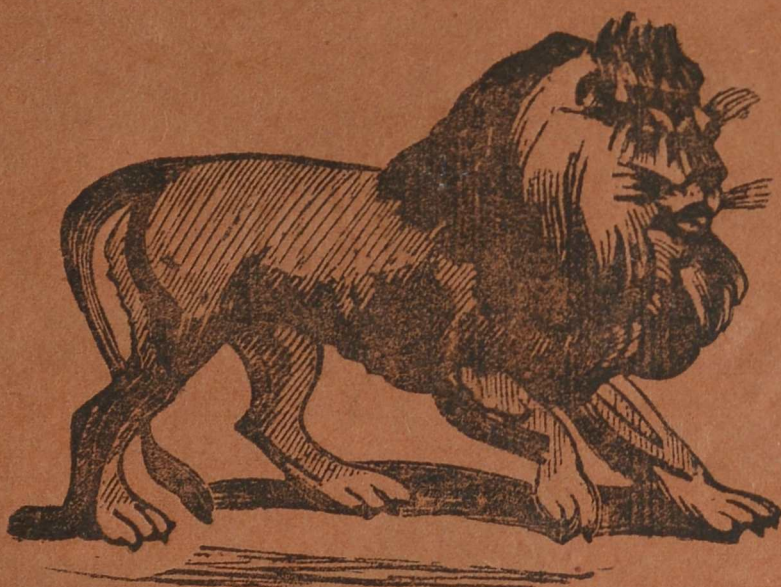




# NATURAL HISTORY



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THE ST. JOHN'S



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# NATURAL HISTORY



## TIGER,

The tiger, in shape, closely resembles the cat, and is of all animals one of the most beautiful, its hair is short and glossy, of a bright yellow ground, variegated with stripes of jetty black, softening towards the belly and throat, into a perfect white, a circle of white spots surrounds each eye, and a broad stripe of the same colour stretches from the throat up to the ear.

The tiger is fierce and cruel beyond all description, he is never satisfied with blood, or glutted with slaughter, and is therefore one of the most terrible scourges of the human race,



## MARE AND FOAL.

Horses are taught by means of the bridle to hold their heads in a proper position; and the smallest sign or movement of the rider is sufficient to make the horse shew all his different paces.

The greatest attention is usually paid in weaning young colts, care being taken to put them into a stable of a proper temperament, that they may not be made too delicate, and sensible to the impressions of the air and weather. They are not taught to bear the operation of the comb till they arrive at two or three years of age,



## SPANIEL,

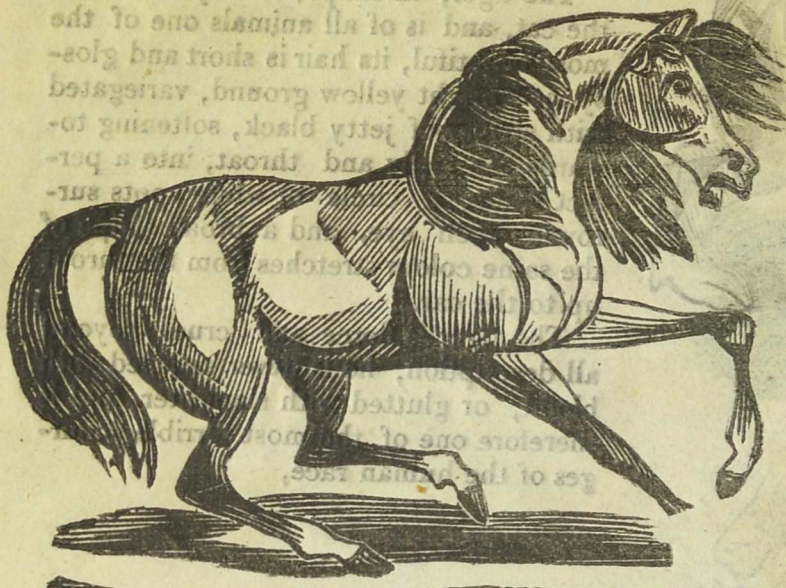
The spaniel is particularly noticed for his tractability, and attachment to mankind, patient of correction, and even ready to forgive injuries. This dog may be taught to perform a variety of human actions with the greatest facility; we are informed that one of these animals belonging to an Italian nobleman, used constantly to attend its master's table, change the plates, and carry round the wine glasses to the company on a salver.

The memory of this animal respecting his associates is very extraordinary.



## HORSE.

Though the head of the horse is long, so regular and delicate is its formation, that instead of marking him with an appearance of stupidity, or imbecility, like that of most other animals, being carried in a lofty and erect position, it gives him an air of grace and sprightliness which is well supported by the boldness and beauty of his neck and chest. His mane adorns his head, ornaments his neck, and gives him an appearance of strength and haughtiness, while his thick flowing tail adds a peculiar grace to his hind-parts.



## SQUIRREL.

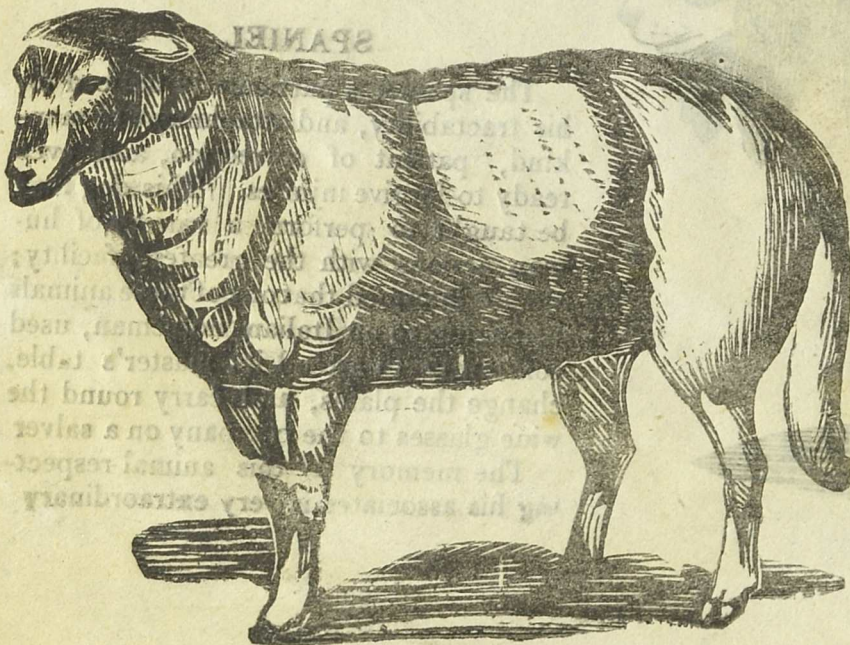
It is clothed with a long thick fur; the upper part of the head, ears, back, and sides, are ferruginous, and a narrow band of the same color, beginning at each ear, passes along the neck toward the sides. The front of the neck, part of the breast, and the outside of the thighs and shoulders are black, as is also the tail, which is longer than the body, large and bushy. The insides of the limbs and the belly are of a rusty yellow. The fore feet have four toes, with strong crooked claws, and a kind of thumb the hind feet are furnished with five toes.



## SHEEP.

Sheep will thrive on almost any pasturage, for which reason they are commonly preferred to the larger cattle. The farmer generally chuses to purchase his sheep from a soil inferior to his own, and judges of their goodness by the largeness of their bones, as well as the length, oiliness, and close twist of their wool, those sheep always bearing the finest and best fleeces, and being most saleable.

While undisturbed and amply supplied, the sheep knows no bounds to its appetite, but continues to graze till it dies of disorders arising from obesity.







### THE PIG.

The pig has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle, but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very untractable, stupid, and incapable of instruction, but it appears by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

The flesh of the pig produces pork, ham, and bacon. A pig has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.



### LEOPARD.

The Leopard is somewhat larger than the wolf, and when stung by hunger, is exceedingly formidable, it is then cruel and restless, lying in ambush in the woods and thickets, waiting for its prey, and sparing neither man nor beast; its manner of feeding is cruel and savage, it rends its victim, both with its teeth and talons, and seems to enjoy the luxury of blood.

The ground color is a pale yellow on the upper parts of the body variegated with streaks.



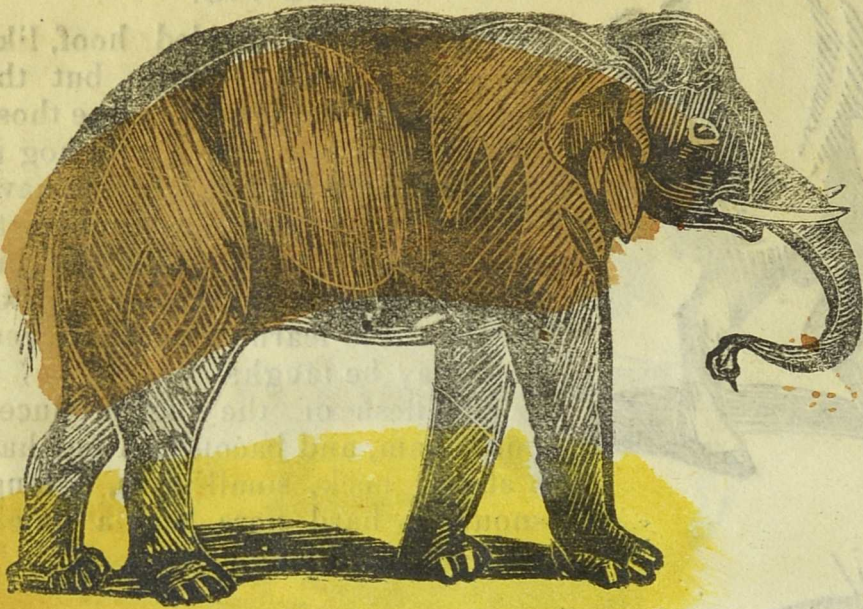
### CAT,

The Cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her then her foot is soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs, their attachment is chiefly to the house, but the dogs is to the persons who inhabit it. Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat after suckling her young some time, bring them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise.



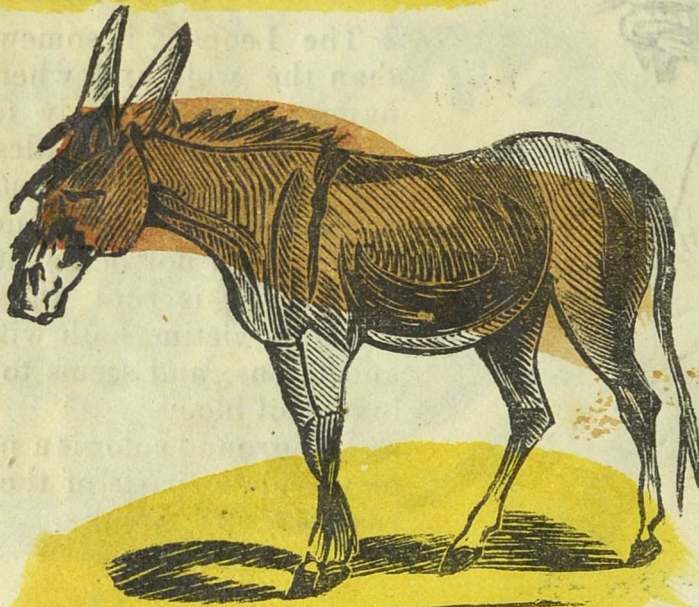
## ELEPHANT.

The elephant exceeds in magnitude all other animals, the largest dimensions of the full-grown Asiatic elephant, are from the forehead to the insertion of the tail about sixteen feet, circumference of the body at the thickest part twenty-six feet, the trunk extends to the length of about eight feet, near the extremity about a foot and a half in circumference, and five foot and a half at the base, he can move it every way and extend or shorten it at pleasure



## THE ASS.

The ass is humble, patient and quiet. Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy and temperate, and less delicate than the horse, but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity. The principal difference between the horse and the ass, are the formation of the head and ears.



## DEER.

Deer shed their horns annually in the spring; if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches; when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered. Reindeer in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with great swiftness.







## RHINOCEROS.

Next to the elephant the rhinoceros is the most unweildly, and powerful of all animals; in bulk of its body there is little difference; but its legs are considerably shorter than those of the former.

This animal is common height, from six to seven feet, ten feet long, from the tip of the mouth to the insertion of the tail.

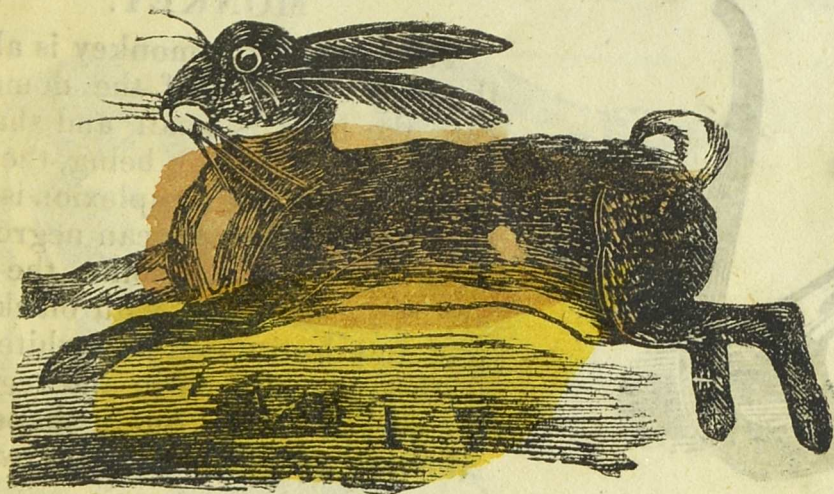
The body and limbs of the rhinoceros are covered with a nearly black, thicker and more penetrable than that of the elephant.



## THE STAG.

The usual colour of the English Stag is a dusky red, the principal part of the face is black, which continues over the forehead in a broad stripe to the bottom of the neck.

The figure of the stag, though much larger than the fallow deer, is peculiarly light, delicate, and elegant, his eyes are brilliant, and sight is acute, his hearing is equally perfect, and he is susceptible of the smallest noise at a great distance.



## HARE.

The hare is of a sandy colour, shaded with brown over the neck and back, and fading into white under the belly. The smelling of this animal is very exquisite, and its organs of hearing are excellently well adapted to catch the faintest and most distant sounds.

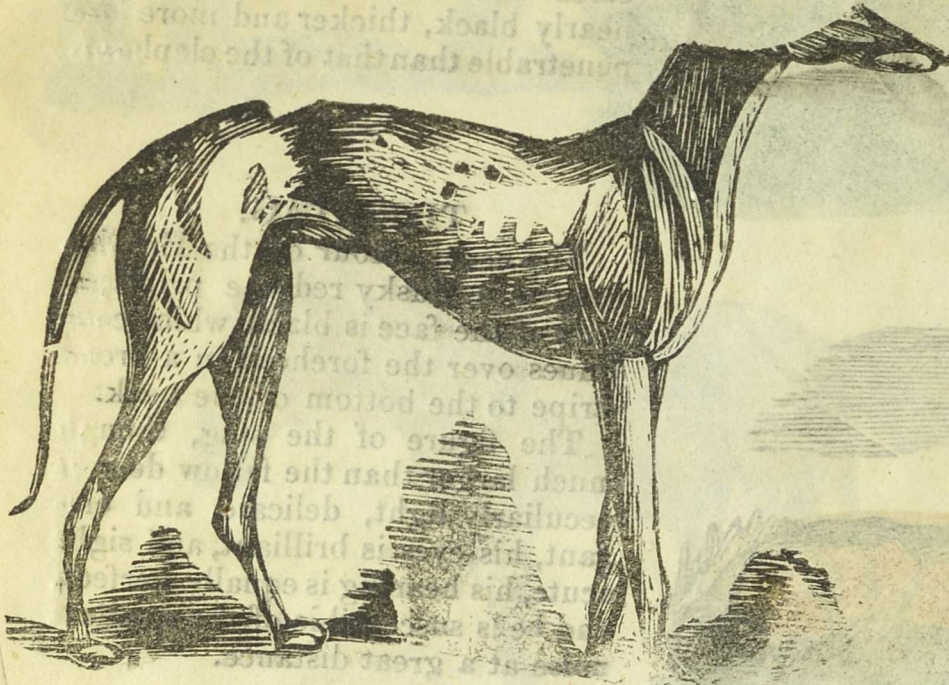
Black hares are common in some countries, but they are far less numerous than the former, and some writers assure us that hares have been found with horns.





## WOLF.

This terrific animal, both internally and externally, resembles the dog; but he is in nature and disposition, exceedingly different. No two animals can have a more perfect antipathy to each other. A young dog shudders at sight of the wolf, but one who is stronger, and knows his own strength, bristles up at his appearance, testifies his animosity, attacks him with courage, endeavours to put him to flight, and does all in his power to rid himself of a presence that is hateful to him.



## GREYHOUND.

In almost all parts of the habitable globe, and in all ages of the world, the dog has been considered as the friend and humble companion of man, and has contributed largely to his service or pastime, insomuch that, in the rude and uncultivated parts of the earth, he might, in point of intellect, (if we may use the term) be almost on a footing with the brute, who in his savage state values that his services will be useful to the completion of his wants even in a future state.



## MONKEY.

The body of the monkey is about the length of that of the domestic cat, the head is small and shaped like that of a human being, the face is naked, and the complexion is like that of the paler African negro, the nose is flat at the point, the eyes are of a clear hazel, with black pupils, and destitute of any white, the teeth are white, firm and regular, the ears are black, but in shape and situation, resemble those of man.





## ZEBRA.

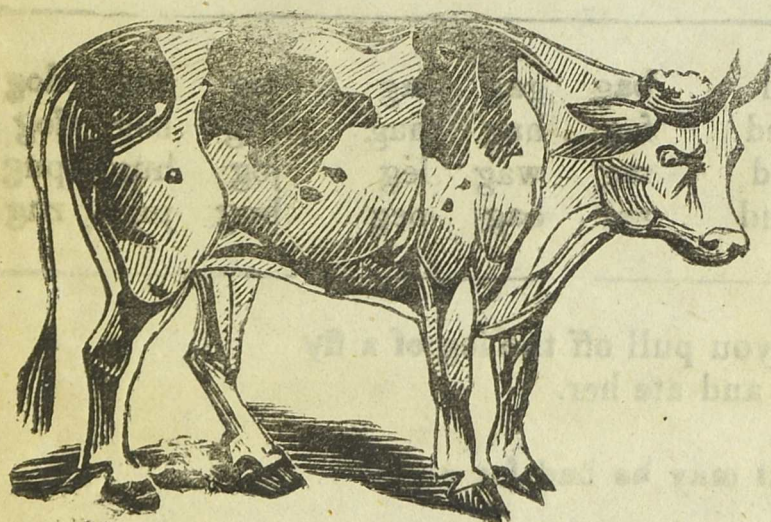
The zebra is chiefly a native of the southern regions of Africa, where vast herds of them are often seen by travellers feeding on those extensive, and almost interminable plains near the Cape of Good Hope.

The zebra is likewise said to be a native of some provinces of Barbary. In those vast forests where it resides, it has nothing to abridge its freedom; and owing to his extreme shyness and caution, it is very seldom taken alive. The head is large the neck is strait, and finely rounded; the legs well placed, and the tail tufted to the extremity.



## LION.

This noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the extremity. His general colour is tawney, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller and destitute of a mane. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.



## OX.

Ox is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food, their blood is used as manure, their fat is made into candles, their hides into shoes and boots, their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar, their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and for lanterns.



# ROMAN ALPHABET.

**B C D E F G H I J K L M N O**  
**P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ**

**b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r**  
**s t u v w x y z æ œ fi fl ff fh**

**n f s a w e o x h p u v g l d k z j**  
**n b r y c i q**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0**

## LESSONS.

be	bi	bo	bu	by	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ce	ci	co	cu	cy	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ha	he	hi	ho	hu
da	di	do	du	dy	ad	ed	id	od	ud	ja	je	ji	jo	ju
fa	fi	fo	fu	fy	af	ef	if	of	uf	la	le	li	lo	lu

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red	bag	gag	lag	big	wig	dog
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed	fag	hag	nag	dig	bog	fog
bid	hid	lid	god	nod	bud	rag	wag	leg	jog	hug	pug
did	pid	rid	hod	rod	mud	tag	bag	peg	bug	jug	rug

You are a bad boy, if you pull off the leg of a fly.  
 A fox got the old hen, and ate her.  
 Our dog got the pig.  
 Do as you are bid, as it may be bad for you.







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Jack the Giant killer  
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Forty Thieves  
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Trades Alphabet  
Scripture Alphabet  
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