance and taken inland by the party on arrival in Africa.
EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT NAPLES

Lunching in the Hotel Excelsior while the steamer made her regular stop at the Italian port.
The mayor of Naples greets him, and American Ambassador Crittendon walks at his left.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LANDING AT NAPLES
FROM NEW YORK TO MOMBASA

Ex-President Roosevelt and Kermit on the bridge of the S. S. "Hamburg"
EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA.

A common garden bench was firmly fastened on the pilot of the engine of the East African Railway which took the distinguished hunting party from Mombasa on the coast up through the interior. By this arrangement the hunters overlooked none of the big game which throngs the country near the railroad and fully enjoyed the wonderful scenery of the regions traversed in their long journey. Col. Roosevelt is seen at the left of the picture adjusting his helmet strap just before the train started.
J. ALDEN LORING
Naturalist with the Roosevelt African Expedition

PROFESSOR EDMUND HELLER
Zoologist and Taxidermist of the Roosevelt African Expedition
ROUTE OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN TRIP

Distances

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STEAMER

RAILROAD

CARAVAN
A HUGE HIPPOPOTAMUS SHOT IN DEEP WATER

Ex-President Roosevelt was attacked by twenty of these monsters while in a small rowboat on Lake Naivasha. He succeeded in killing two and driving the rest away.
REWARD OF A ZEBRA SHOOT

Zebras are as common as deer in the jungle. Ex-President Roosevelt added them to his collection for the Smithsonian Institution.
THE GIANT MAN-EATING CROCODILE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

"The crocodile was caught asleep ashore and nailed down with a high-power Winchester rifle"
NOTE.—These Contents are subject to such revision as events make desirable.

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The Marvelous Career of Theodore Roosevelt

"No man has lived more fully than he the life of his time"

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BOOK ONE

THE MARVELOUS CAREER OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT
CHAPTER I

The African Expedition and Its Objects

I t is a difficult matter to follow the path of Theodore Roosevelt. Not that it is in any sense a crooked path. It is, on the contrary, remarkable for its undeviating straightness. But the hero of our work has cut so wide a swath in his course through modern history, has found interest in such a multitude of subjects, has taken a prominent part in so many fields of human endeavor, that one stands almost appalled before the varied panorama of his career.

It is a fact of striking significance, yet one thoroughly characteristic of the man, that, after filling for years one of the highest places in the civilized world, as ruler of the greatest of modern nations, he has leaped at one plunge into the heart of unadulterated nature, the realm of native savagery, and exchanged his gladiatorial struggle in the arena of politics for as strenuous a one with the savage denizens of the African wilds.

While proposing here to deal with the whole story of his life, we seem drawn at the start to its final episode, so far as his life's story has yet developed, that having to do with his career as a modern Nimrod, a fearless hunter of fearless beasts. The figure of the hunter has ever stood prominent in history. In fact, history almost begins with it, for the image of Nimrod, "a mighty hunter before the Lord," stands out in clear outlines before our eyes on the misty border line of history. And here, at history's end, so far as the present day is concerned,
CHAPTER II

Boyhood and Early Life

THEODORE ROOSEVELT comes to us from good old American stock, the family of the Roosevelts tracing their career on this continent to the days of the sturdy old Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Klass Martenson Van Roosevelt, the first of the name in this country, landed in New Amsterdam in 1649. From that time on the family occupied a position of prominence in New York City, taking an active part in the war for independence, and later on becoming energetic and wealthy members of the mercantile community.

Born in New York City October 27, 1858, Theodore Roosevelt was given his father's name and inherited some of his father's characteristics, especially his love of outdoor life and his interest in the doings of the "common people."

A thin, pale, delicate lad, weak and short-sighted, he did not seem a hopeful case for the building of a strong man. Indeed, to keep him from the rough play of the public schools, which he seemed unfit to bear, he was taught at home and in private schools. Yet the boy had under this pale exterior the inborn energy from which strong men are made. Determined to be the equal of his fellows, "to make a man of himself," as he has said, he took part in all sorts of boyish sports and exercises. He learned to swim, to row, to ride; he tramped over hill and dale. In this way the delicate child grew up to be a hardy boy and developed into a man with muscles of steel and indomitable vim and endurance.

Stories of animals and adventure interested him from early boyhood. The favorite pursuits of the man began to declare themselves in the child when he was but six years of age. And his love for a good, hard fight in later life manifested itself as early. There are several stories extant of his boyhood contests, one of which may be worth telling.
His ranch lay on both sides of the Little Missouri, in Dakota Territory, that section of it which is now the State of North Dakota. He lived here in the open, making friends with the undisciplined ranchmen and frontiersmen, taking part in all the duties of the ranch, and varying this with hunting excursions for big game in the surrounding plains and on the not distant flanks of the Rocky Mountains.

Vignettes of his life here stand out picturesquely. Thus he tells us, not without a sense of exultation, of being thirty-six hours in the saddle as one of a party, dismounting only to change horses and to eat. Again we behold him with one cowboy keeping night guard over a herd of a thousand cattle in a dry camp, spending the whole night on horseback in strenuous efforts to keep the thirsty cattle from stampeding in search of water.

More interesting still is the story of the round-up of a herd of some two thousand in the midst of a driving blizzard, with pouring rain that stretched out in stinging level sheets before the wild wind. With this were blinding lightning flashes and terrific thunder which maddened the frightened animals, rendering it next to impossible to hold them. It reads like the story of a Homeric battle. Round and round rode Roosevelt and his men, wheeling and swaying, galloping
CHAPTER VI

Naval Secretary and Rough Rider.

In 1897 the scent of war was in the air. The barbarities of Spanish rule in Cuba were becoming too flagrant for our country to long endure, and it was growing evident to many that the United States might soon have to take a hand in the game. It was at this interval of growing indignation at Spanish methods that another President found occasion to avail himself of Mr. Roosevelt's services. His efficiency in the police service of New York had become the talk of the country, and President McKinley found it desirable to offer him the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, feeling sure that he was the man for the place.

The new American navy was then in the making, and needed a man of energetic character and efficient methods to give it the shaking up it needed in the event of a war. It was important to make it ready for any emergency, and Roosevelt was amply fitted for the work. While occupying the minor post of assistant, his hand was soon felt in every detail of naval affairs, and for a time he was virtually at the head of the department.

The most important work he did was to collect ammunition and to insist on the naval gunners being well practiced in marksmanship. He was not long in his new post before he felt sure that war was coming and that it was his duty to see that the ships were prepared for it. Another thing he did was to fill every foreign coaling station with an ample supply of fuel. It was this that enabled Dewey to make his prompt movement from Hongkong to Manila. We have testimony to his acuteness in the words of Senator Cushman K. Davis, then head of the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"If it had not been for Roosevelt Dewey would not have been able to strike the blow that he dealt at Manila. Roosevelt's forethought, energy and promptness made it possible."

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"GIT-THAR ROOSEVELT" is a familiar cowboy designation of our late President, and it is one that well fits. All his life he has been "gittin' thar." Ability and impetuosity have carried him headlong forward from one position to another in the public service, his rare vacations from political labor being those of his ranch and hunting life in the Wild West, and of his active career as a soldier. These were his recreations, his intervals of holiday enjoyment. As for resting—the man cannot do it; it is not in him.

He has got the posts he wanted throughout his life; and got one post he did not want, that of Vice-President. It is one that would appeal to the ambition of most of us, but it was a restful post, and Roosevelt was not hankering after rest. Yet by a strange dispensation of Providence it lifted him to the very summit of an American political career; it made him President.

He would not have been human if he had not felt a sense of triumph over those plotting politicians who had fairly forced him into the Vice-Presidential office, fancying in their shrewd souls that they had the inconvenient reformer shelved. Fate had broken the threads which bound down this modern Gulliver and set him free to carry his ideas to their highest ultimate.

Yet that he was satisfied cannot be said. It was a bitter and sorrowful reflection that he had reached this high office over the slain body of his lamented predecessor, the loved and lovable McKinley. He would ten thousand times rather have spent his four years as voiceless chairman of the Senate than to be made President through the assassination of a dear and cherished friend.

Nor was it altogether pleasant to feel that chance, not the act of his fellow-citizens, had lifted him to this high office. Did they want him? Was he not in some sense an interloper? That could only be
BOOK TWO

ROOSEVELT'S INTERESTING JOURNEY

Through the Heart of Africa
CHAPTER X

From New York to Mombasa

ON the morning of March 5, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt, as we may well judge, roused from sleep with a fervent sense of freedom and exhilaration. He had cast off the weight of political responsibility which had laid heavily upon him for nearly eight years, and at last was free from the burdens of office and in a position to enjoy to its full a genuine holiday.

That “Call of the Wild” which had rung in his ears in his younger days and led him west to the companionship of the cowboy and the perils of the hunting field, was ringing again in his ears. A born huntsman, with a native love of adventure and a strong zest for stirring and perilous scenes, the “Call of the Wild” now drew him in a different direction, to that African wilderness which is the haunt of the most savage and dangerous beasts on the face of the earth.

Hunting in America is a tame and mild enjoyment compared with hunting in Africa. We have the grizzly bear, to be sure, a foe not safe to despise. But there may be found the elephants, the rhinoceros, the buffalo, the lion, creatures to be challenged on their native soil only by the most hardy and daring of men.

It was not alone these lordly beasts that our huntsman had to fear. The district he sought is one where lurk deadly diseases, fevers that enervate the frame, that mysterious “sleeping sickness” from whose slumbers few awake, disorders that lie in wait for those not native to tropical climes; and earnest warnings were sent the ex-President that he was going to his doom, that in the African fevers he would find foes tenfold more deadly than the wildest beasts.

So far as we know all this rather whetted Roosevelt’s appetite for these new hunting fields than deterred him from them. We cannot say that he is devoid of the faculty of fear, but he has a happy faculty of concealing it. He had thrown off the harness of the Presidency,
LANDING at Mombasa the Roosevelt party boarded a train on the Uganda Railway to begin the long trip of more than five hundred miles from the east coast of Africa to the great Lake of Victoria Nyanza.

This long journey may be divided into three principal stages: The Jungles, the Plains and the Mountains. The first quarter of an hour is spent in traversing the island on which the city of Mombasa is built, and the train reaches the mainland by a long iron bridge which spans the separating channel. Westward the train runs, winding around among the uneven spots of the country on a fairly steep up grade, the landscape luxuriantly covered with vegetation thickly peopled with birds and butterflies of brilliant and beautiful colors. Palms and creeper-covered trees rise out of the glades on either hand, making a panorama of tropical vegetation calculated to prepare the traveler's eye for the wonderful luxuriance of Central Africa.

For it must be remembered that this railroad has been built only a few years, and principally as a means of transporting men and goods between Mombasa, the seaport on the eastern coast, and the rich Protectorate of Uganda, which lies on the north and northeastern shores of the enormous Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Mombasa is a town of more than 20,000 population, and was acquired by the British East African Company in 1890 from Zanzibar. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1505, and towards the end of the sixteenth century a fort was built there. These possessors, however, were driven out in 1698, and in 1834 the city passed into the control of Zanzibar. It is a naval coaling station, and as the terminus of the Uganda Railway an important commercial port for the traffic into the interior of Africa.

The Uganda Railway, although built primarily as a political neces-
CHAPTER XIII

Westward to Lake Victoria Nyanza

West of Nairobi the scenery is more magnificent than on the journey from Mombasa. The train has been ascending the high plateau for sixty miles by a series of wooded slopes to a height of over 6,000 feet. Then the ground falls away apparently more than 2,000 feet, almost like a precipice. Farther than the eye can see the Kikuyu Escarpment stretches away as straight as a ruler to right and left. The train zig-zags downward along its western face, opening vistas of a wonderful panorama. Far below, the level surface of the plain is broken by volcanic hills and extinct craters, and in the far distance the opposite wall appears dimly like the other side of a gigantic trough.

Lake Naivasha lies on the route, about ten miles square, with the rim of a submerged crater making a crescent-shaped island in its middle. The water is brackish and thronged with wild fowl and hippopotami. Ex-President Roosevelt had an exciting experience on this lake when he went out in a row-boat to hunt hippos. At some distance from the land about twenty of these monsters surrounded him, and the fearless sportsman was in great danger for a time. The enraged animals charged upon the boat and nearly succeeded in overturning it. The native rowers became frightened, and it was the presence of mind and courage of Mr. Roosevelt that prevented disaster. He shot two of the beasts and succeeded in frightening the rest of the drove away, so that a launch which was sent out from shore to their rescue found their chief safe and victorious. The bodies of the two victims were towed to shore and added to the collection which the party was making for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The government stock farm at Naivasha proved to be of very great interest. Official experimenters are here crossing breeds to produce domestic animals adapted to the climate and country, and at the same
Lions are numerous in Central Africa where Roosevelt traveled. The Lioness is much smaller than the Lion and does not have the magnificent mane which is so great an ornament to her mate. Often she is more fierce and active than the male.
The Roosevelt party secured specimens of this leviathan. The name means River Horse. It can remain beneath the water four to six minutes at one time. The hide is thick and chiefly used for whips.
AN ELEPHANT HUNT

A fate which sometimes overtakes the hunter
ELEPHANT AND RHINOCEROS IN BATTLE

Both these animals were found in the course of Roosevelt's travels, and both belong to the class called Pachyderms, or thick-skinned animals. The tusks of the one and horn of the other are dangerous weapons.
GIRAFFE IN THE LAGOON FIGHTING FOR HER YOUNG

The Giraffe is found only in Africa. Its height is from 13 to 18 feet. Its beautiful long neck enables it to browse on the leaves of the trees. It fights with its feet.
The Chimpanzee is an Ape and native of Western Africa. It lives in caves and under rocks in large bands, and fights with great fury.
CROCODILES FIGHTING

One of the dreaded reptiles of Africa. Resembles the alligator, which is found in America. The Crocodile feeds on fish, dogs and other animals which it surprises in the water.
These curious animals live on ants, which they dig out of the ant hills with their short legs and long claws, and lap them rapidly into their mouth with their curious long tape-like tongues.
The Camel is domesticated in Northern Africa as it is adapted for travel on the desert sands. Its milk is used for food and its hair is woven into cloth. The skin is made into leather by the Arabs.
AN OCELOT CAPTURES A FLAMINGO

The Ocelot is a Tiger Cat; a most beautiful animal. It catches its prey by stratagem. The Flamingo lives in jungles and marshes. Has long legs and neck, and brilliant scarlet plumage. Height of bird is 5 feet.
A Snake whose bite is poisonous. Feeds upon frogs, mice and other small animals, and found in some one variety in all the continents.
GIANT TURTLES

So called from their size. They are killed for sake of their oil and fat
A FIGHT BETWEEN THE OCTOPUS AND LOBSTER

The Octopus or Cuttle Fish is a mollusk found in the Eastern Seas. Has eight long and flexible arms equipped with suckers by which it seizes fish or lobster and with its beak devours them.
THE ZEBRA
A native of Central and Southern Africa—Marked with circular stripes—They have never been tamed for use.

A GROUP OF GAZELLES
Beautiful and graceful animals of Central Africa
THE LEOPARD AND HER YOUNG

THE PORCUPINE
A remarkable animal covered with spines with which it defends itself
THE OSTRICH DWARF FIELD MICE

Found in Africa—Ostrich farming for the feathers is a large industry.

During the summer they live in the cornfields and make their nests there.
BOOK THREE

BIG GAME OF CENTRAL AFRICA

And Other Animals, Birds and Reptiles, Found in the Course of Roosevelt's Travels
The selection of guns is a serious matter on a trip of this kind. Very often a man's life depends entirely on the accuracy and perfection of this part of the equipment. A defective lock or weak ejector has cost more than one life in the jungle. Most hunters of late years have taken the following assortment: First and most important, of course, is the heavy double barrel .450 (45/100-inch) express rifle, using cordite and usually either soft-nose or explosive bullets. This rifle is used for the largest game, such as elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, etc., when the range is not too great. Next come the lighter guns with smaller bore and greater range. Many hunters prefer the Mannlicher sporting rifle of eight or nine millimeters bore (about as large as a drawing crayon, 33/100 and 35/100 of an inch). Others prefer the Winchester. Mr. Roosevelt has used the latter in most of his work. These smaller bore rifles are very useful for the fleet antelope family, zebra, giraffe and the wary and easily frightened gazelles or smaller antelopes. Their range is greater than that of the express and a kill can be made at 1,000 yards or more. In addition to these weapons, a 12-bore repeating shot gun and a service revolver usually suffice to complete the list.

Alterations in guns are sometimes necessary. For instance, Mr. Roosevelt is said to be somewhat color blind. In trying out his rifles it was found that with the regulation gun metal sight he was rather a poor marksman, but when a pink bead had been substituted for this his targets were remarkably good.
CHAPTER XVII

The Great Thick-skinned Animals

The Elephant.—First of all in point of interest comes the elephant, the giant pachyderm, as his family is known to science. Attaining the height of twelve feet at the shoulders and a length of eighteen or nineteen feet, it is indeed an impressive sight to meet even a single elephant in his native forest. His strength is enormous, and the spectacle of whole trees torn up by the roots and broken off close to the ground as a result of a playful moment is an awe-inspiring one.

The African elephant differs in some respects from the Asiatic species more commonly seen. His skin is black and nearly destitute of hair and the tail is short with a tufted end. The head is rounder, forehead more convex and ears much larger than in the Asiatic elephant. The latter are very flat, reaching to the legs, and overlapping each other on the top of the neck. Each foot has five toes. The tusks are arched, between eight and nine feet long and weighing about one hundred pounds. The female is upwards of eight feet high and usually provided with tusks about four feet long.

The weight of a full-grown bull elephant is really immense; it may be imagined how wonderfully powerful are the limbs which can carry that weight over the ground at a speed nearly equal to that of a horse.

But nature has taken very good care that these limbs shall not be too weak for their task. Indeed, they are like so many pillars, so massively are they formed, and so firmly planted upon the ground. And, if you take notice, the hind legs have not the peculiar "knee-" joint, as it is often but wrongly called, which we see in the horse, and which would take away very much from the strength of those limbs.

Now, I dare say you will be rather surprised when I tell you
that the elephant, large and heavy though he is, can yet move over the ground, and even through the thick forest, with so silent a tread that you would be quite unable to hear his footfall, even though you might be standing close beside him. Indeed, hunters who have shot many an elephant tell us that the only way in which one can hear the animal moving is by listening for the sound caused by the water contained in his stomach, which makes a peculiar "swishing" sound as he walks along.

Now, how is this? Here is an immense animal, standing eleven or twelve feet in height, and weighing two or three tons, and yet walking with the silent and stealthy tread of a cat! Are his feet furnished with soft cushions upon the soles, like those of the lion or the tiger? Yes and no, their structure being, however, perfectly different, and yet equally wonderful.
CHAPTER XVIII

The Giraffe—Camel—Buffalo

The  Giraffe.—Passing on in the accepted order we come to the Ruminantia family or hoofed quadrupeds which chew the cud. The species under this heading are indeed interesting. First of all we find that marvelous animal the giraffe. Standing twelve feet high at the fore shoulders, his head towers majestically eighteen feet in the air, and the short sloping body mounted on legs seven feet long seems inadequately proportioned to the long tapering neck with its slender thirty-four inch head. This head is peculiar in itself. It is narrow and sloping, covered with a hairy skin and terminating in a tuft of black hair. The upper lip is entire and there is no muzzle. The ears are large and pure white in color. The tongue is very long, pointed and flexible. It may be well to explain here why the giraffe possesses the peculiarities which distinguish him from all other animals. His height, he is taller than any other living being that man
has knowledge of, is given to him in order that he may be able to reach up into the trees for the leaves which form his principal food. His peculiar tongue is so delicate that the giraffe is able to pluck a single blade of grass. The tongue can not only be lengthened or shortened at will, but can also be widened and contracted. In spite of the huge size of the animal, it can pass its tongue into a tube which would scarcely admit of an ordinary lead pencil. When we consider the great height of the giraffe's head and that it sometimes feeds on grass, it may easily be imagined that it is difficult and awkward for it to reach the ground. It accomplishes the feat, however, by spreading its front legs to their utmost extent and making full use of its long neck and flexible tongue above referred to. The giraffe being naturally defenseless, is compelled to depend on speed to enable him to escape
CHAPTER XIX

Graceful African Antelopes

WITHOUT diverging from the species known as Ruminants, we now come to the division called Antelopes, a subfamily belonging to the old world and chiefly African Ruminants. They differ from cattle in their smaller size, more lithe and graceful form, slenderer legs, which are comparatively longer in the shank, and...
CHAPTER XX

The Lion and Other Beasts of Prey

The Cat Family.—There are interesting animals which are well known both in the wild and tame state and which we speak of as Beasts of Prey, because they feed on living things, which they are able to capture by their own great strength and cunning. Another name for this group is Carnivora or Flesh Eaters. Among these are placed the animals belonging to the Cat Tribe, which includes the lion, the leopard, and many others of lesser size. Other families of the beast of prey including dogs, hyenas, and wolves, will be considered in succeeding chapters.

The Lion.—The most important member of this family from Mr. Roosevelt's point of view, and indeed from that of all hunters in African Wilds, is the lion.

This much-sought beast is a native of Africa and Southwestern Asia, but in both continents is being driven back by the advance of civilization. The lion is distinguished from all other cats by the presence of a large, thick mane in the adult male. A full-grown animal will measure rather more than eight feet from the nose to the end of the tail, which counts for nearly half, and is furnished at the end with a tuft of hair, in the center of which is a small horny prickle the use of which is unknown. The lion certainly does not employ it, as was once thought, to excite himself to fury by pricking his sides with it when he lashes his tail. The lioness is smaller than her mate and without a mane. She bears from two to four cubs at a litter, which native hunters often steal to sell to the dealers in wild beasts who supply the menageries, for the capture of a full-grown lion is rarely effected. The sire and dam both watch over their young, and train them to hunt prey. Thus young lions are more destructive than old ones; the former kill for the sake of killing, the latter only to satisfy hunger and provide for their mates and her cubs.
Lions generally lie in wait for their prey, concealed in the reeds near some place where other animals come to drink, and then, springing from their lair, leap upon the victim, striking it down with the paws. The neck is usually broken with a violent wrench of the powerful jaws, and the carcass is carried off to be devoured at leisure. The lion does not disdain the flesh of animals killed by the hunter. Gordon Cumming frequently saw lions feeding on antelopes that had fallen by his rifle; and Stevens, who was sent by the New York Herald to find Stanley, saw three “bunched up inside the capacious carcass of a rhinoceros, and feeding off the foulest carrion imaginable.” When pressed by hunger the lion will approach a native village by night and carry off goats and calves, but fires and torches will scare him away.

The lion has been called the king of beasts, and a good deal has
CHAPTER XXIII

The Monkey Tribes

The Monkey Family.—It would be a curious sight indeed if one could see in a large Zoological Garden altogether, one of each kind of the apes and monkeys now living on the globe. There would be no end of fun, as they would run about grinning, chattering and pulling each other's tails. They would come from the forests and woods of Asia, and many adjacent islands, from Africa and South America. We imagine some of the monkeys would not know other monkeys, for they are peculiar in their habits. They have all kinds of temper and capacities, just like boys and girls. Gorillas are shy and cross, chimpanzees lively and kind, the baboon grumpy, spider monkeys
CHAPTER XXVII

Crocodiles and Snakes

NEXT succeeding in the order of nature come the Reptiles, a very large and important group of animals indeed, of which members are found in almost every part of the world.

Now, it is a curious fact that, although we all know a reptile when we see it, and could in no case mistake it for a mammal or a bird, it is yet very difficult for us to write a description of these animals.
which shall apply to all alike. We have already seen what a wonderful difference there is between such mammals as the bat and the lion, the monkey and the whale, or the elephant and the mouse; but even between creatures so very unlike one another as these, there is still a great resemblance in many important ways. They all, for instance,

possess four limbs, and their young, with one single exception, are all born alive, while they always breathe air itself, and never respire water by means of gills.

But in the case of the Reptiles we find no such rules as these. Some have four legs, and others none. Some lay eggs, and some produce living young. Some breathe air, and some breathe water, so that it is really almost impossible to draw up a description which shall be
BOOK FOUR

THRILLING ADVENTURES
OF OTHER GREAT
EXPLORERS

Strange Peoples and Countries Discovered by Pioneers
Who Preceded Roosevelt
CHAPTER XXXVIII

Stanley’s Search for Livingstone

IT was while resting at Madrid, after the fatigue of campaigning, that Henry M. Stanley, a war correspondent, received the now historic telegram from James Gordon Bennett who was the son of the then proprietor of the New York Herald, and managed the paper for his father. On October 16th, 1869, he wired to Stanley in these words, “Come to Paris on important business,” and on the same day Stanley left Madrid for Paris—and for the great opportunity of his life. Stanley may well be allowed to tell his story in his own words, and in his own striking manner.

On arriving at Paris in the dead of night “I went,” he says, straight to the Grand Hotel and knocked at the door of Mr. Bennett’s room.

“‘Come in,’ I heard a voice say. Entering I found Mr. Bennett in bed.

“‘Who are you?’ he asked.

“‘My name is Stanley,’ I answered.

“‘Ah, yes! sit down; I have important business in hand for you. Where do you think Livingstone is?’

“‘I really do not know, sir.’

“‘Do you think he is alive?’

“‘He may be, and he may not be,’ I answered.

“‘Well, I think he is alive, and that he can be found, and I am going to send you to find him. Of course you will act according to your own plans, and do what you think best—but find Livingstone!’ ”

On Stanley’s referring to the great expense of the proposed expedition, Bennett replied,—

“Draw a thousand pounds now, and when you have gone through that, draw another thousand, and when that is spent draw another thousand, and when you have finished that draw another thousand,
three heads—philanthropic, scientific, and commercial. Philanthropy was to be represented by urgent attempts to bring the savage tribes infesting the upper reaches of the Congo to something like a reasonable toleration of the white man and the stranger. They were to be shown the benefits of peace and trade, and the advantages accruing to them by intercourse with the civilized world. Above all, they were to be secured from the horrors of the slave trade. Science was to be served by the contemplated surveys of the basin of the river which would reveal the physical geography and natural facilities and productions of the region. And, lastly, the work of the Association was to advance commerce, to provide an outlet for the great wealth of the
CHAPTER XLIII

A Brave German Among the Cannibals

Of those travelers who, starting from the north, have penetrated to the heart of Africa, the two most daring and successful have undoubtedly been Sir Samuel Baker and Dr. Schweinfurth, the German naturalist and explorer. Schweinfurth was no novice in travel. In 1863 he had traveled for two years through Egypt and Abyssinia, and advanced to Khartoum, where his purse having become empty, he was compelled to return to Germany, bringing with him a magnificent collection of plants to enrich the European museums. But he longed to go back to complete a more extended plan of exploration which he had conceived, and at last, in 1868, having received a grant of money from the Humboldt Institution, he set forth on his long and now famous journey to Central Africa.

Of his experiences on the way to Khartoum little need be said. He went by steamer down the Red Sea to Suakin, and thence overland to the Nile, arriving there, the real starting-point of his journey, on November 1, 1868. His course now for some distance lay by boat up the Nile to the Gazelle River. In the neighborhood of Kaka an unfortunate adventure befell him, that of being nearly stung to death by bees. Sitting quietly in his cabin one day, he heard shouts from his men, who, trudging along the bank, had been towing the boat, but now rushed frantically on board again, pursued by a swarm of bees that they had disturbed among the grass. The bees closely followed them, and a scene of wild confusion ensued on board. The savage insects were everywhere. Schweinfurth covered his face with his handkerchief and flung his arms about, but the more he gesticulated, the more irritated the furious insects became. They stung him mercilessly on his cheeks, his eyelids, beneath his hair, until perfectly maddened, he leaped overboard; but even then they did not leave him alone, for whenever he raised his head above water the stings rained upon him afresh. He was compelled to go on board again, and there taking a
Discovery — Adventure — Travel — Exploration

Roosevelt's African Trip

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