



LEON. places. Y... more open valleys towards the South are susceptible of great improvement, if the people could be made to know the advantages of good irrigation, and to have sufficient spirit and capital to plant the trees in order to screen the ground in some measure from the scorching rays of the sun in Summer. It would be necessary also to reduce the privileges of the *meda*, the very right of sheep-pasture, possessed by the proprietors of flocks; a right which has destroyed the culture of Spain, and which has become nearly universal in the general poverty of the Country. A sufficient quantity of wheat grown here; but sufficient bar... Flax is also a... remarkable that... woods of Leon, till the... inert to think of... such a valuable... ence. In place of... parts of France... with the nut... less plentiful... but little wind... of the soil... the preference... neighbour... Woods. The... high mountains of Leon, particularly on the side of Galicia. Oaks, beech, and other trees of superb dimensions are to be seen in the most fertile and fertile abundance. In the mountains are the chief iron-mines of Spain, and the most valuable in the world. Cattle constitute the chief wealth of this country, the hamlets scattered through the mountains, and the domain consisting of more than a dozen wretched huts are usually supported by a few cows and goats, which are driven hither in the Spring, and in Autumn to Estremadura. The wool of the Leonese is generally known in trade by the name of *Segovia*. The summer... collect. Minerals. The... important... Counties... rich... the... Populati... mounted to 240,000... fully decreasing, and... that it has augmented... those of Old Castle, 7000... and indolence. They... stands on a... surrounded by mouldering walls, and... ruined vestiges of ancient splendour... Churches besides the Cathedral, for

*Maragales*, from a particular district in the mountains, are distinguished by their dress and manners; they are what may be termed a *caste* of mule-drivers, and wander over all Spain in their favourite occupation. There is little or no manufacture carried on in the Province; and the peasant of Leon would rather migrate to any distance as a shepherd, than devote his time to the labours of agriculture in his own Country. The Province is divided into three *Partidos*, viz. Leon, Ponferrada, and Cabrera; it has the same rights, laws, and provincial administration as the Castiles.

The royal seat of the Kingdom of Leon till the year 1029; it may be regarded in consequence, as the cradle of the Spanish Monarchy. The situation of Leon is calculated to impress the imagination with an idea of its venerable antiquity. It is situated in a fertile plain, between the mountains of Torio and Burega; its towers, gardens, villas, and groves, all rising from a beautiful green island between two rivers. Mountains and forests compose the surrounding scenery, and the city is situated on a hill, the summit of which is crowned by the Cathedral, and the walls of the city are adorned with the remains of the Gothic architecture. The Cathedral is a Gothic structure, and is adorned with the most beautiful architecture by its slight towers, which are decorated by magic, and the height of which is 310 feet long. The Cathedral rests upon walls apparently of iron, and the windows are all of the same height. The Host is always exposed to the sun, and is often from the most fertile Provinces of Spain. At other times it is exposed to the walls of the Cathedral, and is related to the structure of the Cathedral.

*Sunt licet Hispanis ditima palchraque templa  
Huc tamen egregia summa arte prius.*

... of St. Isidore, in which the body of that monarch was deposited, and where the early Monarchs were buried, is also a grand building; the walls of the Convent of St. Mark. The Cathedral is a Gothic structure, and is adorned with the most beautiful architecture by its slight towers, which are decorated by magic, and the height of which is 310 feet long. The Cathedral rests upon walls apparently of iron, and the windows are all of the same height. The Host is always exposed to the sun, and is often from the most fertile Provinces of Spain. At other times it is exposed to the walls of the Cathedral, and is related to the structure of the Cathedral.

LEPUS. Rabbits are most common where the soil is sandy, as in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, and from those Counties the London markets are principally supplied. The best are those kept in cover where turnips are sown for them; those in warrens, which feed on mosses and the corn-grass, are not so good.

Rabbits, as has been already mentioned, differ remarkably from other animals in their habit of burrowing; the best situation for them is the side of a sandy hill, in which, as they work, the sand falls by its own weight, instead of being driven up to the surface as when they dig in level ground.

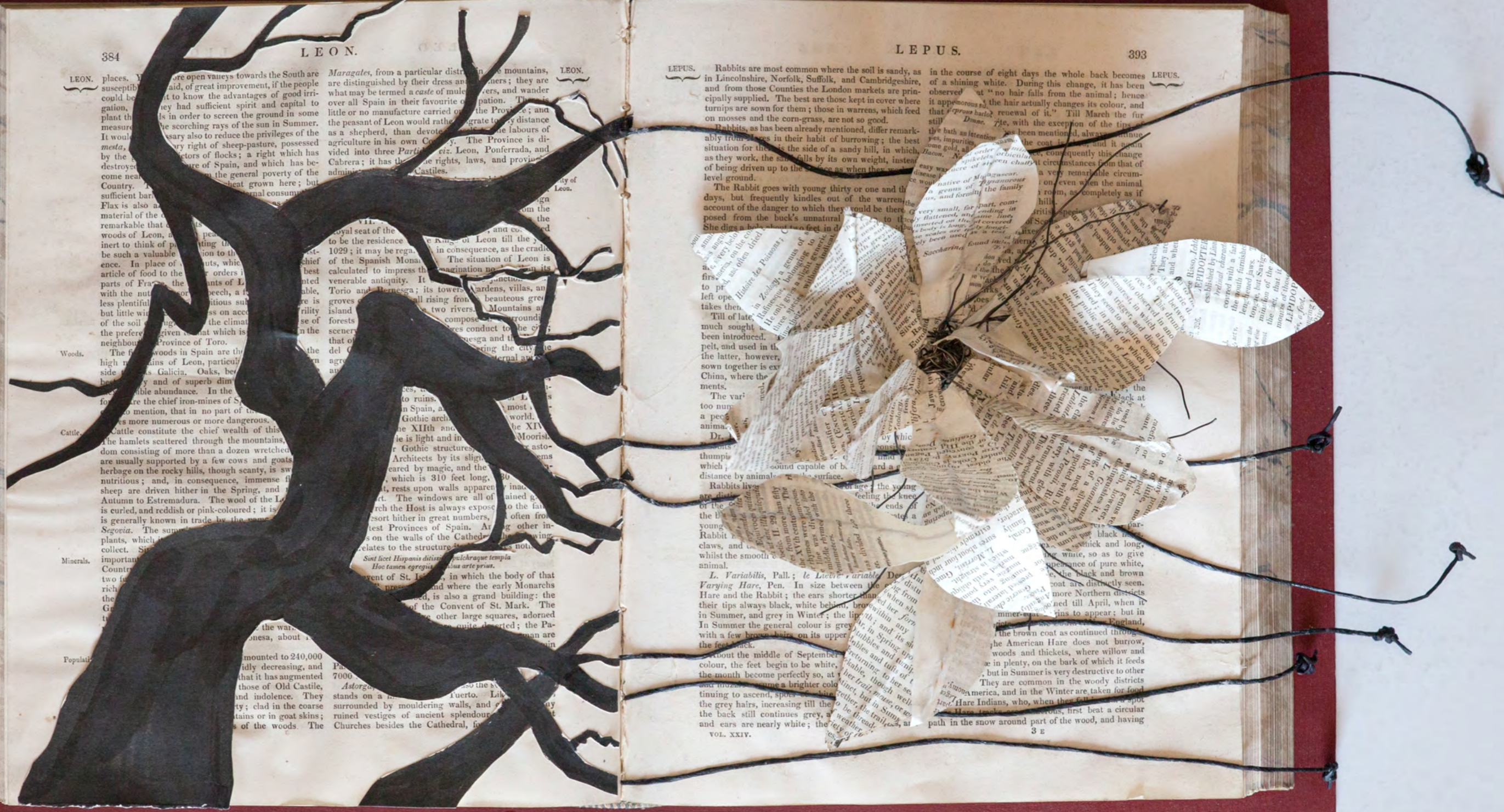
The Rabbit goes with young thirty or one and thirty days, but frequently kindles out of the warren the account of the danger to which they would be there exposed from the buck's unnatural behaviour. She digs a hole about two feet in diameter, and in the course of eight days the whole back becomes of a shining white. During this change, it has been observed that no hair falls from the animal; hence it appears that the hair actually changes its colour, and that it is renewed of itself. Till March the fur is still the same, with the exception of the tips of the ears, which are black, and the coat of the animal is a very remarkable circumstance from that of the Hare, which is mentioned, always to change its colour, even when the animal is in a room, as completely as if it were in the open air.

The Hare is a very small, fat part, commonly found in the woods, and is distinguished by its long ears, which are black, and its long tail, which is white. It is a very destructive animal, and is often found in the woods, where it feeds on the bark of the trees, and the leaves of the plants. It is a very common animal, and is often found in the woods, where it feeds on the bark of the trees, and the leaves of the plants.

*L. Variabilis, Pall.; le Lévre variable. De Varying Hare, Pen.* In size between the Hare and the Rabbit; the ears shorter than those of the Hare, and its tail shorter than that of the Rabbit. The fur is black in Summer, and grey in Winter; the lips are black in Summer, and grey in Winter. In Summer the general colour is grey, and in Winter it is black. The fur is black in Summer, and grey in Winter; the lips are black in Summer, and grey in Winter. In Summer the general colour is grey, and in Winter it is black. The fur is black in Summer, and grey in Winter; the lips are black in Summer, and grey in Winter.

The American Hare does not burrow, and is found in the woods and thickets, where willow and other trees are in plenty, on the bark of which it feeds. It is very destructive to other animals, and is often found in the woods, where it feeds on the bark of the trees, and the leaves of the plants.

They are common in the woody districts of America, and in the Winter are taken for food by the Hare Indians, who, when they find a hare, first beat a circular path in the snow around part of the wood, and having





Book VII. PARADISE LOST. 27  
His bright wings the Spirit of God outspread, 235  
Throughout the firmament, and vital warmth  
Throughout the firmament, but downward purg'd  
To black tartarous and infernal dregs  
Of matter, to the sides descend, from double  
To the things to like, the rest to several place 240  
Dispersed, and beneath spun out the air,  
And Earth self-bulged on her center hung,  
Let there be light, said God, and forthwith light  
Etherial,

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