

HC. 288 C

# TOM TRIP'S

MUSEUM:

Or, a Peep at

THE QUADRUPED RACE.

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PART III.

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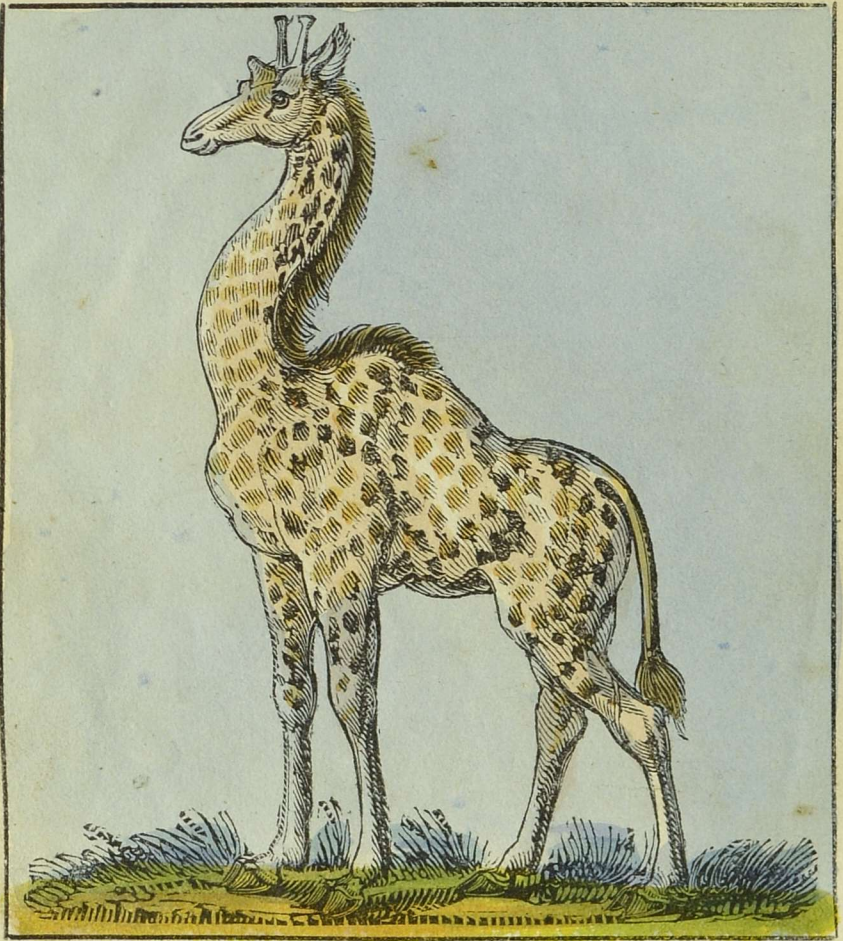
LONDON:

JOHN HARRIS,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.







### THE CAMELOPARD.

THE CAMELOPARD is a native of the deserts of Asia, and is a very curious-looking animal. Its fore legs are nearly twice the length of its hinder ones; it has a very long neck, and when full grown measures eighteen feet from the ground to the top of its head. It is a beautiful creature; its skin is of a whitish grey, spotted all over with brown spots. Notwithstanding it is of so large a size, it is extremely harmless; and so timid, it would rather fly from, than encounter the slightest enemy.

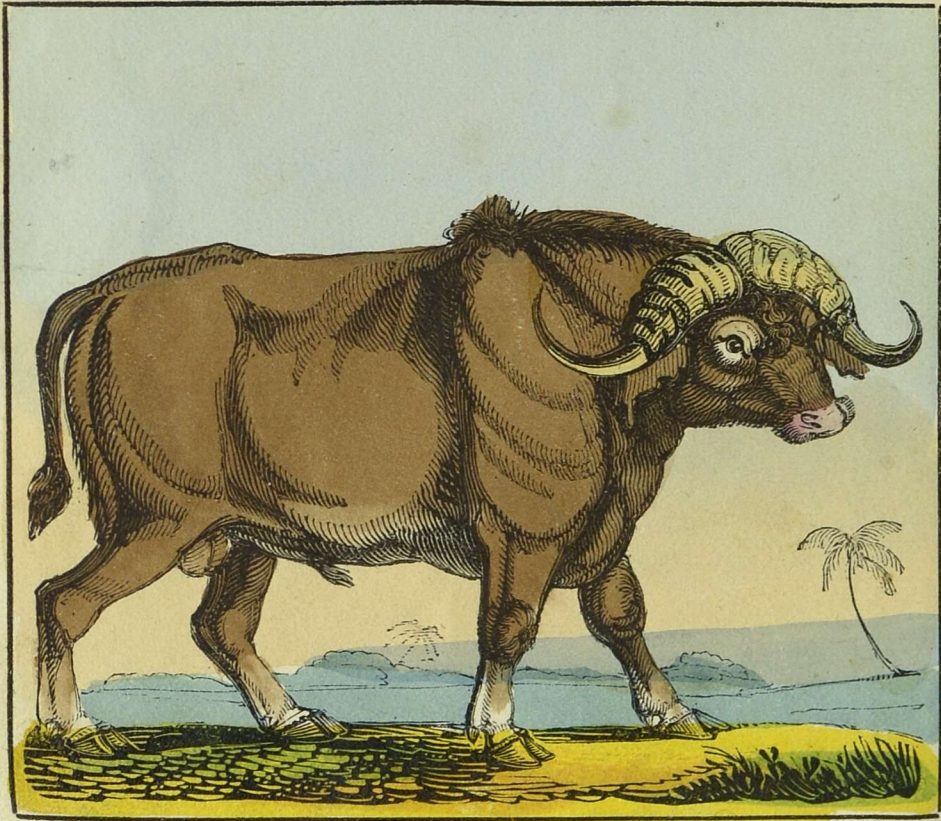


### THE PLATYPUS.

THE PLATYPUS is a native of New Holland, and resembles an Otter in miniature. It has the habit of digging or burrowing in the banks of rivers, or underground: its food in general consists of plants, and animals which it finds in the water. The Platypus is also a curious-looking animal; it exhibits the beak of a duck, engrafted in the head of a quadruped; its legs are short, and its feet, which are very broad, are webbed. Its body is covered with a thick soft fur, which is almost flat.







## THE BUFFALO.

THE BUFFALO is a native of hot countries, and when in a wild state is very dangerous to meet; it is larger than an ox, and possesses great strength. In some parts buffaloes are employed in drawing waggons, &c. instead of horses. Their milk is sometimes used for making butter and cheese, and when killed their flesh is eaten as beef. Their colour is in general of a black grey, and their skins are very useful. Two buffaloes, yoked together in a waggon, are said to draw more than four strong horses.



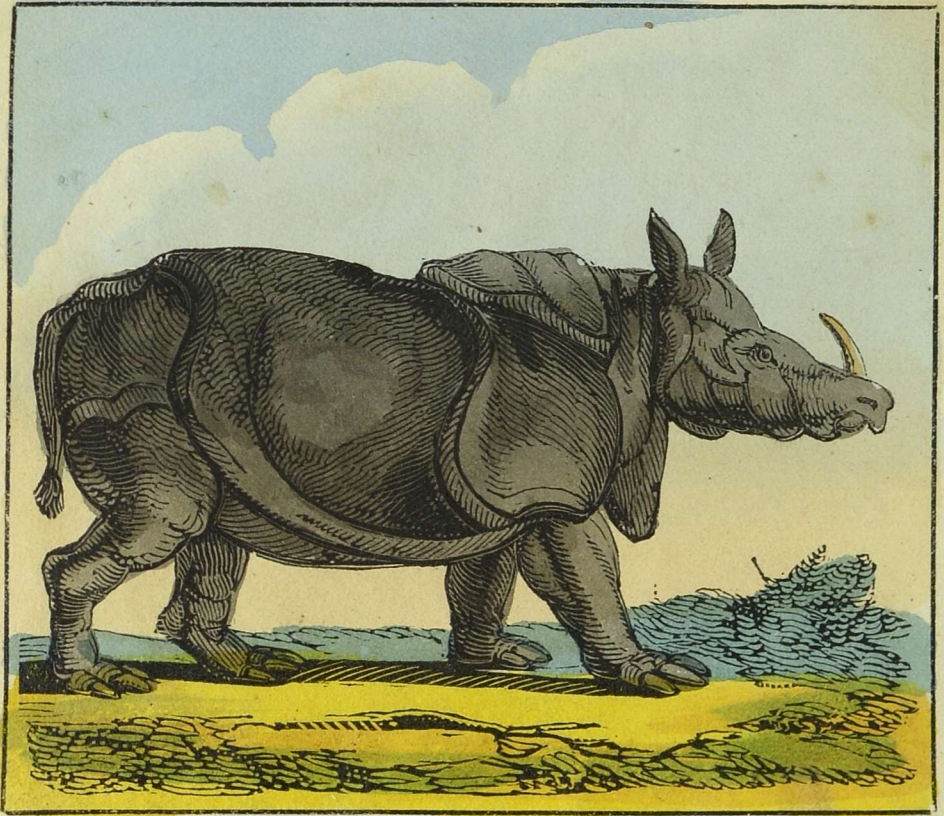


### THE WHITE BEAR.

THE WHITE BEAR is to be found in Greenland, and thrives more in that climate than any other animal. It seldom moves far from the shore, and lives chiefly on fish. It is a very bad swimmer: yet when forced by hunger, it often ventures several leagues to sea, and swims after seals, whales, or any thing that it can seize. From the white bears being accustomed to eat so much fish, their flesh is so strong it is only fit to be given to the dogs. The attachment of the female to her young is very striking, of which many interesting accounts are given.







### THE RHINOCEROS.

THE RHINOCEROS is a native of the deserts of Asia and Africa, and though it is ferocious, and next to the Elephant in size, it is capable of being tamed. A few years ago one was shewn at Exeter Change, which would not only obey the orders of its keeper, but would even suffer himself to be patted by the visitors who went to see him. His daily allowance of food was twenty-eight pounds of clover, the same weight of ship-biscuit, an immense quantity of greens, and ten or twelve pails of water ; he was also very fond of sweet wines.



### THE APE.

THE APE is of the Monkey tribe, only larger. Its feet and paws resemble the feet and hands of a human being; the ape also walks erect. There are several sorts of apes, all of which live in the woods in hot countries. They are very active, and run up and down the trees with great quickness and ease: they are not in general ferocious to travellers, unless teased and provoked to revenge. Apes as well as monkeys are very clever at imitating what they see. Many droll stories are related of them.



## THE STATE

The State is to be found in all countries in Europe. It is a word of English, and from its possible origin, its origin is not clear, and the history of its origin is not clear. It is a word of English, and from its possible origin, its origin is not clear, and the history of its origin is not clear. It is a word of English, and from its possible origin, its origin is not clear, and the history of its origin is not clear. It is a word of English, and from its possible origin, its origin is not clear, and the history of its origin is not clear.



### THE STAG.

THE STAG is to be found in all countries in Europe. It is a beautiful animal, and from its peaceable nature, its elegant form, and the lightness of its motion, it appears to have been designed to adorn the forest as one of the first rank of quadrupeds: yet the stag is the sport of huntsmen, and after running from its pursuers, till exhausted by fatigue, it falls a victim to the dogs and is killed. Its flesh is called venison, and its fine branches are used to make handles for common knives and forks, &c.





## THE WALRUS.

THE WALRUS is an animal of the seal kind, but differing in the teeth, having two large tusks growing from the upper jaw, shaped like those of the elephant. The Walrus is a large animal, from twelve to sixteen feet in length, and is rarely found except in the frozen regions near the Pole. Vast numbers of them often lie together by the sea shore. Sometimes they approach the boats on the sea, but as soon as a musket is fired, they all disappear in a moment; if by chance one is wounded, it rises again with others, who come up to shew their rage.

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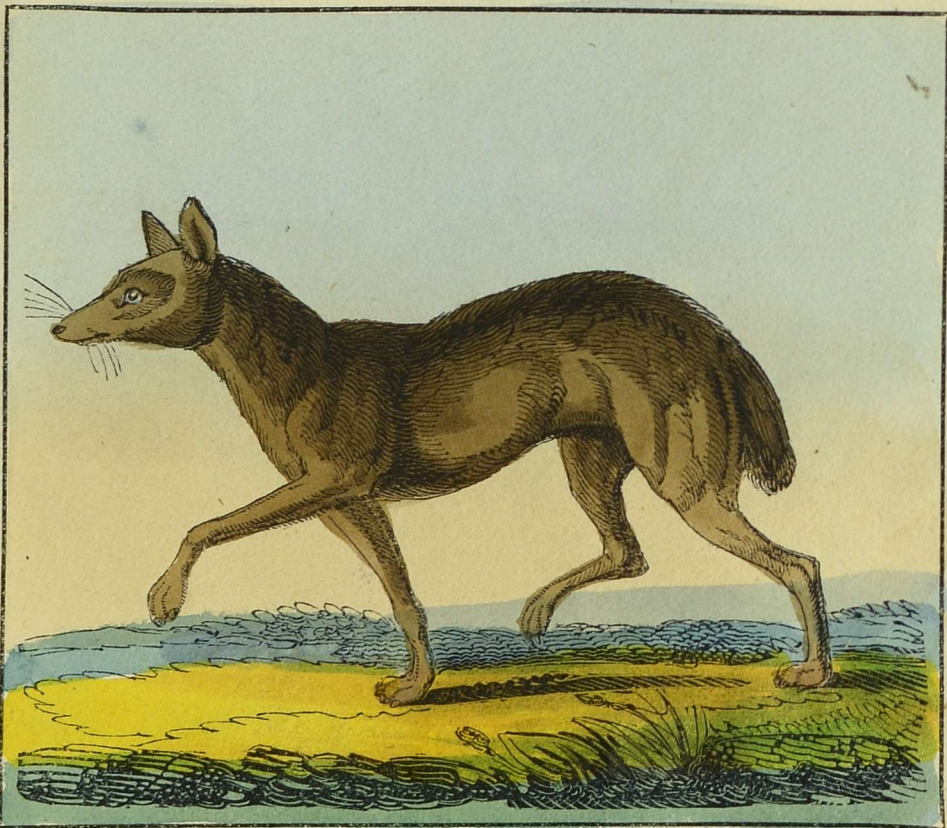
THE HISTORY

The history of the world is the most interesting and useful of all. It shows us the progress of human civilization, the rise and fall of empires, and the triumph of justice over tyranny. It teaches us the lessons of the past, and helps us to understand the present and to prepare for the future. The history of the world is a vast and wonderful subject, and it is one that we should all study and appreciate.



### THE REINDEER.

THE REINDEER is the most curious and useful of the deer kind; it is a native of cold countries in the north of Europe, and though many attempts have been made to accustom it to warmer climates, yet it soon becomes so much affected at the change, that in a few months it declines and dies. The Reindeer forms the only riches of the Laplander and Greenlander; its skin, bones, &c. being productive of profit. It also draws sledges in winter, along the frozen lakes and fields of snow, with amazing swiftness, sometimes from eighty to a hundred miles a day.

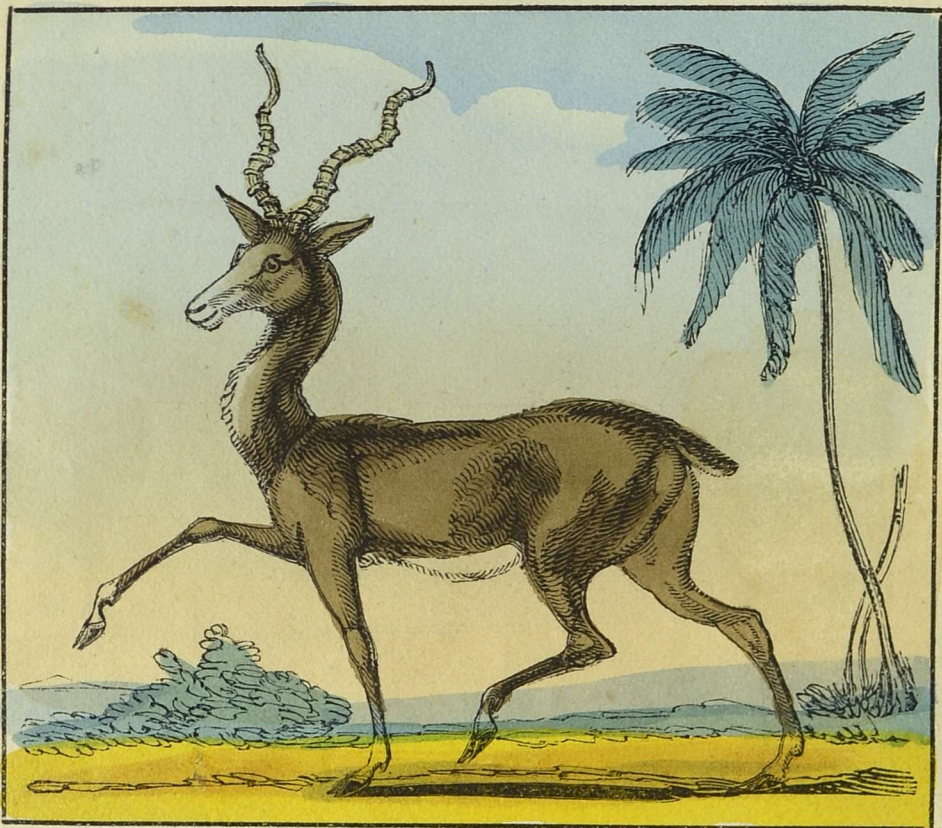


### THE JACKALL.

THE JACKALL is common in the East-Indies : as also in Asia and Africa. It is of a very savage nature, and not afraid of mankind, but seeks its game to their very doors ; it boldly enters the sheep folds, yards, or stables, and when it can find nothing else, eats up the leather harness, boots, shoes &c. and runs off with what it has not time to devour. Jackalls hunt in numbers during the night ; their cries rouse the beasts of the forests, when the lions seize the creatures who fly before them ; on this account the Jackall is called the lion's provider.







## THE ANTELOPE.

THE ANTELOPE is to be found in hot climates ; its eyes are very beautiful, and its form is extremely slight and elegant ; it is very timid and watchful, and soon alarmed, when its movements are light and rapid ; it bounds along with such swiftness and agility, as strikes spectators with wonder and delight ; its fleetness surpasses the greyhound, which is the fastest runner of all dogs. Antelopes in general reside in hilly countries ; they browse like goats, and feed on the shoots of trees, which gives their flesh a most delicious flavour.





### THE RACCOON.

THE RACCOON is a native of the southern parts of America ; it is capable of becoming very domestic, but is extremely sensible of ill treatment, which it never forgets ; it feeds in general in its native mountains on insects, snails, beetles, &c. but in a tame state will eat fish, flesh, or any thing that is offered. It holds its food in its paws, and sits up the same as the squirrel. When tame no animal is more harmless or amusing : it can be taught with ease many entertaining tricks. The skin of the racoon is used for muffs and fur trimming.

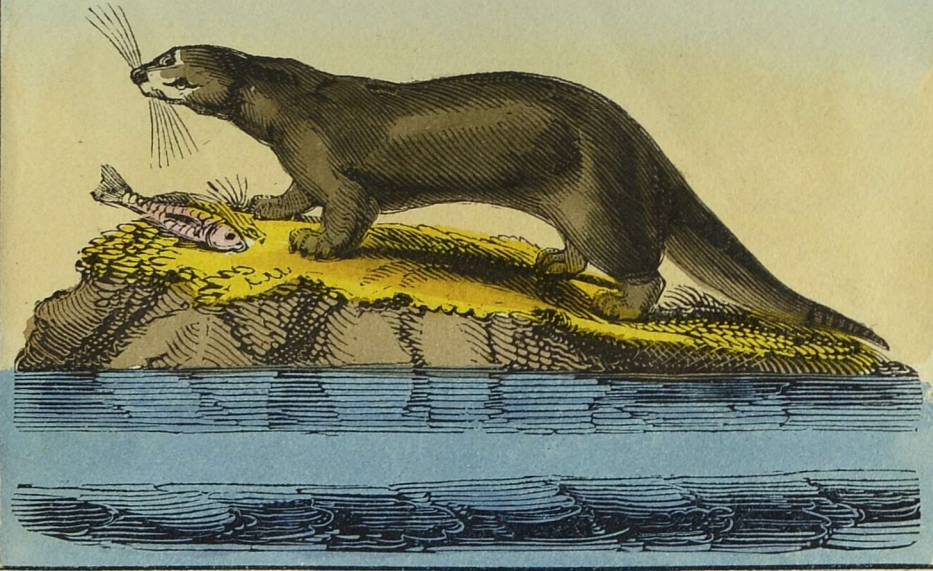






### THE WOMBACH.

THE WOMBACH was discovered in New South Wales about twenty years ago. In most of its habits it resembles the bear, but in some respects it is like the badger; it makes deep burrows in the earth with the utmost ease and quickness, yet its paws are most awkwardly formed, in consequence of which it runs with difficulty, and is easily overtaken. The female Wombach has a pouch or opening in the lower part of its stomach, the same as the kangaroo, and opossum, into which the young ones creep to hide themselves, in case of danger or alarm.



### THE OTTER.

THE OTTER is very like the weazel in shape ; its colour is brown, and it is to be found near lakes and rivers. It lives entirely on fish, except in the winter ; it is a very fast swimmer, and overtakes the fish with ease, but when the ponds and rivers are frozen, it is obliged to feed on grass, weeds, the bark of trees, insects, rats, &c. ; it has even been known to attack sheep ; it builds its nest under the banks of rivers in a very curious manner. The otter is hunted by dogs, which it fights with great courage.

THE OTTER

The Otter is very like the weasel in shape; its colour is brown, and it is to be found near lakes and rivers. It lives chiefly on fish, except in the winter, when it will eat any animal, and especially the fat with which it is supplied. The male and female are joined, it is supposed to last on great waters, the bulk of their food is fish; it has been known to attack sheep; it builds its nest in the banks of rivers in a very curious manner. The hole is lined by moss, which is filled with grass.

THE ANT-EATER

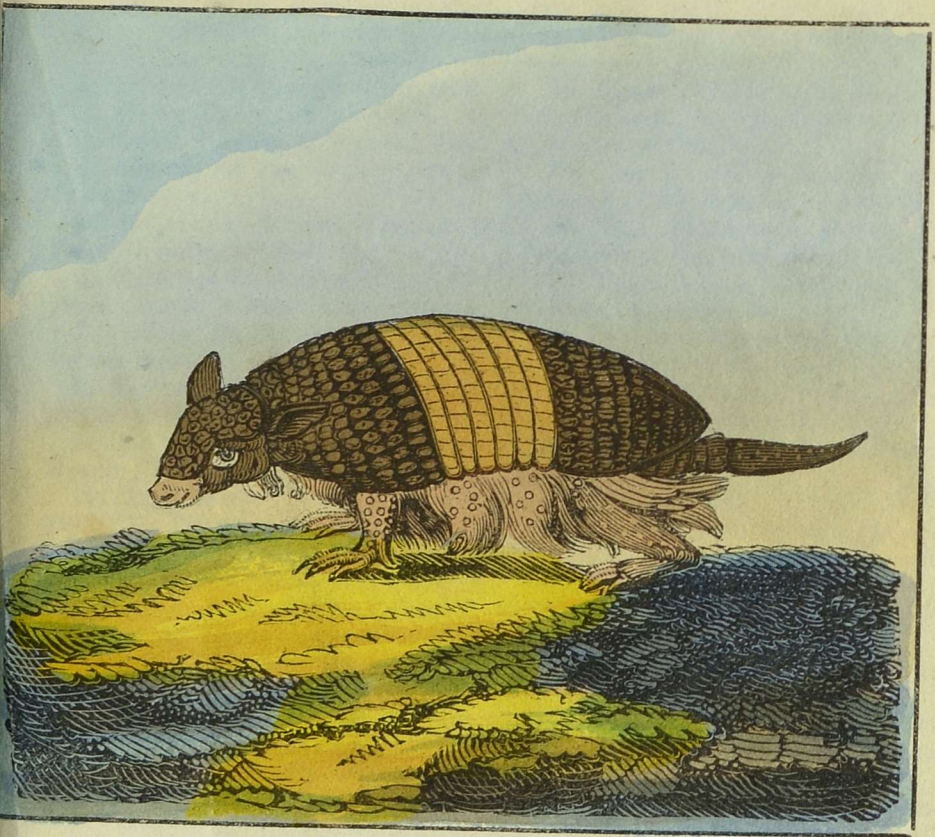
THE ANT-EATER is a native of South America. When it is hungry it creeps towards the ant hills; it then has down bill and puts out its tongue which is about two feet long and covered with a thick slime; then the Ant-eater crawls upon it in vast numbers, and having fed for the while, the animal suddenly draws in its tongue and swells a little; this he repeats till he is satisfied, and then returns to his hiding place where he remains till again called by hunger to come forth.



### THE ANT-EATER.

THE ANT-EATER is a native of South America. When it is hungry it creeps towards the ant-hills: it then lies quite still, and puts out its tongue, which is about two feet long, and covered with a thick slime; then the Ants soon crawl upon it in vast numbers, and being held fast by the slime, the animal suddenly draws in his tongue and swallows them: this he repeats till he is satisfied, and then returns to his hiding place, where he remains till again excited by hunger to come forth.





### THE ARMADILLO.

THE ARMADILLO is a native of South America, and a peaceful harmless creature; its body is covered with a hard shell, which folds over like the tail of a lobster. Although it is a native of a warm climate, yet it can bear a cold one without being affected by the change. It is not capable of much exertion; and when attacked it draws in its head beneath its shell, leaving nothing to be seen but the tip of its nose; if it feels in danger it draws up its feet, and rolls itself up like a hedgehog, in which state it may be rolled about like a ball.



# HARRIS'S

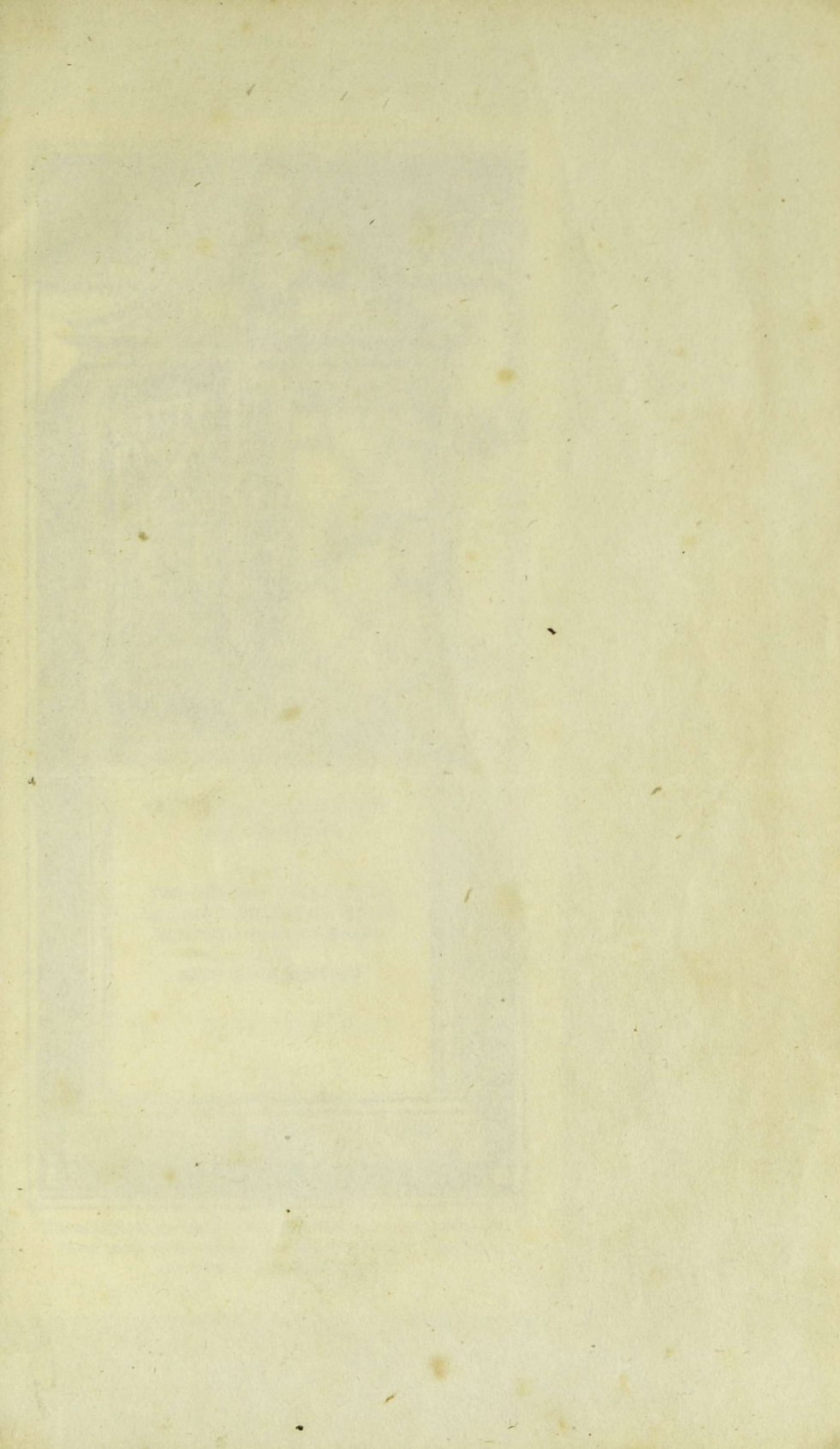
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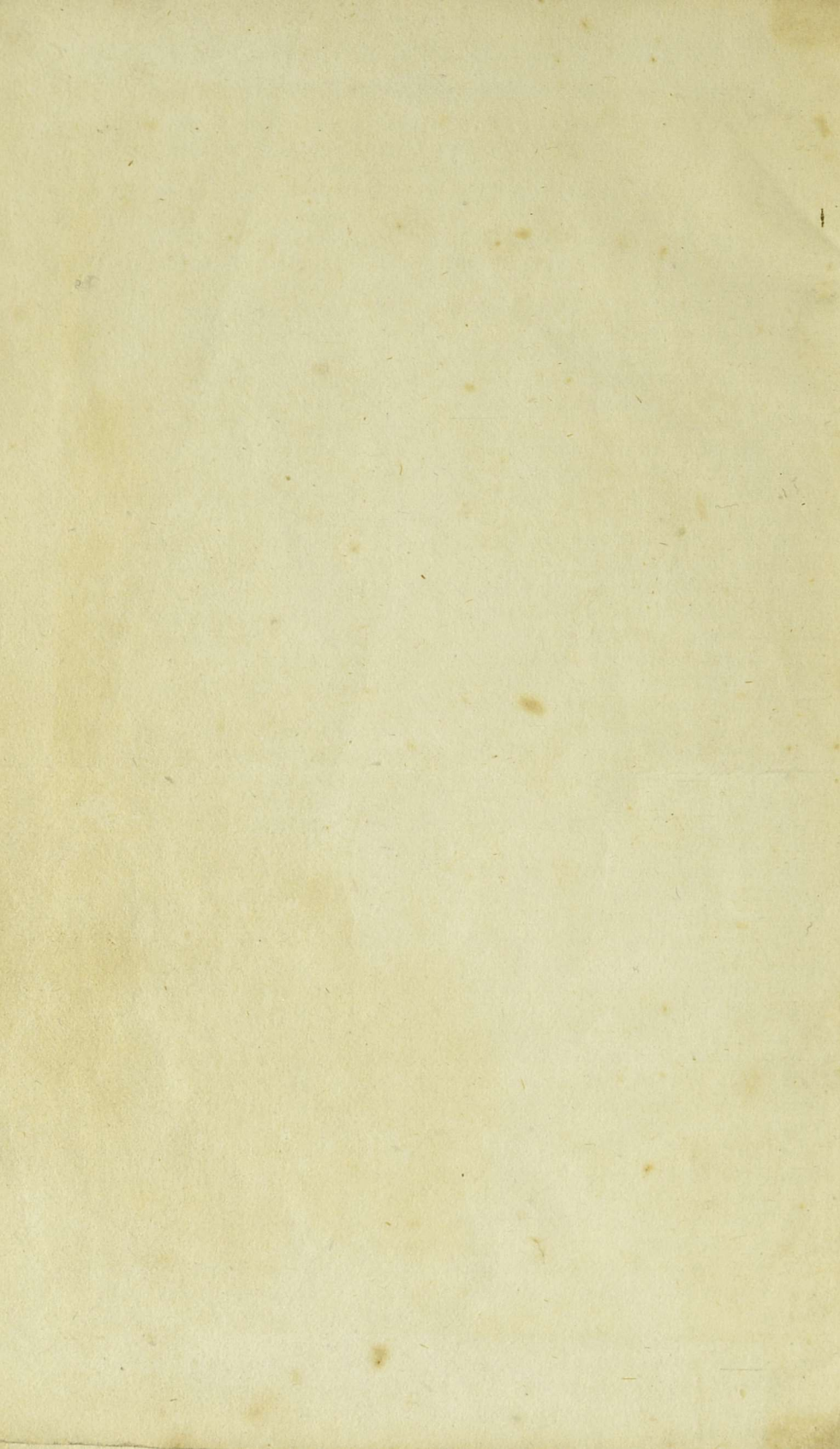
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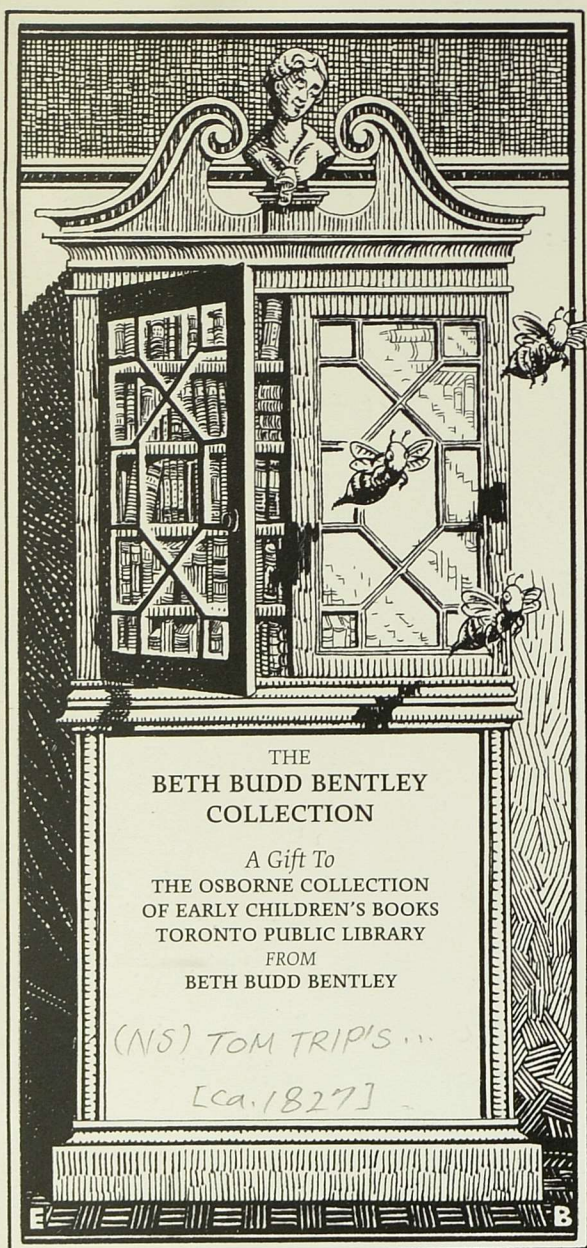
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