



MARJORIE



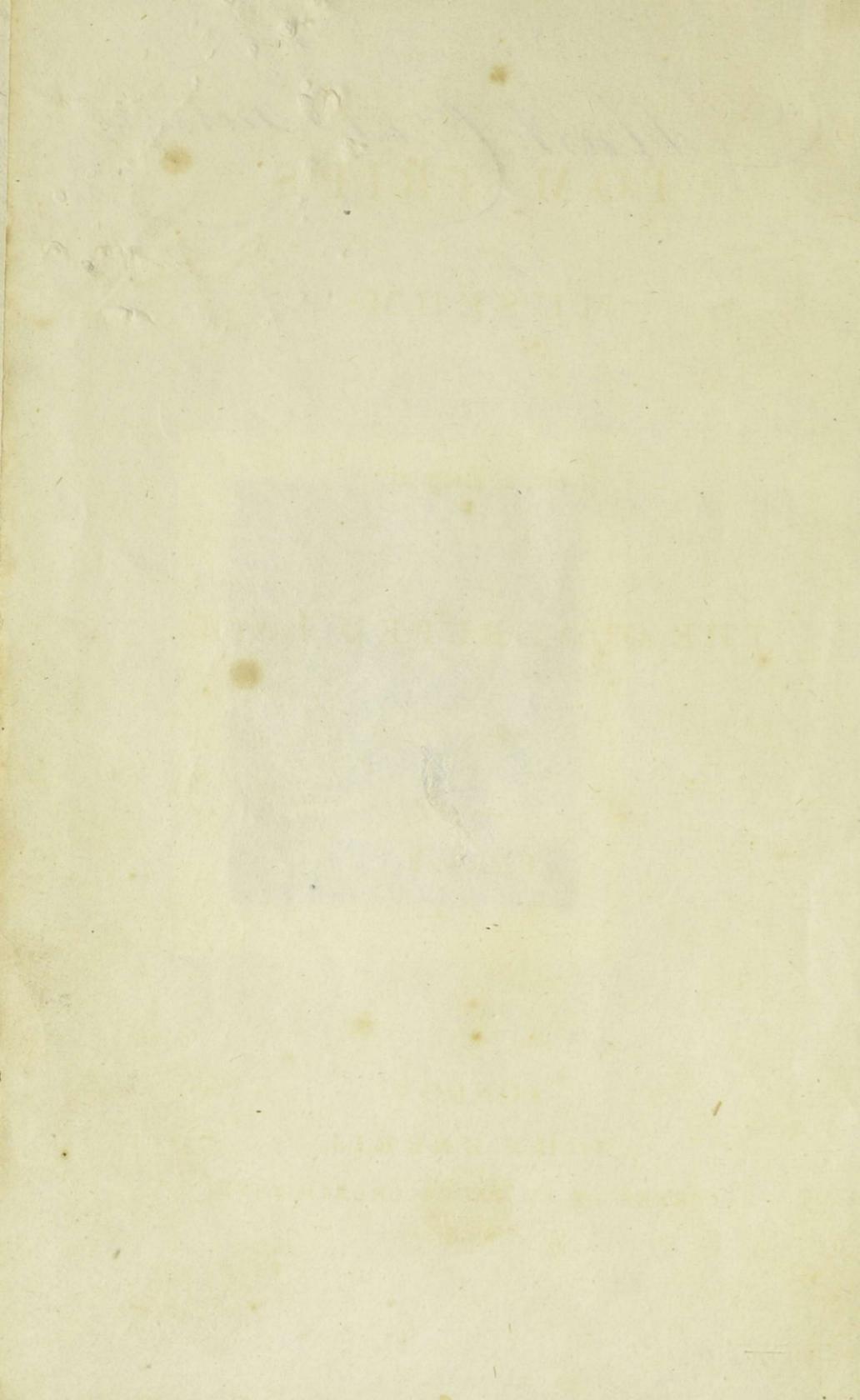
1833
Master Chas Barry.

PIE. 288 A, B, C.

Pts. I and III watermark 1827

Pt. II dated 1833

Drawer 5



TOM TRIP'S

MUSEUM:

Or, a Peep at

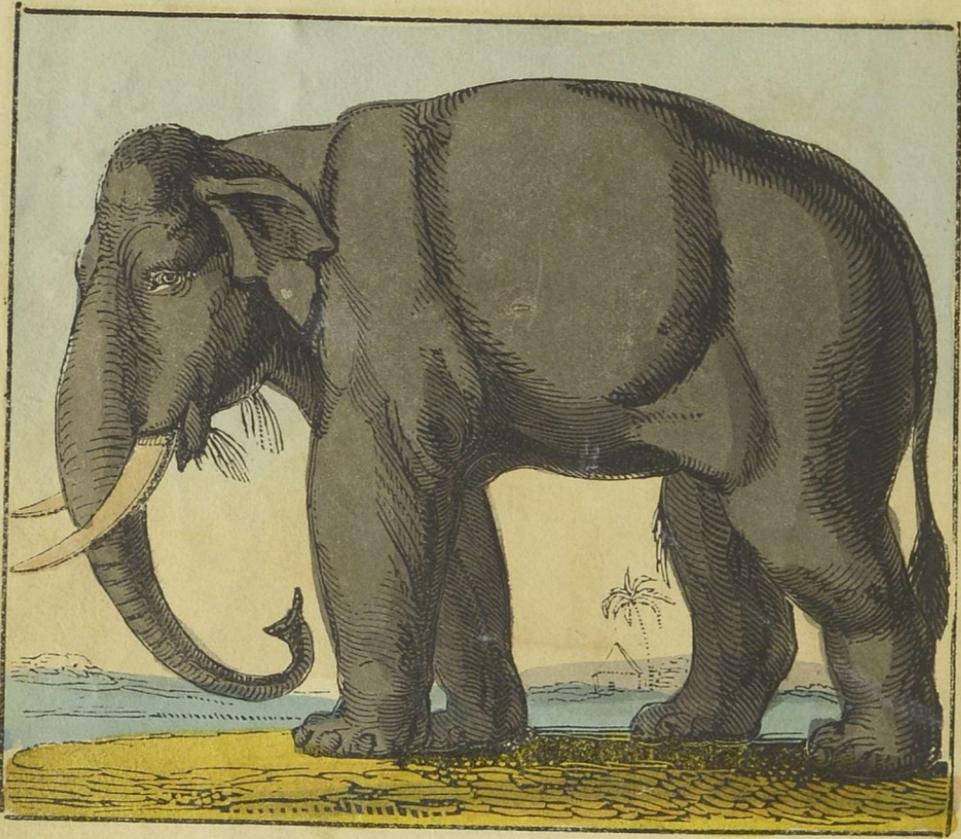
THE QUADRUPED RACE.

PART I.

LONDON:

JOHN HARRIS,

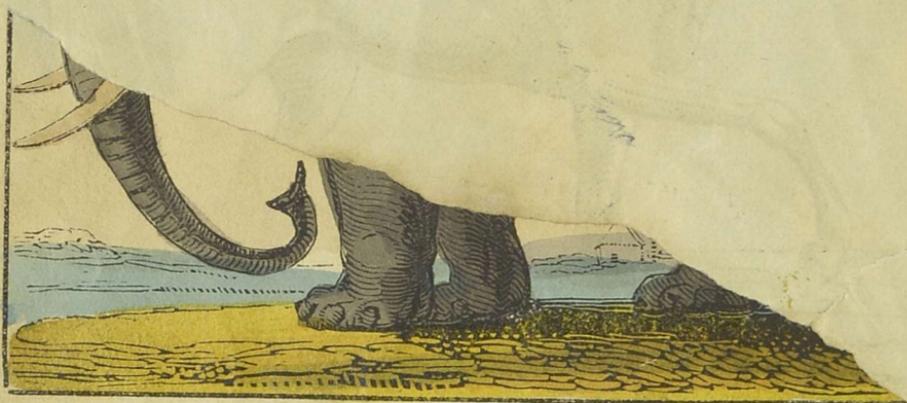
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.



THE ELEPHANT.

THE ELEPHANT is a native of Asia and Africa, and when living in a state of wildness in the woods is very fierce and dangerous to encounter; but when tame is remarkably useful and attached to man, and appears to understand almost any thing that is said to him. The Elephant is the largest and strongest of all animals; yet he willingly obeys the commands of 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.





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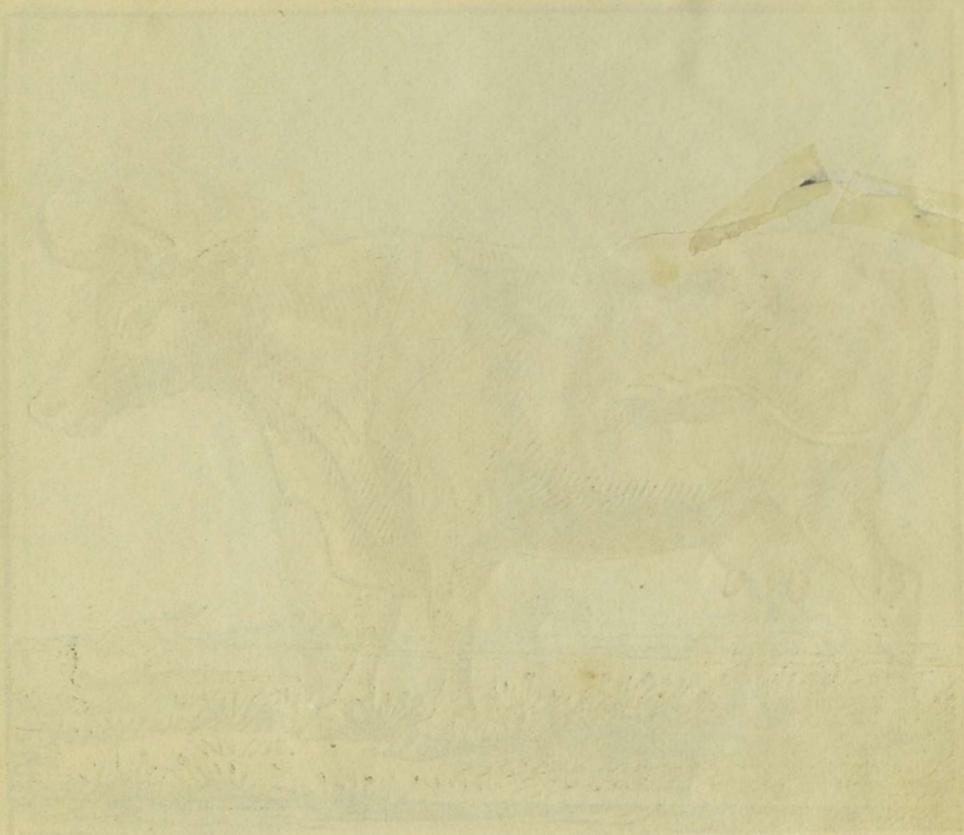
THE ASS.

THE ASS, or Donkey, as it is commonly called, is also a very useful creature; and notwithstanding it is smaller than the horse, is allowed to be much stronger for its size. Although the Ass is extremely gentle, patient, and willing to work, yet it is the most ill-treated of any animals. It is very hardy and healthy, and seldom takes cold; it is also contented with the coarsest food; but, like the horse, will not drink unless the water be thoroughly clean and fresh. The Ass's milk is sweet, and often serviceable to persons who are subject to ill health. The skin is used to write upon.



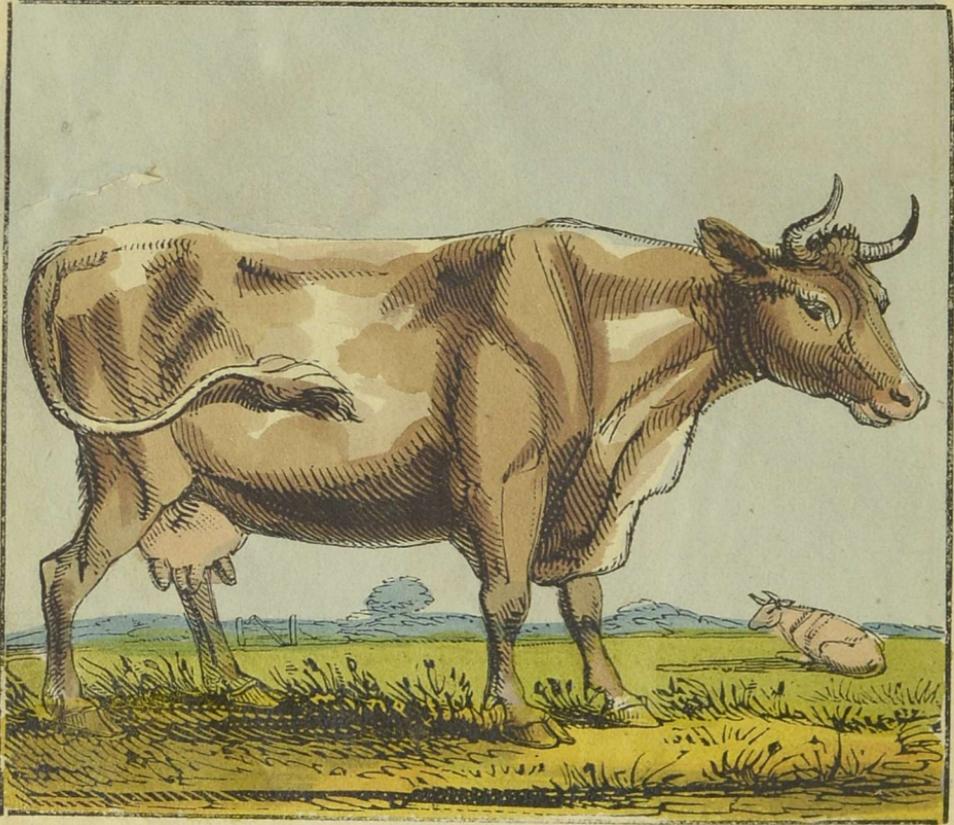
THE ZEBRA.

THE ZEBRA is rather larger than the Donkey, and resembles in shape both the Donkey and the Horse. 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; it is therefore considered a great rarity, and a present worthy the acceptance of a king.



THE COW

A cow is in general a gentle, hardy animal, and is one of the most useful of the domestic animals. It is not only a source of milk, but also of meat, and is used for many other purposes, such as tanning, leather, and for the manufacture of soap, &c. The cow is also a source of manure, which is used for the cultivation of the soil. The cow is a very hardy animal, and is able to live in a variety of climates. It is a very useful animal, and is one of the most valuable of the domestic animals.



THE COW.

THE COW is in general a gentle, harmless animal, valued for the comforts she affords us. We not only drink her milk at our breakfast and tea, but it is used for many other purposes, such as butter, cheese, puddings, custards, pancakes, &c. &c. Her flesh, which is called beef, also affords very nourishing food, whilst her skin, horns, and hoofs, are likewise employed for our use. The age of a cow may be known by the rings on her horns, an increase of one being added every year.



THE CAMEL.

THE CAMEL is found in Egypt; it is a most useful animal, and carries very heavy burthens, which it kneels down to receive on its back; when it is sufficiently loaded 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. The milk of the camel is very nourishing, and the flesh is considered good to eat. Shawls, stuffs, and other things, are made from the hair, which is both soft and fine.



THE LAMA.

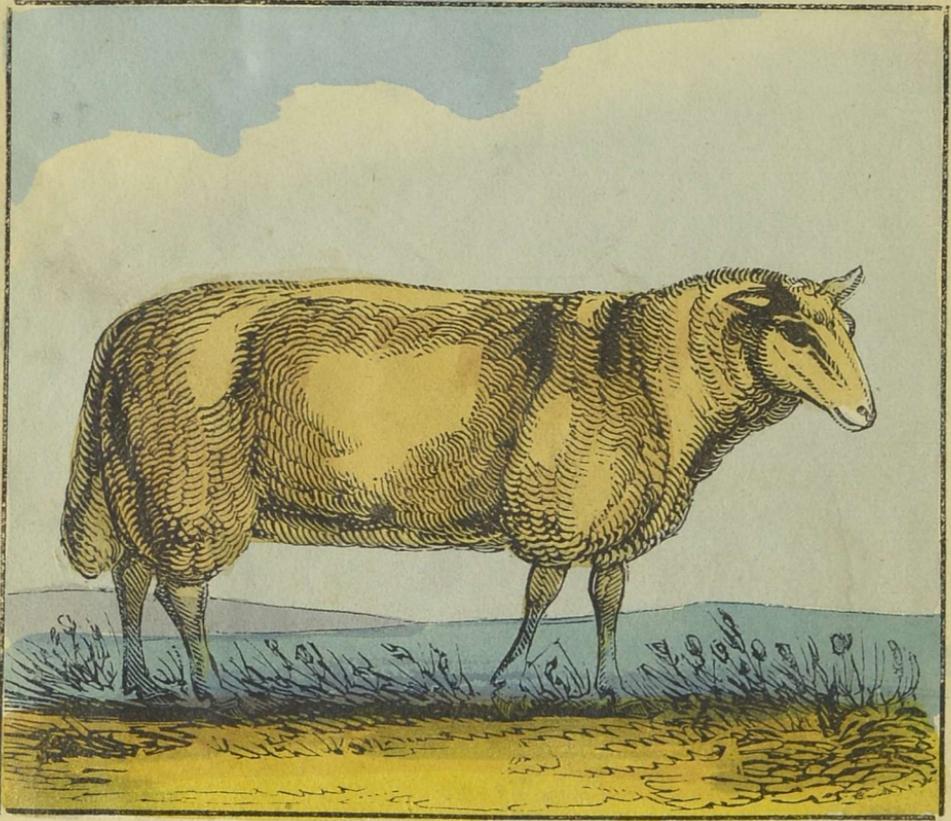
THE LAMA is a native of South America, and resembles in many respects the Camel; it is about the height of a Donkey, with its head very like that of the Camel. The Lama is of different colours, sometimes white and sometimes black, but generally brown; it carries heavy burthens, and is mild and obedient to its keepers; it never resents their ill treatment, though it often dies under their cruelty. Its flesh is excellent food, and its hair, which is extremely soft, makes beautiful cloth.

The Lama will travel fifteen miles a day, and descend precipices or pass over craggy rocks with great ease.



THE GOAT.

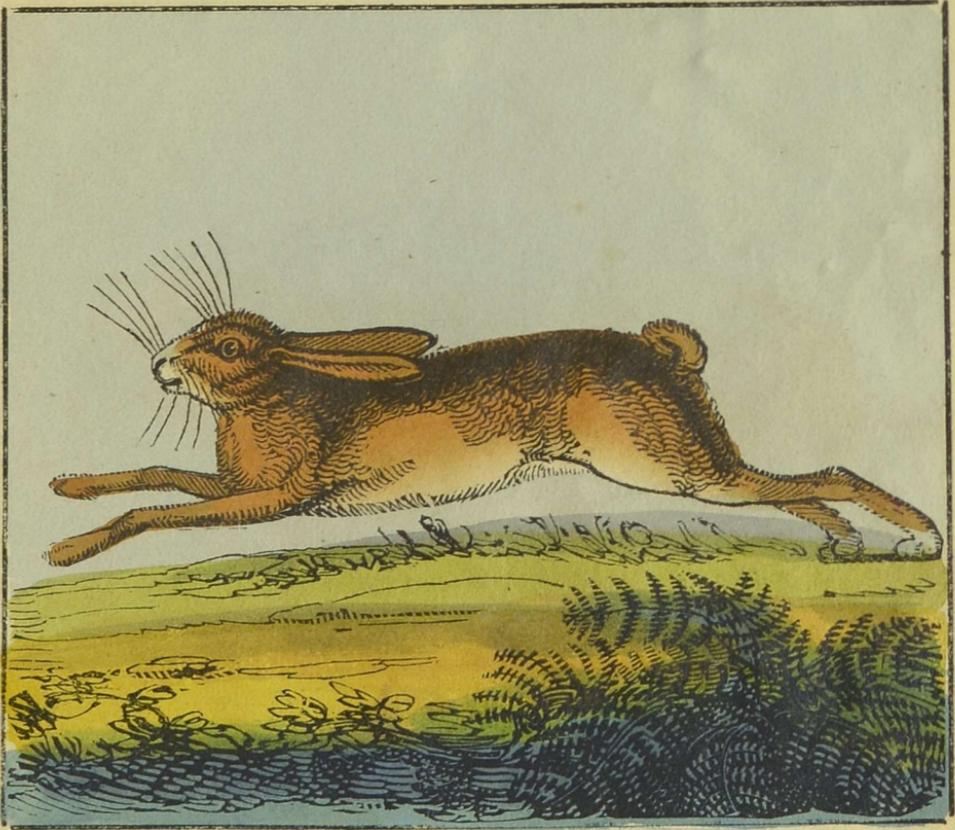
THE GOAT is a very hardy animal, as well as extremely playful, swift, and courageous; it delights in climbing to the top of rocks or the highest mountains, where it will often stand at the very edge, or lay itself down to sleep without the least fear; its hoof, or foot, is hollow in the middle, surrounded with a sharp edge, which enables it to go where another animal could not. The milk of the Goat is nourishing to invalids, and the flesh, which is very good, resembles venison. The skin is made into leather for shoes, and the hair is used for other purposes.



THE SHEEP.

THE SHEEP, in all countries, is a very useful animal to man. 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 Sheep is not only a gentle, harmless creature, but remarkably timid; it never encounters an enemy unless it is brought up by hand; it then appears to overcome its natural timidity, and will play with dogs or other animals.



THE HARE.

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

A Hare is called game; its flesh is very tender and fine eating; its skin is valuable for its fur, which is used for making hats, gloves, and other things. The Hare feeds on roots and herbs, and seeks its food by night and sleeps by day.



THE BADGER.

THE BADGER is a stupid dull sort of animal, about two feet in length: its legs are short, but very strong; 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 moves slowly, and 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 never dies without wounding its adversaries severely.



THE ERMINE.

THE ERMINE, or Toat, is a very small animal; its body is about nine inches long; but 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, which it prefers in a putrid state. The Ermine, when alive, smells very disagreeably.



THE WILD BOAR.

THE WILD BOAR is much smaller than the common Hog, though by no means so stupid nor so filthy. Its colour is an iron-grey, inclining to black; 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 to cultivated lands, by ploughing and turning up the earth with its snout; but it neither attacks men nor dogs, except in its own defence; in that case it frequently gives very dangerous wounds.



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 caverns, or in holes, in barren mountains, or in the hollow part of old trees, in gloomy forests; where it retires alone. It feeds on fruits, herbs, and roots, and uses its paws like hands, which enables it to climb trees with amazing ease and quickness, when it holds the branches with one paw, whilst it gathers the fruit with the other.

The Brown Bear passes the winter in his den, without food, sleeping nearly the whole of the time; and does not come out till the Spring returns.



THE PORCUPINE.

THE PORCUPINE is found in Asia and Africa: it is in general about two feet in length, and fifteen inches high; the body is covered with quills; the legs are very short, and the feet have five toes before and the same behind. The Porcupine 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 and appears extremely irritated.

The Indians hunt the Porcupine for its quills, which they dye of various colours, and use for making fancy baskets, or to adorn their belts, &c.



THE GLUTTON.

THE GLUTTON is so called on account of its voracious appetite. It is found in the North of Europe, Siberia, and America. The body is thick, and about two feet in length; it is a great enemy to the Rein-deer, the Elk, &c.; its legs are very short, and it climbs up trees, where it watches till some animal passes by, and then darts upon its neck, when it takes fast hold with its claws, and sucks the creature's blood till it sinks down upon the ground, faint and overpowered with pain; nor does it quit the spot till its prey is entirely devoured.

