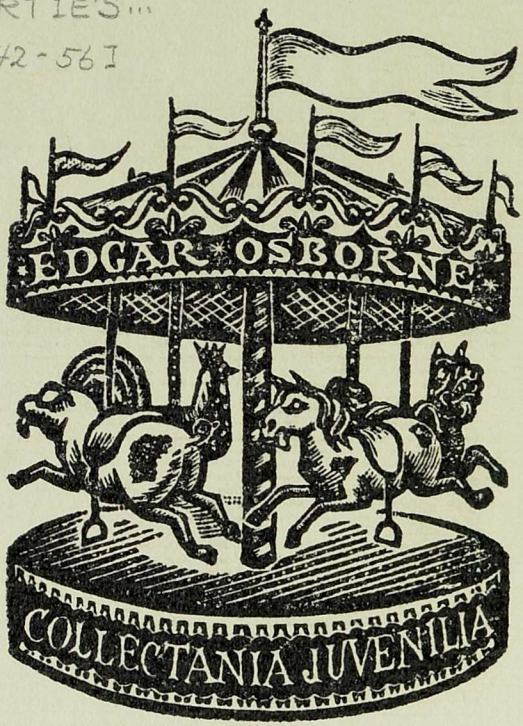
BERTIE'S INDESTRUCTIBLE TREASURY

BI
BERTIE'S...
[1842-56]



37131 009 530 387

1-4

5236(10) 39

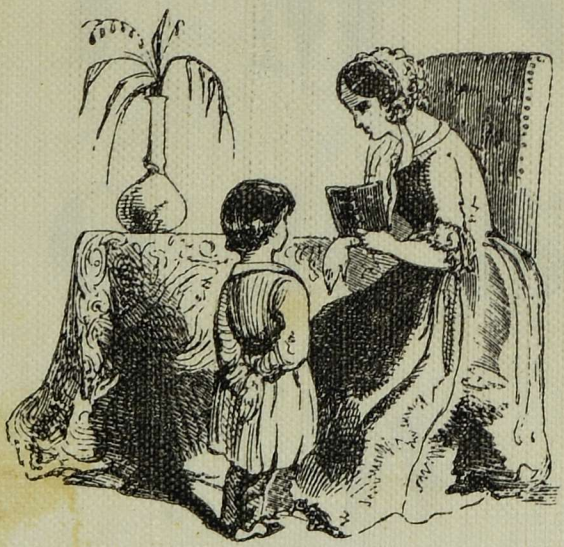
8

A FARM YARD.

BERTIE'S TREASURY

WITH MORE THAN

One Hundred Pictures.



LONDON:

DAVID BOGUE, 86, FLEET STREET.

A B C D E

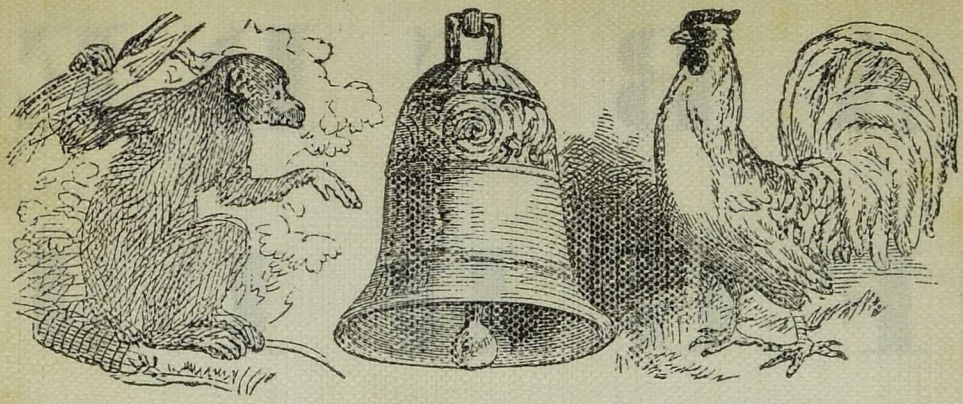
F G H I J

K L M N O

P Q R S T

U V W X

Y Z



Ape Bell Cock

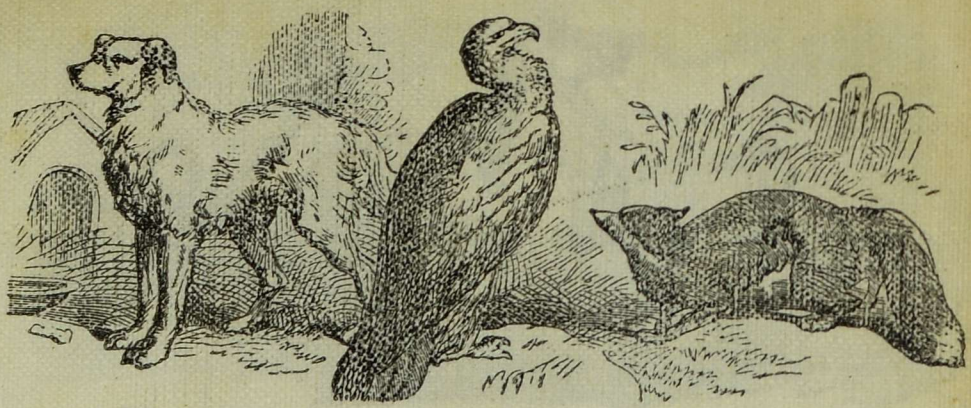
O I S H A

W N T B E

D C F G X

U Y M V R

K P J Z Q L



Dog Ea-gle Fox

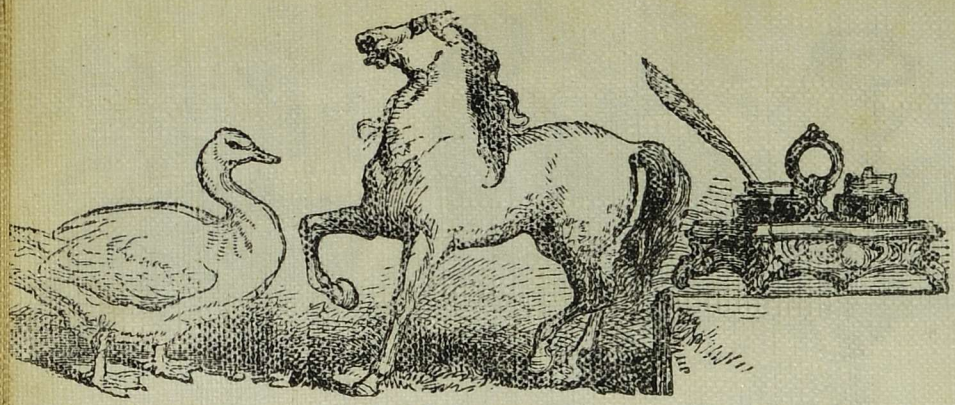
THE SMALL ALPHABET.

o i s w c x u

y v k p j z h

a n t b e d f

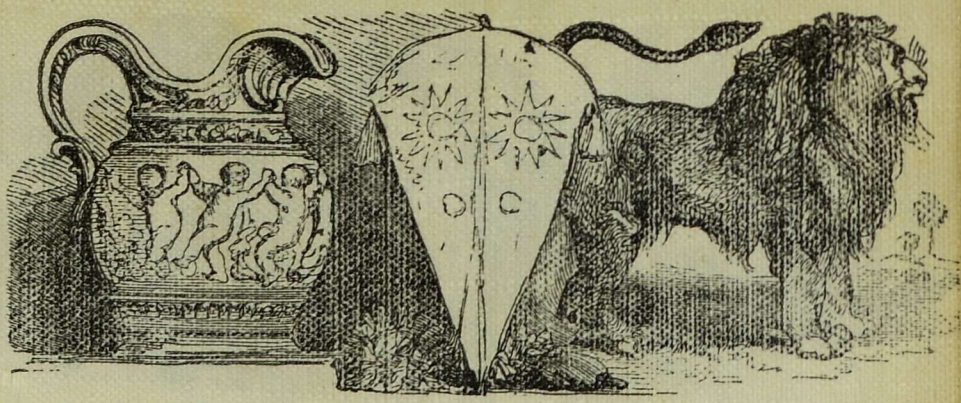
g m r q l



Goose Horse Ink-stand

WORDS OF TWO LETTERS

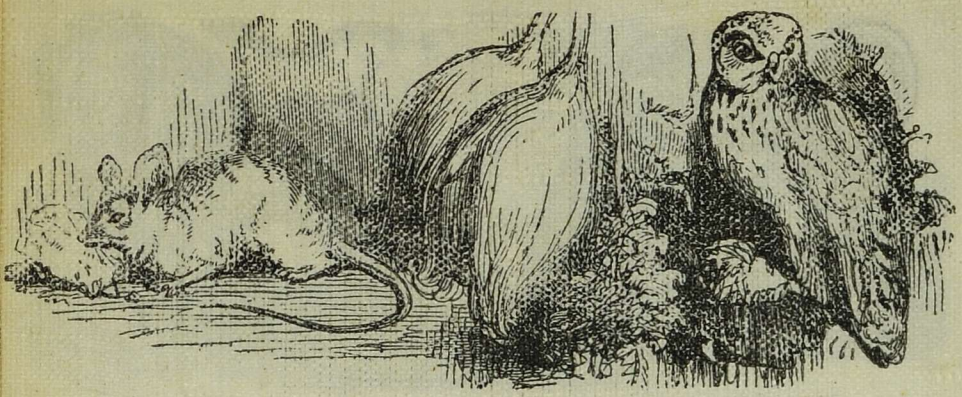
am	up	it	on	of
in	or	an	at	ox
he	us	jo	if	as
me	no	we	to	is
my	lo	ye	by	ah
be	ho	so	go	do



Jug Kite Li-on

WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

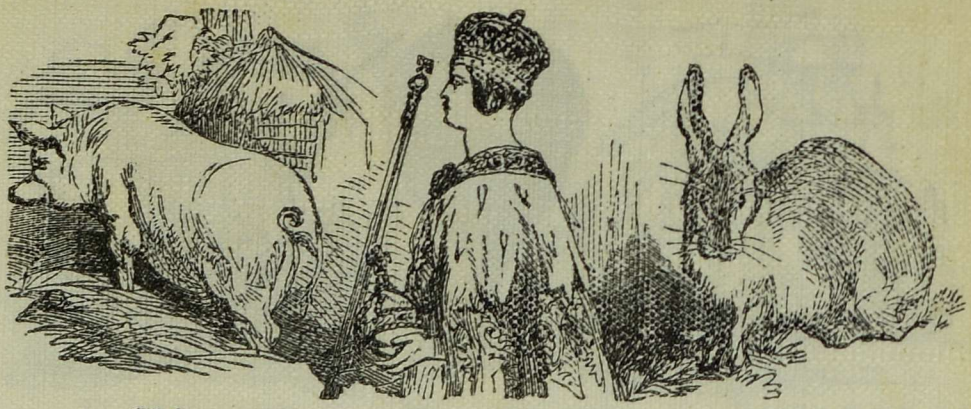
He is up	We go in	So do we
It is so	Lo we go	As we go
Do ye so	I go up	If it be so
I am he	So do I	I do go
He is in	It is an ox	Is he on
I go on	He or me	We do so
Ah me	Be it so	Do so
He is up	I am to go	It is I
Ye do go	So it is	He is to go



Mouse Nut Owl

EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

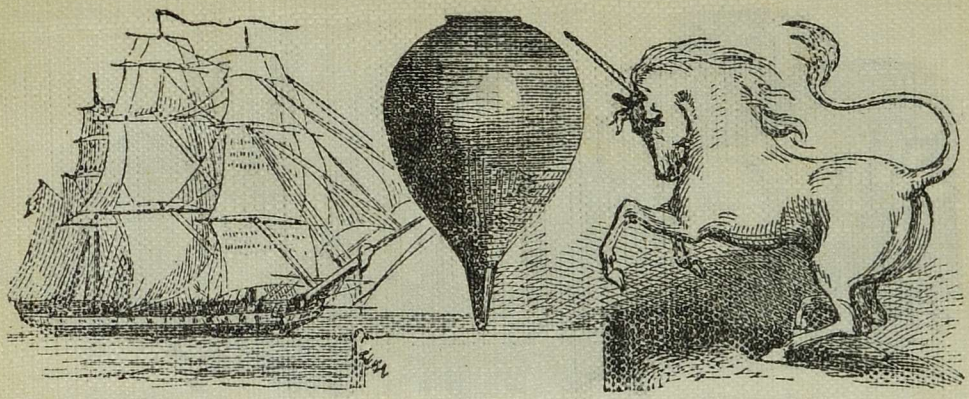
Lesson						
1	bad	lad	pad	bed	led	red
	dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	wed
2	bid	hid	lid	god	nod	bud
	did	kid	rid	hod	rod	mud
3	bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	leg
	fag	hag	nag	tag	beg	peg
4	big	wig	dog	jog	hug	pug
	dig	bog	fog	bug	jug	rug
5	cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	sum
	ham	hem	him	gum	mum	rum



Pig Queen Rab-bit

EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

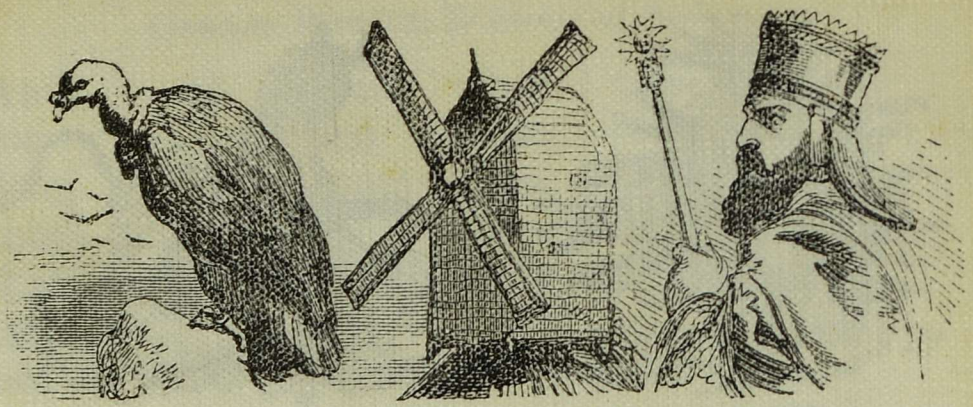
Lesson						
6	can	pan	ban	hen	din	kin
	fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
7	tin	don	bun	fun	pun	sun
	bon	yon	dun	gun	run	tun
8	cap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
	gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
9	hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	sop
	lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	top
10	tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
	bar	jar	par	war	sir	pur



Ship Top U-ni-corn

EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

Lesson						
11	bat	mat	bet	let	wet	kit
	cat	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
	fat	rat	get	net	fit	dot
	hat	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit
12	got	jot	not	rot	but	nut
	hot	lot	pot	sot	hut	put
	shy	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
	thy	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry
13	for	was	dog	the	you	and
	may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
	are	ink	had	off	boy	has



Vul-ture Wind-mill Xer-xes

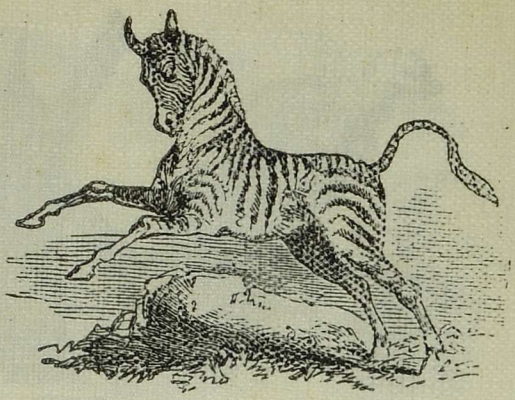
Lessons in words not exceeding Three Letters.

His pen is bad
I met a man
He has a net
We had an egg

Let me get a nap
My hat was on
His hat is off
We are all up

His pen has no ink in it
Bid him get my hat
I met a man and a pig
Let me go for my top
Let the cat be put in a bag

Yew-tree



Zebra

LESSONS IN WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

You are a bad boy if you pull off the leg of a fly

Do as you are bid or it may be bad for you

The cat bit the rat and the dog bit the cat

Do not let the cat lie on the bed

Pat her and let her lie by you

Why does she cry mew

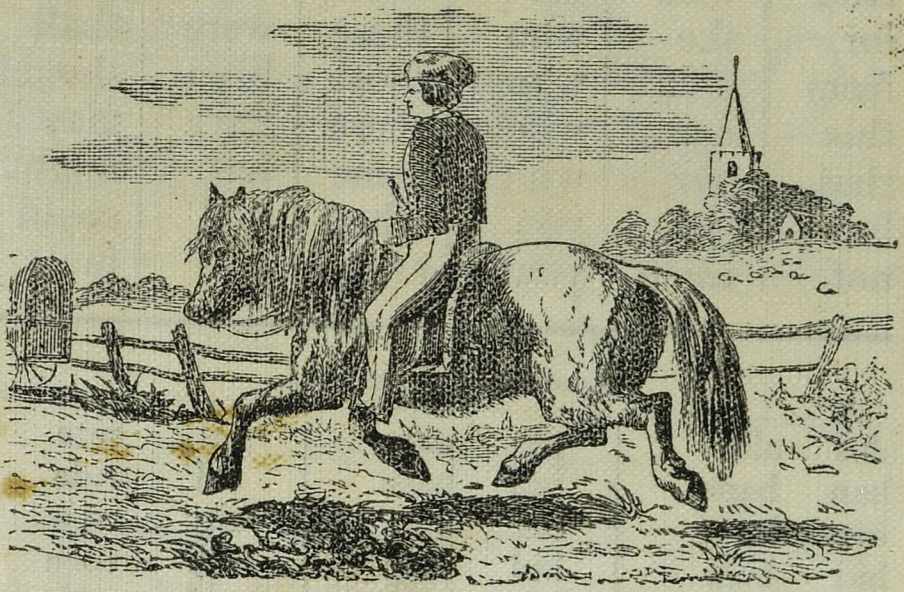
Let her run out and lie on the mat

Common Words to be known at Sight.

And	with	their	what	was	would
for	she	who	these	were	shall
from	him	whom	those	been	should
this	her	whole	there	have	may
that	our	which	some	has	might
but	they	you	when	had	could
not	them	your	are	will	must

Lessons on the E *final.*

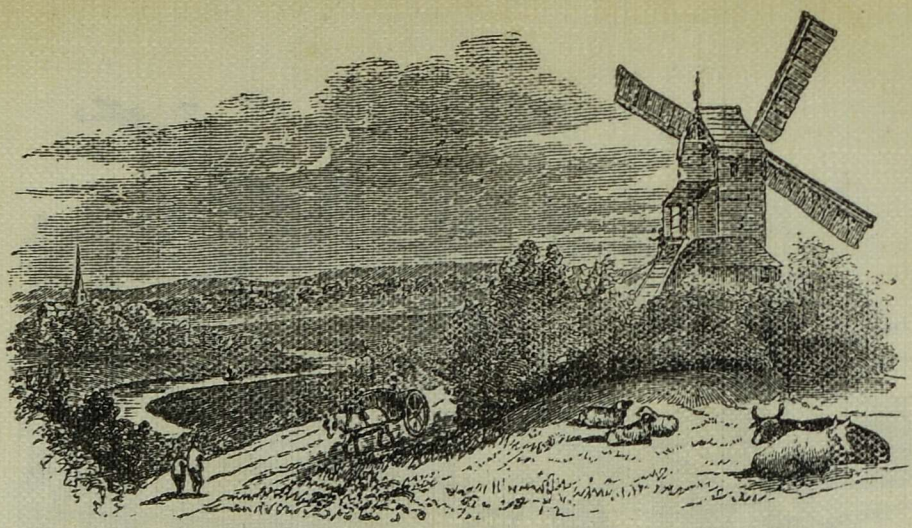
All	ale	gat	gate	rat	rate
ban	bane	hat	hate	rid	ride
bar	bare	her	here	rip	ripe
bid	bide	hid	hide	rob	robe
bit	bite	hop	hope	rod	rode
can	cane	kit	kite	rot	rote
car	care	lad	lade	sam	same
cap	cape	mad	made	sir	sire
con	cone	man	mane	sit	site
dam	dame	mat	mate	tap	tape
din	dine	mop	mope	tar	tare
dot	dote	nod	node	ton	tone
fan	fane	nor	nore	top	tope
fat	fate	not	note	tub	tube
fin	fine	od	ode	tun	tune
fir	fire	pan	pane	van	vane
for	fore	pin	pine	win	wine



A lad had a nag, and the nag ran to a man in a van. My cat sat on the mat, and had a rat. It is a sad cat. The rat ran up to my bag, and the cat ran up to it, and let the rat go in. The lad had the bag, and the cat had the rat.

It is not a bad day, let us go to the hay, let us run as far as we can. I saw Sam, he had hay in a cap, and he ran to Ann, and Ann got the hay and put it on Sam. May we go to the ram? it is not a bad ram, and Sam is by it.

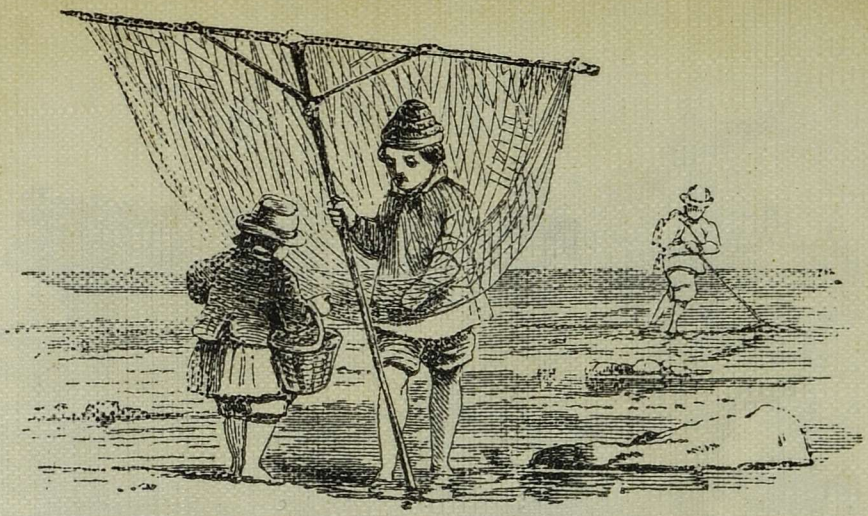
Ann and I and the men had a can of ale. It was on the day we ran in the hay. The dew was on the hay, and the men sat on the wet hay. A lad ran in the sea, and I saw he was wet, so he had to go to bed. Let the men get the keg of ale, it is to go in the van; and so am I and Ann.



Let us go to the mill and see the corn ground into flour. With the flour we make bread. And here is a cow to give us milk, so we can soon have a bowl of bread and milk. The man took some corn to the mill in that cart. In an hour all the corn will be ground into flour.

The boys Tom, and Ned, and Will, have been to get hops. It is nice fun on a fine day to go and pick hops. The boys and girls all help. Beer is made of malt and hops, and you and I both like a mug of good ale, do we not?

Sam Bell and Bessy Gray have been in-to the wood to get sticks to burn in the cold days. Poor folks can-not buy coal, and so they have to burn wood to cook their food, and to keep them warm. A big log of wood makes a good fire, but small sticks soon burn up.



catch	boil	jump	shell	sand
shrimp	push	times	takes	fish
home	town	crabs	give	their

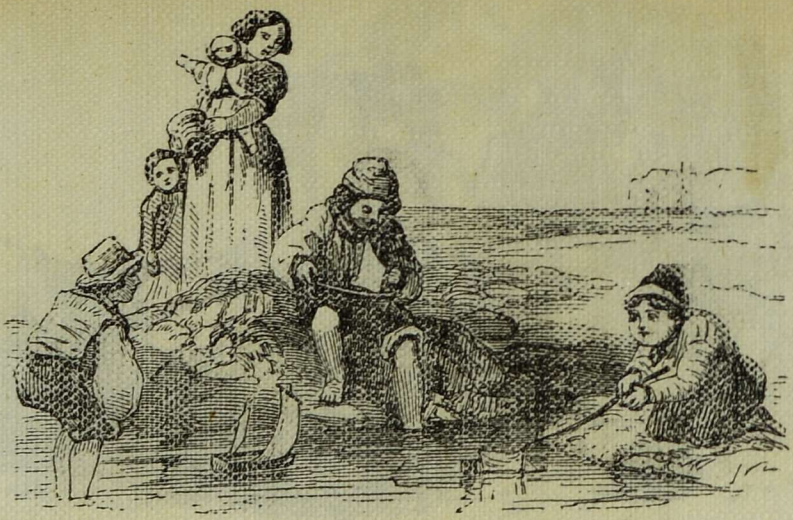
The big boy has been to catch shrimps in his net by the sea side. Now he will give them to Ned, who will take them home and boil them; and then he will go to the town and sell them. You can see the man push his net on the sand; the shrimps jump in, then the man lifts up his net, and takes them out.

Jack	some	horns	nice	jump
feed	stack	when	they	quite
goat	come	milk	frisk	young

Now, Jack, let us feed the goat. Let us get some hay out of the stack, and call him to us. "Here, Bill, Bill, come and eat the hay." He is a good goat, and will not butt at us with his horns, as some goats will. When I was ill, the Nan-goat gave me milk; it was quite as nice as cow's milk.

two	quite	sweet	watch	grass
girls	still	green	frisk	sheep
lamb	wool	fields	young	sides

These two girls have a lamb to play with. See, what a nice lamb it is; it keeps quite still, and lets Ann pat its soft wool. In the warm days, is it not sweet to run out in the green fields, and watch the lambs jump and frisk, and to hear the old sheep call, and to see the young ones run to their sides.

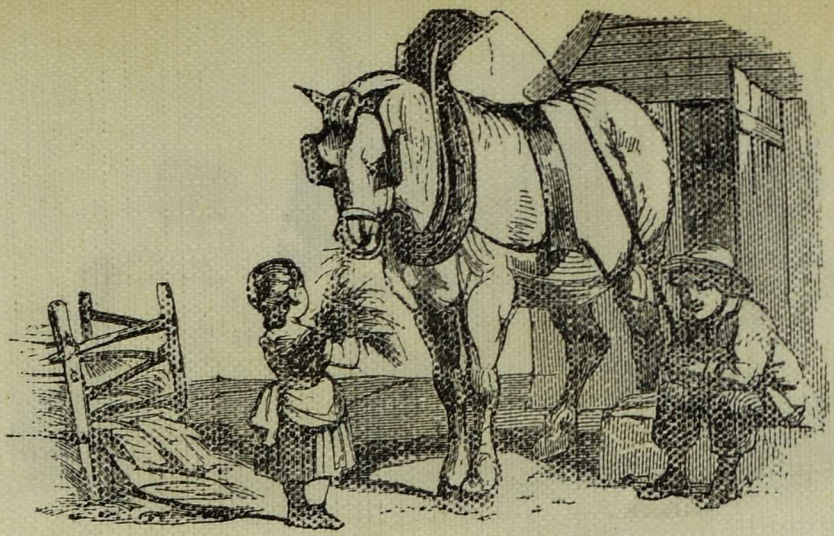


sport	your	must	then	well
boats	ship	them	fall	wa-ter
sails	look	mind	shall	a-gain

Well, my boys, you have fine sport with your boats. See how that one sails, it goes as fast as a big ship; but look, one boat is up-set, and the sails are all wet. You must lay them out to dry in the sun, my lad, or your boat will up-set a-gain. Mind you do not fall in-to the wa-ter, or you will get wet, too.

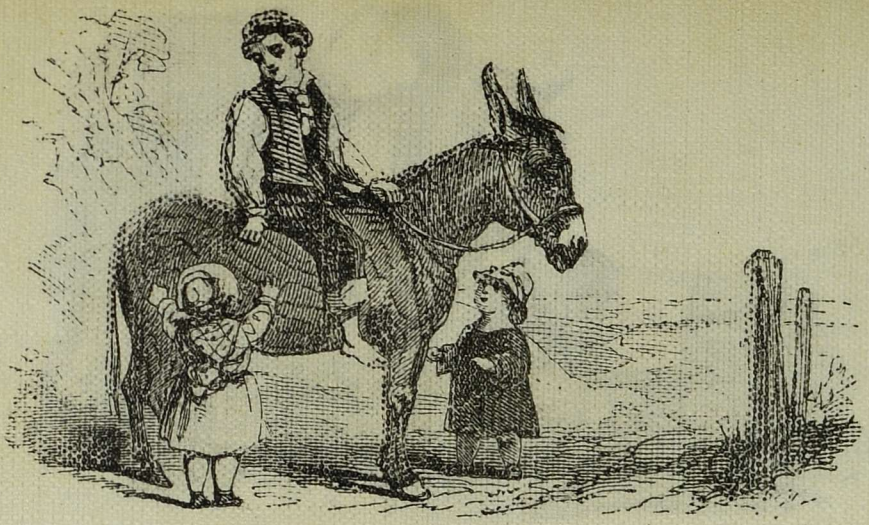
gone	catch	sport	swim	some
pond	bread	sharp	stick	jump
fish	mouth	hook	flies	birds

Ned and Will are gone to the pond to catch fish. Ned has a long rod and a long line at the end of it, and at the end of the line is a sharp hook. He has put some bread on the hook, and the fish, as it swims, will see the bread and jump at it, and the sharp hook will stick in its mouth, and Ned will pull it out.



some	field	home	still	here
sweet	ride	thank	your	soon
work	nice	stand	back	smi-ler

Here, Smi-ler, here is some nice sweet hay for you to eat. You will have to go and work in the field soon, so eat the hay now as fast as you can. May I ride on his back, Jem. Yes, you may ride as far as the gate, and then you must get off and run home. Now, then, old Smi-ler, stand still till I get on your back.



ride	your	mane	like	mind
home	arms	trot	load	good
take	hold	fast	back	strong

Now, Bob, do let me get on the ass and ride home; you can take Bill in your arms, and I will hold on by the mane, then we can all trot so fast. Yes; but will the ass like to have such a load on his back. Oh, he will not mind, he is a good ass and his back is strong. We shall soon get home now, shall we not.

thank	pail	still	lash	break
right	milk	prim	tail	fast
pull	stand	rose	kick	pret-ty

That is right, Jane, pull as hard as you can; see the pail will soon be full of milk. Stand still, Prim-rose, do not lash your tail, or you will hit Jane in the face; and do not kick, or you will up-set the milk-pail, and then we shall not have any break-fast this morn. Now the pail is full, let us go home and give Ned his milk.

chick	noise	loud	score	mis-ter
cluck	young	your	break	go-ing
pick	could	hear	know	world

Come, chick, chick, chick, here is your food, come and pick it up. Cluck, cluck, cluck! what a noise that old hen makes with her young one, if she had a score she could not make more fuss. Well, Mis-ter Cock, why do you crow so loud. You need not let all the world know you are go-ing to have break-fast.

their	talk	read	learn	pray-er
church	while	first	gave	bro-ther
young	birth	when	book	mo-ther

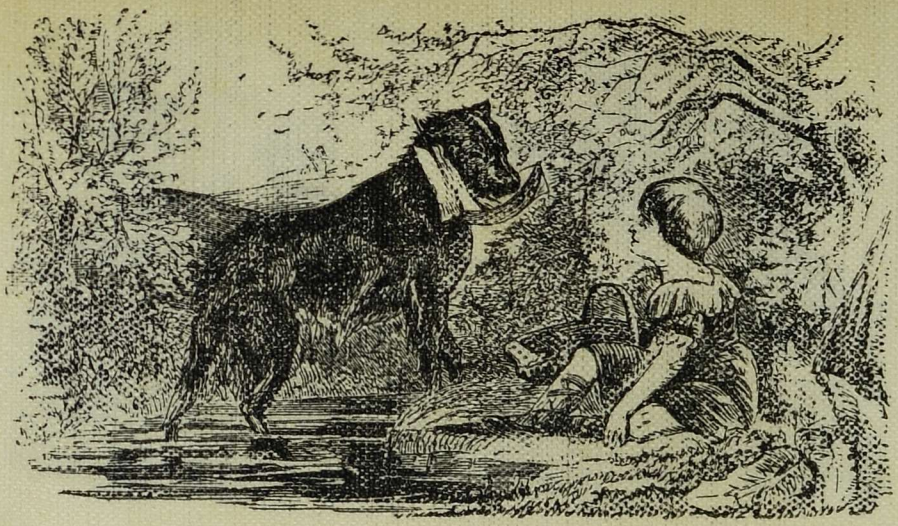
Ned Page and his young bro-ther Dick are on their way to church. I hope they will be good, and not talk while they are in church. Ned can read, so on his birth-day his mo-ther gave him a nice pray-er book, and when Dick gets to be a big boy like Ned he will have a pray-er book too, but he must learn to read first.

goes	watch	grass	ought	sis-ter
with	sheep	field	brought	ta-ble
grass	ditch	where	meat	mer-ry

This boy Will goes out with his dog day by day to watch the sheep. If one falls in a ditch, Will pulls it out; or if one gets in to the next field, where it ought not to go, Will sends his dog Spot, who barks at it, and makes it come back. His dear sis-ter Jane has brought him some meat and bread, and some beer.

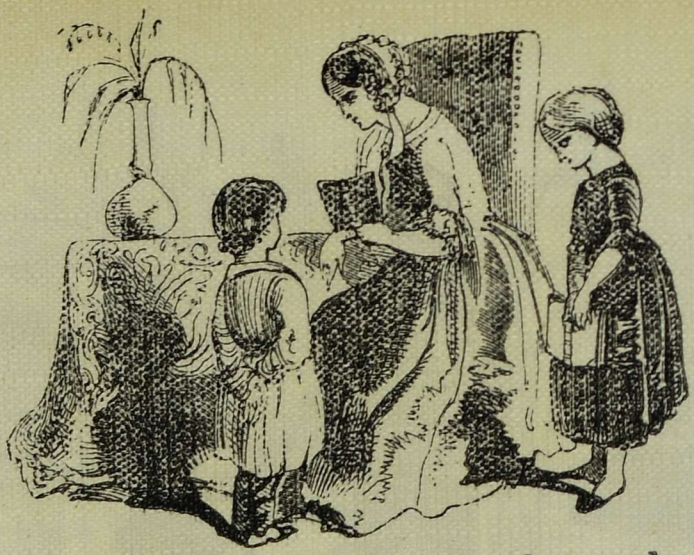
gone	bright	town	fa-ther	bas-ket
brook	green	bread	mo-ther	sis-ter
cress	grows	meat	ga-ther	spring

Nell and Jane are gone to the brook to ga-ther wa-ter cress. The bright green cress grows in the brook, and in the spring-time it is nice to eat. Nell will fill her bas-ket with the cress, then she will take it to the town and sell it, and will buy bread and meat for her dear fa-ther and mo-ther, and sis-ter Jane.



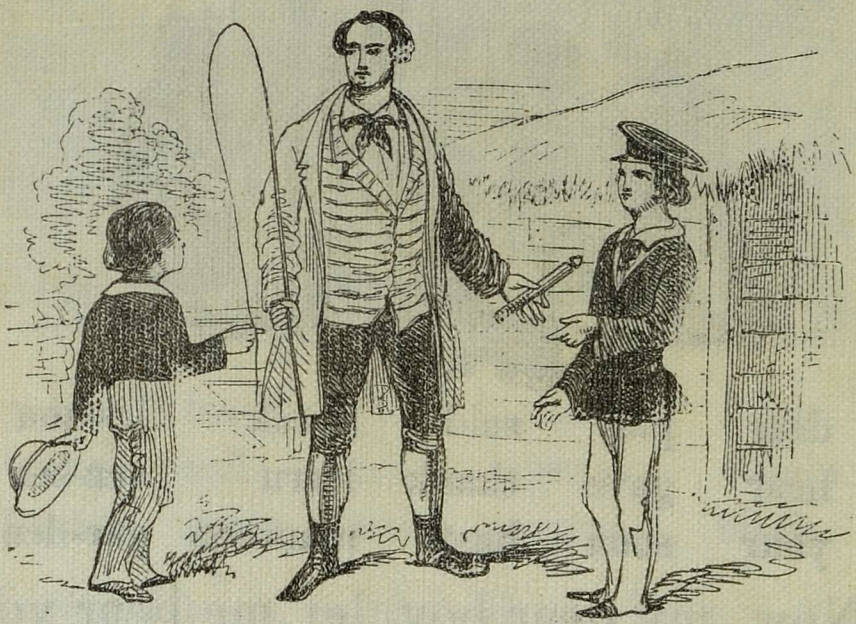
good	tear	your	shine	Ju-no
bring	sail	coat	green	a-gain
boat	swim	meat	grass	black

Here, Ju-no, good dog, bring my boat here. Do not tear the sail, or I can not swim it a-gain. How your black coat shines now that it is wet. Go, roll on the nice green grass, and run in the sun, and you will soon get dry. You are a good dog, and I will give you some nice meat when we get home.

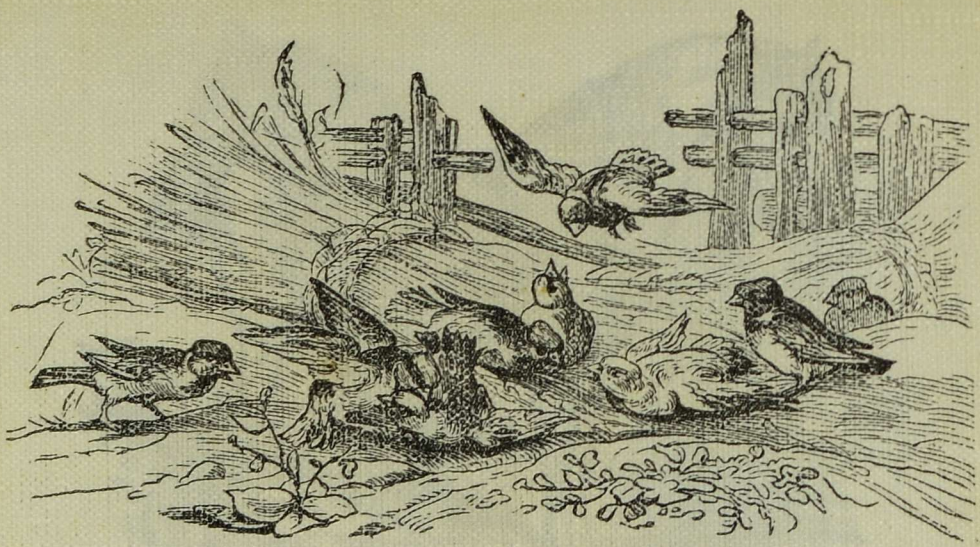


dear	play	said	speak	les-son
hear	gave	thank	learn	ver-ses
your	soon	haste	mam-ma	gar-den

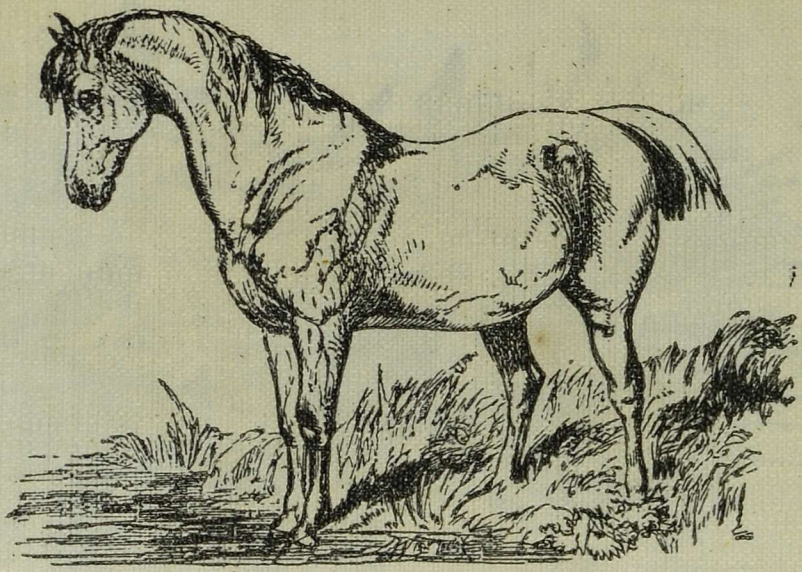
Now, my dear boy, let me hear you say your les-son. Speak out like a man, but not too fast. You have said it well, so now you may go and play in the gar-den; and as soon as Jane has said the ver-ses I gave her to learn, she shall join you. Thank you, mam-ma. Make haste, Jane, and say your les-son.



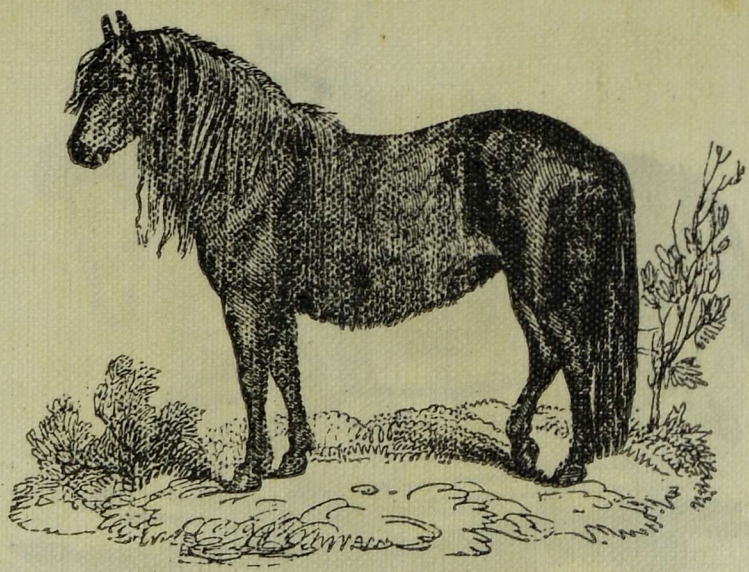
Our man Sam will help us to spin our top. He can wind it up well, and make it hum as loud as a big bee. Sam often goes to play with us when he has done his work, and helps us to mend our toys, and to swim our boat in the pond, and to play at trap and ball.



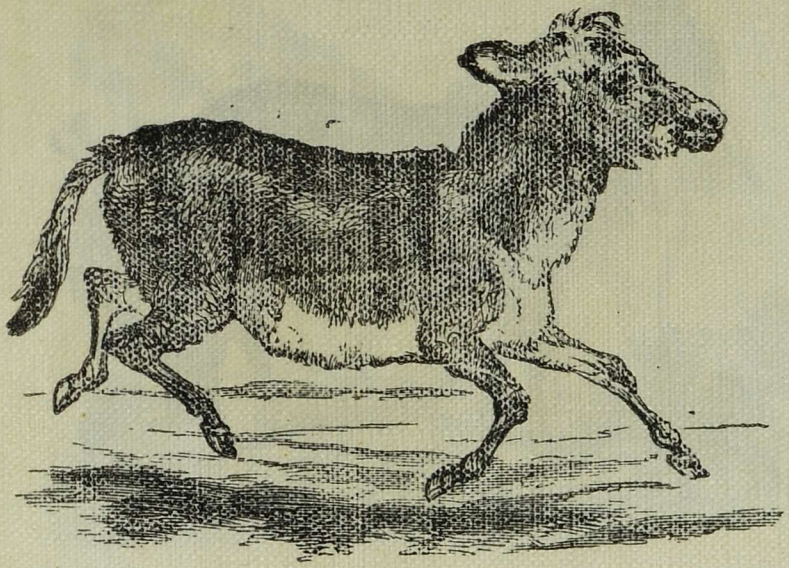
Ex-cept the rooks and the jack-daws, I think the Spar-rows make more noise than any o-ther birds. Did you e-ver hear them on a warm sum-mer's eve, just as they go to bed? They seem to be tel-ling each o-ther all kinds of tales, and they will all talk at once. Girls and boys do not do so, do they?



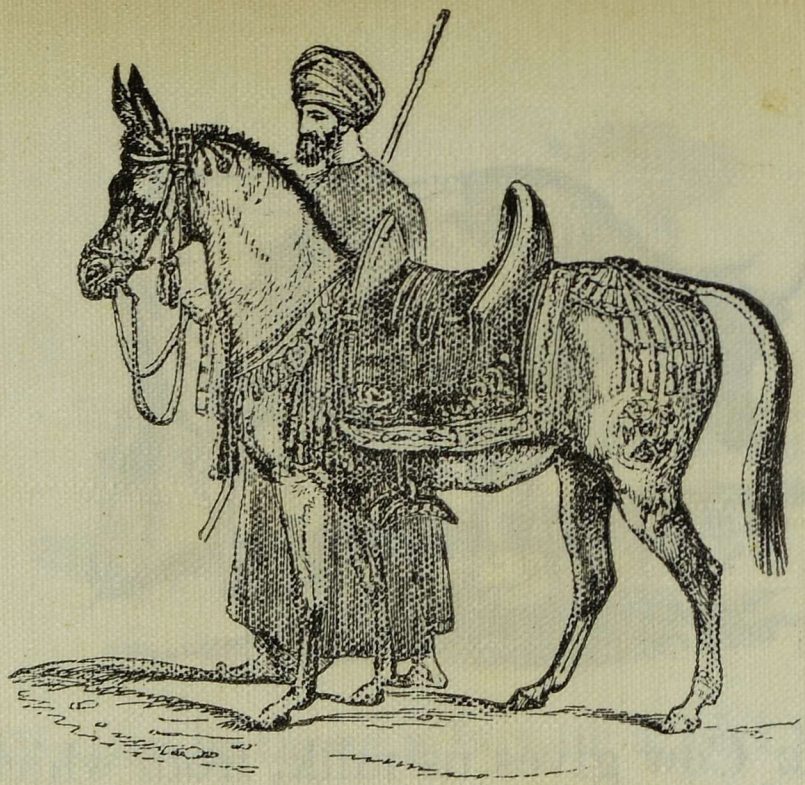
The Horse is of great use. He can carry a man on his back, or he can draw a gig, or a cart, or a plough. There are many kinds of horses. Some can run very fast; they are racers. Some can jump well; they are hunters. And some are very strong, and can draw very heavy loads; they are dray-horses.



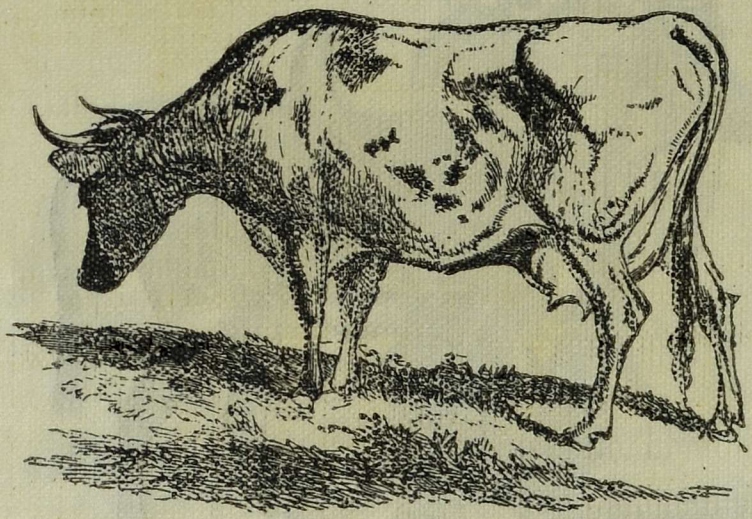
THE PONY is a small horse, often used to draw a little carriage, or for a boy or girl to ride on. The Shetland pony is a great favourite, as he is handsome, and very strong. Some ponies can trot and gallop as fast as horses, but they cannot carry such heavy burdens. Ponies eat grass, and hay and corn.



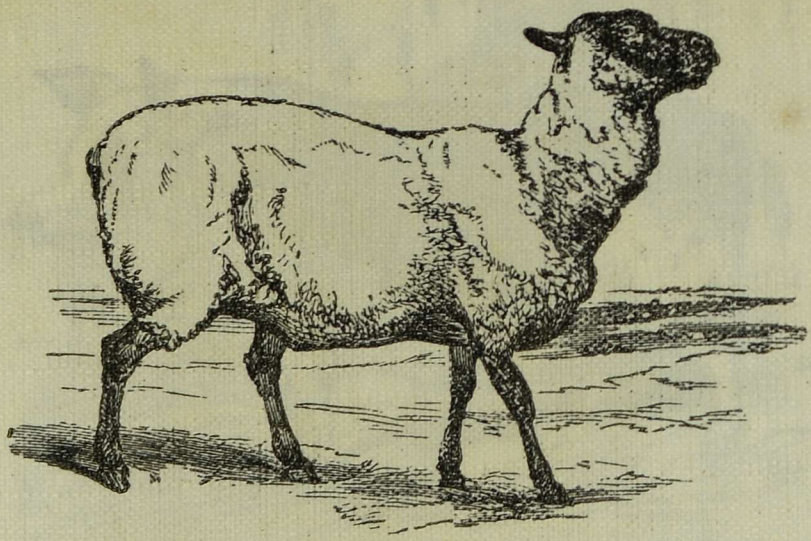
The Ass is a good friend to the poor man. He will eat almost anything that is given him, and will work very hard. Poor thing! he is often ill-treated by bad men and boys, and made to carry burdens that he can hardly bear; such folks do not gain much, for the ass will work more willingly for those who treat him well.



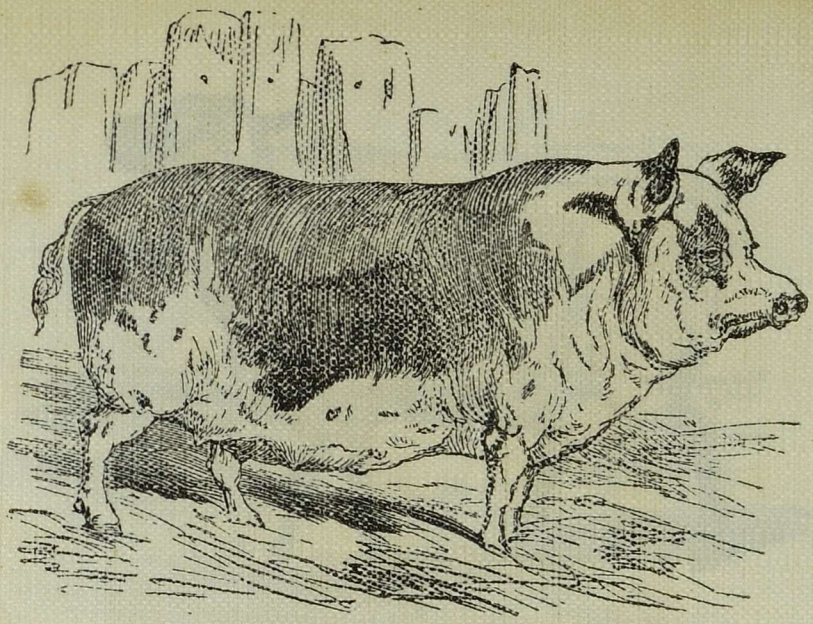
The Mule is a very useful animal. He can trot nearly as fast as the horse, and is stronger than the ass. In Spain, mules are very common, and all the grandees ride on them. In Switzerland, mules are used to cross the mountains, because they are so sure of foot and seldom fall, even on the slippery rocks.



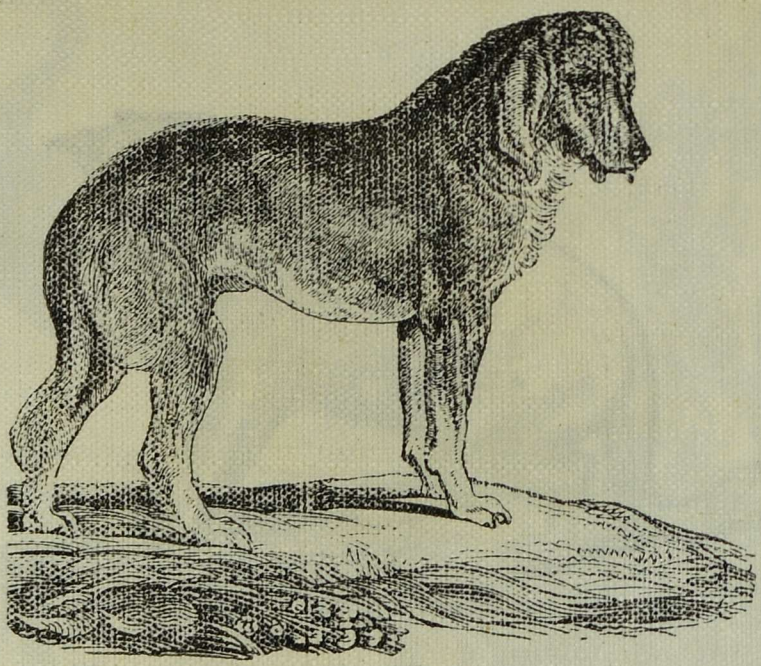
The Cow gives us milk, from which we make butter and cheese. When you go on a visit to a farm-house, you must see Betty, the maid, milk the cows; and if you are good, she will give you a cup of nice warm milk. The young one of the cow is called a calf. We eat its flesh, which is veal, and make our boots of its skin.



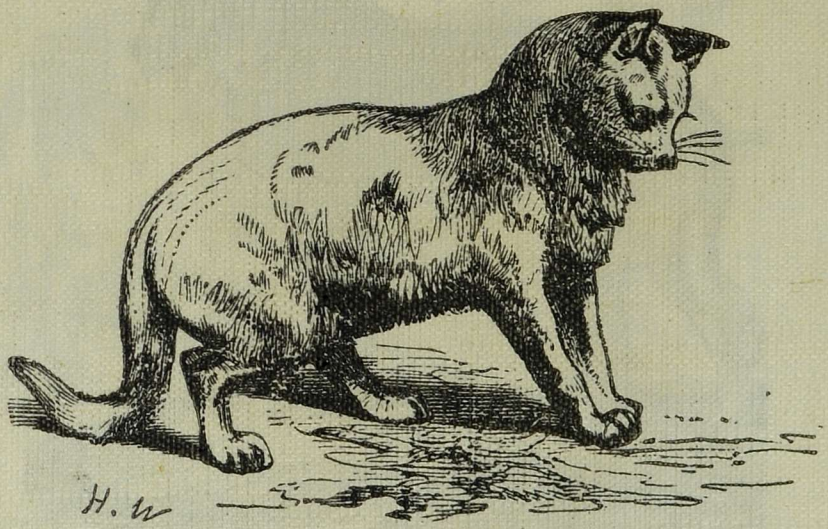
WHERE is there a boy or a girl who does not know the SHEEP? And who does not delight to walk in the green meadows, and see the young lambs at play? We eat the flesh of the sheep, and call it mutton; we cut off his fleece to make it into coats and dresses for ourselves, and every part we turn to some use.



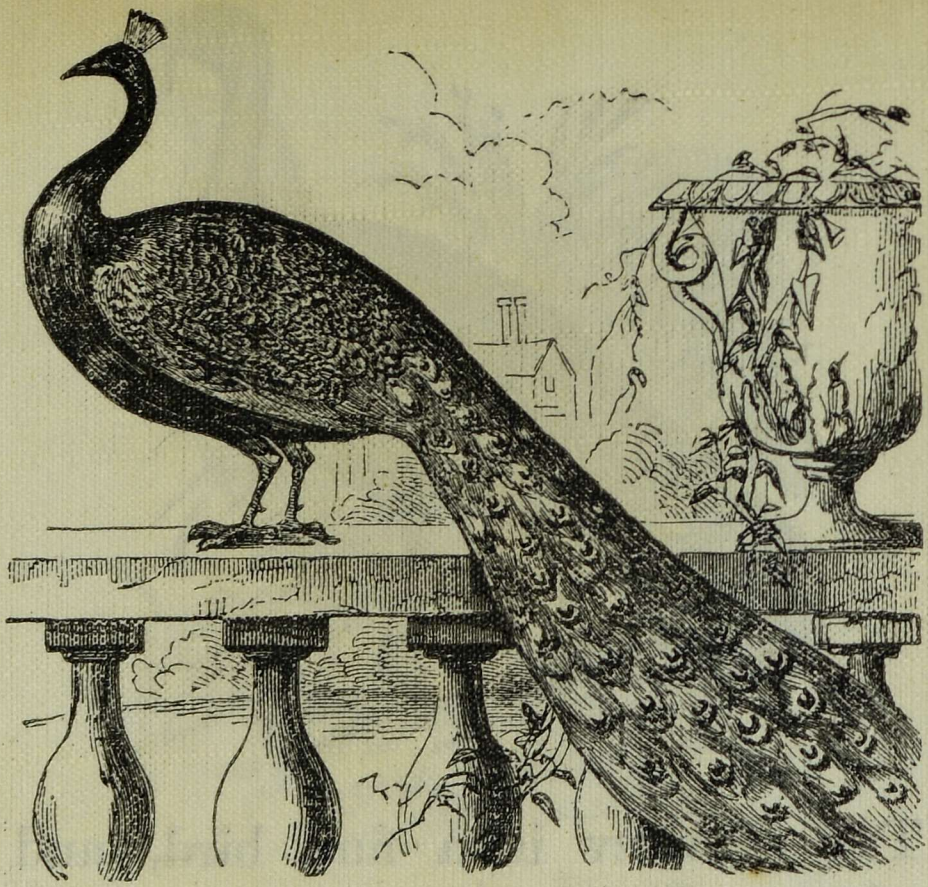
GRUNT, grunt, grunt! Here is a fat PIG. He eats and eats till he can hardly stand, and then he lies down and eats again. What a greedy thing! Pigs like to roll in the mud, and make themselves dirty. When little boys run about with dirty faces, and hands, and clothes, they look very like pigs.



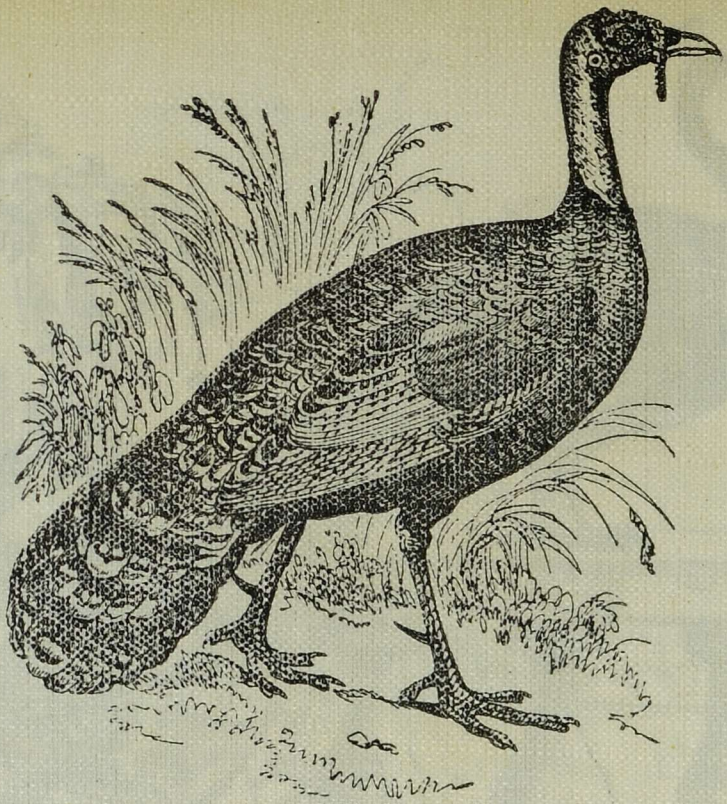
Is not this a fine-looking Dog. He is an English Bloodhound. He is very strong, and can run as fast as a horse can gallop. His scent is so keen that he can follow a man or a stag for miles, though he may not catch sight of him, and he is never known to give up the chase.



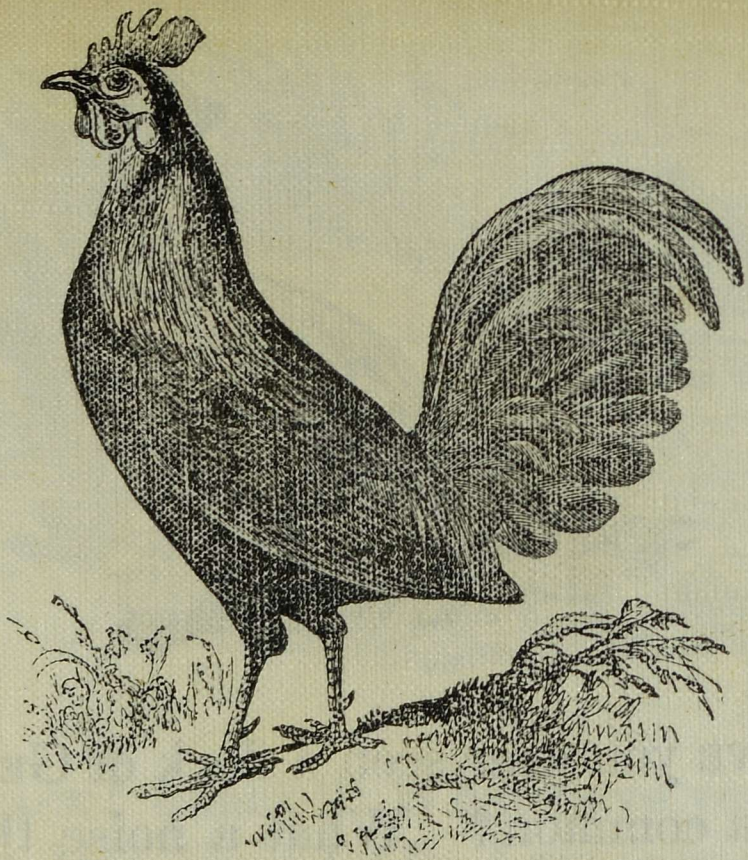
WHAT are you looking at, PUSSY? Is there a mouse up in the corner? Ah! you may stand there all day long: Mousey is too cunning for you, he has run away under the floor. Did you ever read of Dick Whittington and his CAT? That story will tell you what a useful animal a cat is. Have you a kitten? Is it not a playful little thing?



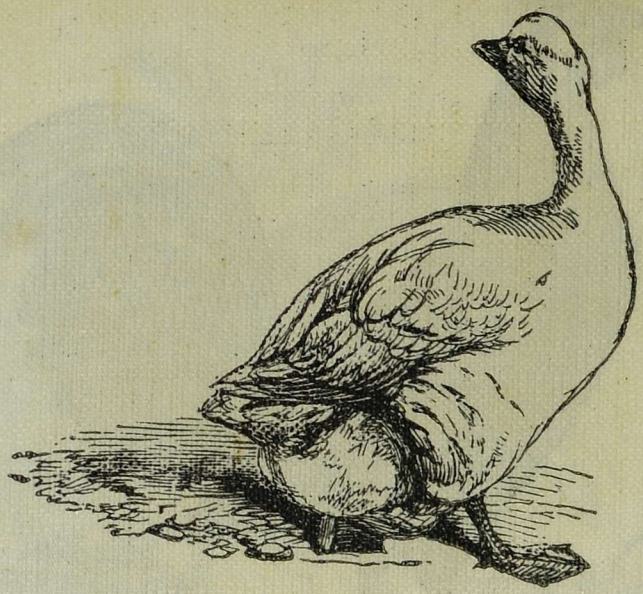
The Peacock is the most beautiful of large birds. When you see him strutting about upon a green lawn, spreading out his fine tail in the sun, he looks as proud as an Emperor in his new clothes. Nothing can be more splendid than his plumage.



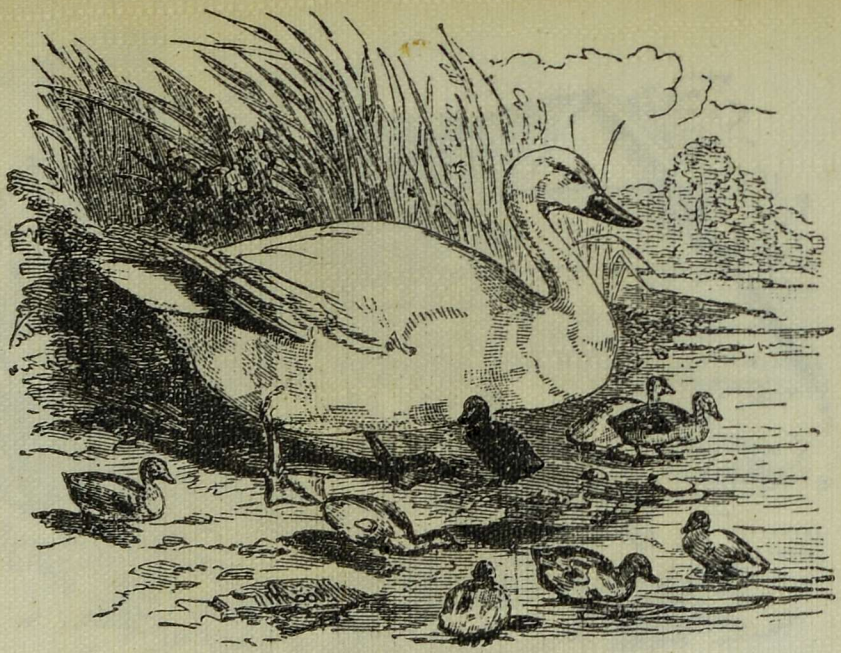
THE TURKEY is a fine bird, and when a flock are walking across a field, with their heads all up and their tails outspread, they look very imposing. At Christmas time there is sad havoc among the turkeys, for almost every one who can afford it, buys one for the Christmas dinner.



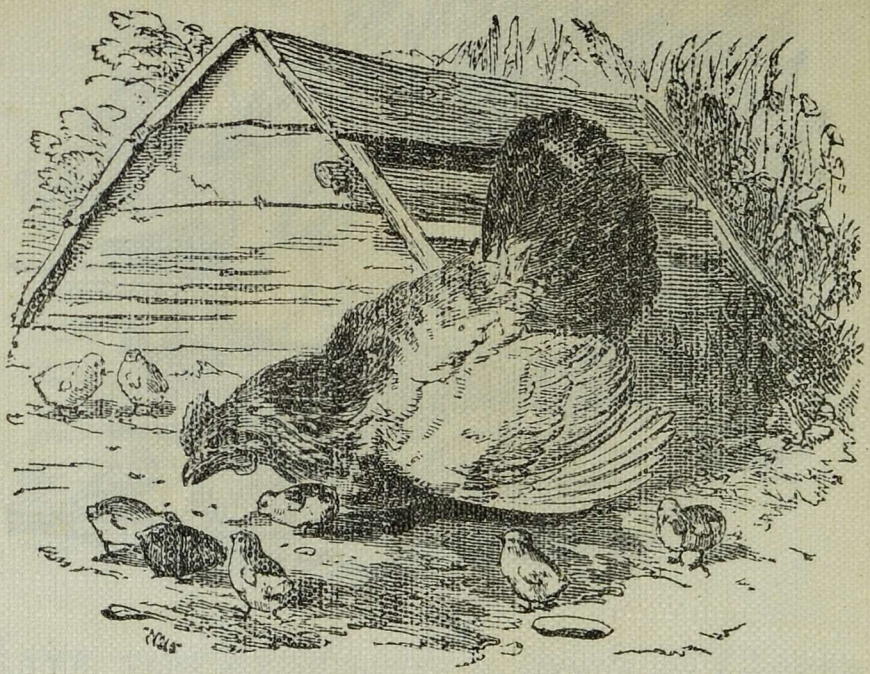
COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO! Here's a fine-looking fellow, with his head up as though he were King of the Farm-yard, with his twenty wives,—the Hens,—and his fifty children. The COCK always crows at sun-rise, to wake up the household and tell them it is time to be at work.



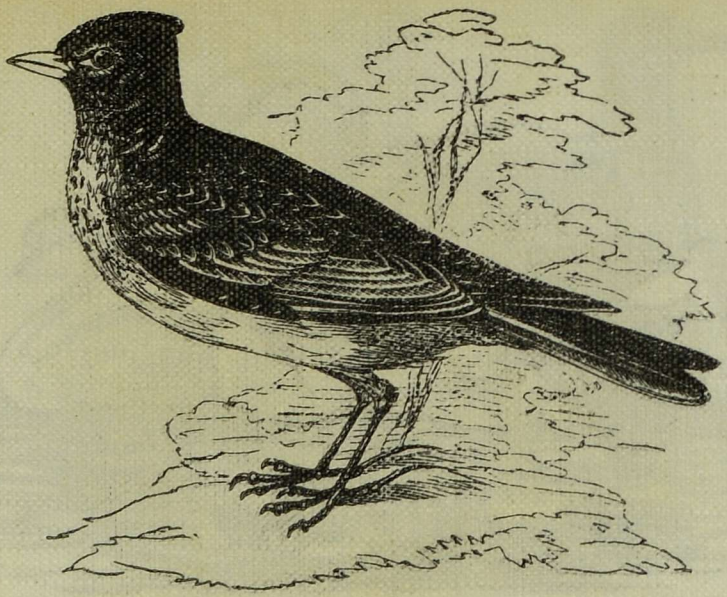
HAVE you ever seen a flock of GEESE on a common? What a noise they make, hissing and cackling when any one goes near them. They are very useful birds. The beds we lie on are usually made of their feathers; the pens we write with come from their wings; and a goose, you know, gives us a capital dinner.



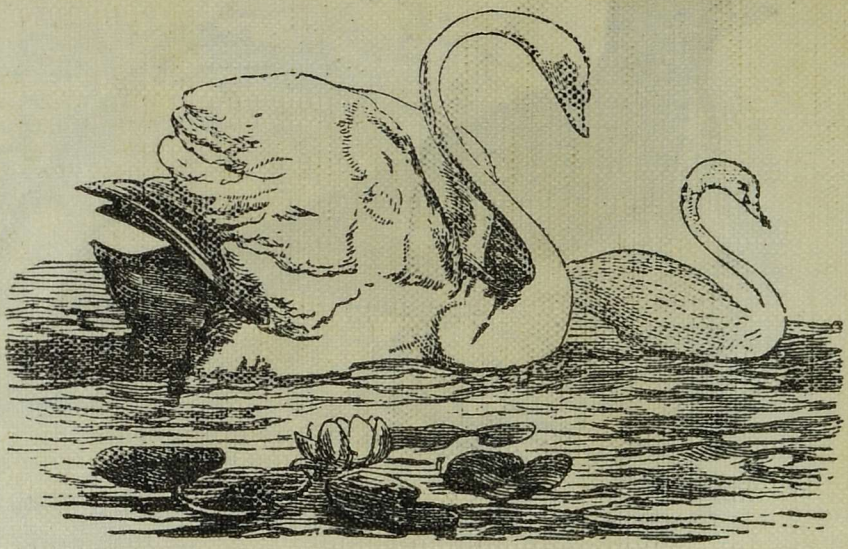
QUACK! quack!! What have you to say, Mrs. DUCK? Oh, I am only calling to my little ones to come and take their morning bath. The dear little creatures, see how well they swim! there never were such good children as mine. I dare say not, Mrs. Duck; by-and-bye, when they grow older, we will try some of them.



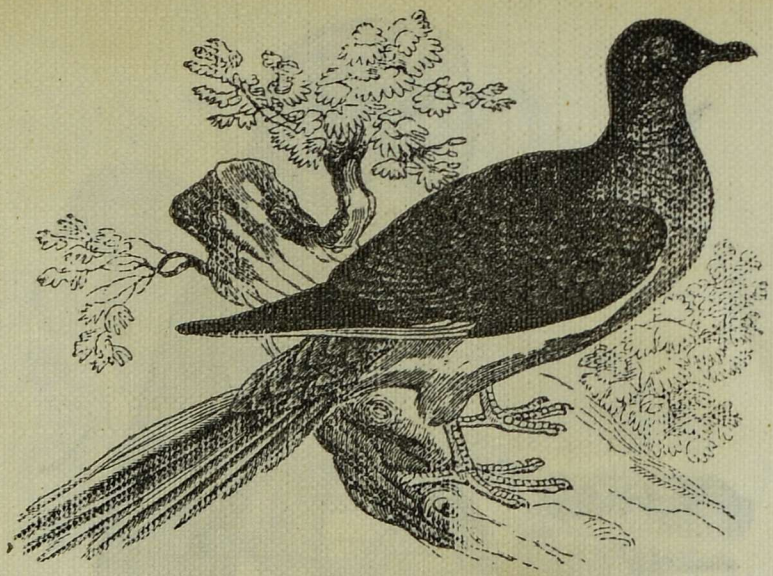
Cluck! cluck! What a noise the old Hen makes with her eight little ones! Give them some corn to eat, and come with me to get all the eggs. What a fuss the hen is in. She thinks there are no chicks in the world like hers.



WHERE is there a little boy or girl who does not know the LARK? Who has not seen him soaring in the blue sky, filling all the air with his beautiful song; and who has not seen him imprisoned in a narrow cage, and singing even there—as though his little heart would break—in praise of the green fields?

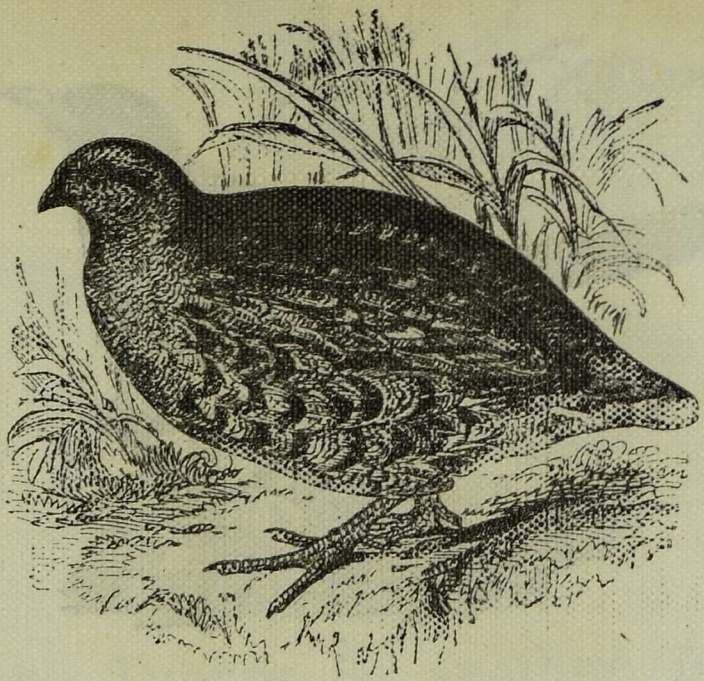


WHAT graceful bird is this? It is a SWAN, with her young one. See, how she bends her long neck and spreads out her great wings to catch the breeze. Swans pass almost all their time swimming in the water. They cannot walk well upon the ground, because their feet are webbed like a duck's.

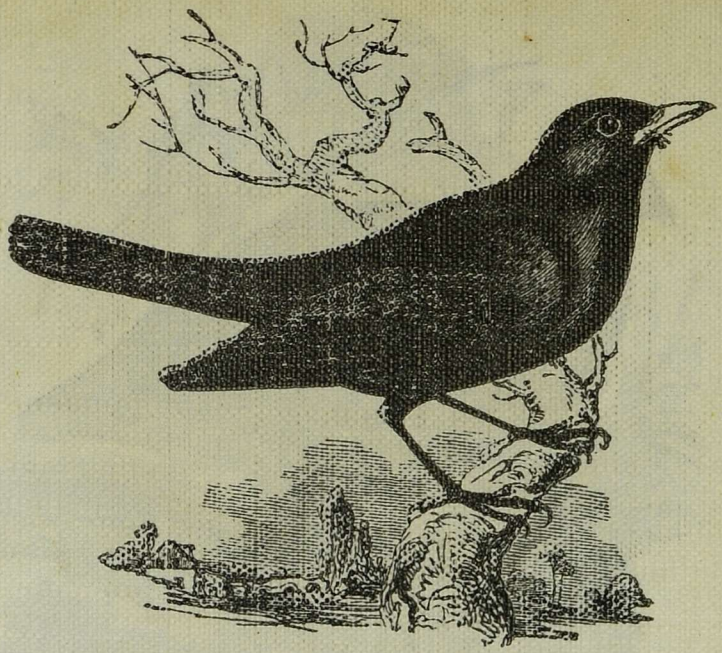


THERE are many different kinds of PIGEONS. This is the CARRIER PIGEON; it is so called because it will carry a letter, tied under its wing, to its home, though that may be many miles away, in a very short time. The pigeons we see in farm-yards are more for ornament than use; but they make famous pies.

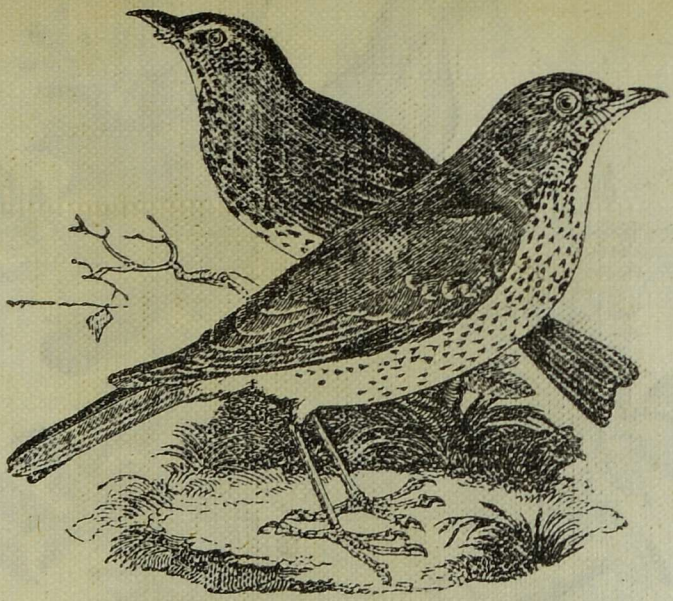
Tu-whit! tu-whoo!! What voice is that? It is the cry of the Owl sitting in yonder tree. He only comes out at night-time, because his eyes cannot bear the glare of the sun. Owls feed on mice and frogs, and little birds. They build their nests in barns or in the hollow trunks of old trees.



Partridges live in the fields; they make their nests among the corn, or in the long grass. In the Autumn men go with guns and dogs to kill them. The dogs find out where the birds are, and make them fly up; and then the sportsman shoots them—that is, if he can, for very often the partridge flies away.



The Blackbird is the merriest songster of the woods. All the Spring and Summer he begins to sing early in the morning, and the last thing of an evening you may hear him warbling his lively notes. He is very fond of gardens and orchards, more especially where there are cherry and plum trees, for fruit seems to be his delight.



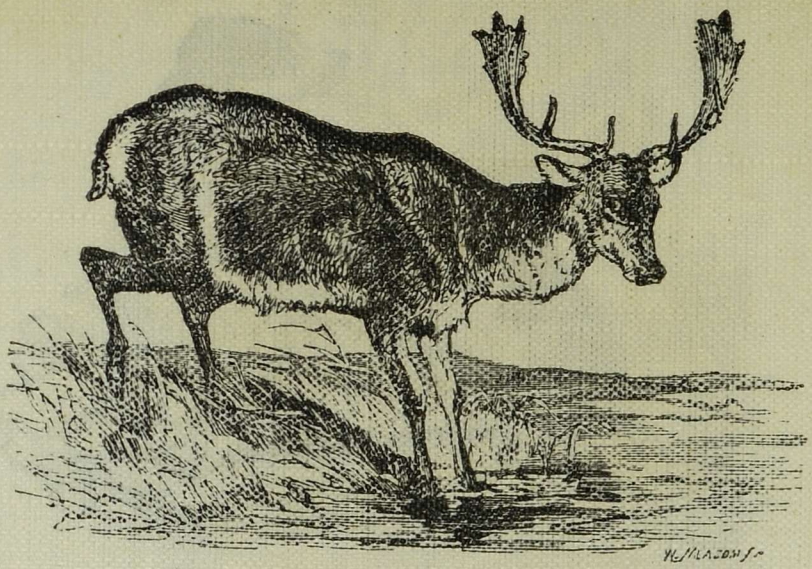
The Thrush is another famous songster. His note is not so loud as the Blackbirds, but perhaps it is more sweet and varied. He, too, is fond of fruit, and you may constantly see him hopping about the flower-borders in search of insects. Blackbirds and thrushes build their nests in trees, and lay pretty eggs.

The Nightingale is the sweetest singing bird that we have in England. He never gives us his song till the evening, when it is beginning to get dusk; and then, when all is quiet and the other birds are asleep in their nests, he pours out his melodious notes till the whole air is filled.

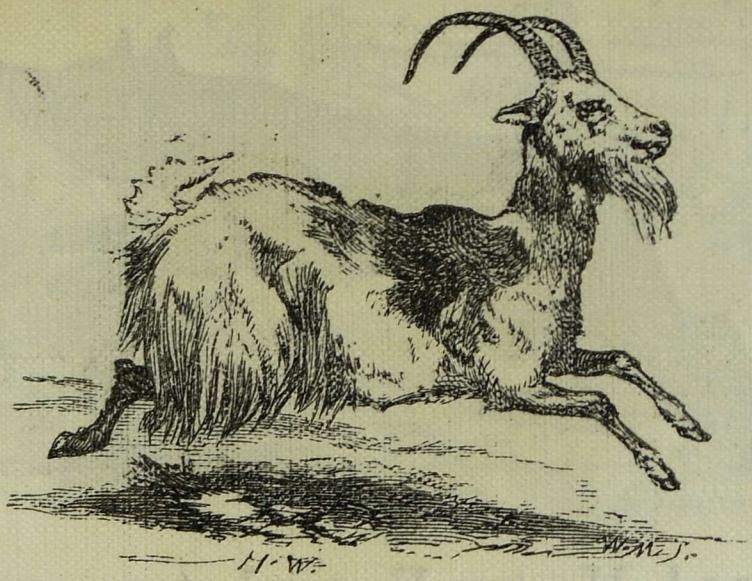
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!! When we hear that "well-known voice" we are sure that Spring-time has come, and that the sweet flowers will soon appear in all their beauty. Do you know the cuckoo is the only bird that does not make herself a nest? She always lays her eggs in the nests of others. Is she not a lazy thing?

The Kingfisher is a little bird of very beautiful plumage, that is often seen flying near the banks of streams; for he delights to feed on fish, which he seizes as they swim near the top of the water. In olden times, the kingfisher was called the Halcyon.

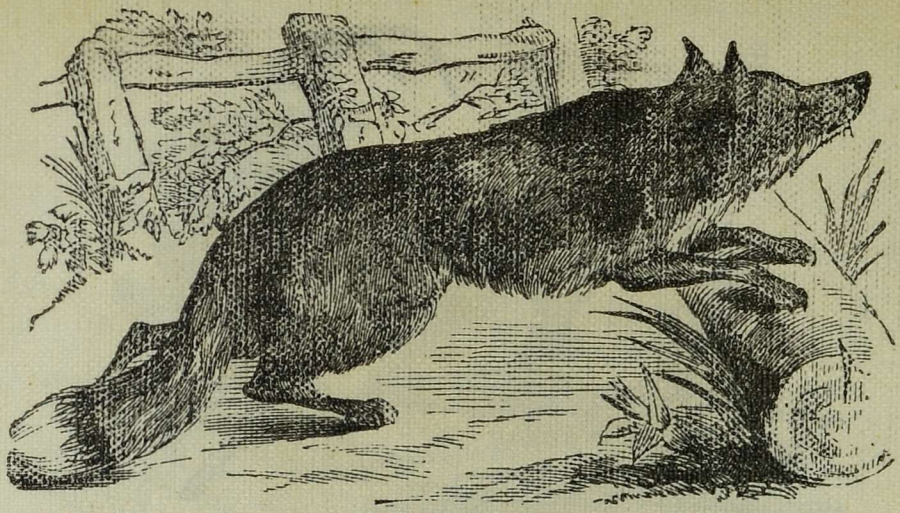
THIS is a SHEPHERD'S DOG. He is a very useful fellow. He protects the sheep at night when they are sleeping in the fold, and helps the shepherd to drive them to market. He is the most sensible of all dogs, and if he could but speak, he would be of more service than many idle men and boys



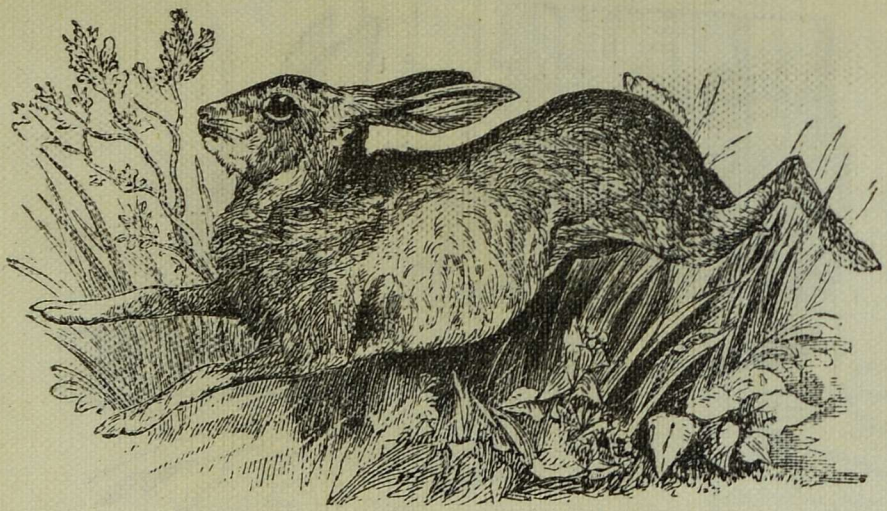
The Deer is a beautiful creature. Did you ever pass through a park and see a herd of deer lie under the great trees, or watch them bounding across the lawns? Either is a pretty sight. We eat the flesh of the deer and call it venison. The horns are made into the handles of knives, and the skin is used for many purposes.



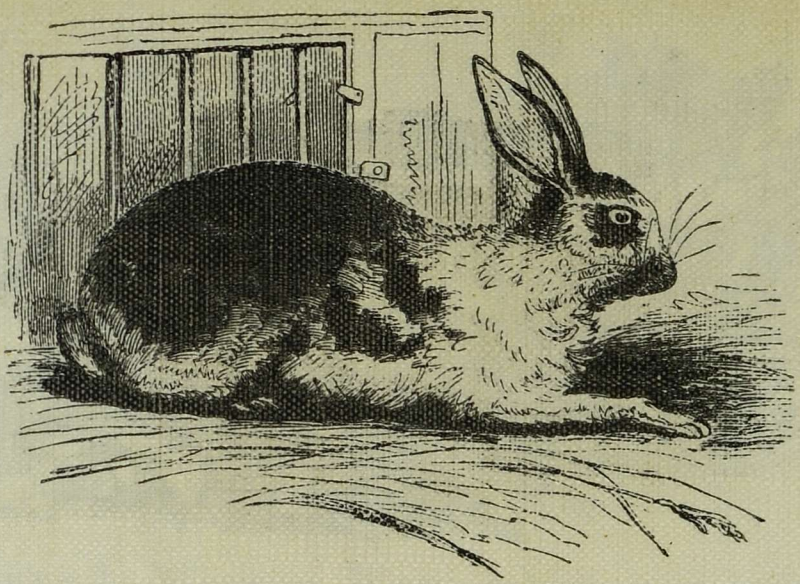
The Goat is not so useful as the sheep. It is true, the she-goat gives milk to children that are ill, and goats' skin is made into many things; but the flesh is not fit for food, and the hair is good for little. Goats love to climb high rocks, where they jump about with joy. They are often made to draw little carriages.



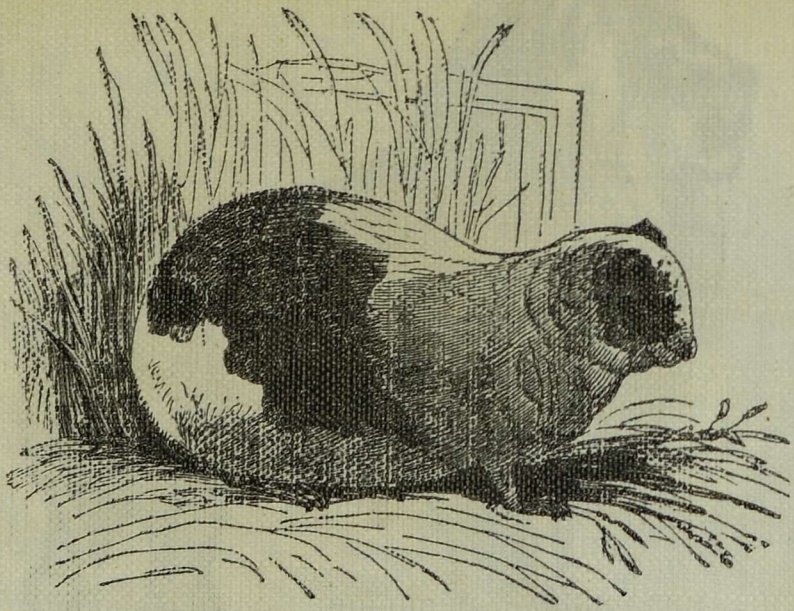
HALLO! Master Fox, what are you looking at? Is there a nice fat hen on the other side there that you would like for your dinner? Yes, I dare say you would; but we want the hen to lay eggs for our breakfasts, so you had better be off, or the farmer's dog will see you, and you will have to run for your life.



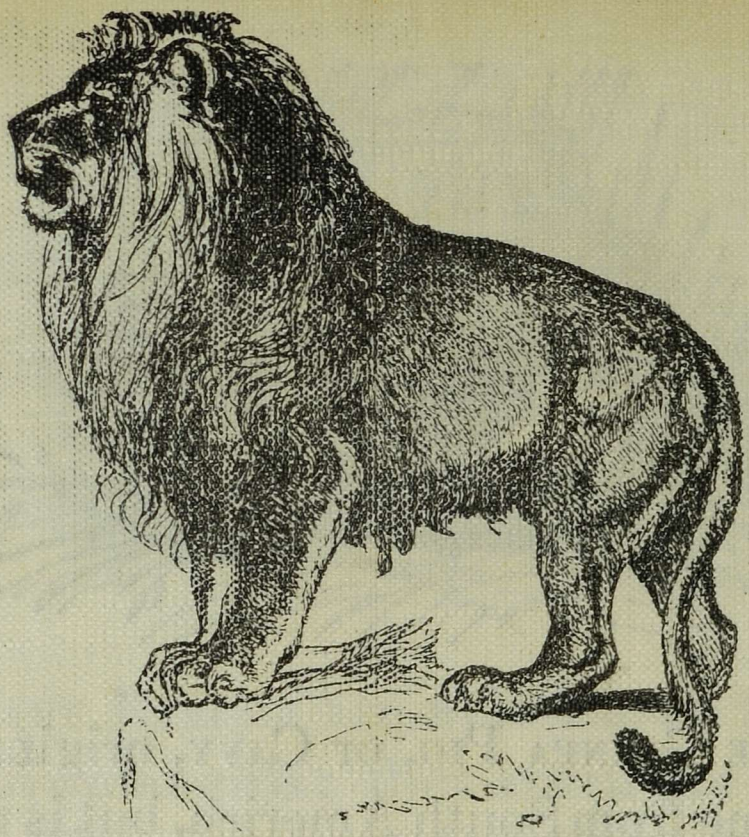
RUN, Puss, run, make haste, and you will get away from the dogs that I expect are chasing you. HARES are the most timid of all animals, and well they may be, for dogs, foxes, weasels, and great birds, try to kill them; but the Hares can run so fast, that very often they escape from their cruel enemies.



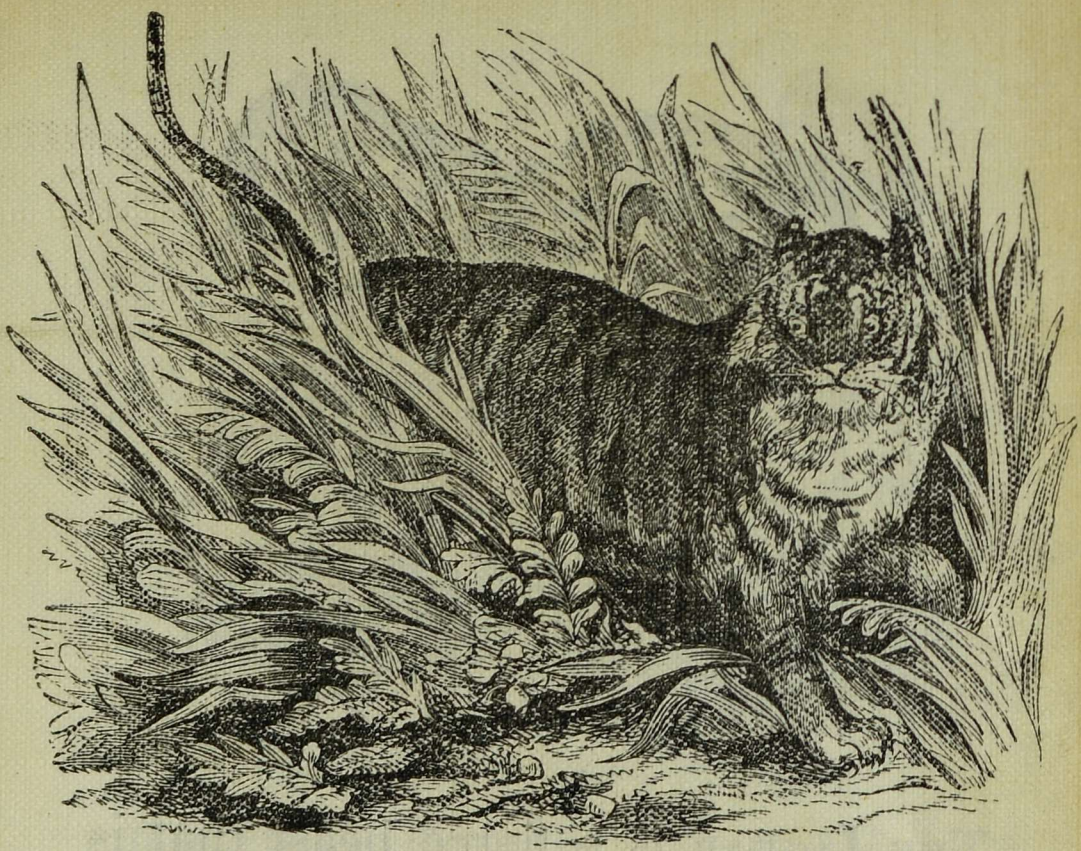
TAME RABBITS are well known to all boys and girls; they are pretty pets, and if properly attended to, they are a nice amusement. Wild Rabbits live in great numbers together in holes in sandy hills; these places are called warrens, and very curious it is to stand near one and watch the little inhabitants as they pop out.



The Guinea Pig, or Cavy, originally came from South America, but is now found domesticated in almost every part of Europe. Guinea Pigs are cleanly little animals, about the size of a large rat, and are spotted over with patches of black and orange. They have no tails. They feed on corn, vegetables, and tea-leaves.



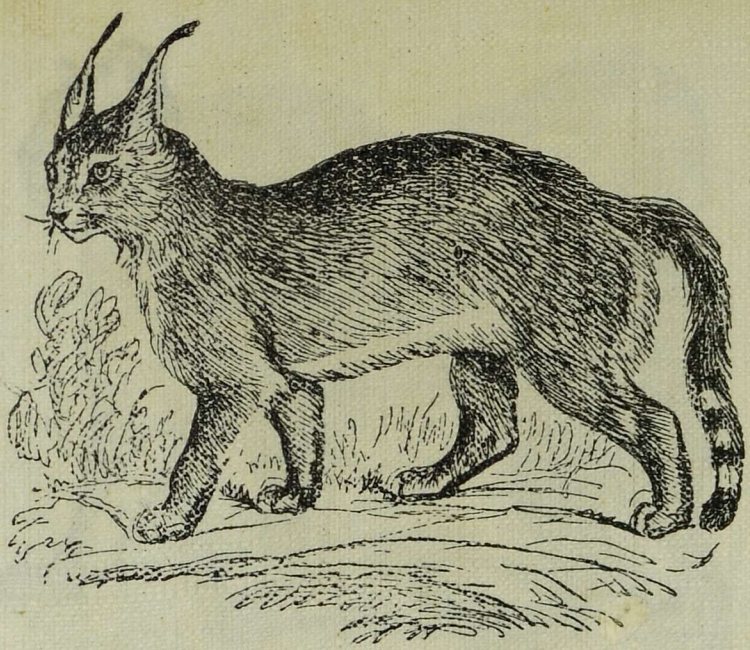
The Lion is the king of beasts. He is so strong, that he can take an ox up in his mouth, and bear it on his back. When he roars, all animals that hear him shake with fear. Lions live in the hot countries of Asia and Africa, many miles from here. We can only see them shut up in cages.



The Tiger is not quite so large as the Lion, but he is more fierce, and nearly as strong. He is a beautiful animal, marked with black and orange-coloured stripes. In Asia and Africa, where they live, Tigers often carry off cows and sheep, and sometimes men.

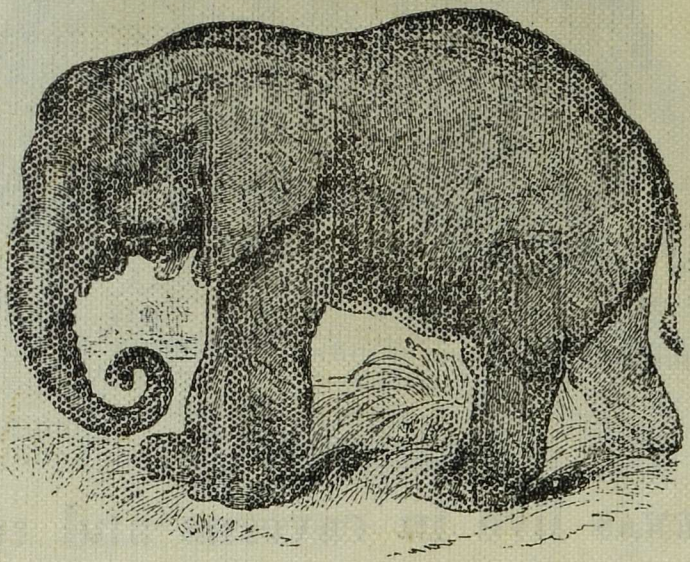
THE JAGUAR is a fierce beast that is found in the hot parts of South America, where he preys on deer, sheep, and any small animals. He can climb trees, and often jumps from a bough upon any creature that is passing. He can also swim well, and will eat any fish which he can catch.

The Puma is another beast that lives in South America. He is of a red-brown colour, somewhat like the lion. He feeds on small animals, which he often jumps upon from a tree. If a Puma can be caught very young, he can be made tame, and may be left in a house to play with children.

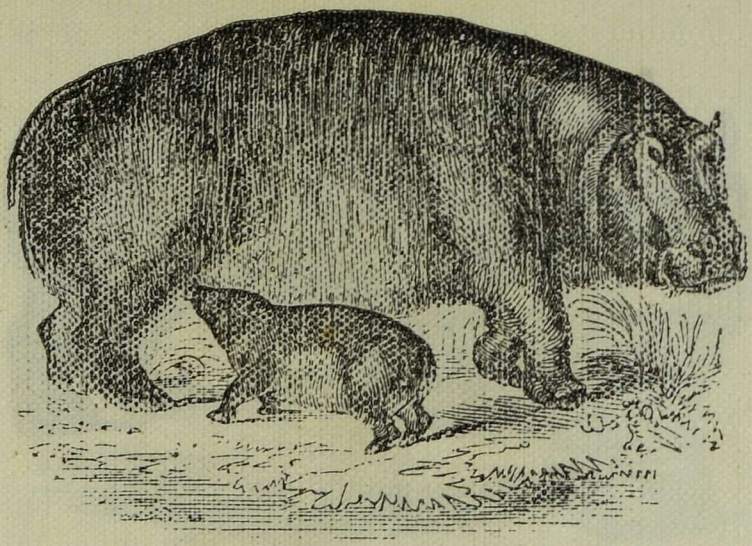


Lynxes are found only in cold countries. They prey upon small quadrupeds and birds, which they pursue to the tops of high trees. Their eyes are very bright, and their general appearance is not savage. The fur of the Lynx is very warm, and is often made into muffs.

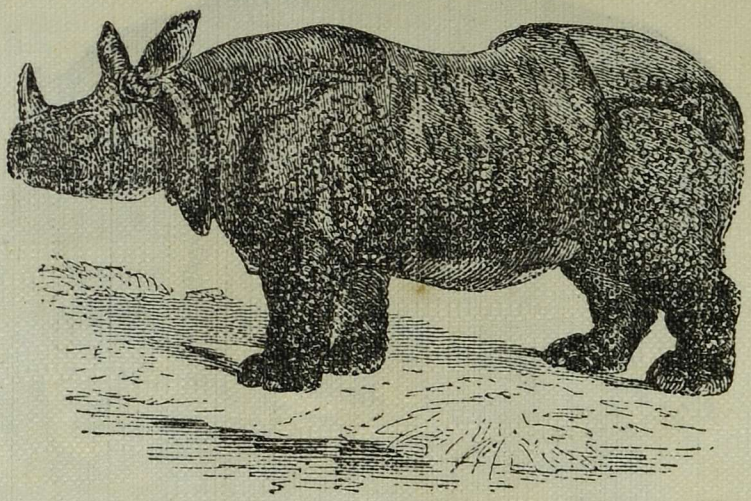
HYÆNAS live in caverns and rocky places in Syria and Abyssinia. At night-time they prowl about the streets of towns, and eat the dead bodies of animals that are often left there. They are very cruel, and will kill any defenceless creature that they meet with, particularly sheep, or mules, or asses, but they seldom attack mankind.



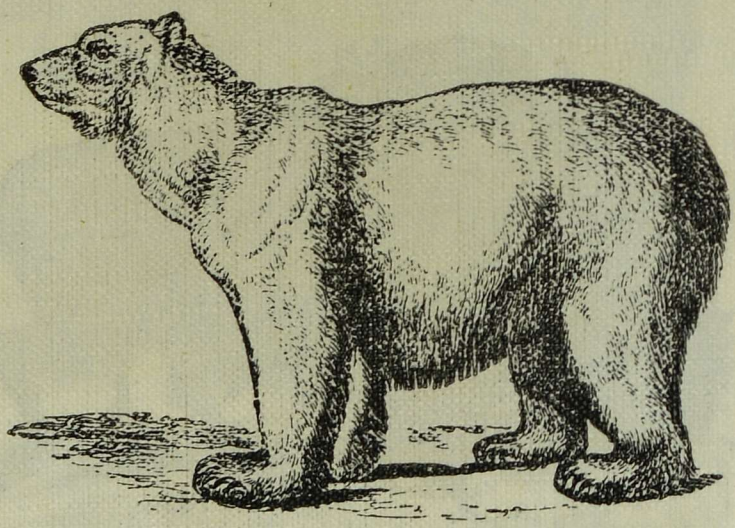
The Elephant is the largest of all beasts, and, except the dog, is the most sagacious. In the great plains of Africa and Asia, Elephants are found in immense troops, feeding on branches of trees, sugar-canes, and various kinds of herbage. They are easily tamed, and are then used to draw heavy weights, and to help to load and unload ships.



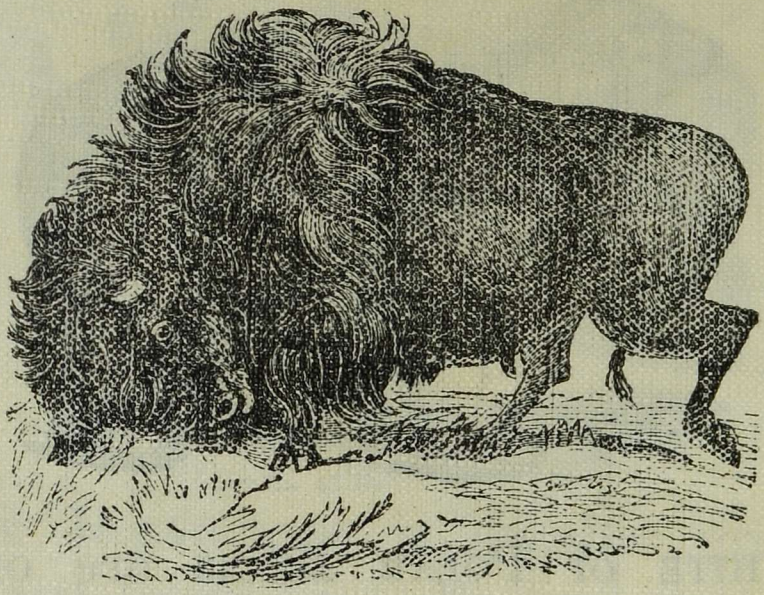
The Hippopotamus is next in size to the Elephant, but is of no use to mankind. They are found in Africa, where it is said they pass much of their time in walking at the bottom of the rivers, rising to the top now and then to take breath. They eat grass, young branches of trees, maize, sugar-cane, or anything of that kind that falls in their way.



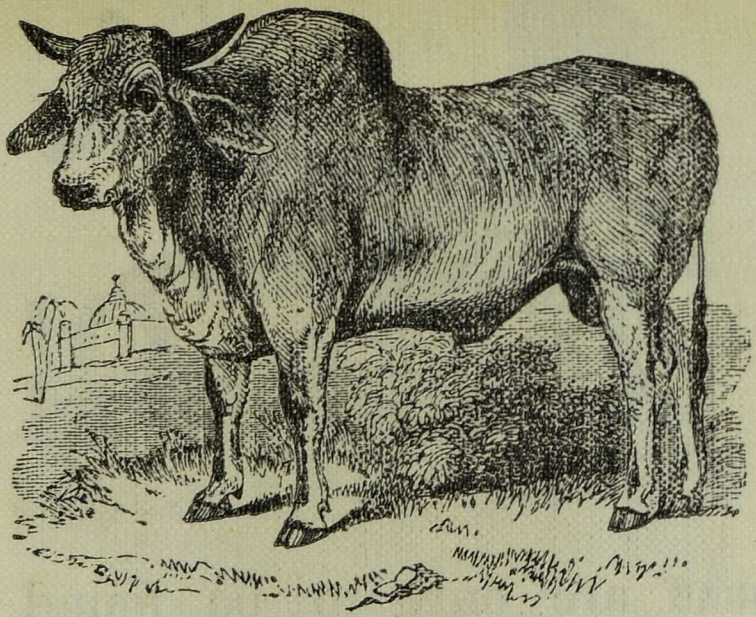
The Rhinoceros is another great animal found in India and Africa. He is very wild and savage, and can never be tamed. When a Rhinoceros meets an Elephant a battle often ensues, for neither will go out of the way. The Rhinoceros lives in swampy marshes, and eats the coarse herbage that grows there.



White or Polar Bears are only found among the Ice in the very coldest parts of the world. They live upon seals and fish, but when hungry they will attack men. Brown Bears inhabit caves and forests in all the cold countries of Europe and Asia. They may be tamed, but they are dangerous creatures to play with.



Bisons, or Buffaloes as they are often called, are found in great herds in the vast prairies of North America. The Indians almost depend upon them for subsistence; their flesh is excellent food, their skins make warm robes, and their horns and hoofs are of much use. Buffalo hunts are most exciting, though very dangerous pursuits.

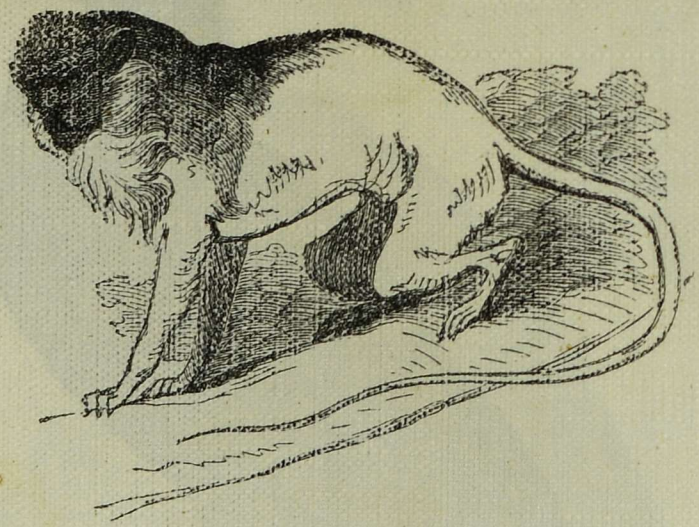


THE ZEBU, or BRAHMIN BULL, inhabits many parts of Asia and Africa. In some places they are held sacred to the Indian god, Brahma, and are never killed; but they are often used to draw carts and carriages. Their flesh is not so good as that of our ox, except the hump, which is of excellent flavour. The Zebu is of a white or ashy grey colour.

ZEBRAS are only to be found in the southern countries of Africa. They chiefly inhabit the mountains, where they congregate in immense herds. When they are attacked they form a circle with their heads in the middle, and present their heels to their enemy, whom they kick with great violence. They can run very fast, but have very seldom been tamed for the use of mankind.

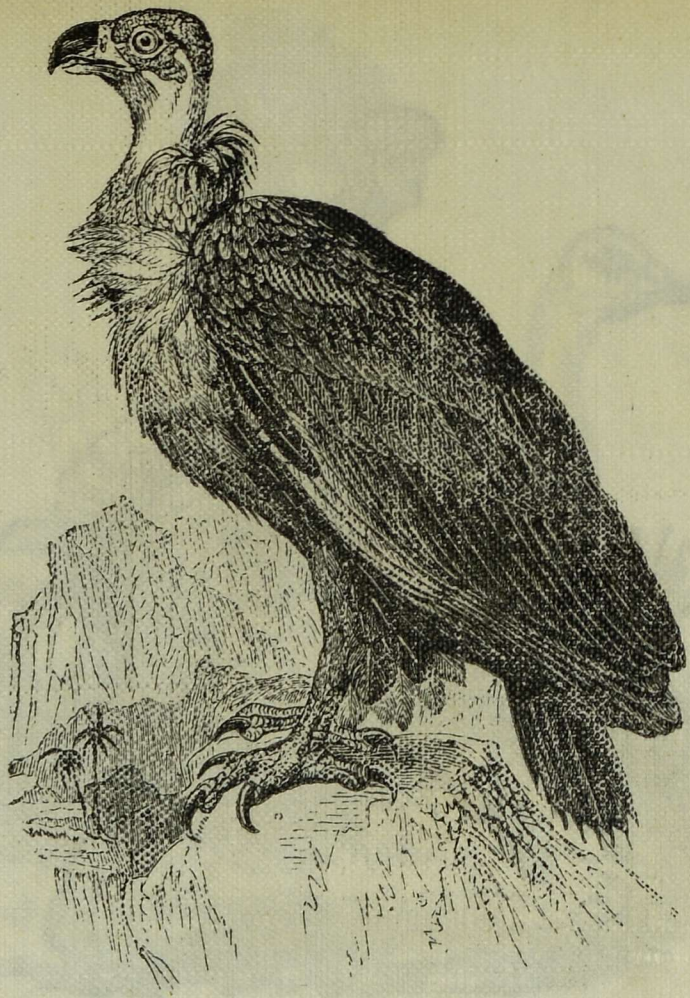
KANGAROOS are only found in Australia. They have very long hind legs and thick tails. Under the breast the female has a curious pouch, into which the young ones jump when they are in danger.

The Wolf is one of the most savage and remorseless creatures that we know of. Wolves inhabit nearly every country of the world, except the hot climates, and at one time were to be found in England. They will attack a flock of sheep and kill all of them, before they commence eating one, so great is their ferocity.

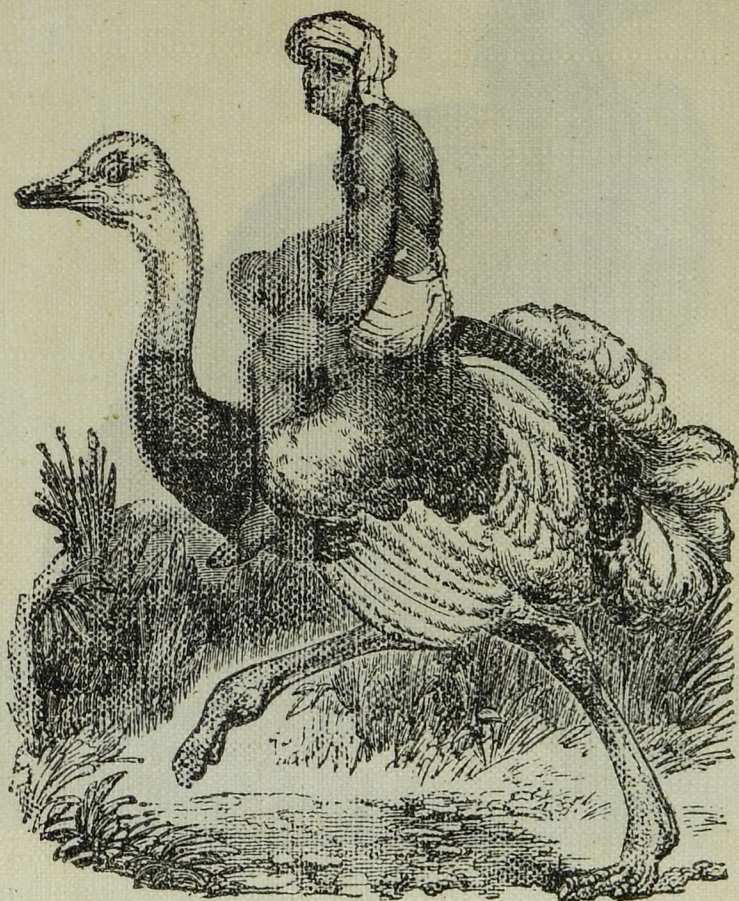


MONKEYS, of many different kinds, are found in Africa, and some inhabit India and the Indian Islands, and others America. They are for the most part harmless, living on fruits and roots, and full of life and agility. They vary much in size, form, and colour, and nurse their young with as much care as human beings.

Eagles live amidst dense forests, or on the top of high rocks, where men cannot approach them. They are of a savage nature, and so strong that they can carry away a lamb.

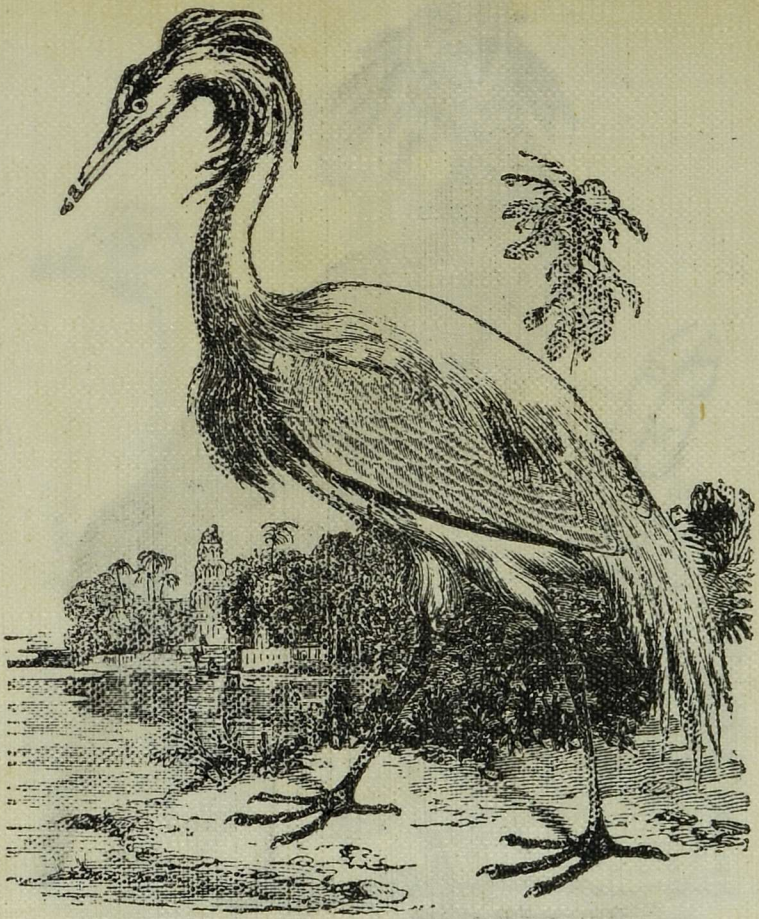


VULTURES of different kinds are found in many parts of the world. They are large birds, nearly as strong as Eagles: they chiefly feed on the dead bodies of animals. They can see to an immense distance.

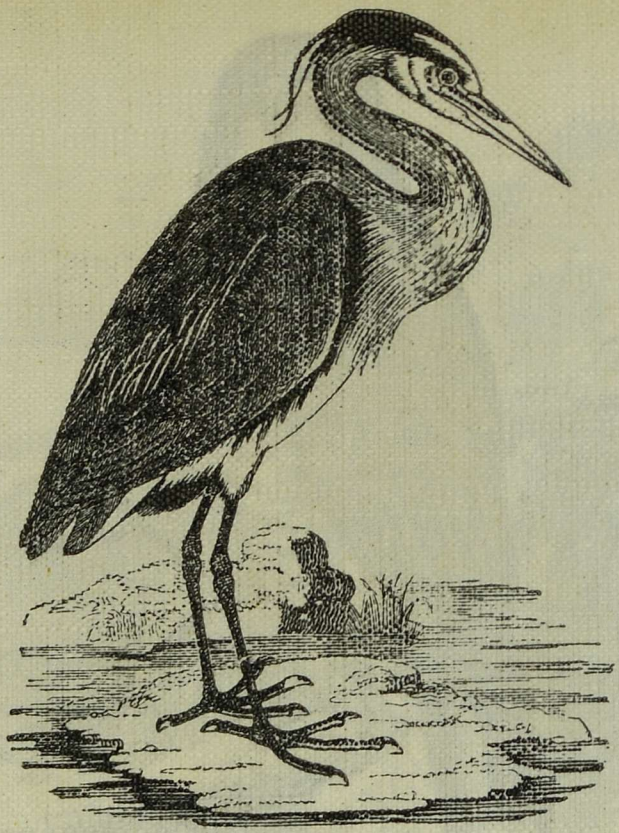


The Ostrich is found on the sandy plains of Arabia and Africa, over which he can run faster than the fastest horse. The female lays her eggs in a hole in the sand.

THE SECRETARY is a large bird, found in South Africa. It feeds on serpents, lizards, and all kinds of reptiles. If it can be caught when young, it may easily be tamed.

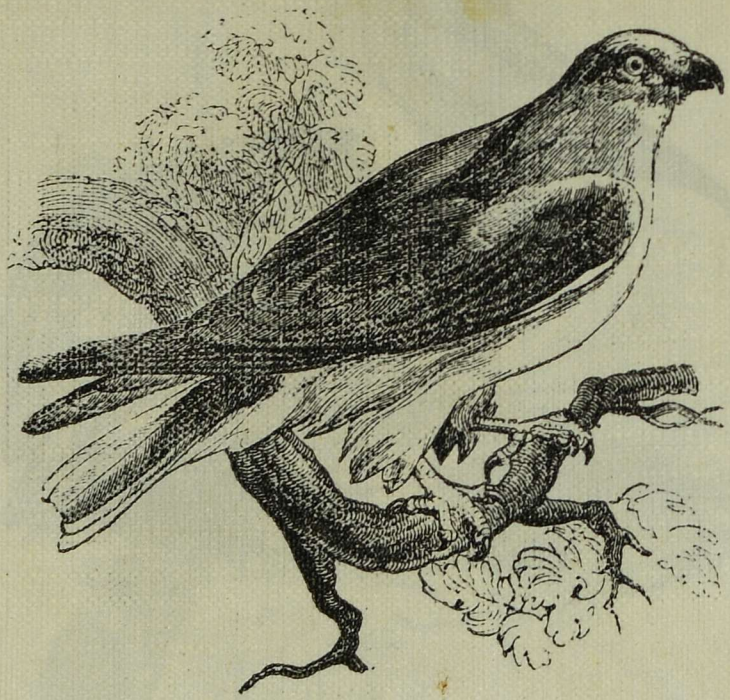


The Demoiselle, or African Crane, is a graceful and beautiful bird. It feeds chiefly on grain and seeds, or insects, and often grows to be more than three feet high. It is sometimes found in India.

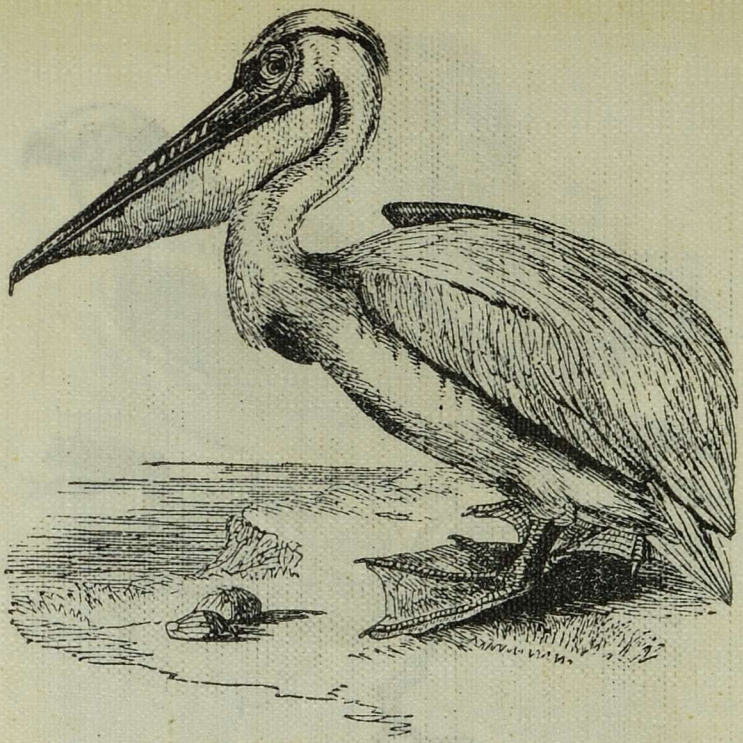


The Heron is found in almost all countries in the world, and may often be seen in England. It is a solitary bird, and will stand for hours by a river waiting for fish, which it siezes with great rapidity.

The Peregrine Falcon is found in nearly all Northern countries. This is the bird which was used in Hawking in former days. It is very swift of flight, and will strike down herons and all such birds at a blow.

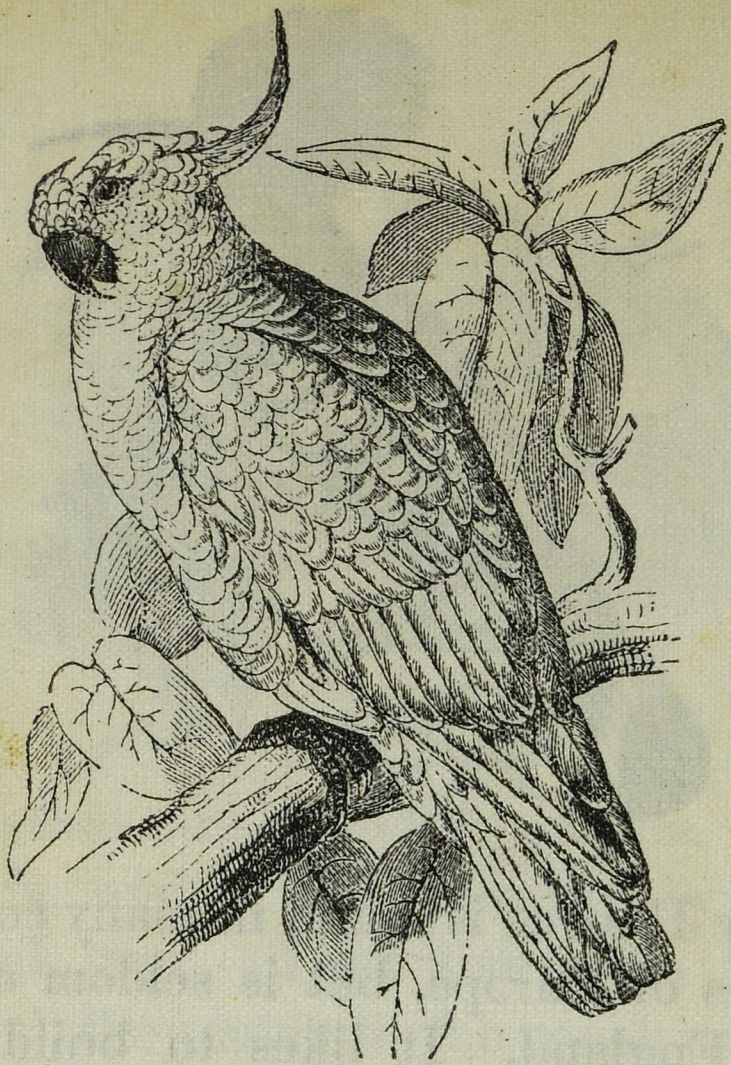


The Kite is a well-known bird of prey, which is often found in England. It is very destructive to the fowls in farm-yards, and kills also the hares, rabbits, and partridges. Kites build their nests at the top of high trees in the midst of forests.

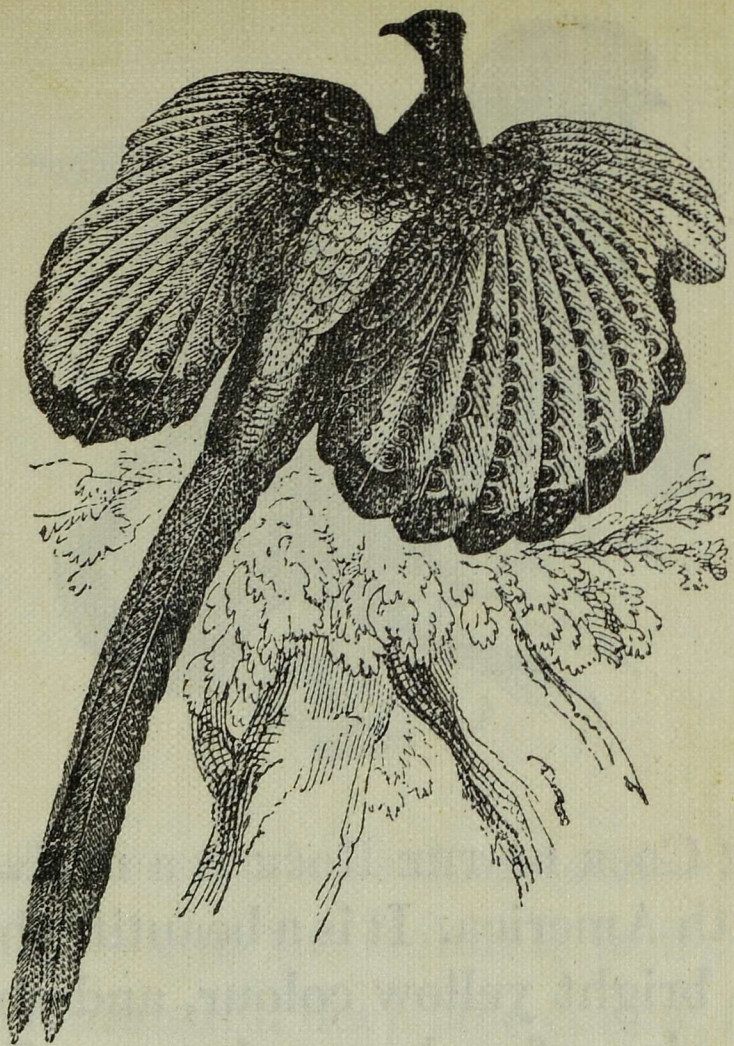


PELICANS are found in Africa and India, and in the countries by the Black Sea. They live npon fish, which they catch in the pouch under their lower bill, from which they feed their young. They inhabit desolate rocks and islands, far away from human dwellings.

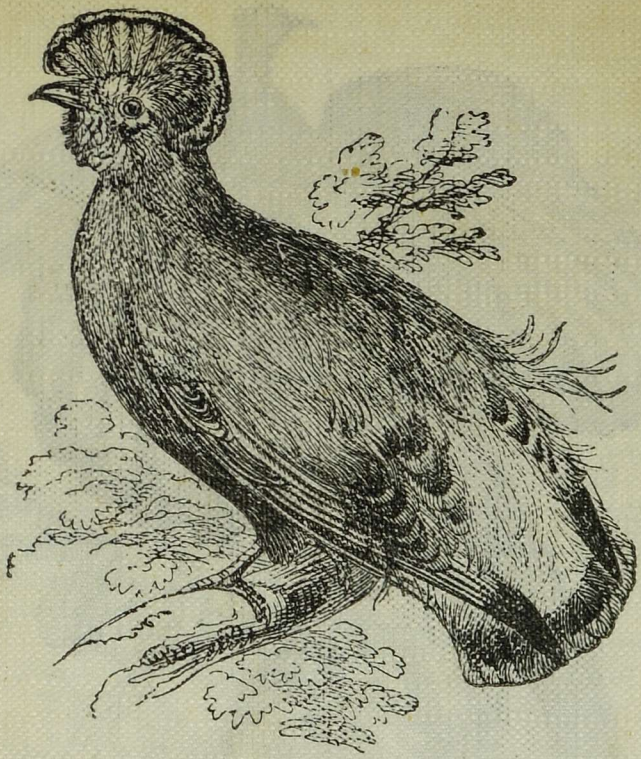
The Hoopoe is found in many countries of Europe, but is seldom seen in England. It likes to build its nest on the tops of old decayed willow trees, and feeds on the insects it finds in marshy places. The crest and wings are of a beautiful colour.



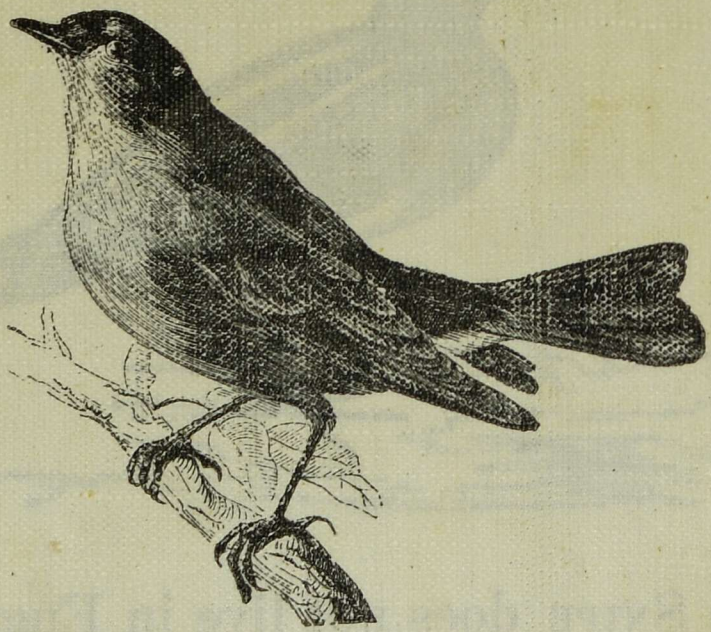
Cockatoos are large white Parrots, found in Australia. They fly in immense flocks, and make a great screaming noise.



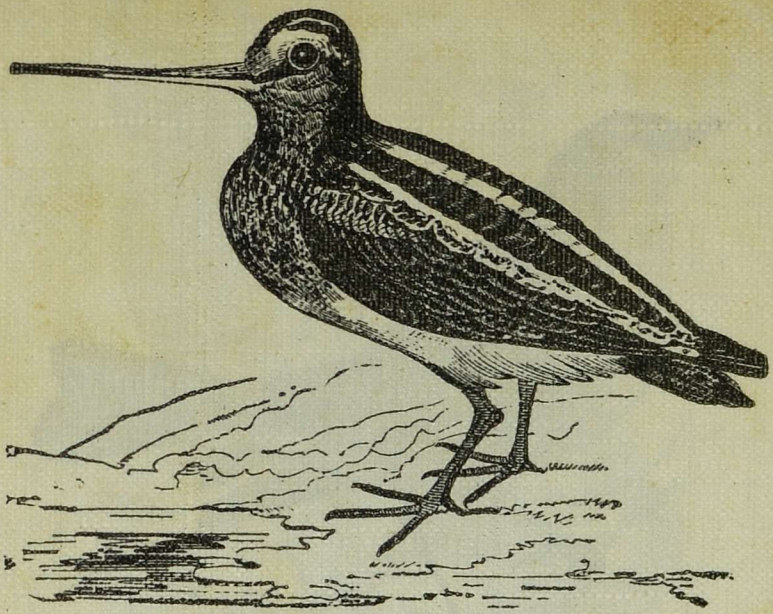
ARGUS PHEASANTS are very beautiful birds, which are only found in the South-east of Asia. They live in remote woods, and are scarcely ever seen by mankind.



The Cock of the Rock is a native of South America. It is a beautiful bird, of a bright yellow colour, and about the size of a large pigeon. It is only to be found amidst wild rocks, where it hides up in the day, coming out in the evening to feed. The crest on the head gives it a noble look.



The Blue-bird is as dear to children in America as the Robin is to us. It is of a beautiful deep blue colour, and sings a sweet song. It flies about houses, and barns, just like our Robin, and builds its nest in old apple trees.



THE SNIPE does not live in England all the year, but in the Spring flies to more northern countries. Snipes delight in marshy grounds, where they are sought by sportsmen, who consider them a great delicacy at the table. The WOODCOCK is a similar bird, but larger. It prefers the woods, and two are seldom seen together.

/t

2/-

4/83

auoo

BOUND BY
BONE & SON,
76, FLEET STREET,
LONDON.