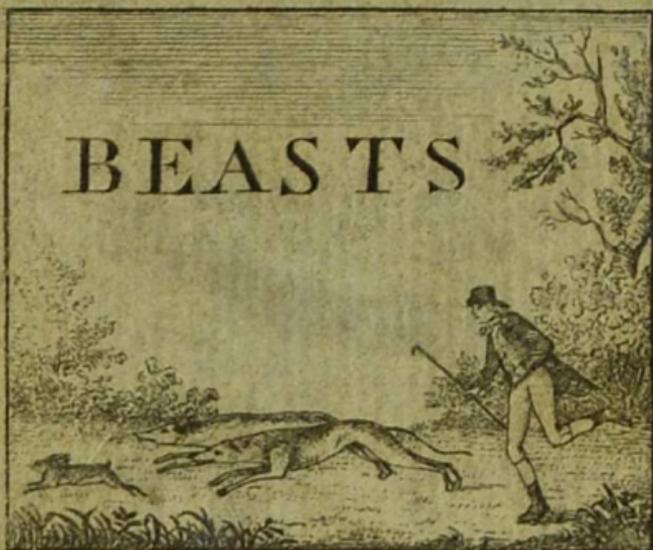
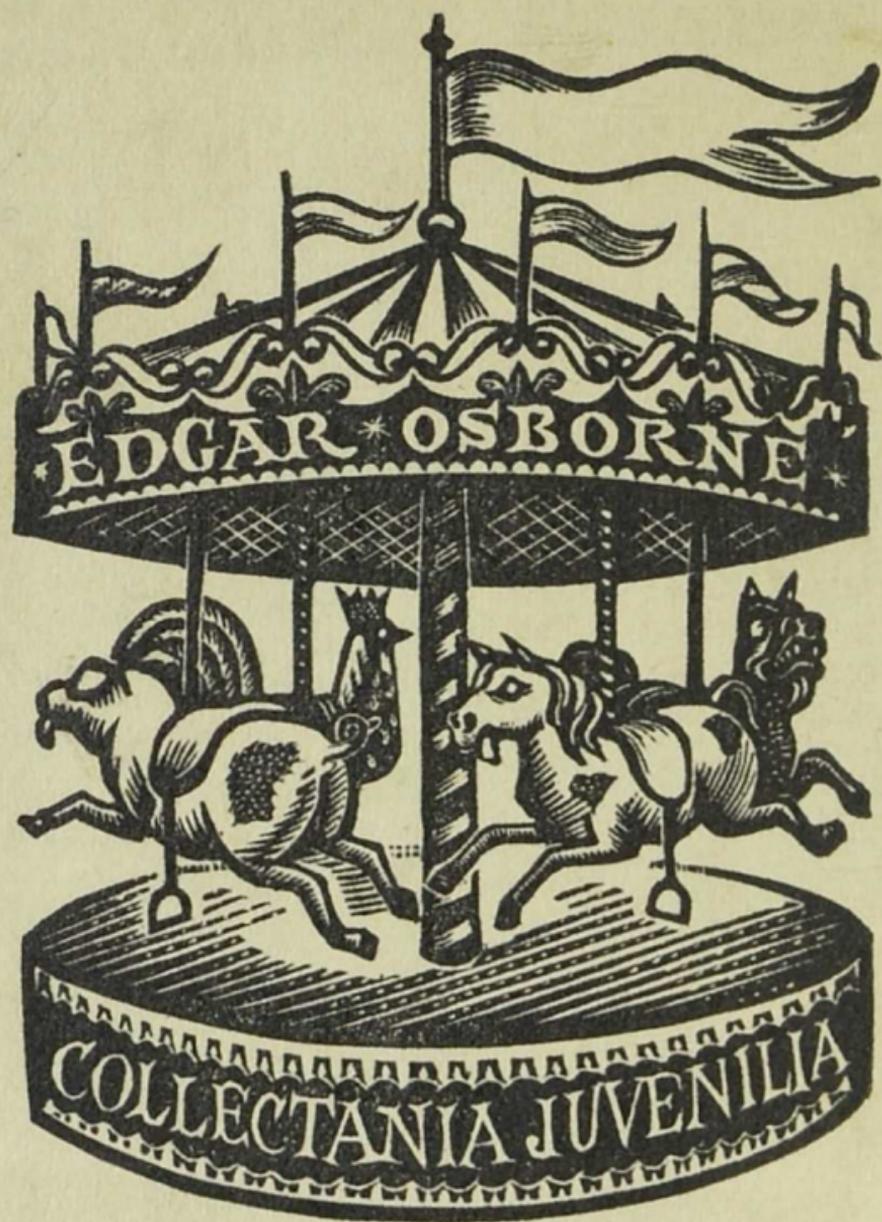


BEASTS



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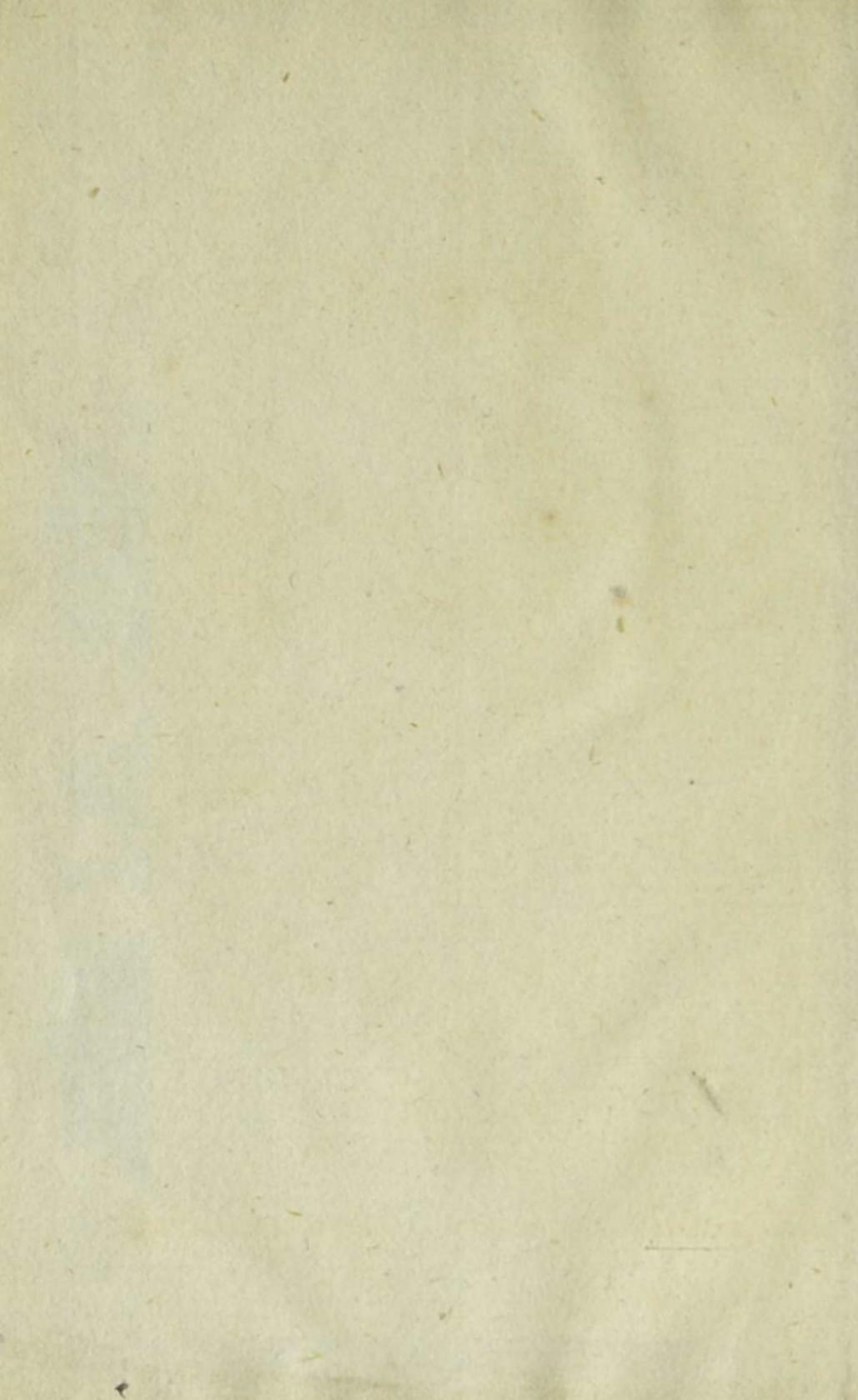
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The
Good Childs Cabinet
of

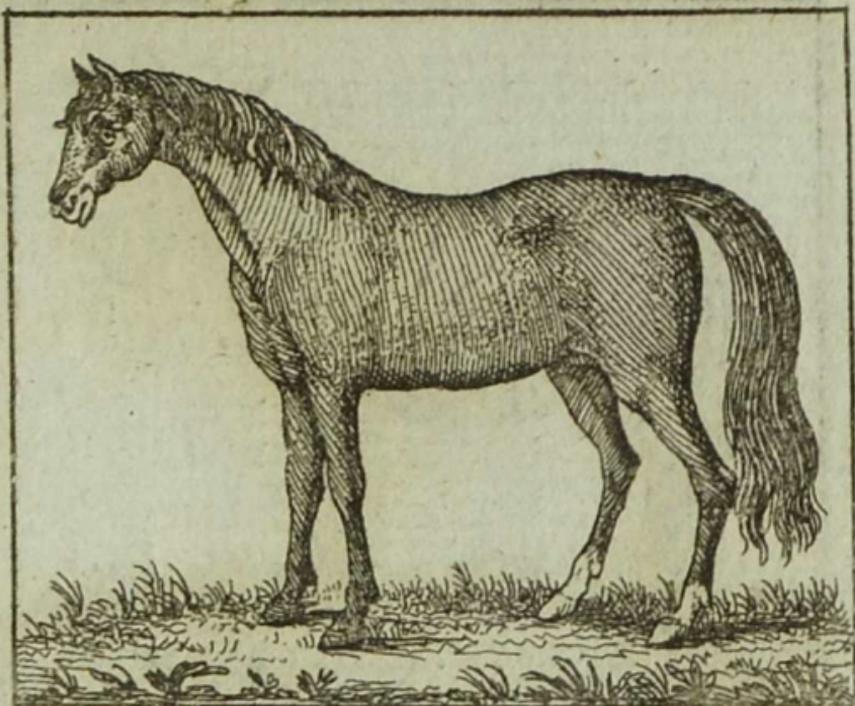
NATURAL HISTORY,

*Embellished
with 32 fine Engravings.*

VOL. 1.

BEASTS.

L O N D O N:
Printed for John Wallis,
N^o.16, Ludgate Street,
June 12th. 1801.



THE HORSE.

THE beauty and usefulness of the Horse, entitles him to be ranked foremost in the history of the brute creation : he is generous, docile, spirited, and obedient ; and is equally serviceable in the draught, the field, or the race.



THE ASS

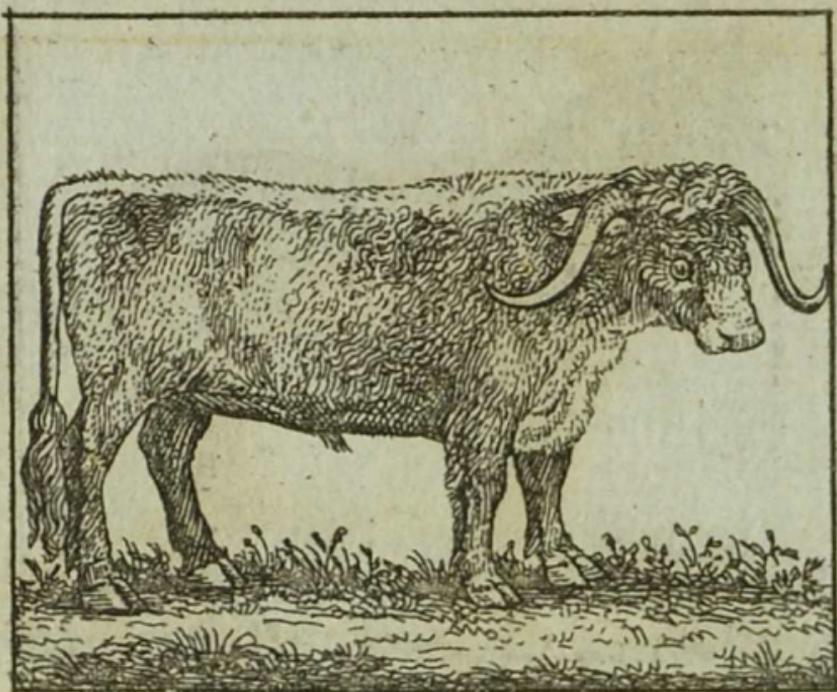
IS stronger than the horse, in proportion to his size; but very sluggish, stubborn and untractable; it is remarkably attached to its young, and its scent is very acute.



THE ZEBRA.

THIS animal is the most wild and beautiful in nature, and is principally found in the southern parts of Africa.

It is said to surpass all others in swiftness.



THE OX, OR COW KIND.

THE animals of this class are abundantly useful; we are nourished by their milk, and we are supported by their flesh—of all animals the Cow may be said to be the most conducive to the comforts of man.



THE SHEEP.

THESE harmless and innocent creatures claim from us that protection they seem to require; and in return they supply us with many comforts of life. In the selection of their food, few animals are more sagacious than the sheep.



THE GOAT

IS a lively playful creature ;
and delights chiefly in wild and
mountainous regions ; it endures
all kinds of weather, and seems to
thrive in every climate.



THE ANTELOPE

IS a beautiful and fine limbed animal, abounds in all the northern parts of Africa ; and is so swift, that they hunt with Falcons and a kind of Leopard to overtake it.



THE STAG.

IS the most beautiful of the deer kind, and its fine, bold branching horns, are renewed every year— It is much used for the diversion of hunting. The age of the stag is known by its horns.



THE CAMEL

IS used for travelling and carrying heavy loads over the burning and uninhabited deserts of Arabia—It kneels down to be loaded; and rises as soon as it has as much on as it can carry,



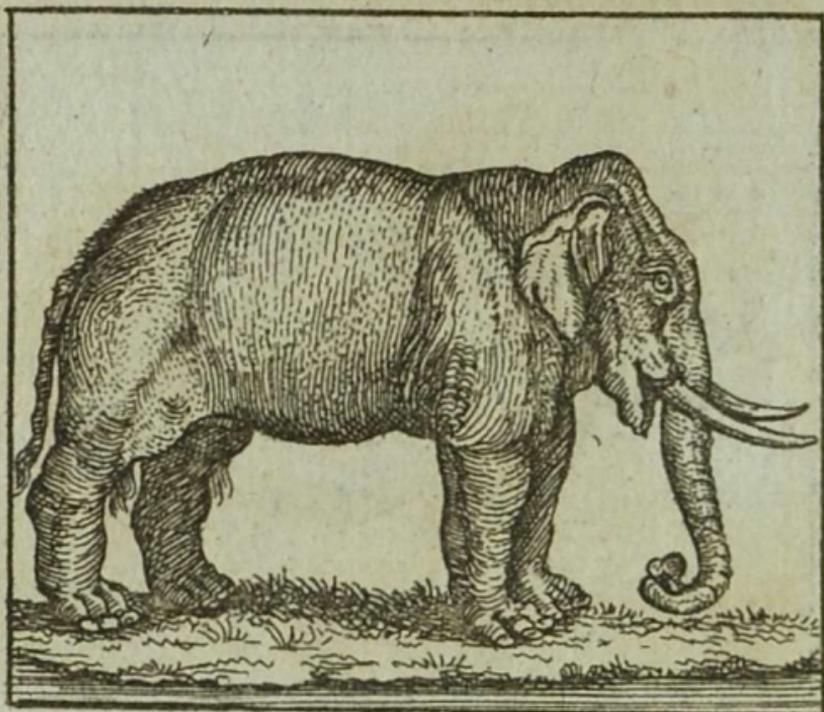
THE WILD BOAR

IS the original from whence we have derived all our varieties of the hog kind; it inhabits wild forests, and is hunted by large dogs. The hunting of this animal is a dangerous amusement.



THE RHINOCEROS

IS nearly as large as the Elephant ; it is armed with a kind of horn on its nose, and its skin is so hard, as to resist a musket ball ; it inhabits Africa, and is what is called the unicorn in holy writ.



THE ELEPHANT

Is a native of India and Africa; and for time immemorial has been employed in those countries for the purposes of labour, of war, and ostentatious parade, to increase the grandeur of eastern princes.



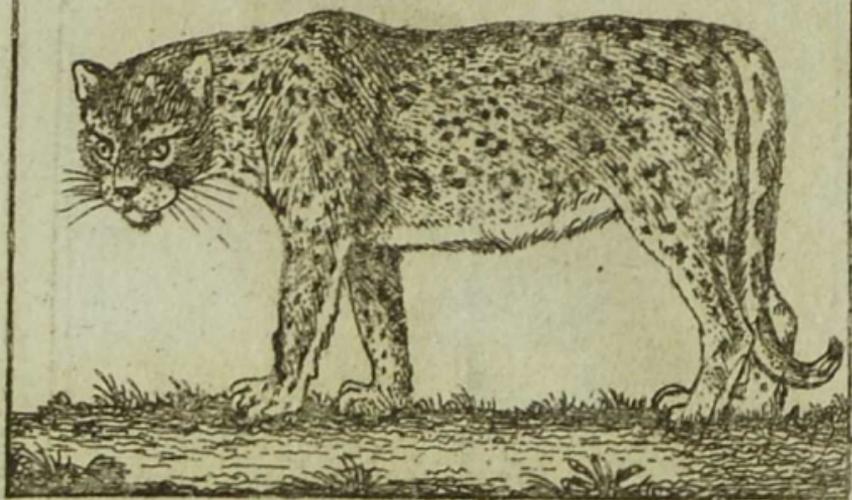
THE LION.

THE form of the lion is strikingly bold and majestic; the roaring loud and dreadful; it seldom attacks openly, but when compelled by hunger, and then, no danger deters him; it inhabits Asia and Africa.



THE TYGER

IS the most fierce, cruel, and blood-thirsty of all animals; fierce without provocation, and cruel without necessity; they are chiefly met with in India, and are the dread of the inhabitants.



THE LEOPARD

ABOUNDS in Africa. The colour of it, is bright yellow covered with black spots; the negroes take them in pitfalls, for their flesh, which they are very fond of.



THE DOMESTIC CAT.

CATS can see in the dark; they are particularly averse to water, cold, and bad smells; and are extremely useful in destroying the vermin that infest our houses; they are very fond of valerian and cat-mint.



'THE BEAR

IS a savage solitary animal, lives in desert and unfrequented places; its general food is roots, fruits and vegetables, but it will eat flesh sometimes. It chuses its den in the most dangerous precipices.



THE FOX

IS a lively crafty little animal, and steals the geese and fowls from the farmer's yard; it also affords excellent sport to the huntsman. It sleeps much by day, but the night is its season of activity.



THE WOLF

IS exceedingly ravenous and its appetite for animal food very voracious. They were formerly very common in this country; but happily have long been extirpated.



THE NEW SOUTH WALES WOLF.

THIS animal has often been called a dog, but its fierce and savage nature clearly points out its resemblance to the Wolf; it neither barks nor growls, but when irritated, it erects the hairs of its whole body like bristles.



THE DOG

IS a serviceable, and truly valuable creature, eminently useful to the domestic interests of men in all ages; there are many varieties; and each has its separate instinct.



THE HARE.

THIS harmless, and defenceless animal is surrounded by numerous enemies ; dogs and foxes pursue it by instinct ; wild cats and weasels, catch and devour it ; birds of prey are also their great enemy.



THE GUINEA-PIG

IS a native of Brazil; but great numbers are kept in a domestic state; their skins are of little value, and their flesh, though eatable, is far from being good.



THE SQUIRREL.

THIS beautiful little animal though naturally wild is soon familiarised to confinement; it usually lives in woods, and makes its nest of moss and dry leaves in the hollows of trees.



THE SPOTTED OPOSSUM,
Of New South Wales.

THE common colour of this animal is black, spotted with patches of white; its tail is thick and bushy like the Squirrel; it is about twenty-five inches in length from nose to tail, has five claws on its fore feet, and four on the hind.



THE FLYING OPOSSUM,
Of New South Wales,

IS of a beautiful dark glossy colour mixed with gray, the under parts white; the fur is continued to the claws. On the fore legs it has five toes with a claw to each, but only four toes on the hind ones with a long thumb which enables the animal to use it as a hand.



THE SQUIRREL OPOSSUM

IS a native of New South Wales ; is about eighteen inches long exclusive of the tail, which is twelve. It has five claws on the fore feet, and only three on the hind with a thumb ; it sits up, holds its food in its fore paws with great dexterity, and feeds itself.



THE KANGAROO RAT,
Of New South Wales.

THIS animal is about the size of a Rabbit, and in shape much like the Kangaroo; its head is like that of a Rat, and its body nearly the same colour. The female, like most animals of this country, has a pouch like the Opossum.



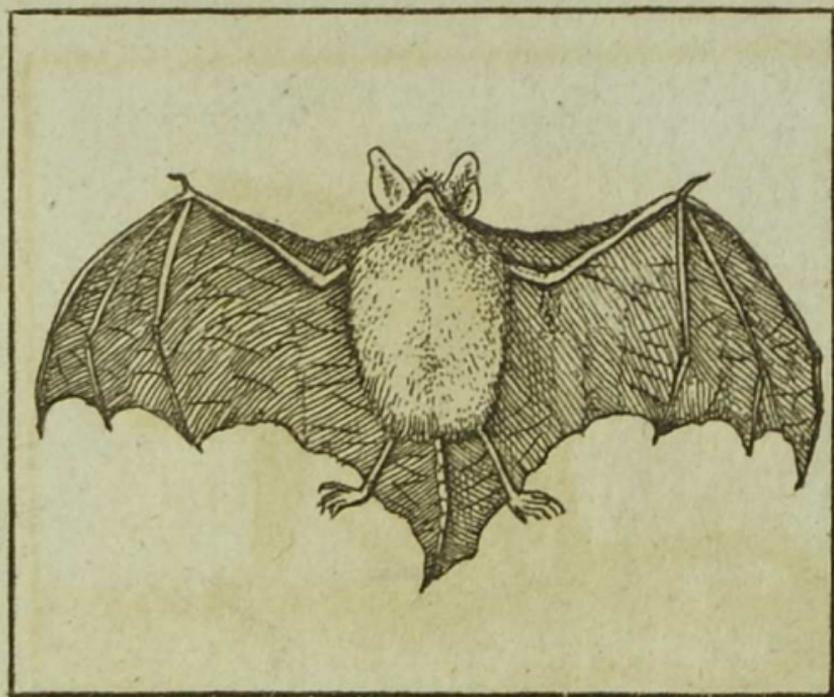
THE PORCUPINE,

ALTHOUGH so formidable in its appearance, is yet unable to make offensive war ; but on the smallest irritation raises its quills and strikes at the object of its resentment ; it inhabits Mexico and Brazil and feeds on fruit and birds.



THE MONKEY.

THE monkey kind are a lively active race of animals, full of frolic and grimace, greatly addicted to thieving, and extremely fond of imitating human actions, but always with a mischievous intention.



THE BAT.

THIS animal inhabits old buildings, and is seldom seen by day; it differs from all other quadrupeds by having wings; but its motions in the air are laboured and ill directed; from whence it has been called the Flitter mouse.

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