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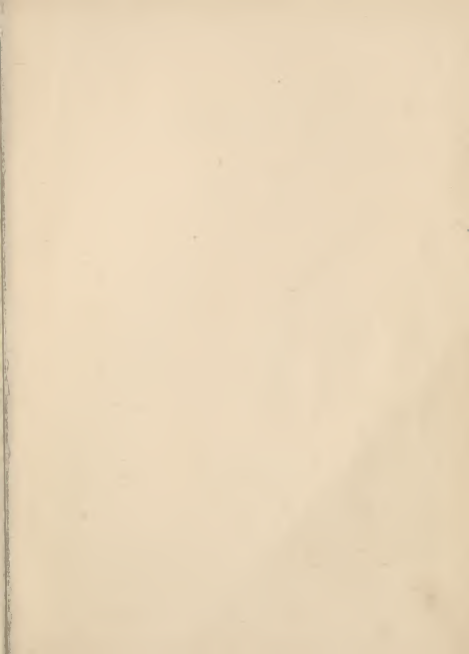
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To his little friends
Samuel Lang,
from his father,
with his kind love -

Bristol. Aug 31. 1849.

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Alligator.



AL-LI-GA-TOR.—Al-li-ga-tors are found in the warm-er parts of A-mer-i-ca. They are of-ten eight-een feet long, with jaws two feet in length, armed with teeth like saws. All oth-er an-i-mals dread them. When hun-gry, Al-li-ga-tors will some-times at-tack man-kind.

One day a young wo-man was wash-ing her feet in one of the riv-ers, when a large Al-li-ga-tor seized her and car-ried her off. She had just been mar-ried, and her hus-band, hear-ing her screams, threw him-self at once into the ri-ver, and swam af-ter the Al-li-ga-tor. He soon o-ver-took the an-i-mal, and wound-ed him so sore-ly, that he let the poor wife loose from his hor-rid jaws; but she was so much hurt, that, be-fore her hus-band could bring her to the shore, she died.

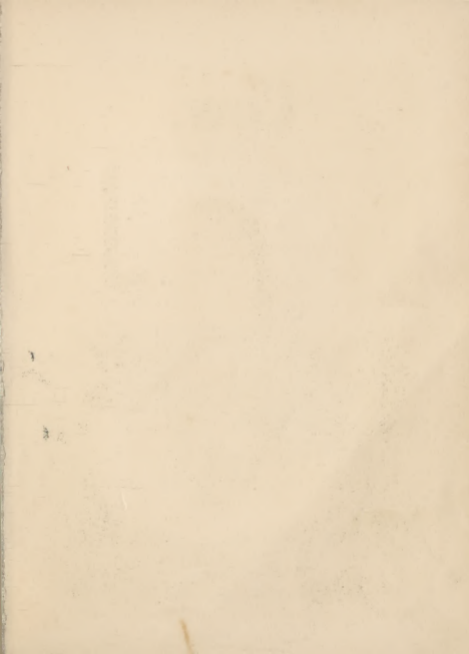
BEA - VER.—Bea - vers are na - tives of North A - mer - i - ca. They build their hou - ses very neat - ly, near a riv - er, u - sing earth, stones and sticks.

A tame Bea - ver was once brought to Eng - land. His mas - ter made him quite a pet, and let him lie on the hearth - rug of his li - bra - ry. One day he found out the house - maid's clo - set, and at once began to use its con - tents to build a house. He first took a large sweep - ing brush, and next a warm - ing pan in - to a room where the door had been left o - pen. These he put so as to make a square with two sides of the room, and then with hand - brush - es, bas - kets, books, boots, tow - els, and what - ev - er else he could lay hold of, he built up the walls. He then made him - self a nest in the cen - tre, and sit - ting up in it, be - gan grave - ly to comb his hair with the nails of his hind feet.

Beaver.







Cow.



COW.—The Cow is a gen-tle an-i-mal. Her mild looks and sweet breath would make us like her, even if she did not give us milk. Some Cows yield as much as twen-ty quarts e-ver-y day. They are u-su-al-ly milk-ed three times a-day. It is a pret-ty sight to see a green field with the Cows feed-ing, and the milk-maid go-ing from one to the other with her stool and pail. The Cows all know her, and as she is milk-ing them will low, and seem pleased that she is near them.

The age of cows is known by their horns. When a cow is four years old a ring forms at the root of each horn, and a se-cond ring when she is five years old, and an-o-ther ring ev-e-ry year af-ter.

DOG.—Here is the faith - ful Dog, ly - ing watch - ing by his ken - nel. The Dog is tru - ly man's friend. No an - i - mal has been found so use - ful to us, and so a - ble and will - ing to guard us. In some coun - tries man could hard - ly live with - out his friend - ly Dog. Even in our own land ma - ny lives have been saved by Dogs.

One day a nurse - maid was stand - ing on a quay at Dublin, when the lit - tle boy she held in her arms made a sud - den spring and fell in - to the riv - er Lif - fey. He sunk at once. A New - found - land Dog was at the mo - ment pass - ing with his mas - ter. The dog stopped, and looked at the rip - ple made by the lit - tle boy in sink - ing. The next in - stant the child rose to the sur - face. The dog at once sprang in, and seiz - ing him brought him gent - ly and safe - ly to the land.

Dog.





Elephant.



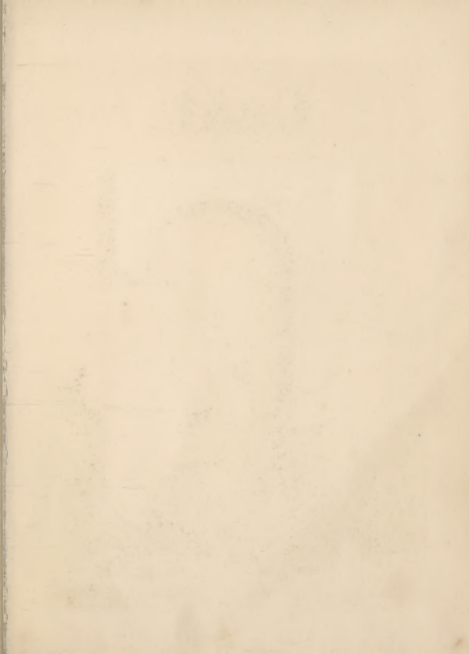
EL-E-PHANT.—The El-e-phant though he looks hea-vy and clumsy is very ac-tive, and can do ma-ny cle-ver things with his flex-i-ble trunk. He can take a small key and o-pen a lock, or pick up a six-pence as ea-si-ly as you can with your hand. His tem-per is kind, but he nev-er for-gets an in-ju-ry, and will some-times pun-ish a per-son, who has hurt, him a long time af-ter-wards.

An El-e-phant had been prom-ised a re-ward by his keep-er, which the man did not give him. The an-i-mal in re-venge killed him. The poor man's wife, who saw the dread-ful act, threw her-self with her two chil-dren be-fore the feet of the an-gry El-e-phant. "Since you have killed my hus-band," she cried, "kill me, and my chil-dren too." The El-e-phant in-stant-ly stopped, and with a sor-row-ful look, lift-ed the el-der boy gent-ly with his trunk, placed him on his neck, and would never al-low any o-ther per-son to be his keep-er, or even to mount him.

FOX.—This well-known an-i-mal is found in most coun-tries, but of dif-fer-ent si-zes and col-ours. The little Arc-tic Fox is white and a ve-ry pret-ty an-i-mal. In this coun-try the Fox is u-su-al-ly of a brown red col-our. He is ve-ry cun-ning, as well as cru-el and gree-dy. He will some-times kill all the fowls in a poul-try yard du-ring one night. In France, and I-ta-ly he does a great deal of dam-age to the vine-yards, be-ing ve-ry fond of grapes, and so choice that he will spoil ma-ny clu-sters be-fore he finds one good e-nough for his taste. Foxes have been much hunt-ed both for sport and to be rid of such de-stroy-ers, and did they not pos-sess great cun-ning, they would pro-ba-bly have been ex-tinct in Eng-land.

Fox.





Goat.



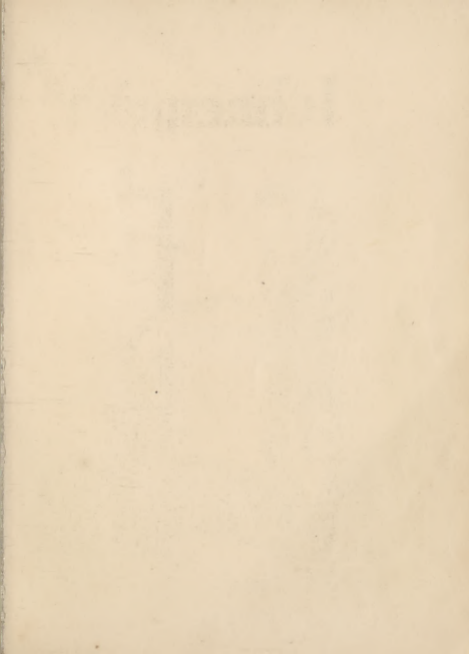
GOATS.—There are not ma - ny Goats in Eng - land or Scot - land. They de - light in climb - ing rocks, and seem fond - est of pla - ces where the dan - ger is great - est. Goats shew much af - fec - tion for their young ones, which are called kids.

A Goat once strayed from her own - er and was missed the same eve - ning. At morn - ing dawn two boys went in search of her. They saw her af - ter a long time on the top of a point - ed rock, stand - ing o - ver her kid, and guard - ing it from a Fox. As one of the boys got near, he hal - loed, and threw stones to fright - en the Fox, but he in place of run - ning a - way, made a sud - den spring at the kid. The whole three an - i - mals dis - ap - peared at once, and were found at the foot of the rock. The Goat had driv - en her horns in - to the back of the Fox, who had seized the kid by the neck, and the joint weight had made the poor moth - er lose her bal - ance, and the whole three were killed.

HARE.—The tim - id Hare seems al - most to sleep with o - pen eyes. She is very swift, but her speed does not fre - quent - ly save her from her foes. She is some - times tamed. The Poet Cow - per kept three tame hares, which he named Puss, Ti - ney, and Bess. Two of them lived a long time. Puss would drum on Mr Cow - per's knee when she wished him to car - ry her into the gar - den, where she was al - low - ed to eat the leaves of the vine. If the po - et was busy and did not at - tend to her, she would then take the skirt of his coat in her teeth and pull with all her force. When she died Mr Cow - per wrote a pret - ty poem on poor Puss.

Hare.





Ichneumon.



ICH-NEU-MON.—This an-i-mal is a na-tive of E-gypt. The peo-ple once wor-ship-ped it be-cause of its great use in kil-ling ser-pents, snakes, rats, mice, and the like. He is ve-ry fond of croc-o-dile's eggs, and will dig them out of the sand.

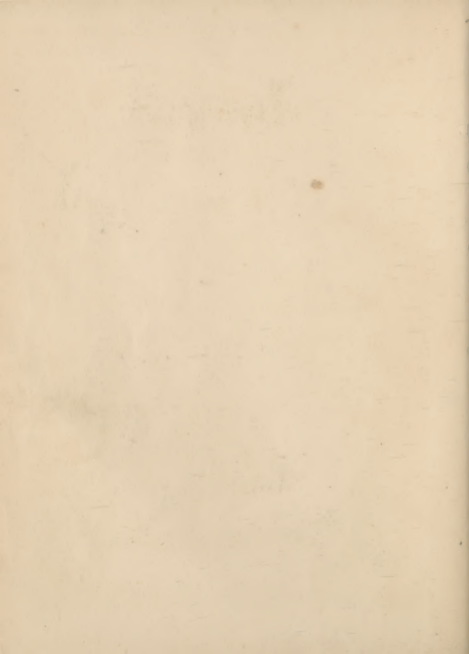
A gen-tle-man brought home a very young Ich-neu-mon, which first was fed on milk, and then on meat mixed with rice. It was quite tame, and went a-bout with some rare fowls be-long-ing to his mas-ter. One day a wa-ter ser-pent was brought it a-live. For an in-stant it looked sur-prised, but the next mo-ment it sprung on the head of the snake, and seiz-ing it in his mouth, crushed it with his teeth. A few days af-ter, find-ing him-self a-lone with the fowls, he killed them all.

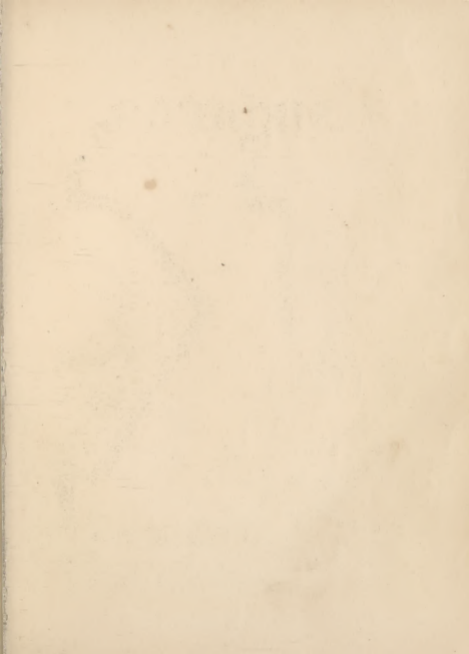
JACK-AL.—The Jack-al is com-mon-ly call-ed the *Lion's pro-vi-der*, as the noise he makes in hunt-ing of-ten rou-ses the king of beasts, and di-rects him to the place where prey is to be found. Jack-als hunt in packs of for-ty or fif-ty, from 'eve-ning till morn-ing, mak-ing most hid-e-ous out-cries.

Al-though Jack-als are ve-ry fierce, yet when ta-ken young they are ea-si ly tamed, and like dogs love to be fon-dled, wag their tails, and show much at-tach-ment to their mas-ters.

Jackal.







Kangaroo.



KAN-GA-ROO.—This cu - ri - ous an - i - mal was first dis - cov - er - ed by Cap - tain Cook, in New Hol - land. The first set - tlers tried to catch it by hunt - ing it with grey - hounds, but found it ve - ry dif - fi - cult to cap - ture. It takes e - nor - mous leaps, of - ten twen - ty feet in length. Its strong tail is of great help to it both in leap - ing and sit - ting.

The Kan - ga - roo is ve - ry good - tem - pered and ti - mid. When hard pressed by the hunt - er it has, how - ev - er, some - times turn - ed up - on him and proved a dan - ger - ous foe.

LION.—Here is the Black Li - on of Af - ri - ca. Li - ons were once found in all parts of the Old World, but now they are con - finéd to Af - ri - ca and some parts of A - si - a. Li - ons have been known to live sev - en - ty years.

The way in which Li - ons are of - ten caught is by dig - ging a pit, and cov - er - ing its mouth with sticks and turf. This is done du - ring the day, where the tra - ces of a Li - on have been seen. At night, when the Li - on comes a - long his u - su - al path, the turf looks so - lid to him, he steps on it, and falls in. He roars at first, so as to *shakê* the ground, but in two or three days he be - comes ex - haust - ed and tame, and is then drawn out with ropes, and put in - to a cage.

Lion.



Mouse.



MOUSE.—The tim - id Mouse, is, as you know, a very ac - tive lit - le an - i - mal. He is found in all parts of the world. Some are near - ly black, and oth - ers are quite white; the latter are chief - ly found in Sa - voy, and are brought to Eng - land by the lit - tle Sa - voy - ards who shew them in a box from door to door.

The Mouse is said to be fond of mu - sic. A gen - tle - man while play - ing on the vi - o - lin no - tic - ed a mouse creep out of a hole, and leap a - bout as if de - light - ed. The mo - ment he ceas - ed play - ing, the mouse ran back a - gain, and for a long time the sound of the fid - dle nev - er fail - ed to bring out the mouse to dance.

NYL-GHAU.—This is a kind of an-te-lope found in In-di-a. He is ve-ry fierce, and will often fight with an-o-ther Nyl-g^hau, which he does in a cu-ri-ous manner.

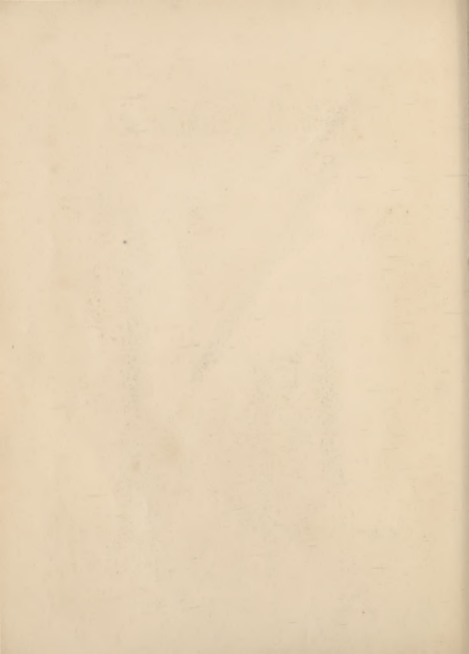
Two Nyl-ghaus were put into an en-clo-sure, while at some dis-tance from each oth-er they fell on their knees, and in this po-si-tion shuf-fled to-wards each oth-er. When with-in a few yards, they made a spring, and dart-ed to-geth-er with great force.

A la-bour-ing man once went up to the out-side of the en-clo-sure in which a Nyl-ghau was kept. The an-i-mal with the quick-ness of light-ning dart-ed a-gainst the wood-work, which it dash-ed to pie-ces, and broke one of its horns. The man was not touch-ed, but the Nyl-ghau died soon af-ter from the shock it had giv-en it-self.

Nyl-Ghau.

N





Orang-Outang.



O-RANG-OU-TANG.—The O-rang-Ou-tang, or Wild Man of the Woods, is found in Af-ri-ca and Mad-a-gas-car. He shuns man, and is not ea-si-ly ta-ken a-live. He some-times grows to the height of six feet.

When caught young he can be tamed. One shewn in Lon-don, some years a-go, would sit at table, use a spoon or fork in eat-ing, and drink wine out of a glass. It was mild, af-fec-tion-ate, and o-bey-ed its keep-er's com-mands very read-i-ly. Another now in the Zo-o-log-i-cal Gardens, Re-gent's Park, has al-ways a large com-pa-ny round him to be a-mused by his half-hu-man ac-tions.

PIGS.—A lit - tle Pig is a pret - ty crea - ture run - ning a - bout with its lit - tle tail curl - ed in the air. He soon, how - ev - er, grows ve - ry la - zy, and pre - fers to bask in the sun - shine, and in the dirt. At feed - ing time he is, as you see him here, quite ac - tive e - nough.

QUAG - GA.—The Quag - ga is small - er and not so beau - ti - ful as the Ze - bra. It lives in vast herds, in South Af - ri - ca. It is a ve - ry wild crea - ture, and ra - ther vi - cious. The na - tives make it draw them a - bout, and its flesh they use for food.

Pigs.



Quagga.



Rabbits.



RAB-BITS.—Rab-bits are not un-like hares, but their heads, ears, and tails are short-er. Tame Rab-bits are of-ten of ve-ry pret-ty col-ours and some are quite white. The Wild Rab-bit is al-ways of one col-our, and does not grow so large as the tame Rab-bit.

The Rab-bit is not so ti-mid as the hare. It lives under-ground, and runs so fast that it can soon be safe in its bur-row, as the pas-sage to its nest is call-ed. Its young ones are born blind, and with hard-ly an-y hair on their skins, while young hares can al-ways see, and have good coats of soft hair from the ve-ry first.

SQUIR - RELS.—Here are two pret - ty Squir -
rels. One is eat - ing a nut, and the o - ther is
just go - ing to leap off his perch. The Squir - rel's
fine bush - y tail is ve - ry use - ful to him. It serves
as a par - a - sol when the sun shines too hot - ly up -
on him, and when he leaps from tree to tree, should
he fall, it acts as a par - a - chute, and saves him
from be - ing hurt. In Lap - land, Squir - rels will
some - times cross the wa - ter, by get - ting up - on a
bit of ice or a piece of bark, their tails then act as
sails, and the wind car - ries them to the o - ther
side.

Squirrels.



Tiger.



TI - GER.—This is a ve - ry fierce an - i - mal. It is on - ly found wild in A - si - a, but there it proves ve - ry de - struc - tive. Its strength is so great, that it can car - ry off a bul - lock quite ea - si - ly.

A par - ty of gen - tle - men were out shoot - ing deer. In the af - ter - noon they sat down by the side of a jun - gle to re - fresh them - selves. They were star - tled pre - sent - ly by a roar like thun - der, and an im - mense Ti - ger sprung out and seiz - ing one of them, Mr Mon - ro, dash - ed off with him in his mouth. Mr Mon - ro's friends fired and wound - ed the Ti - ger, who drop - ped his prey. Poor Mr Mon - ro was, how - ev - er, so hurt that he died next day.

URUS.—This is the White Scot - tish Ox, kept with great care in a park near Ha - mil - ton Pa - lace, Lan - ark - shire. The na - tive haunts of the Urus were the old fo - rests, and in their wild state some of them used to have thick flow - ing manes like li - ons.

VAM - PYRE.—The Vam - pyre is the lar - gest of the Bat tribe. Its bo - dy is a - bout the size of a squir - rel, and its wings when spread out stretch four or five feet. It is chief - ly found in South A - mer - i - ca. The Vam - pyre can fold up its wings, and then run on the ground near - ly as fast as a rat.

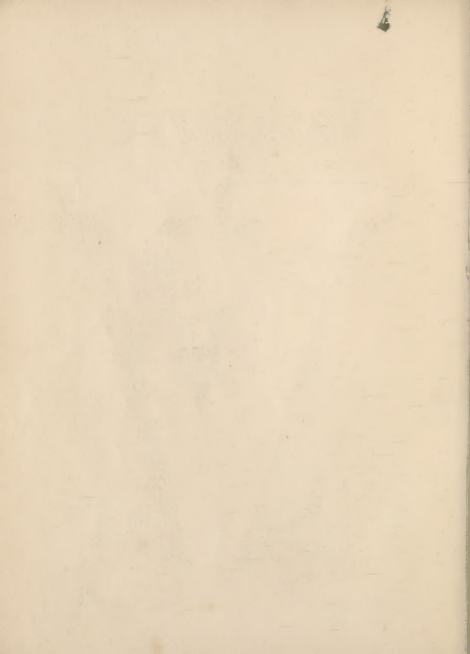
Urus.





Vampyre.





Wolf.

W



WOLF.—Wolves are found e - ve - ry - where ex - cept in the Brit - ish Isles. The ear - ly Kings of Eng - land grant - ed par - don for some crimes, upon the crim - i - nal bring - ing a cer - tain num - ber of the tongues of wolves he had killed. In o - ther coun - tries he is a great en - e - my to sheep and goats, and the dogs em - ploy - ed to guard the flocks from his at - tacks are some - times killed by him, al - though their necks are gen - e - ral - ly de - fend - ed by iron col - lars stuck full of spikes. When hun - gry, wolves have been known to pur - sue trav - el - lers to the ve - ry en - trance of a town ; and more than once they have o - ver - taken the fleet - est hor - ses, and then these and the un - for - tu - nate tra - vel - lers have be - come their prey.

XURY'S LION.—This is a scene out of Rob -
in - son Cru - soe. You see Cru - soe and
Xu - ry in the boat, and Cru - soe is just in the act of
shoot - ing the an - i - mal which had fright - en - ed
Xu - ry. The an - i - mal rep - re - sent - ed is re - al -
ly a pan - ther, which is ve - ry fierce, greedy of blood,
and swift in the chase. He sits lurk - ing like a cat,
and, sud - den - ly spring - ing out, seizes his prey.
His tongue, like all an - i - mals of the tribe, in licking,
grates like a file.

Xury's-Lion.



Yak.



YAK.—The Yak is ve - ry sel - dom seen in Eu - rope. It is a na - tive of Tar - ta - ry, and in size is a - bout as large as a small ox. Black and white are its gen - e - ral col - ours. The hair of its tail is ve - ry long. The Chi - nese make or - na - ments with it, dye - ing them va - ri - ous col - ours, and wear - ing them in their caps. The Turks and Per - sians use the tails for their war - stand - ards or flags, call - ing them *Horse - tails*.

ZE - BRA.—The Ze - bra is a ve - ry beau - ti - ful kind of horse. It lives in herds in the moun - tain - ous parts of A - fri - ca. The stripes on its bo - dy are a rich black, ex - cept on the face and nose, where they are brown. The rest of the bo - dy is white. The Ze - bra is a great cu - ri - os - i - ty in Eng - land,

In for - mer times Ze - bras were of - ten sent as pre - sents to kings in the east, and were thought so val - u - a - ble that large sums of mo - ney were giv - en in re - turn. A - fri - can am - bas - sa - dors still bring them as pre - sents for the Grand Seign - ior.

Zebra.









