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TOMMY TRIP'S

MUSEUM;

OR,

**A Peep**

AT

THE QUADRUPED RACE.

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PART I.

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LONDON:

JOHN HARRIS,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.  
\* \*

1/-  
To dear Henry  
from

dear Papa

1850

A New Years gift

and

Florianna Balle

MS.



# TOM TRIP'S MUSEUM:

OR,

A PEEP

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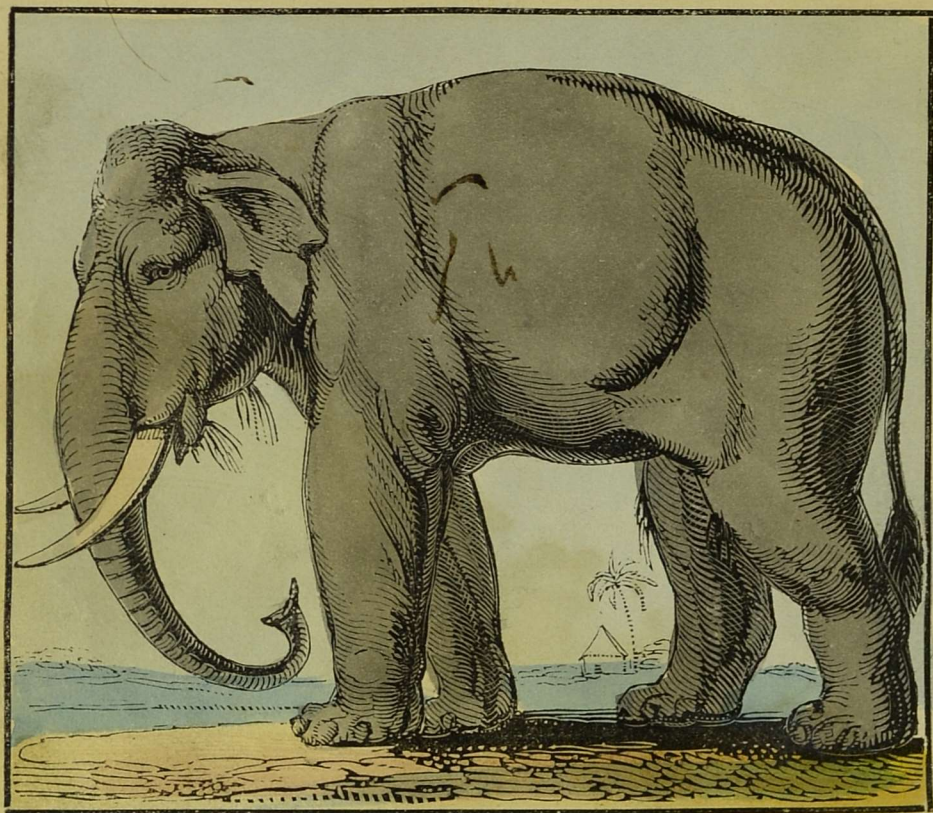
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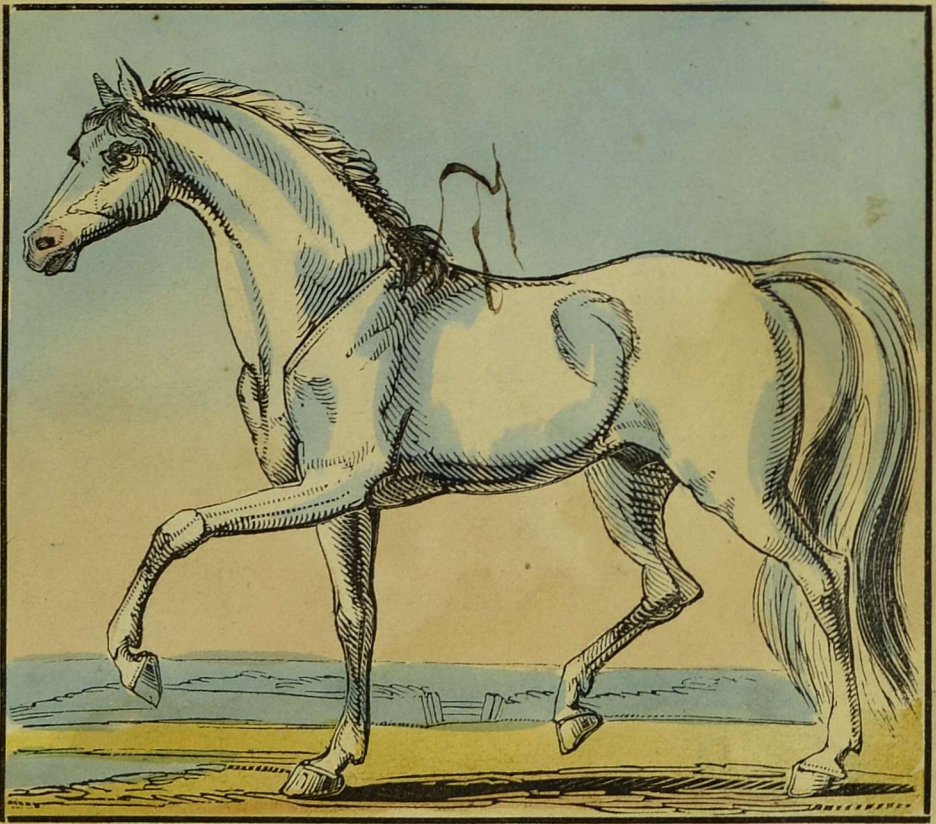




## THE ELEPHANT.

THE ELEPHANT is a native of Asia and Africa, and when living wild in the woods is very fierce, but when tamed is obedient to his keeper, and not only kneels down to receive him on his back, but puts forth his trunk to assist him ; for he can raise or turn it whichever way he pleases, pick up things as small as a sixpence, or use it to remove or destroy substances of great weight and strength.





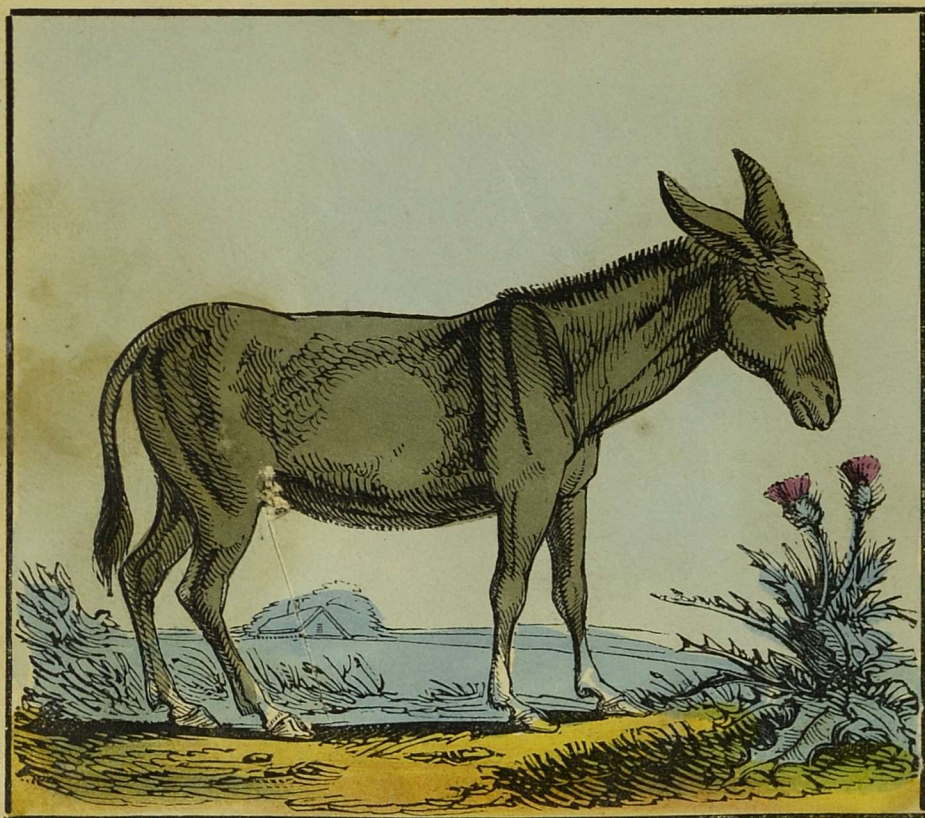
## THE HORSE.

THE HORSE is a noble creature, perfect and beautiful in its figure, possessing wonderful strength, which he exerts in different ways, to the great benefit of man. The speed of the Hunter is very great, but the swiftness of the Race-horse is surprising indeed, as it will run a mile in less than two minutes.





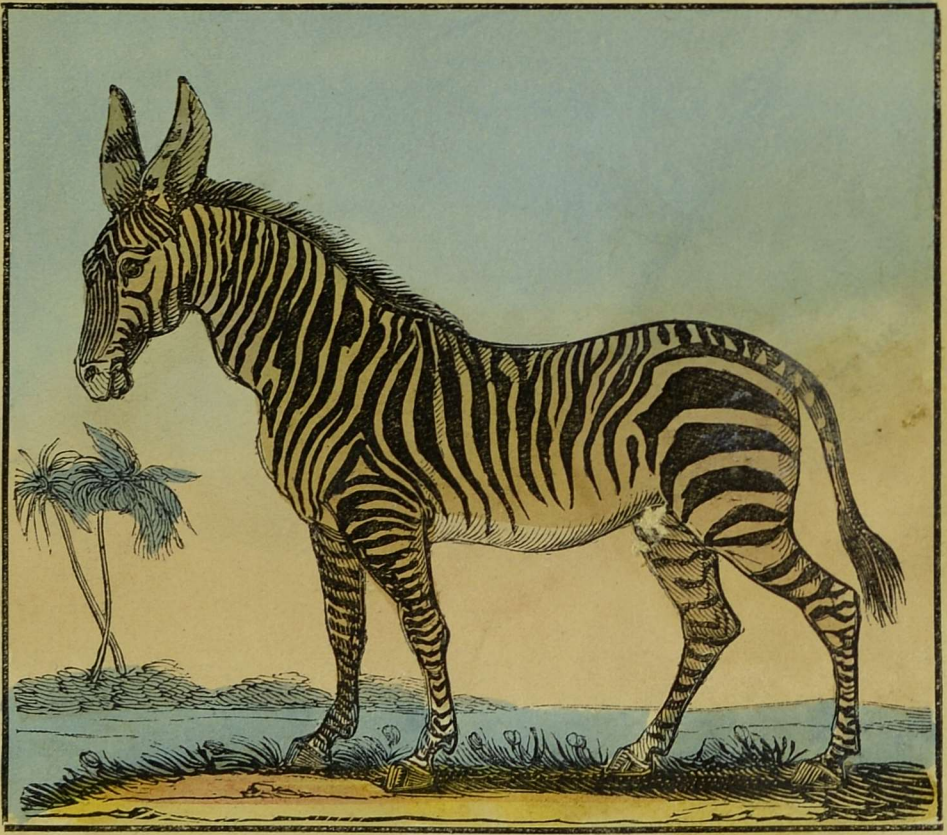




### THE ASS.

THE Ass, or Donkey, as it is commonly called, is also a very strong and useful creature; it is smaller than the horse, is extremely gentle, patient, and willing to work, yet it is the most ill-treated of animals. It is very hardy and healthy; it is also contented with the coarsest food.





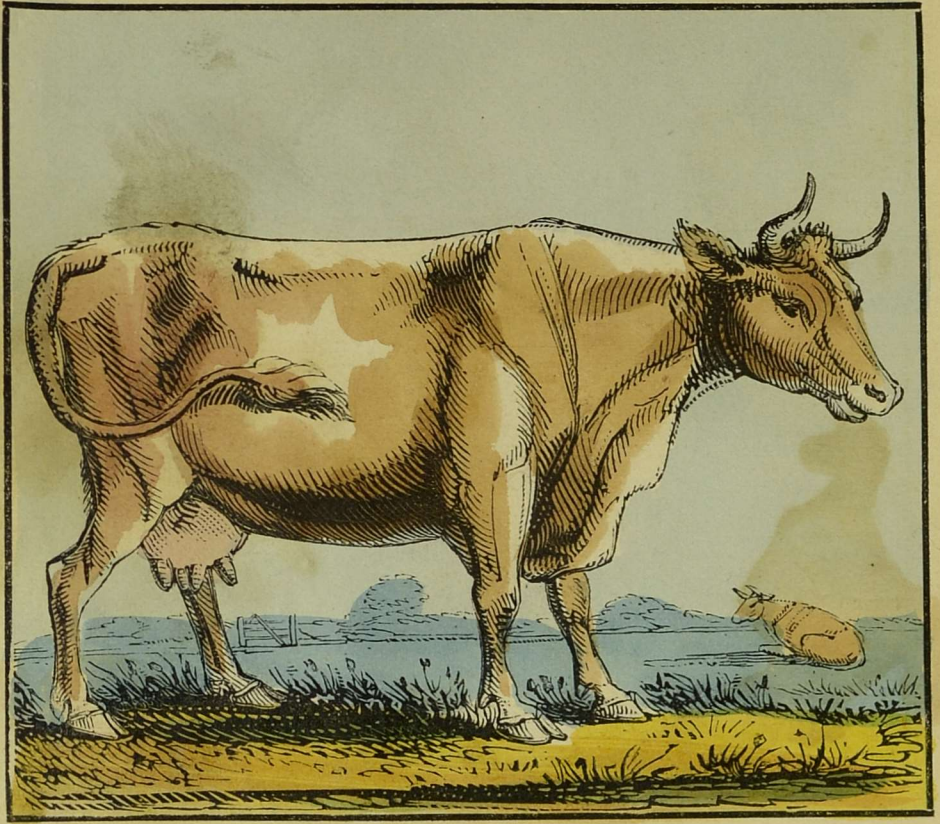
## THE ZEBRA.

THE ZEBRA is rather larger than the Donkey. It is a beautiful animal; its skin is extremely soft and glossy, and entirely covered with stripes of dark-brown and white. The Zebra is a native of Africa, and so wild and remarkably swift in its movements, as to render it very difficult to be caught.





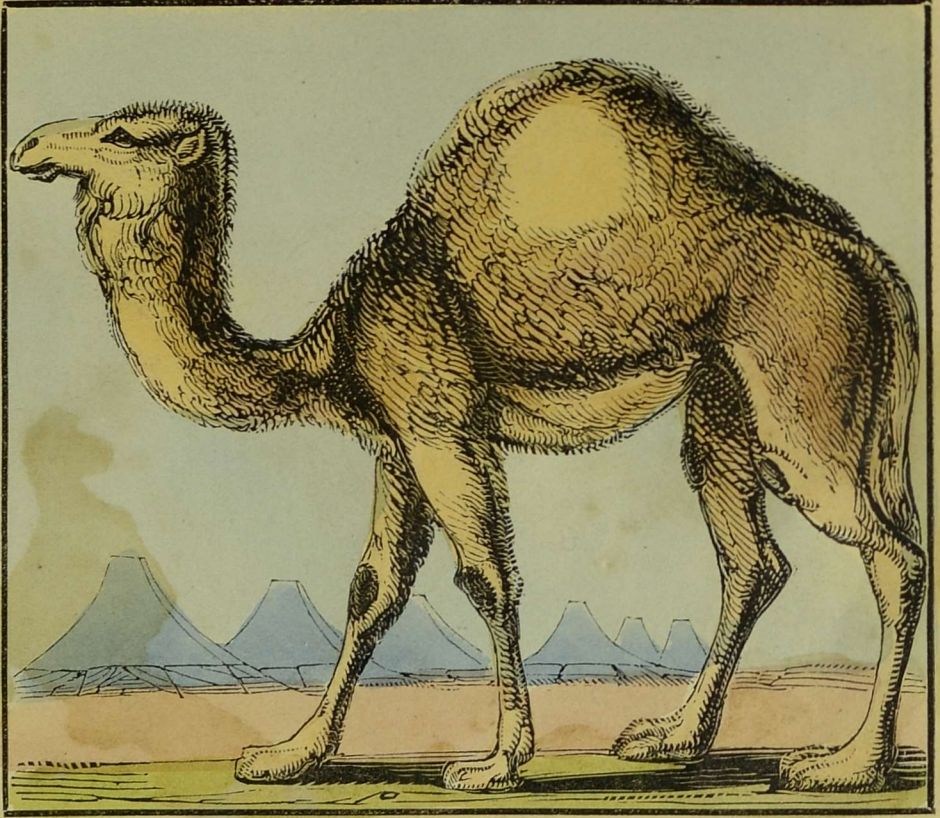




## THE COW.

THE Cow is in general a gentle, harmless animal. We drink her milk at our breakfast and tea ; butter and cheese are made of it. Her flesh, which is called beef, also affords very nourishing food ; her skin, horns, and hoofs, are likewise employed in the manufacture of many articles for our use.



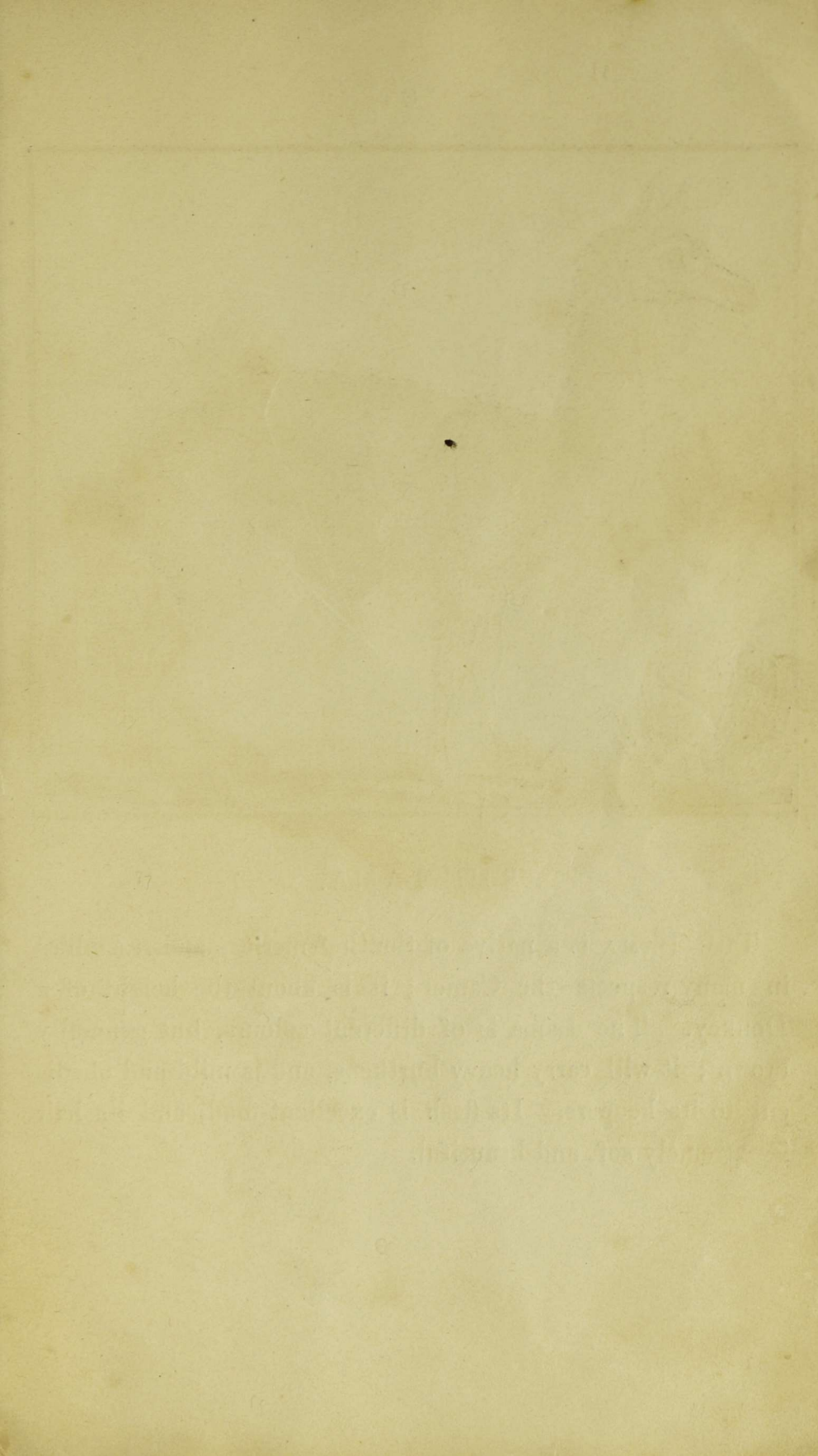


## THE CAMEL.

THE CAMEL is a native of very hot and sandy countries ; it is a most useful animal, and carries very heavy burthens, which it kneels down to receive on its back ; when laden it rises, and proceeds with the greatest patience and submission at the command of the driver. A Camel will fast longer than any other animal, and travel six or seven days without water to drink.





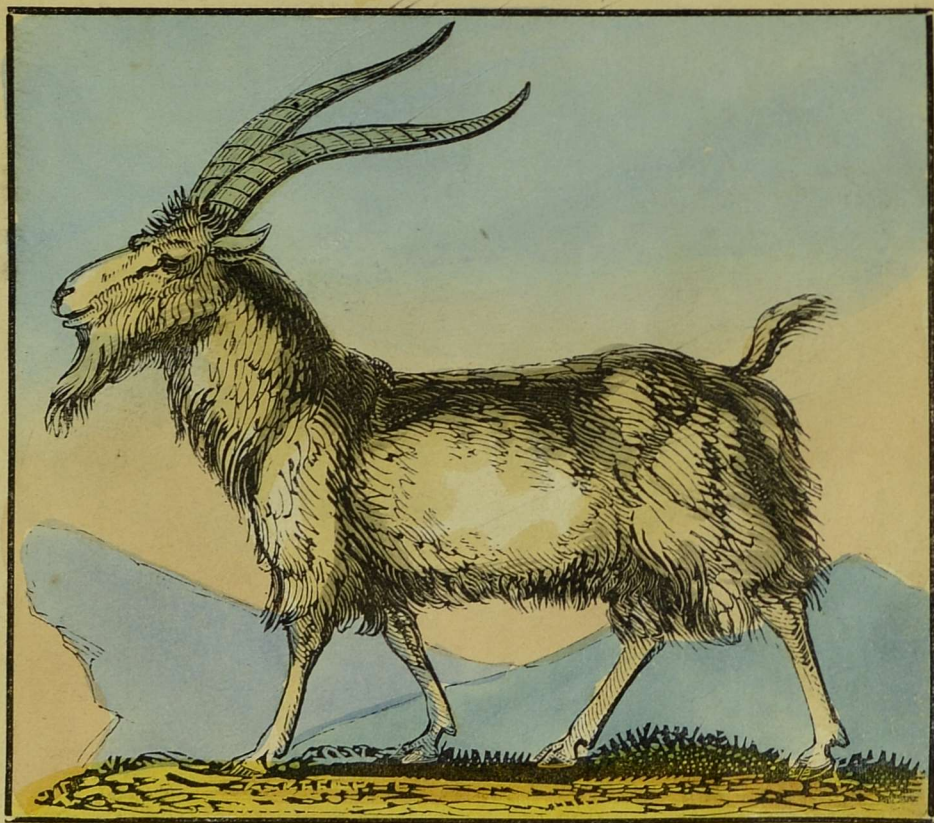




### THE LAMA.

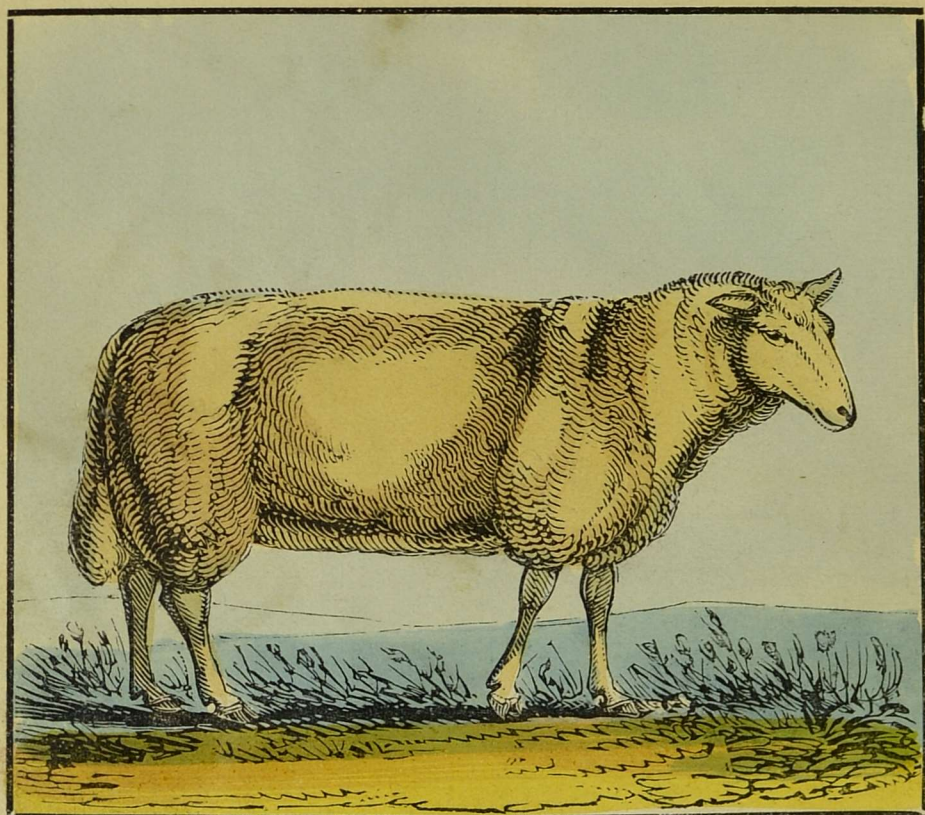
THE LAMA is a native of South America, and resembles in many respects the Camel ; it is about the height of a Donkey. The Lama is of different colours, but generally brown ; it will carry heavy burthens, and is mild and obedient to its keepers. Its flesh is excellent food, and its hair is extremely soft and beautiful.





## THE GOAT.

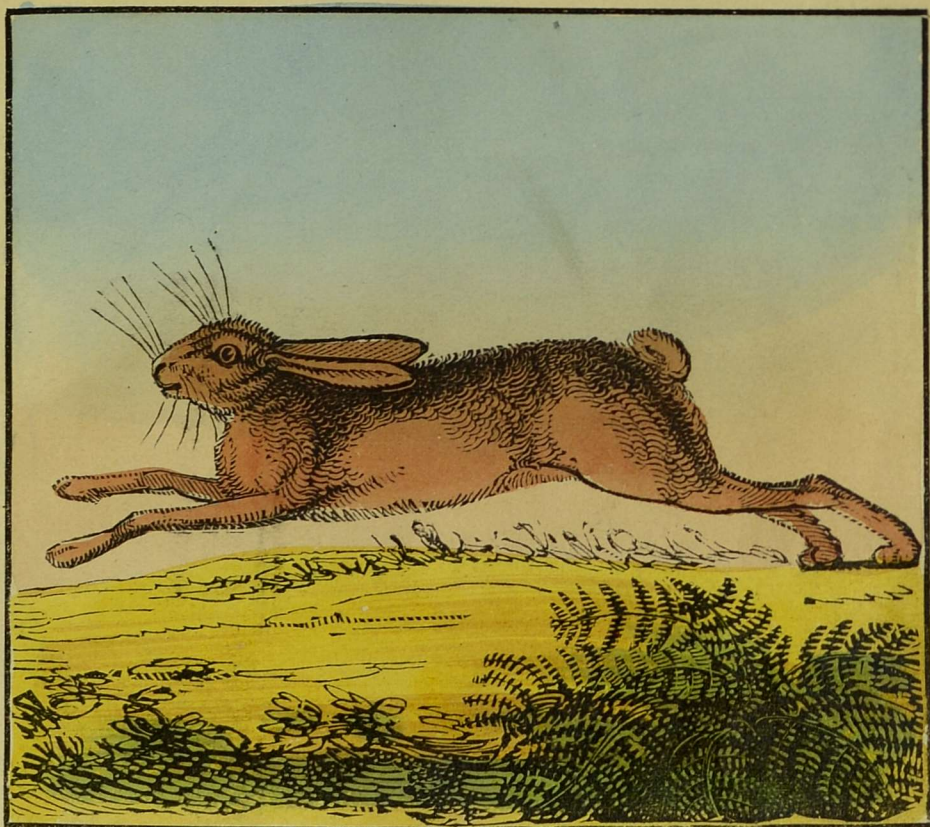
THE GOAT is playful, swift, and courageous ; it delights in climbing rocks or high mountains, where it will often stand at the very edge, or lay itself down to sleep ; its hoof, or foot, is hollow in the middle, surrounded with a sharp edge, which enables it to go where another animal could not. The skin is made into leather for shoes, and the hair is used for other purposes.



## THE SHEEP.

THE SHEEP is a very useful animal ; it is a gentle and timid creature. Its flesh is called mutton ; its skin, when made into leather, is used for shoes, gloves, and covers for books ; its entrails become fiddle-strings ; whilst worsted stockings, flannels, and cloth, are made from its wool.





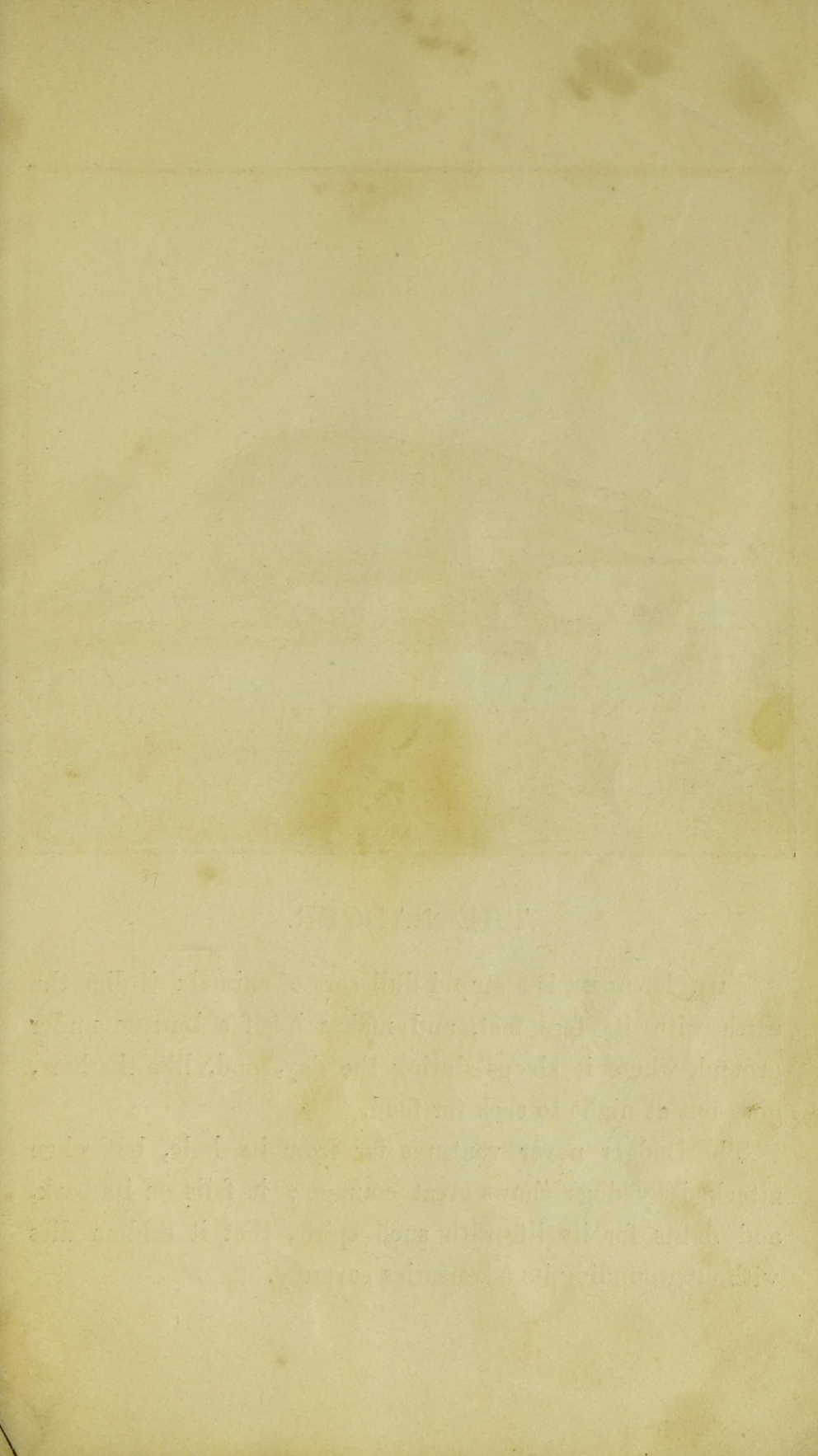
## THE HARE.

THE HARE is found in most countries ; it is the most timid, as well as the swiftest of animals ; few quadrupeds can overtake it ; the moment it hears the hounds it flies off, and seems to trust to its speed for safety, nor does it slacken its pace till nearly exhausted by fatigue.

A Hare is called game ; its skin is valuable for its fur, which is used for making hats, gloves, and other things.









### THE BADGER.

THE BADGER is a stupid dull sort of animal ; it digs the earth with its fore feet, and makes itself a burrow under ground, where it sleeps during the day, and, like the hare, goes out at night to seek for food.

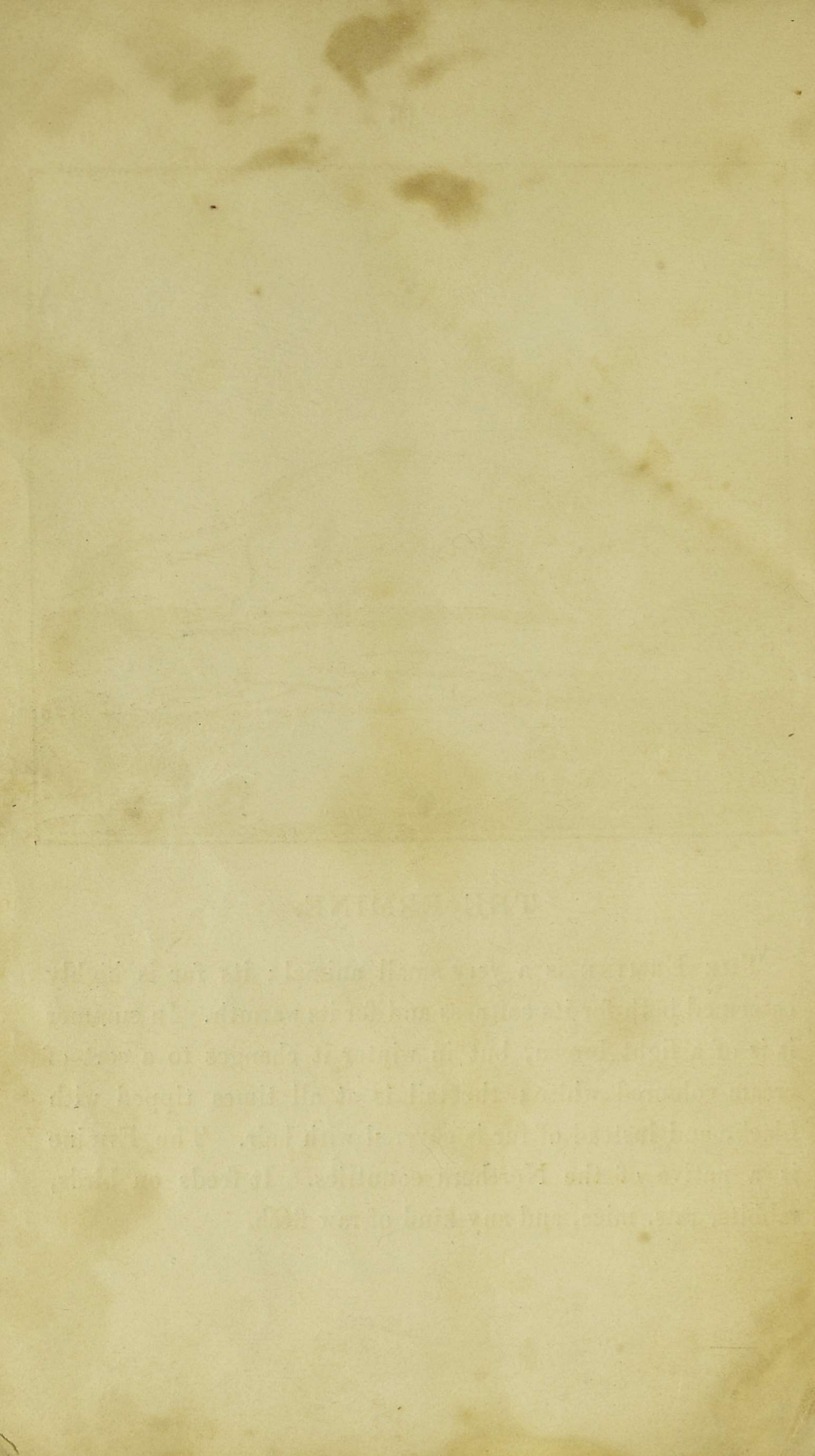
The Badger never ventures far from its hole, but when attacked by dogs shows great courage ; it falls on its back, and fights for its life with such spirit, that it seldom dies without wounding its adversaries severely.



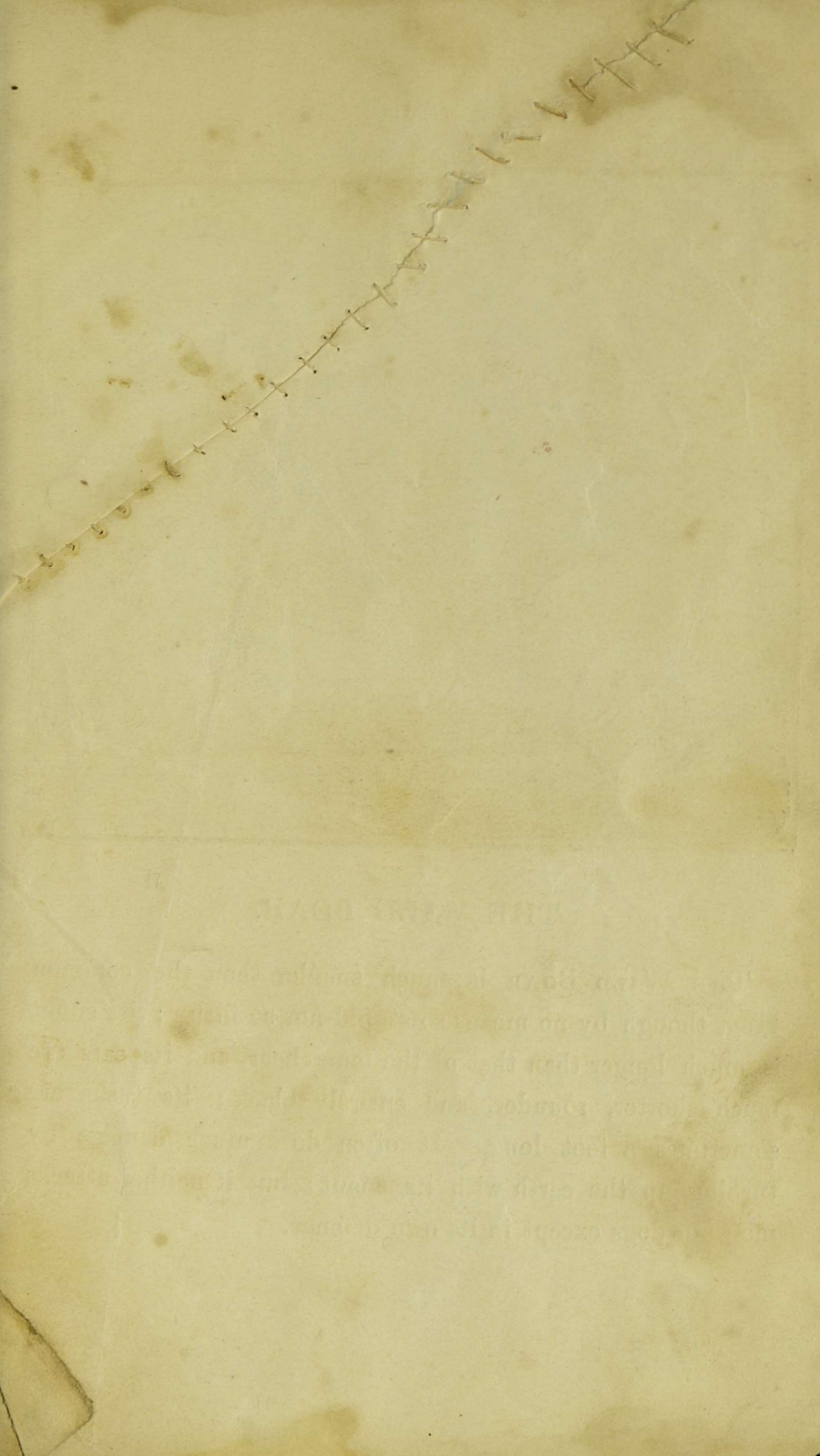


### THE ERMINE.

THE ERMINE is a very small animal ; its fur is highly esteemed both for its softness and for its warmth. In summer it is of a light brown, but in winter it changes to a sort of cream-coloured white ; the tail is at all times tipped with black, and instead of fur is covered with hair. The Ermine is a native of the Northern countries. It feeds on birds, rabbits, rats, mice, and any kind of raw flesh.









### THE WILD BOAR.

THE WILD BOAR is much smaller than the common Hog, though by no means so stupid nor so filthy ; its snout is much longer than that of the tame boar, and its ears are much shorter, rounder, and entirely black ; its tusks are sometimes a foot long. It often does much damage by turning up the earth with its snout ; but it neither attacks men nor dogs except in its own defence.



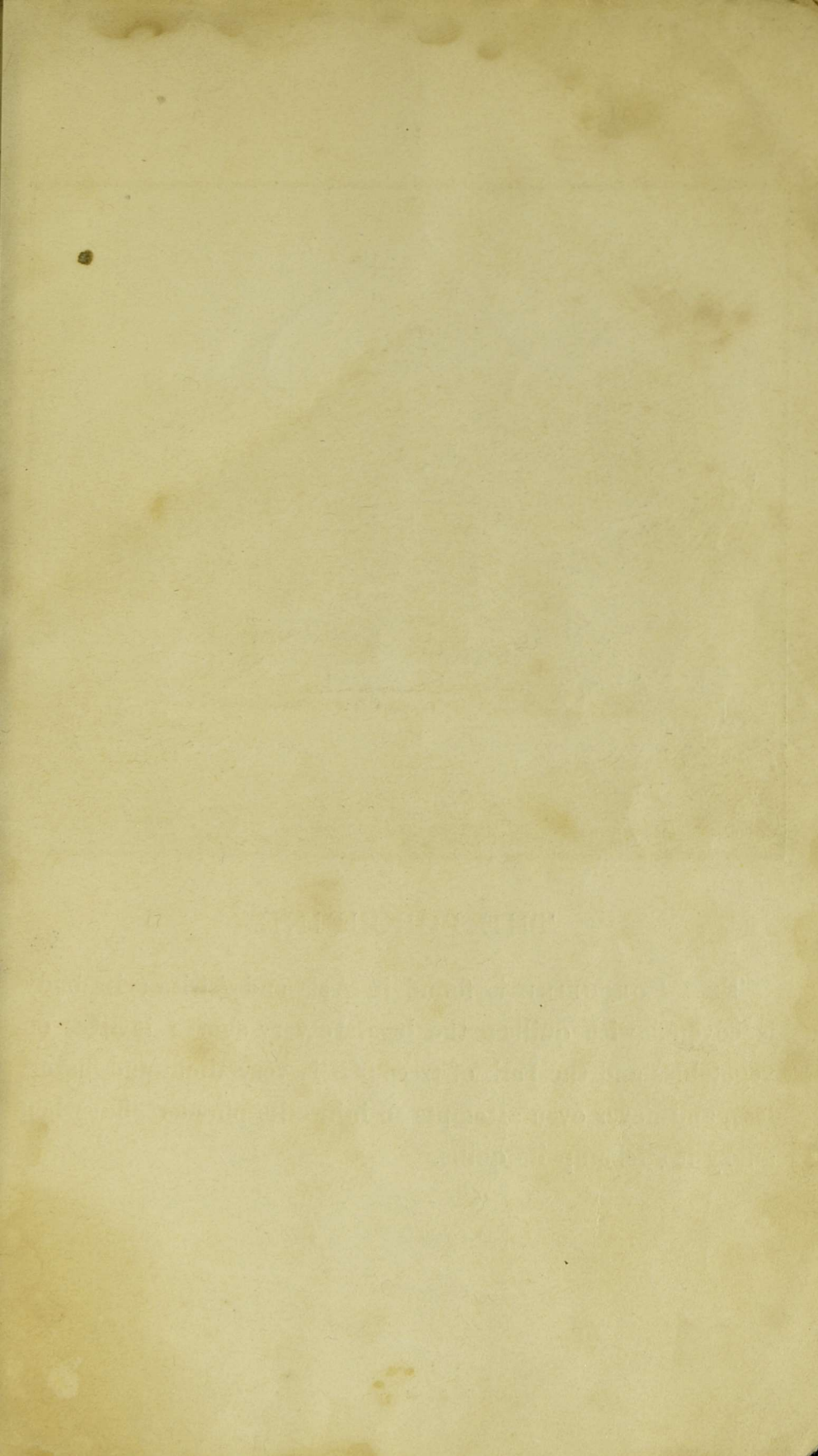


### THE BROWN BEAR.

THE BROWN BEAR is to be found in Switzerland and the Alps ; it is of a very ferocious nature, and lives in dark holes in the mountains, or in the hollow part of old trees, in gloomy forests. It feeds on fruits, herbs, and roots, and uses its paws like hands, which enables it to climb trees with amazing ease and quickness.









## THE PORCUPINE.

THE PORCUPINE is found in Asia and Africa ; its body is covered with quills ; the legs are very short ; it lives on vegetables and the bark of trees ; it is very timid and harmless, and never even attempts to injure its pursuers, but when angry it sticks up its quills.





### THE GLUTTON.

THE GLUTTON is so called on account of its voracious appetite. It is found in the North of Europe, Asia, and America. Its legs are very short ; it climbs up trees, where it watches till some animal passes by, and then darting upon its neck, takes fast hold with its claws, and sucks the creature's blood till it sinks overpowered ; nor does it quit the spot till its prey is entirely devoured.

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