

TOMMY TRIP'S

MUSEUM;

OR,

**A Peep**

AT

THE QUADRUPEL RACE.

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PART II.

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LONDON:

JOHN HARRIS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1833.

STOMACHY TUBS

MUSEUM

2 1/2

THE OLD BOND

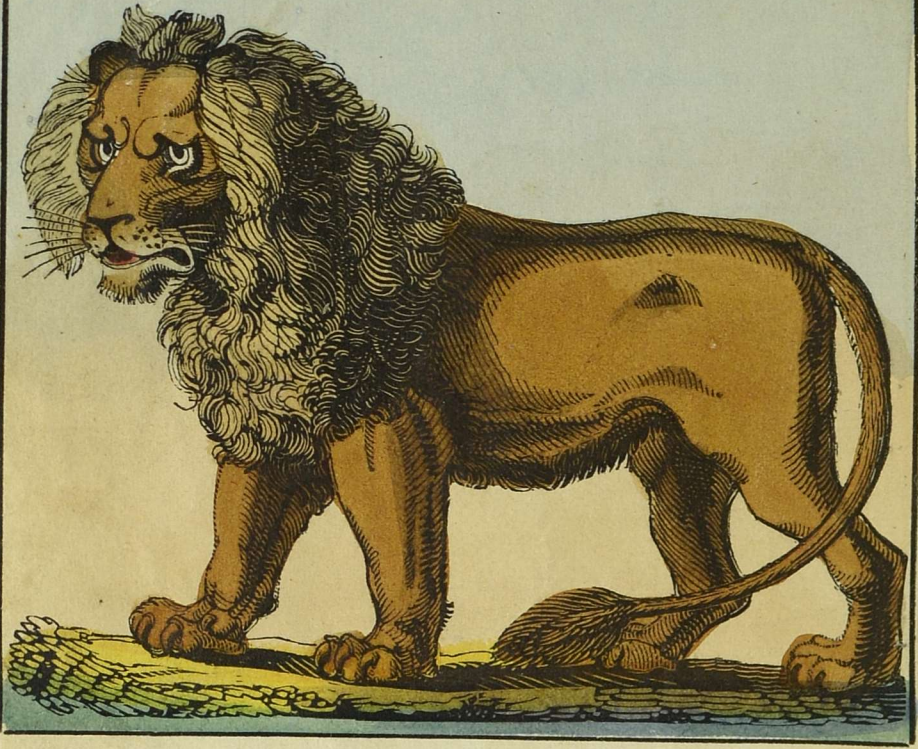
PART II

STOMACHY

JOHN HARRIS AT KANSAS CITY







## THE LION.

THE LION is a fine, noble-looking creature, and is called the king of the beasts. Lions live in the forests in distant countries, and are very dangerous to meet, as they often tear people in pieces. There are no Lions in England except those which appear in shows with other wild beasts. When children go to see them, they should be careful not to stand too near, for fear any of the beasts should put out their claws and hurt them, which has sometimes happened.





## THE TIGER.

THE TIGER is a very ferocious animal, and, as well as the Lion, lives in the forests in the East-Indies and other hot countries, where he not only devours animals, but also men, women, and children. The Tiger springs upon his prey the same as a cat does upon a mouse, and carries it away in the same manner. The streaks on its body give it a beautiful appearance. The Tiger is so strong it can kill a horse or even a larger animal, and drag it to the wood with ease. The roar of the Lion and the Tiger is so loud it is dreadful to hear.





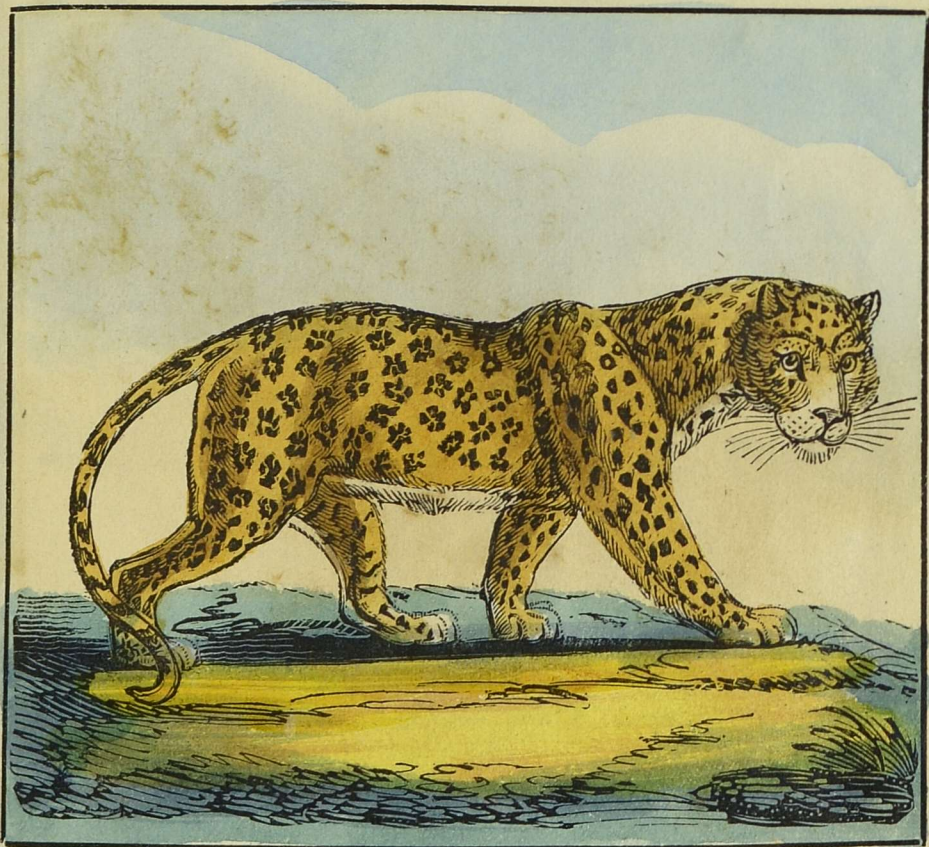




## THE LYNX.

THE LYNX does not look so fierce as many other animals, yet he is equally cruel. When hungry, he climbs up the highest trees after squirrels or weasels, or hides himself and watches, till the deer, hares, or other animals come near; he then darts out and seizes them by the throat, and sucks their blood till they are dead; he then leaves them to seek for others. When the Lynx is attacked by a dog, he throws himself on his back and fights till the dog is often obliged to run away. The skin of the Lynx is used for muffs.





## THE LEOPARD.

THE LEOPARD is a beautiful animal; but, like other wild beasts, he has a very ferocious appetite, and when he cannot find animals enough in the forest to satisfy his hunger, he goes into the fields and seeks for prey among the oxen and sheep. Two Leopards at the Cape of Good Hope were one morning seen to kill nearly one hundred sheep and lambs. The spots on the Leopard's skin make him look very handsome. The skins of the Lion, the Tiger, and the Leopard are of much value.





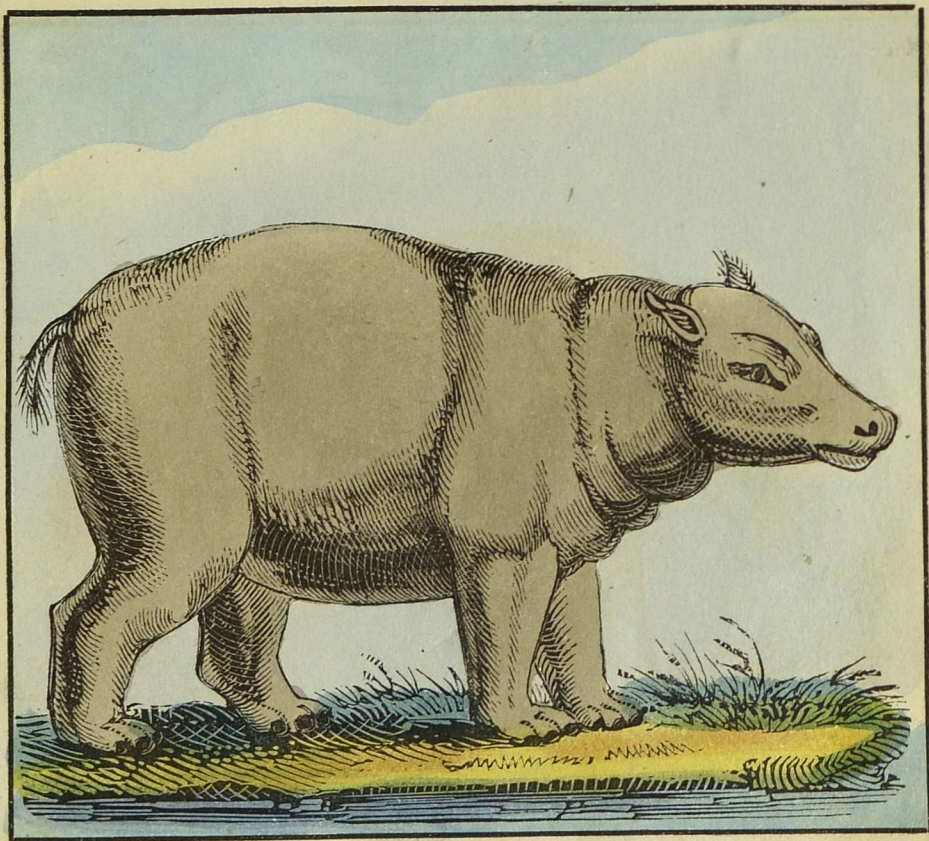




## THE HYENA.

THE HYENA is nearly the size of the wolf, but more fierce and savage than any other animal. It is ever growling, and seems to be always in a rage, which, together with its bristles standing up, give it a most frightful appearance. Its howl is very loud and dreadful, and for its size it is the most terrible of all quadrupeds. It is very bold, and defends itself against the Lion, is a match for the Panther, attacks the Lynx, and seldom fails to conquer; and though taken ever so young, can never be tamed.





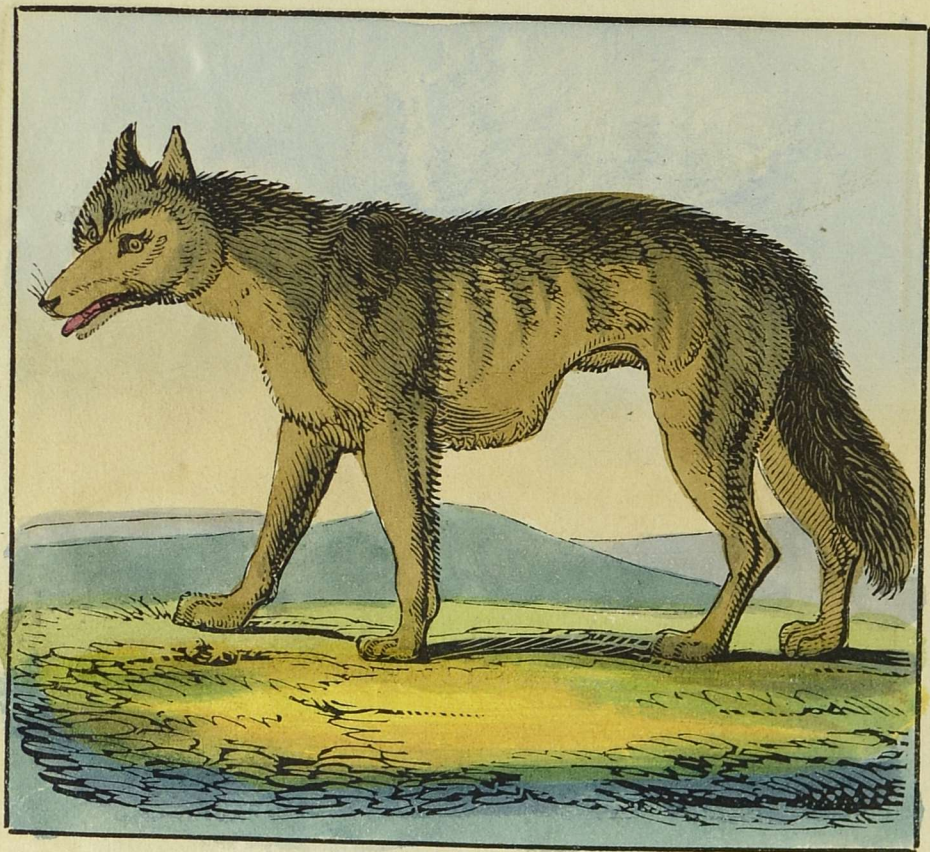
## THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, or River Horse, is much larger than any sort of horse, and resembles the ox and the hog. It is to be found in great rivers and lakes in Africa. Its hide is so thick that a sabre cannot pierce it. It has four teeth in each jaw, more than a foot long, and has been known to sink boats by biting pieces out of them; he rises occasionally to the surface of the water for air, and, when he cannot find fish enough, hunger forces him to go on land to seek for food, when the natives make large fires to frighten him again into the water.





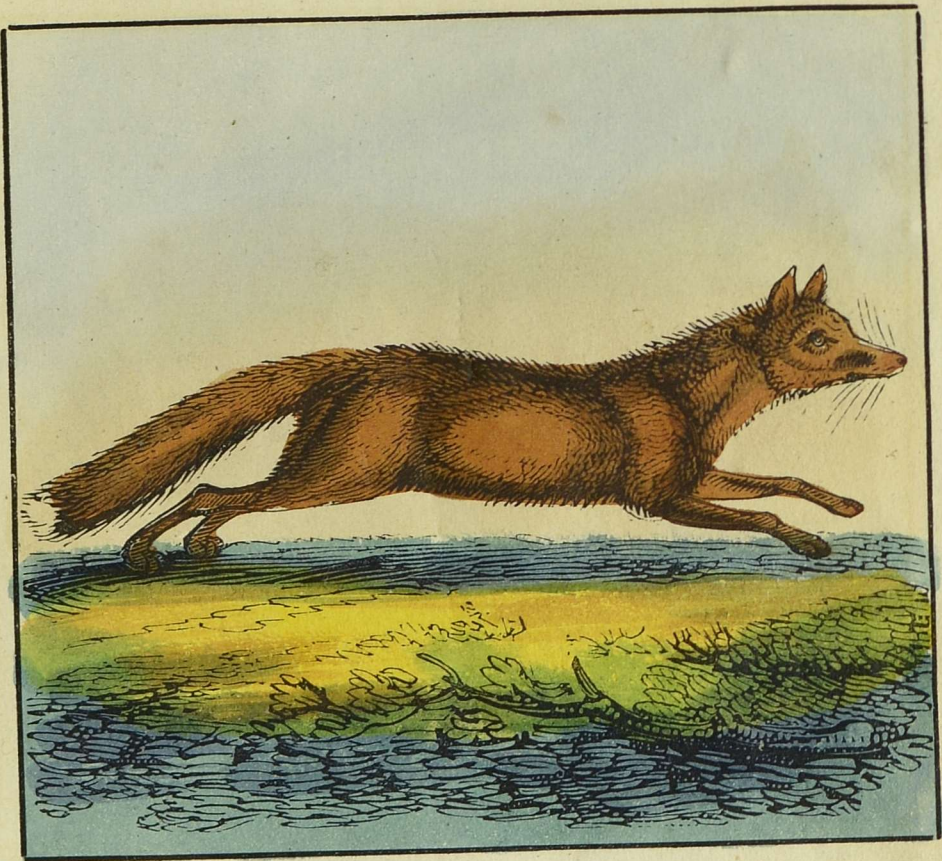




## THE WOLF.

THE WOLF is very much like a dog in appearance, and lives in the woods on any animals that he can catch. He is in general a coward, but when pressed by hunger, he goes at night into the fields to see what he can find, and carries off sheep, lambs, and even dogs; sometimes he enters villages and attacks women and children. Many years ago there were wolves in England, and they used to frighten people and to do a great deal of mischief, but they have been all destroyed.





## THE FOX.

THE FOX has a fine bushy tail, and is something like the wolf, but not so large; he lives in a burrow, in the fields or woods, where he hides himself during the day and comes out at night to steal fowls, lambs, or any thing that he can carry to his hole. The Fox is a swift runner, and affords fine sport to those who delight in hunting. The huntsman who arrives first after the dogs have killed the fox, claims his tail, which is called a brush, and which he carries home in great triumph.









## THE BEAVER.

THE BEAVER is two feet in length and about one foot in height, and something like a rat. It is a native of North America, and is a most curious animal. It cuts with its teeth through the branches of trees, or thick pieces of wood, with surprising ease and quickness, and builds its house on the side of lakes or rivers with the greatest skill and exactness. It is easily tamed, and soon becomes a gentle harmless creature. The Beaver is hunted in the winter for the sake of its skin, which is used for making hats.





## THE MONKEYS.

THERE are many sorts of Monkeys: they are very cunning creatures, and very fond of mischief. They are also very apt to imitate what they see done by persons about them. Many droll tales are told of Monkeys. In their native countries it is highly amusing to see them springing about the trees after each other; they are very harmless and good-natured, except they are ill-treated or molested; in that case the screaming of hundreds or thousands of them, together, expressive of their anger, is very curious.









## THE KANGUROO.

THE KANGUROO is a native of New South Wales. It is the size of a sheep; its general colour is a fine pale brown, with a little white underneath. It feeds on herbs and grass, and lives in burrows under ground in the fields. From its hind legs being so much longer than its fore-legs, it bounds forward in springs nine feet in height and twenty in length; when it rests, it sits erect on its hind feet. The Kangaroo has so much strength in its t as to be able to break a man's leg with one blow.





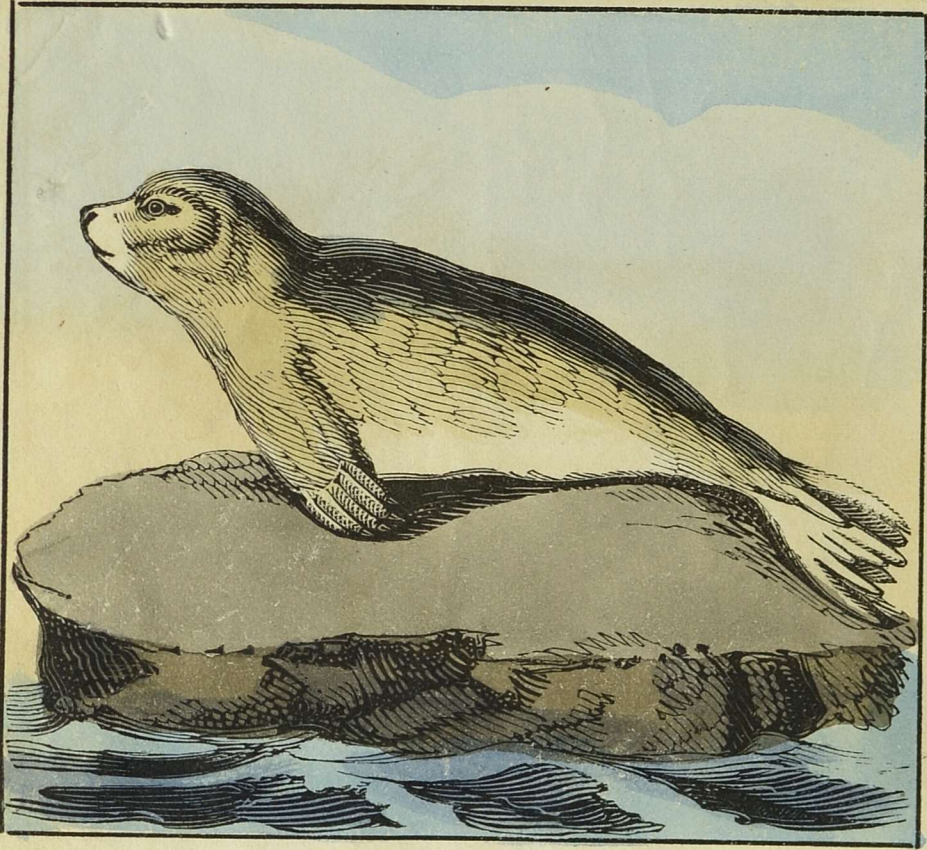
### THE NYL-GHAU.

THE NYL-GHAU, as it is called, is a native of India. It is in size between the cow and the deer, and resembles both. Although the Nyl-ghau is said to be wild and vicious in its own country, one that was brought to England was perfectly gentle and harmless, and always seemed pleased at being noticed; he used to lick the hand that stroked or fed him, and never attempted to hurt any body. The Nyl-ghaus' manner of fighting is very curious: they fall on their fore-knees and dart at each other with such force as sometimes breaks their horns.





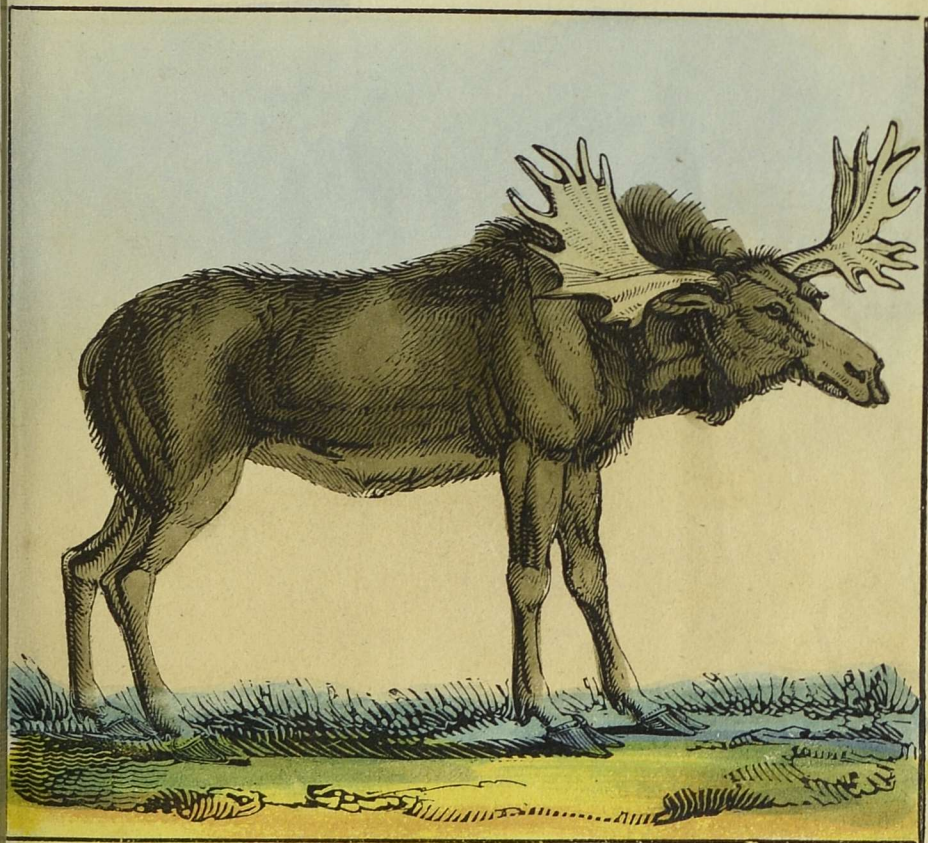




## THE SEAL.

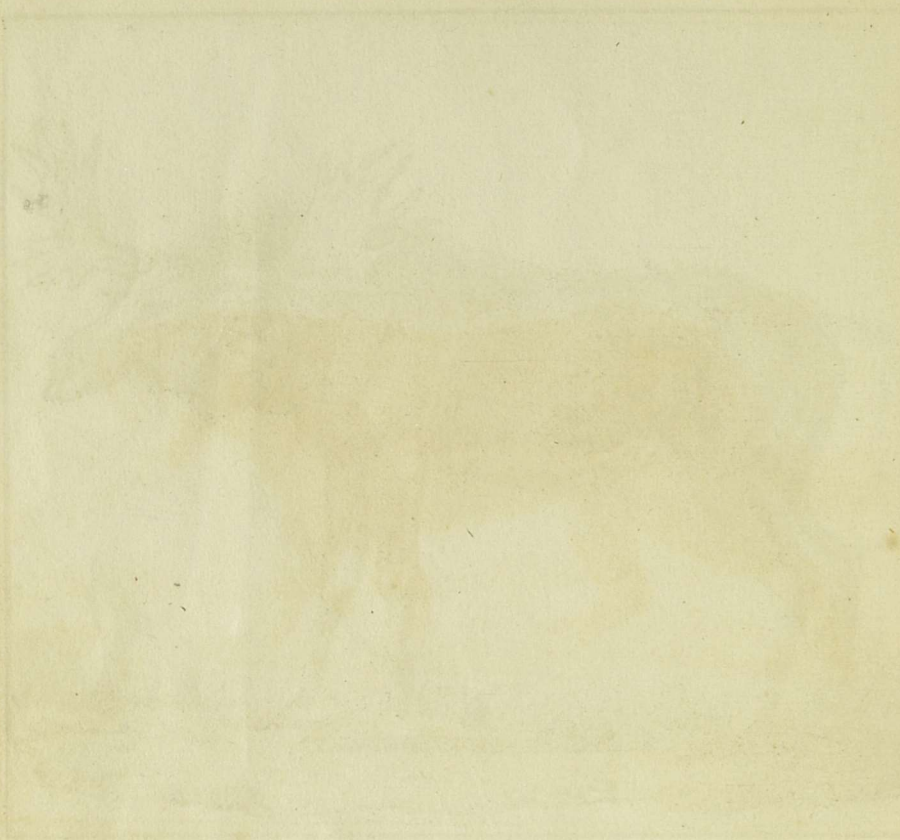
THE SEAL is found in all climates. It varies in size, some being only four feet in length, others nine or ten. The body is covered with a thick shining hair. Some are black, others are spotted, but dark yellow is the most common colour. The feet are placed close to the body, and appear like fins; the hinder parts are turned backwards, yet it moves very quickly. Though the Seal is sometimes met on land, the water seems to be its natural element. Its skin is used for trimmings, and for making hats: its flesh also yields much valuable oil.





## THE ELK.

THE ELK is a native of North America and cold climates. It is a very large animal, and resembles the Moose-deer. An Elk that was caught in a forest in Russia, and allowed to be very young, was as large as an ox : its ears were full half a yard long. It eat thirty pounds of bread, and drank eight pails of water every day, yet it seemed to wish for more. It was gentle and good-tempered to its keeper, and to those persons who went to see it. The Elk runs with great swiftness, and swims on the water extremely well.



THE END

For the purpose of the present work, the author has been obliged to omit many interesting details, and to confine himself to the main facts of the case. It is hoped that the reader will find the account of the events, as they actually occurred, to be a faithful and accurate representation of the truth. The author is indebted to many friends and colleagues for their assistance and advice, and to the publishers for their kind and generous treatment of the work.



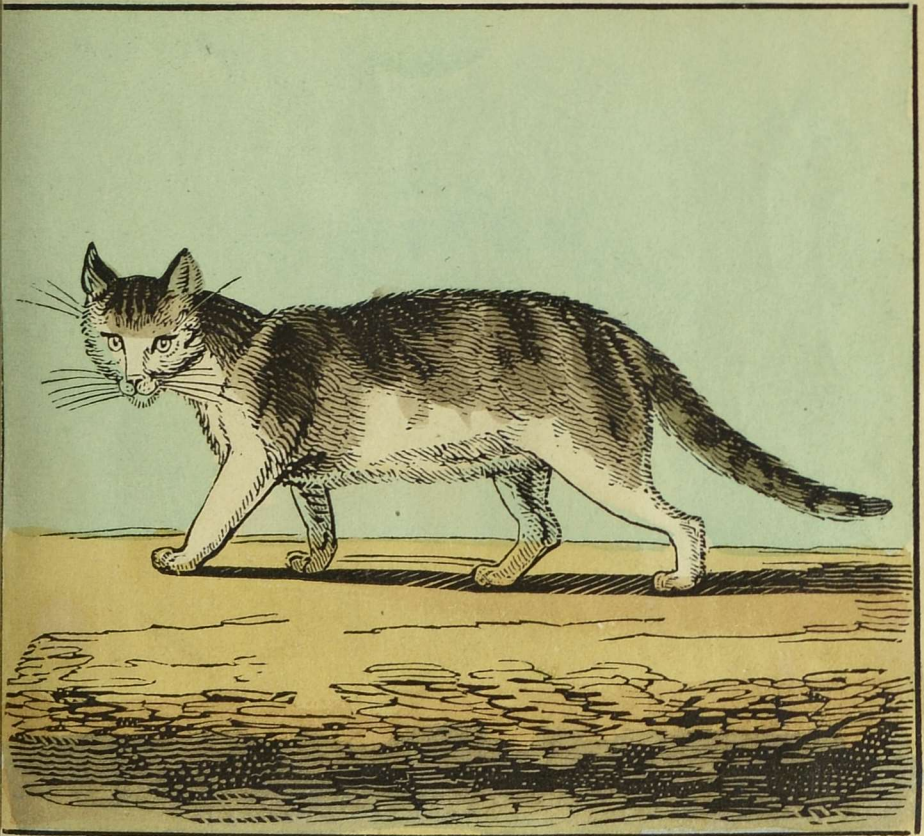




## THE DOG.

THE DOG is a generous, faithful creature, and often displays surprising proofs of sagacity and attachment. It is common for a dog to refuse consolation on the death of a beloved master, and to go to his grave and expire with grief. The Dog is useful in many ways; he contributes greatly to his master's pleasures in the sports of the field; he is also his companion, his friend, and his protector; many a dog has been known to save his master's life: how disgraceful it must be then to ill use this worthy animal!





## THE CAT.

THE CAT is in general thought nothing of; yet it is a beautiful animal, and very much resembles the tiger. The Cat is shy and timid, and not so faithful as the Dog: yet many instances might be given in favour of its gratitude and attachment. Nor is it without its useful and pleasing qualities: its love for its offspring, which gives it the courage to fight any animal it fancies likely to injure it, is very striking. It is also very useful in destroying rats and mice, which otherwise would be extremely troublesome to us.

