LITTLE FOLKS'
BOOK
OF
NATURE

by

HIRAM HUNTER

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BY

HIRAM HUNTER

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"THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE BIBLE"

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The Fox Terrier

SEE this jolly little fox terrier. These dogs are usually white, but many have some tan or black spots. They are smooth-coated, and the nose is always black. In the old hunting days two fox terriers went along with the pack of hounds on a fox hunt, that the little dogs might dig out the foxes from the holes in the earth. All kinds of dogs like human beings, and adapt

themselves to the human way of living better than any other animals do. This sort of dog is one of the best to have for a chum, for they are very intelligent.

The Frog

HAVE you ever seen this little creature? If you live near a stream of water or a lake, you have heard him. He is the little fellow that croaks so loudly. You would think to hear him that he was big, but he is not. Look at his hind legs. You can tell, just by the way that they are drawn up, that he leaps instead of walking. The bull-frog of Canada and the

United States leaps several feet. He is the largest of all the frogs and may be seven inches long. He croaks the loudest, too.

The Ox

DID you ever hear a farmer hollaing "Gee! Haw!" to his yoke of oxen? He has to holla at them, and sometimes prod them with a stick called a "goad," for the ox is such a large, heavy beast

that he moves very slowly. A yoke of oxen is harder to drive than a span of plow horses would be. Yet for dragging very heavy loads through ground that is soft, the oxen would be much better than the plow horses. Throughout the world oxen have been the great helpers of man in clearing forests and dragging away stones, so that he might build him a home.

The Cat

“COME, Pussy,” you call, and Pussy comes, and purrs with content if you stroke her with your hand, or mews with delight if she sees that you have a saucer of milk for her. She likes to lie curled up by the fire in the day, purring and sleeping. At night she hunts mice and rats, for she can see when it is quite dark. She has soft fur, which she keeps clean by

licking with her tongue. Her paws are soft, except when she stretches out her claws, which are sharp and long. Many people keep a pet cat.

The Cow

BOSSY is standing very still but she is looking round to see who is milking her. She knows it is not her own little calf, and she hopes that the milk is for some one's children, and probably it is. The milk that the cows in the country give twice a day so generously is the chief food of the children, and in the form of butter, cream, and cheese, an important part of the food of grown-up people. Perhaps Bossy is just going to say “Moo—oo,” and then go on quietly chewing her cud until the milking is finished.

The Donkey

DOESN'T he look meek,—all saddled and tied to a tree, ready for some child to untie him and ride away on him? He looks stupid, too. When you are on his back, he will trot off, steady, patient, and sure-footed. Then on a rocky path up a step hillside, he will take you more safely than a horse can. He pricks up his long ears when you speak to him, and lays them back against his head, or holds them forward, just according to what he thinks about what you say to him. He does not get easily tired, but will carry a heavy load and go a long distance with it, too.

The Goat

WHAT do you suppose this goat is looking for? Perhaps he is looking for some more rocky, higher mountain than these grassy slopes, for he is very active and likes to climb and find food among rocks. Goats are like sheep in some ways, but they have horns and a very different disposition. They are restless

and curious, so they cannot be easily kept in pasture, as sheep can. They eat almost anything, and their milk is the chief supply for the people of many mountainous and desert countries.

The Sheep

SEE the little woolly lamb! Perhaps this one is grown up now, so it is called a sheep. Sheep are raised nearly everywhere that man lives, because their wool makes the best sort of clothing and their flesh is good to eat. From early ages a man was held to be wealthy if he had large flocks of sheep, because sheep were so valuable. Their wool is very thick

and soft, almost like silk. When they bleat it sounds like "Ba—a—a." The lambs are very frisky and caper merrily about with their mothers.

Plow Horses

SEE these sturdy, strong horses, that are drawing a plow. They are large and heavy, and can endure a great deal of hard work. Yet you must not expect them to have as great speed as a horse that is

more slender. Strength is their special trait. They can haul very heavy loads, and are intelligent and faithful, and plod along without getting frisky or cross. No wonder man thinks them among the very best of his animal friends, for they do a great deal of work for him, and if well-trained, they seem to know just when to stop should a large rock be in the way of the plow.

The Robin

CAN you not almost hear the song that is coming from the throat of this robin? He is an old friend, for no bird except the chicken is so well known. He looks as if he knew it, and were giving us his morning greeting. He often stays in the North all the year around, as this one must have done, for he is standing in the snow. Yet sometimes he goes South for the winter. He is about ten inches in length. His black head and dull brownish back and wings make his bright rusty red breast seem all the prettier. The coloring of the female is much duller. Their eggs are an odd greenish blue, called "robin's-egg blue."

The Plymouth Rock Fowl

CLUCK! Cluck!" these two hens must be saying, for the roosters seem to have disturbed them from their nests in the straw. These hens lay a good many nice, large brown eggs. These are named "Plymouth Rock" because they are a good New England breed. This kind is called "barred," because their grayish white feathers are crossed, or barred, with regular narrow black lines. The upright crown on their heads is called a "comb," and the rolls of skin hanging from their chins are called "wattles."

The Durham Cow

WHAT a broad square body this cow has! Her legs are not very long, but she looks strong. She is mixed reddish brown, or dark red, with white, in color. The horns are short, and curved inward. That is the kind of horn that is called "crumpled," so this is a cow with a crumpled horn. This cow is called a Durham cow because the people of Durham, England, bred it till it became an excellent sort. Durham cows give good milk, and are good for fattening for the market. They are hardy animals, and good-natured. Does she not look so?

The Yellow Perch

IF YOU are a boy, you will probably go fishing. When you throw a line, with a hook baited with a worm on the end of it, and bring up some hungry yellow perch, you will think that you have caught a real fish. That will be true. There are many kinds of perch in fresh water, and this yellow one is very beautiful. From above he looks olive-green in color, but his sides are a golden yellow, with six or more dark bands running down from the back, and he is white underneath. He is about fifteen inches long.

The Turtle

THIS turtle carries his house on his back. It is his back. His house has a good strong roof. When an enemy comes along, the turtle just draws his head, four legs, and tail, into his house, and the enemy has no way of getting at him, for he cannot bite through those walls and roof. These turtles live near rivers and swamps, some living in the water and

others on land. This kind lives on land, and has a large head and a hooked beak. He snaps at whatever disturbs him, and so is called a "snapping turtle."

The Reindeer

SEE this noble-looking animal! What a kingly, stately look his large antlers give him! He is master of the snowy wastes where he lives. In the summer he feeds on the grasses of the plains; in the autumn he goes to the seacoast and feeds upon the seaweed; while in the winter he lives on the lichens of the mountain sides. For ages he has served the people of the North as a horse. His flesh is good food, and his skin a warm covering. The reindeer's hoofs are round and short and spreading, so that they can travel fast over the snow. Their coats are grayish brown and very warm.

The Red Fox

WHERE is he going, this beautiful red fox, on this winter night? He is going to get some food, a rabbit or hare perhaps. He seems to see something already, for his ears are pricked up. See his bushy tail! Foxes are more varied and prettier colors than other animals. What if, to-morrow morning when he returns from his hunt, a pack of dogs catch his scent? His smell is peculiar, and dogs do not like it. Then, unless his hole is near, not all his cunning will prevent him from being caught.

The Wolf

DO YOU know that a wolf is a kind of wild dog? He is, for they belong to the same family. He is about the size of a large dog, but has a bushy tail like a fox. Once he ran wild over all of the colder countries of the world, and was a great enemy to men, for he would kill and eat their cattle, their children, and even a man himself, if he was alone and without a gun. Not that one wolf alone was so bad, but they would hunt in packs and surround their prey, and leave no chance to escape. Some are almost black, and some pure white. They have a long stride and a slinking gait, and watch their prey stealthily.

The Irish Greyhound

THIS Irish greyhound has a little more shaggy coat than his English brother, whose coat is quite smooth and has no fringe of long hair upon it. Yet both greyhounds are tall, slender creatures, and fine

hunters of wolves. Notice this dog's long narrow muzzle. His head, too, is slender, and in these ways he is himself like a wolf. His legs are long and slender, his muscles wire-like, his neck long, and his chest deep. These facts make it possible for him to run at great speed. He is called a greyhound, though really a wolfhound, because he is almost always gray in color.

The Irish Terrier

head and bristling short hair, but he is not. He is a good watch-dog. Of late years he is coming to be a great favorite, because he is bright and active, and very courageous.

THIS dog is very up-and-coming, just as his tail looks. He is the jolliest comrade, as many an out-of-doors man has found out. He is rather a large dog, and may weigh as much as twenty-five pounds. His coat is rough and wiry, and is usually red, with some black or brown. He looks somewhat fierce, with his long narrow

The Pointer

Thus he stands till his master comes up, takes aim, and fires at the bird or animal. Then the dog leaps into action, and brings the dead game and lays it down at his master's feet.

SEE this fine hound. He is white with tan spots, so his master easily sees him in the field. This dog finds where the game is, by catching the scent of it. Then he stands very stiff and still, right in his tracks, turning not even his eyes away from the spot where the game is. His pointed tail sticks straight out, on a line with his back.

The Collie

HERE in the hills of Scotland this handsome dog has his home. Day and night he tends the large flocks of sheep in the pastures, and summer and winter his beautiful thick coat keeps him protected

from the weather. He has a very good mind, for a dog, and tends strictly to his work of looking after the sheep, for he is a true shepherd dog. He is very faithful and loving. How proudly he carries himself! He is indeed fine-looking, with the long silky hair of his white and brown coat and his bushy tail which he carries so that the white hairs do not sweep the ground.

The Kan-ga-roo

HOW do you do, Sir Kan-ga-roo? If you measure this creature from the tip of his nose to the base of his tail, you will find that he is five feet long. Then his tail is four feet more. Some stand taller than a man, although many are very small. They run lightly and easily, holding their short forearms close to the body, and making very long leaps with their powerful

hind limbs. The mother carries her little ones in a pouch under her body, until they care for themselves. Kan-ga-roos are found only in Aus-tra-li-a.

The Camel

DO YOU think this animal looks like a ship? "No, of course not," you say. Then why is he called "the ship of the desert"? Simply because he can travel day after day over the deserts of Africa and Asia, heavily laden with goods, and go without water for several days, and with but little food. Some camels have two humps upon their backs instead of one. A

very speedy kind of camel is called a drom-e-da-ry. He is not handsome, but vicious and stupid, yet so useful that the men of the deserts could not get along without him.

The Whale

SEE him spout! He is blowing the air, in a sort of whitish vapor, from his lungs through his one nostril, which is at the top of his head. He stays under water perhaps half an hour, then comes to the

surface and blows. The whale is the very largest of all animals. "But he is a fish," you say. He is really an animal that has learned to live in the water. There are some small whales, but the large kind are from fifty to seventy feet long. His mouth is very wide, for he lives on small fishes and has to eat a whole lot at a time in order to get the food so large a body needs.

The Beaver

WHAT is this pretty little animal doing with that piece of wood? Already he has stripped off all the bark. Perhaps he will use it to strengthen the dam the beavers have built to keep the water of this pond from getting low. Beavers have to build dams, for if the water was low, other animals could enter their homes, which are holes in the

banks. See how flat his tail is! He swims in the water a great deal, and that is his rudder. His coat is soft brown fur under long brown hair.

The Seal

YES, that is where it comes from—your mother's sealskin coat. The beautiful soft, plush-like fur grew on an animal like this. These seals are sometimes called "sea-lions," because they are so big and the males have a tawny mane over their shoulders. They have flippers instead of legs, the better to swim with. When on the ice or on land, the hind flippers are folded up under them, and the fore flippers are turned forward. They are about six feet long, and eat fishes, molluscs, crabs, and lobsters.

The Walrus

BR—R—R! Wouldn't you be cold, lying on that cake of ice up in the Arctic Ocean? Well, these walruses are not. That is what they like,—either that, or tumbling about in the freezing water.

They are real monsters of the sea, but are harmless to man. Their long ivory tusks are for digging up the clams, mussels, and seaweed on the sea-bottom, for those are their food. They lie, one resting his great flippers on another, in herds of many hundreds over the great ice floes. A walrus has no ears on the outside of its head, yet it hears.

The Brown Bear

IF YOU were walking along in the open country and should meet a brown bear, what would you do? Would you scream and run away? Well, probably the brown bear would do the same thing—except the screaming. He might growl, but would amble off on his huge flat feet. Did you think that he would eat you? Not at all. He likes vegetables, nuts, and fruits. He

was once found all over the temperate zones of the world. During the cold of winter he goes to sleep, and he stays asleep until the warm spring comes.

The Lion

HARK! Hear that loud roar. It is the lion, the king of beasts, the strongest and fiercest of all wild cats. He may be many miles away, lying on the sandy bank of some river, waiting for an animal to come and drink of the water. Then he will spring upon it, kill it with one blow of his paw, and eat its body. Or he may be roaming over some sandy desert in Africa, where his yellow coat, without any markings on it, makes him hard to see. The male has a shaggy mane, but the female looks more like a cat.

The Hip-po-pot-a-mus

WHAT is causing all that commotion in the water? Just a hip-po-pot-a-mus, with his great big muzzle, taking a drink. Wait till he gets through, lifts up his head, and opens his mouth, and then you will think that it was no wonder he made a noise, with such a large mouth to fill! His lower jaw has two big tusks, with which he tears up the reeds and grasses on which he lives. He likes the water, and can stay submerged and swim; but he goes only into shallow water, for he is too big to swim very far. He is found in Africa, and is only four feet in height, but is twelve feet in length.

The Giraffe

WHAT with his long legs and long neck this animal looks like a high tower. He is really the tallest animal, being more than three times the height of a tall man; for some giraffes are twenty feet tall. He has a long tongue, too, and with it he picks one by one the leaves of the mimosa and acacia trees to eat. He is tawny in color, with the under parts whitish. He lives in Africa. There is no other animal at all like him. He has two short horns between his ears; but these horns, instead of being bare bone, like the antlers of a moose, are covered with skin.

The Leopard

THE leopard runs like a monkey up the smooth trunks of trees. He lies on the branches, waiting for his prey, well-hidden because the dark spots on his light coat look like tree leaves. When an antelope or a deer comes along, the leopard drops down upon it and kills and eats it. He is even fiercer than the tiger, though not as big, and is silent and stealthy. He lives in Africa and Asia. Like the rest of the cat family, he sleeps by day and hunts by night. See this leopard crouch like a cat, and lash his tail. You can almost hear him snarl.

The Elephant

WHAT is the largest of all land animals? The elephant. These beasts live in both Asia and Africa. Instead of hands, they have a long trunk between their eyes, and at the end of it two projections which are like a thumb and finger. With these they can grasp even small things. They have tusks which they use in fighting. An elephant stands anywhere from eight to twelve feet high. When angry, an elephant raises his head and his ears stand out side-wise like two sails. If he is charging forward, to attack, he gives short, sharp, trumpeting screams, and holds his trunk high in the air.

The Bluefish

THIS fish lives in warm seas. He is caught in great quantities off the New England coast. He is usually about five pounds in weight, and is blue above and white beneath. Although the bluefish live largely on menhaden, they like all other sorts of fish smaller than themselves. They go in schools, and attack any fish they meet, for they have terrible appetites. They are active and gamy, jumping higher out of the water, diving deeper, and staying under longer than any other fish of their size.

The American Eagle

THIS bird was chosen for our national emblem. He is common throughout North America, and is strong, powerful, and majestic. He is also called the bald or the white-headed eagle—not that he is bald, for he only looks so when, after he is three years old, his head and neck become pure white in color. His tail is white also, but the rest of him is dusky brown. He stands almost three feet high. When he spreads his wings, he measures from tip to tip almost eight feet. He builds his nest in very high trees, or on some rocky mountain top. He flies long distances very rapidly.

The Mack-er-el

DOES not this fish look familiar to you? He is an old friend. Probably you have mack-er-el to eat often, because it is one of the chief fishes used as food. If you look at one before it is cooked, you will see that it is less than two feet long. Alive, he is dark blue color along his back, which is marked with dark wavy stripes, and is white underneath. As he moves his sides glisten with shades of gold and blue, purple and green. Mack-er-el go north in the spring in large numbers, called "schools," swimming near the surface of the water. Their home is the North Atlantic Ocean.

The Af-ri-can Sea Eagle

THE American eagle is a sea eagle, but this kind is found around the shores of Af-ri-ca. How strange he looks with his white head and neck coming out of a black body! The top of the back and the tail are pure white, too. The wings and back are black, and the lower part of the body and legs reddish brown. He lives near the mouths of rivers and shores of lakes, building a large nest in a high tree. He feeds on crabs, fishes, and reptiles, and will sometimes seize a young lamb or small animal.

The Flying Fish

THIS fish, which is long and slender, has two fins like wings. Probably now, when he is in full flight, he is as much as three feet above the surface of the water. The flight will be, in length, from a few feet or rods to an eighth of a mile. He lives in the open sea, in the warm parts of the oceans of the world. The wings do not help to propel him, but just to

keep him up, like a parachute would, so his flight is really a leap. The tail is his motor, and when he is in the water, that is in constant motion. In the air he looks like a huge dragonfly.

The Bat-el-eur Eagle

OVER the mountains and plains of all Africa south of the Sahara Desert soars this terrible-looking bird. His head is large and much crested, and his tail is short, so he does look rather dumpy, for all he stands two feet high. His wings are long and pointed, and he swoops down upon his prey like a flash of lightning. He lives on snakes, lizards, birds, and small animals. His color is amazing. His head, neck, and under parts are glossy black; his hind neck, back and tail a rich dull red. His wings are mixed black and gray and white, while his feet are coral-red. His bill is black and very strong, and strangely curved.

The Kaffir Cat

mixed yellow and gray in color, with pale stripes on the body, and dark stripes on the legs. How soft and sleek this Kaffir pussy looks!

ONCE upon a time, long, long ago, in a great temple in Egypt, many thousands of cats were kept, for they were held to be sacred. So in all that land no one dared to injure or kill a cat. They were trained to hunt and even to fish. From those African cats, called Kaffir cats, came our common pussies. These cats were about the same size as our cats are, but were a

The Tiger

makes no noise, and his claws are kept always sharp. A tiger does not roar as much as a lion, but growls and snarls. The tiger is the biggest cat.

LOOK out! This fierce tiger is stealing up to his prey through the grass on the bank of some river in Asia. The dark stripes up and down the sides of his body make it hard to see him coming among the rushes, and soon he will spring upon and kill the live animal he is watching. See his paw. He can draw his claws back into a sort of sheath, and so when he walks he

The Civet Cat

DID you notice that smell—sort of like musk? Well, this cat gives a kind of oil from which a perfume is made that many people in Europe used to like. The cat secretes this oil in a little sac under his tail.

He lives in India and Africa. His body is much longer than that of a common cat, but his legs are shorter and his nose more pointed. He lives on frogs, mice, birds, snakes, and lizards. His fur is long and silky, and is brownish gray, marked with black stripes and blotches, while the tail is ringed with black. He prowls by night in the open country in search of food.

The Magot, or Barbary Ape

HELLO! Whom have we here? The only kind of monkey that lives in Europe. He lives just on the Rock of Gi-bral-tar. He is the only one of all the ma-caque monkeys that has no tail. He is as large as a good-sized dog. The upper parts of the body and the outer sides of the limbs are brown with a tinge of yellow; but the under parts are yellowish white, while the face, hands, and feet are flesh-colored. These magots live on pine cones, nuts, figs, melons, and vegetables, and play havoc with the gardens of the farmers, for they are most mischievous.

The Guer-e-za Monkey

DOES not this monkey make you think of an old man? It is his mantle of long white hair, going down both sides of his back, and around his face, making long white side-whiskers and a shorter beard. Otherwise he is covered with jet black hair of medium length, except for a beautiful long plume of white hair on the tip of his tail. This monkey lives in the tallest trees. He is restless, but, unlike all other monkeys, is said to be perfectly silent. He lives on fruit, seeds, and insects. He leaps from tree to tree over wide spaces.

The Arabian Baboon

DO NOT stir, because this baboon is just ready to spring, and sometimes, without running to get a start at all, they leap six or seven feet. He has a face something like that of a dog, and is about the size of a pointer. The male has a large mane over his neck and shoulders. For many hundreds of years this baboon has been known in Egypt, for pictures of it are carved on some of the oldest monuments. These baboons go in herds, and sometimes those herds have from two to three hundred monkeys in them. This was one of the animals that the people of Egypt held to be sacred, and would not injure.

The Tan-a-ger

THIS scarlet tan-a-ger is very much excited about something. Perhaps he has lost his dull-colored mate, and is half-alighting here while he calls his clear "Chip-chur!" to her. His black wings and tail are outstretched just now, so he looks far less gay than he would if he were standing still, for his body feathers, both above and below, are a bright scarlet. His song is very

sweet. He builds his nest in some grove of oaks, hickories, or swamp-maples, near a stream where there are ferns, whose spores he likes.

Mead's Silver-spot Butterfly

BUTTERFLIES are found in all parts of the world, but the most beautiful ones are in tropical countries. They usually live only one season. Moths and butterflies look much alike, but butterflies, when at rest, hold their wings erect, while moths hold theirs spread out. Butterflies fly mostly by day, but the moths by night. This butterfly is named for the man who discovered it.

The silver-spot butterflies are so called because on the under side of their wings they have round spots of silver color. This is dull yellow, with brown rims to both wings.

The Skylark

THIS bird is standing amid the grasses of the open field. That is where he builds his nest, for he very rarely alights on a tree, but rests on the ground even at night. He is called a skylark because

he takes wing from the field straight up into the sky, going in spirals out of sight in the sunlight. Often he starts his melody of song as he does his flight, and so becomes a song away up in the air long after you can see him. He is not found in America, but in the Old World. He is reddish brown on top and white beneath. His form is very graceful, though his plumage is dull.

The Plain Silver-spot Butterfly

THIS is the way the under side of a butterfly looks. See how the hind wings overlap the fore wings. This silver-spot butterfly is called plain because his spots are not silver at all, but just buff color. Yet in other ways he is like the silver-spot butterflies, so he goes by that name. Where the wings join the body he is brown or grayish black. Except for that, the fore

wings are a deep, clear cinnamon-brown but for the upper tips, which are buff. The hind wings are reddish brown, with the border clear buff.

The Blue Jay

DID you see that broad band of deep blue, flying amid the trees,—bluer than the clearest noon-day sky?

Here he is, alighted now, and beginning his harsh scolding, perhaps just to drive other birds away so he can have this place for his nest. Very beautiful though he is, he belongs to the crow family, and his voice is harsh like theirs. He is one or two inches

longer than the robin, and he has a fine crest on his head. His back, wings, and tail are bright blue, and his breast a dusky white. See his black collar.

The Cal-lip-pe Silver-spot Butterfly

YOU will meet this butterfly very often in California, if you try to make his acquaintance. He is only two or three inches in size, with his wings fully stretched out, so you might overlook him if

you were not careful. Near his body the colors of his wings are all mixed together in darkness. From a beautiful golden brown to buff are the shades. Notice the double row of buff spots like a rim around each wing. As he is a silver-spot, underneath you will find him a pale buff, with the spots large and well-silvered. You can see clearly, too, the very fine black lines of the veins.

The Sheep Dog

WHAT does this dog see, that he looks so far away and so very intently? He is looking at his flock of sheep, seeing that they are all in safe places, and that no one of them has wandered away from the rest. He is also looking far off in every direction to see that no wolves nor wild dogs are in sight, for they might harm the sheep. This sheep dog is not as handsome as his Scotch brother, the collie, but he does his work as faithfully, and can always be relied on to follow and find a lost sheep or lamb.

The Toy Ter-ri-er

THIS little dog seems as if he had just heard his master call him or snap his fingers at him, and was in doubt where his master was. He is alert, ears up, forepaw lifted, because he has not quite decided which way to run. He is a perfect little doggy of his kind, all white except his eyes, the tip of his nose, and his claws. He weighs only about five pounds, and makes a lively and delightful little plaything. His eyes are very bright, and his bark is short and sharp. He is really a lovable dog.

The St. Bernard Dog

WHAT is that little thing that is fastened to the neck of this kind-looking dog? You could never guess, unless you knew where he lives. Notice that house there, back of him, all covered with snow. And do you not see mountain peaks white with snow? High up in the Alps Mountains in Switzerland is the home of the monks of St. Bernard. There some of these kind, strong dogs are kept, and when there is a severe snow-storm, they are sent out to search for travelers who may have lost their way. To the dog's neck is fastened a flask of wine and some food.

The Cape Hunting Dog

YES, he is a dog, but he hunts in packs, as the wolves do. He is called the "Cape" hunting dog because he is found only in South Africa near the Cape of Good Hope. He is spotted like a hy-e-na, but he is no coward. He is fierce and wild, even when a captive. When a pack of these dogs attack a herd of cattle or sheep or antelopes, they do it so quickly that it is very difficult to stop them and drive them off. That is why the farmers find them almost as bad to deal with as animals that are not dogs at all.

The Lalandes Dog

STRANGE to call him a dog, with those ears that are almost as long as a donkey's. This sort of dog is still living in South Africa. He looks like a fox, though his legs are longer and his tail is shorter than those of a fox. These are bush dogs; that is, they live under or among small bushes. They go about in pairs, and though they may watch the hunter for

hours, it is hard for him to get near them. Their brown and grey fur is like that of the fox, and is very thick. They are really wild dogs, though not fierce.

The Roan An-te-lope

ONCE upon a time an-te-lopes of this kind roamed all over Africa south of the Sahara Desert. This one probably stands almost five feet high. Is he not a noble-looking creature? He is a real red-roan in color, with the front and the sides of the face jet-black, and two long tufts of white hair under the eyes. The muzzle and lower jaw are white. These animals range over open plains, never very far from water, and in small herds. Their horns are their weapons against dogs and other animals which might attack them. There are no deer in Africa, but many an-te-lopes.

The Lake Trout

“**C**OME here, you beauty,” many a fisherman has said as this gamy and beautiful fish swam away with the line. There are brook trout, as well as lake trout, and they are even prettier than these. The color of these is a dark green, shading up to silvery, and those round spots on his side are orange, sometimes pale and sometimes bright. In the cold, fresh waters

of this land this fish is found. Some of them weigh almost a hundred pounds, but most not more than twenty. Big or small, they always struggle against being caught.

The Water Buck

STRONG and stalwart he looks, this buck that lives in the large swampy plains and lowlands of Africa. And he is strong, for often he clambers up steep, stony hills, perhaps a mile away from the nearest water. He does that with great speed, too, for he is very sure-footed, like all of the many kinds of an-te-lope. He likes the coarse grass and the tall reeds, and

he wallows in swamps where no one else, man or beast, can go. If he is attacked when on land, he will make for the nearest water.

The Black Bass

YOU will have to be a good fisherman if you land a striped bass, for he has ways of fighting that are all his own, and he is game to the end. He is found in the waters on both coasts of the United States.

He is somewhat olive color above, but his sides are yellowish silvery, and the upper two-thirds of his body has seven straight black stripes upon it, running from head to tail. He is a large fish, weighing sometimes ninety pounds. In the water his sides look brassy-tinged. His fins are all pale, and with his graceful form and silvery white sheen under the other tints, he is a handsome fish.

The Wild Boar

YOU would not think it, but these wild boars are about three feet tall. Boars, and their cousins, the tame pigs, have been found in many parts of the world, but always in moist, swampy places. They turn up the ground with their snouts, in their hunt for the roots which are their food. As you see them here, they usually go in pairs. These are really wild boars, and their two tusks, which are about three inches long, and come out of their lower jaw, are the sharp weapons with which they fight their foes. Boars are so fierce that they often get the better of animals much larger and wilder than themselves.

The Salmon

THIS fish is so active that it is both a fresh-water and a salt-water fish. This is how that happens. He is born in the quiet sandy pools near the sources of rivers, where, of course, the water is fresh. Then, when he is somewhat grown, he goes down the river into the sea, and there he feeds so well on shrimps, crabs, and other shellfish that his

flesh becomes pink. He returns to the river for the spawning season, then to the sea. He is a brownish and silver color with red spots.

The Red River-hog

YOU would think, from the way he looks in this picture, that this was a large animal, but he is not. He does not stand much more than two feet high. The picture makes him look big so that you

may see his white mane and the white marks around his eyes, on his cheeks, and near his ears. Most of him is a brilliant reddish brown, with tints of yellow. He is by far the most handsome pig found anywhere. Pigs such as he live in large herds in the forests and jungles near the river banks in West Africa. His tail as well as his ears has a tuft of long hair upon it.

Black Or-ping-tons

PERHAPS you would be pleased to meet Mr. and Mrs. Or-ping-ton.

These come from a well-known English family of fowl, and are black in color, but there are also white and buff fowl of the same kind. Their feet and legs, which are called "shanks" in fowl, have no feathers on them, as those of the Cochins do. All fowls have very small heads in com-

parison with their bodies, and it is true of these, for their bodies are long and deep and wide. There are five points in their combs. You can count them here.

The Rhode Island Reds

FOWL are so different from other birds and from animals that one can tell them anywhere, so they are called just by the name of their kind. These Rhode Island Reds are so called because they were first bred in Rhode Island, and because they are a rich, brilliant red in color. Only their tail feathers are different from the rest in being black or greenish black. Their toes and shanks are yellow, and their combs, faces, and wattles are a brighter red even than their feathers. This rooster seems very proud of Mrs. R. I. Red.

The Dorkings

THIS Dorking couple are an English pair, and silver-gray. Their combs and wattles are a bright red, and the rest of the dark part of the rooster is greenish black, and very smooth and glossy. See

what nice large eyes they both have! His neck and body plumage is silvery white, while hers has, especially in the cape about her neck, a fine black stripe down the middle of each feather, so her sides look slaty gray. These fowl have larger heads than a great many other kinds. The rooster's comb is arched in a circle. Their shanks and toes are white, and they have five toes.

Buff Or-ping-tons

THE uniform of these Orpingtons is buff in color. That is the same shade, you remember, as was a part of the uniform of General George Washington's soldiers. The bodies of these fowl are all that color. Their comb, face, wattles, and ear-lobes are bright red, and shanks and toes are white, or pinkish white. Over all their feathers there is a rich golden gloss. The

lower part of the body in fowls is called the "fluff," from the downy feathers which cover it. Even the fluff in these is buff. These fowl must look very pretty out in a green meadow.

The Sus-sex

THIS English rooster and hen seem to be having a chat in their (own) barnyard. They came from Sus-sex County, in England, and are cousins to the Dorking fowls. The chief difference between them is that the Sus-sex fowl have only four toes while the Dorkings have five. This couple are mottled, the colors being reddish brown and white, with some green

tail feathers among the long white plumes of the rooster, and green stripes down the center of the feathers of his cape. The hen's longest tail feathers are also green, while her cape has more of white in it and her wings less than those of the rooster.

The Fav-er-olles

YOU are doubtless thinking, as you look at this picture, What is the matter with the heads of these fowl? If you should see the fowl themselves, you would know that nothing was the matter, but

that Nature had given them a very nice necker-chief to wear under their chins. That is, both the rooster and the hen have the bunch of soft fluffy feathers, called the "beard," under their beaks, and the same kind of feathers standing out on their cheeks, and called a "muff." These are French fowl, named for the place where they were bred, Fav-er-olle, in the north of France.

The Flying Squirrel

JUST this moment this squirrel does not seem very different from a common squirrel, except that his tail is not bushy. Wait till he springs from this branch to another some distance off and a little lower down, and you will see why he is called a "flying" squirrel. He will spread out his legs, and so will stretch out, too, a large fold of thin skin which goes from his fore feet to his hind feet. That will be like a sail, while his tail acts as a sort of rudder. So without wings he really does succeed in flying, because he sails through the air, although he can do so in none but a downward direction. Only the birds can fly upward.

The Wild Ass

THOUGH this wild ass looks almost like a pony, he is really very wild, and lives only on the desert or stony plains of Asia and Africa. He looks something like a zebra in form, but he is plain color except for a few dark stripes. These asses usually live in families of four or five, and not in large herds. They are hard to approach, for they are fleet. They eat

grasses and woody plants, and go long distances by night to get water. No one would think that the meek-looking donkey comes from such an active animal as this, but he does.

The Dor-cas Ga-zelle

THE Dor-cas Ga-zelle is one of the most elegant of the an-te-lopes, and is found in desert regions in Asia and Africa. It is about two feet tall at the shoulder, and is fawn-colored, with the inside of the legs and under part of the body white, and some white markings on the cheeks. The horns are long and slender and have distinct rings. The ga-zelle is remarkable for its great speed, and in running often leaps a yard or more from the ground. It lives on grass and the tender shoots of shrubs and bushes, especially the mi-mo-sa tree. Ga-zelles always go in herds.

The Leaping Hare

WHAT a long leap for a small creature! Yet notice how long his hind legs and tail are. He is only about two feet in length,—a little larger than a rabbit. This leaping kind is found in South Africa. Their fur is rather long and soft, and reddish above, with white on the under parts. They stay in their burrows during the day, and at night go out to hunt and feed. When traveling they go as this hare does, leaping like a kangaroo, and making great speed, going even faster uphill than down.

The Ser-val

SEE this strange animal! Its legs are long, like those of a dog; it is spotted like a leopard; and it has the head of a cat, except for the long ears, which look almost as big as those of a rabbit. What is it? Just a large wild cat, found in Africa. It is reddish or light tan in color, with black spots. Only a chief in the tribes of the black men is allowed to wear a mantle made from the skins of these cats. It lives on fowls and smaller an-te-lopes, and is so very fierce that few dogs would like to fight (with) it. It is a sort of animal that seems to be midway between a leopard and a wild dog.

The Klip-spring-er

THIS small animal is called the “rock-jumper” because it can jump like a chamois. It is found in most of the mountain ranges of Africa. It is less than two feet tall at the shoulder, but has been known to jump across chasms many, many times as wide as it is tall. Its hoofs are very small, and have a groove in the center of them, and so they can climb the side of a cliff and cling to footholds where no larger hoof could rest. He is now poised on a small rock, and looks ready to spring. This is a male, for he has two short horns that are pointed, like spikes.

The Imperial Moth

and specks of purplish brown. He lives on the leaves of hickory, butter-nut, and other forest trees. In the female the bands are purple.

ALL moths and butterflies hatch from the egg into a caterpillar; then when the caterpillar has stayed for a time rolled up in a white silky shell called a "cocoon," it comes out a moth or a butterfly. This moth is one of the largest, being four or five inches in size across his wings. His body is stout and hairy, and his head sunken. He is a bright yellow, with bands

The Ce-cro-pi-a Moth

out, he is a beautiful moth. His wings are dusky brown with a white band which has a wide red margin inside a clay-colored border. Each wing has a crescent-shaped white spot with red rim.

THIS is the very largest of our giant silk-worms. "But," you say, "he is not a worm at all. He is a moth."

You remember that he has to be a worm before he can become a moth. The caterpillar feeds on many different kinds of trees,—apple, plum, wild cherry, and linden, and others. Then he spins the silk cocoon in which he hides himself. When he comes

The Pro-me-the-a Moth

YOU have seen, in winter, a rolled-up leaf with a cocoon inside, have you not? Well, that cocoon probably belonged to this moth, because that is the way he protects himself while he is hatching out.

Then, instead of being a bluish green caterpillar from two to three inches long, he is a blackish brown or a reddish brown moth. That light line is whitish, and is bordered with black. The outer margin is clay-colored, and on each fore wing is a disk-like spot. The male and female differ so much that you would think them different kinds of moths.

The Cochinchina Fowl

down to their toes,—all the feathers, it seems, that they could possibly grow. This is the hen, and she is really famous as a generous layer of eggs.

The Duck

neck are a glossy green, his breast a bright chestnut, and his back white, while his sides are gray or violet with black and white bands.

The Geese

SEE these fine white geese! Their orange-colored bills are about as long as their heads. They have all over them an undercoat of soft down, and above it their feathers lie so close and thick that they are

almost water-proof. The male of the geese is called a "gander." When a flock marches along after its leader, on their way to a pond to swim, they go single file. When they are flying in the sky, they fly in single file in a V-shaped wedge, headed by their leader. They always keep good order. You can hear their call from the sky both day and night when they are going north or south.

The Jersey Cow

THIS cow is of a very famous sort. She is called a "Jersey" cow because that kind was bred in the island of Jersey, off the coast of England. The milk that these cows give in large amounts, is very rich, so that the cream and butter made from it are of a clear yellow color. Like the Durham cow, she has short horns, but her body and limbs are more slender

than those of a Durham. Her hair is short and glossy, and of a reddish or fawn color mixed with white; but sometimes it is black or cream color.

The Sable An-te-lope

THIS graceful creature is a pretty red-brown color, with white markings on face, neck, and breast, and with the under parts white. The buck is as black as jet, but with the same white markings. His horns are long, and sweep back in a bold curve. The skins of these animals are far more handsome than those of any deer. The sable an-te-lopes range in open forests and grassy, well-watered plains, in herds of from ten to twenty. They are timid and very fleet, but even so, the kind is fast disappearing, because they have been hunted so much for their skins. The buck has a slight mane, and his tail is tufted.

The White-belted Cow

IT is very clear where this cow got her name, but it is not so clear where she got her white belt. It must have been from some Holstein ancestor, for those cows are usually black and white. Those cattle

are a remarkable kind, found in Holland and in the countries along the shore of the North Sea. They are strong and sturdy and give very large quantities of milk. See the short horns. They are turned inward and also downward. She looks as if it were near sunset and she were traveling toward home for the milking. She has white bands also on her two hind feet and her tail.

The Moose

“HI, THERE!” This powerful animal, the moose, or elk, the giant among deer, looks as if he were cornered and were all ready to fight. He seems awkward here, because he is forced back almost upon his haunches, but usually in his native woods he is grand and majestic. See the breadth of his antlers. What a blow he could strike with them! He lives upon the leaves, twigs, and buds of trees. He stands so high that he can reach branches several feet up, and he is so strong that he can bend down quite large trees to reach their buds. He is seven feet high at the shoulder, which is a foot taller than the usual tall man.

The Car-i-bou

STRANGE, but this great American reindeer has come into some village!

Perhaps, however, the house you see in the picture is some lone camp out in the wilds. For the car-i-bou, though large, is very wary and shy of human beings, and lives in dense forests or remote swamps, the mosses and lichens of which he likes. How different his horns are from those of the

moose! These car-i-bou run at great speed. Every spring and fall vast herds of from one to two hundred go from one feeding-ground to another.

The Bison

THIS animal is a large and handsome kind of wild ox. They were found all over the forests and plains of Europe and North America, but now are very scarce. In spite of their size they are fleet,

and can gallop and trot with speed. Although their shoulders are large, they are not as large as they look, because head, neck, and shoulders are covered with a mass of long, thick hair. The horns are short and curved, and the tail short. When galloping, the bison carries its head close to the ground and its tail high in the air. They live mainly on grass, but also on tree leaves.

The Guin-ea Fowl

THE strange thing about this fowl is that it has a bare head with no feathers, but has a bony crest or helmet. It is named for the country in Africa from which it comes. It is slate-colored, and covered all over with round white spots. Its cry is a very tiresome one, and sounds like "Come back! Come back!" When wild, they go in large flocks and are difficult to approach. They do not fly unless hard-pressed, but run along the ground at great speed. They are very quarrelsome and noisy birds.

The Mi-nor-ca

THIS rooster is all black in his plumage, but the glossy sheen of his feathers gives a green tinge to them. Notice his large comb, which stands straight up and is a bright red. The lobes of his ears are white. His legs and toes are shiny black. He came from the island of Mi-nor-ca, off the coast of Spain, and is the very larg-

est of the fowls from that part of the world. He carries his head high, and his tail somewhat spread out, so his general bearing is graceful and rather commanding.

The Turkey

WHAT bird is it which says, "Gobble, gobble!" and then on some holiday gets all "gobbled up" himself? It is the turkey. See him strut around over the grass, his tail, which he usually carries hanging down, raised and spread like a fan, and his head and neck drawn back. If he were near enough, you would find that the rolls of flesh in the place of his comb and down his neck and throat, were much larger than usual, and were either bright red or purple. He is an American bird. His call sounds like "Turk! Turk! Turk!"

The Thrush

THIS brown thrush, or thrasher, looks little, but he is an inch longer than the robin. He is called "thrasher," because of the way in which he twitches and thrashes his long tail when feeding upon the ground. He is brown above, and his wings are darker, with two whitish bands upon them.

His breast and sides are yellowish white with brown spots scattered over them. His wonderful song makes him the rival of the mocking bird.

The Wood-cock

“WHAT a long bill!” you will certainly say. Yet he needs it, for he lives in wooded bogs and marshes, and eats grubs and worms which he digs out of the soft mud. That bill is sensitive as well as long, for he has to select his food wholly by the sense of touch. He could not see it, hid-

den in the mud, anyway, for his eyes are set in the upper corner of his head, so that he can see any enemy that may be coming.

The Wood Duck

THIS picture shows just what the wood duck likes—water in which to swim, and woods not far away. For the wood duck builds her nest in hollow trees, and flies from tree to tree like a pigeon.

The drake is very beautiful. His head is a mixed green and purple, with a long silky crest hanging down the back of it. There are white stripes on his head, neck, and throat. His back is green and black, and his breast is a rich reddish brown, the sides a lighter buff with dark bars.

The Humming Bird

IT IS not that he hums with his throat but with his wings that he is called a “humming” bird. He is the very smallest bird found in America, and is the only kind of humming bird found anywhere but in hot countries. Without his feathers his body is about as big as a bee. His long slender bill is for sucking honey out of the cups of flowers. His motion is very rapid.

He does not usually alight while feeding, but keeps up the whirr of his wings all the time. He is green above, with breast and throat a brilliant red.

The Mocking Bird

IF YOU could only hear the song he is singing, you would think that nothing finer could ever come from a bird throat, that is, if it is his own natural song. He may be just imitating some of the bird notes he hears about him, or other sounds of the woods and swamps. His imitations are so good they deceive everybody but himself. He is about the size of the robin, and is gray above, with brown wings and tail tipped with white. His throat is white and his breast light gray. Only the thrush has so sweet a song.

The Parrot

HEAR him chattering away—this long-tailed parrot, with the queer curved beak, the bright-colored plumage, and the voice that talks like a human being! Yet if you listen, you will soon find that he has not the brain of a human being, for he does not know the words he says, but just imitates the sounds he hears. Parrots live in the dense forests of tropical lands, in large flocks, and are active from morning till night. They are noisy and quarrelsome. Their feathers are simpler but almost as brilliant as those of the bird of Paradise. They eat soft, pulpy fruits, skillfully holding them with one claw.

The Fly-catcher

THIS bird is called the "fly-catcher" because with that ever-open bill of his he catches the flies upon which he lives, while he is on the wing. Of course, he would have to, if he were going to catch flies at all, for should he alight beside them, they would have plenty of chance to get away. This is the crested fly-catcher, and he is a little smaller than a robin. He is

olive above, with his head brown. His throat and breast are gray, his body bright yellow, and his tail and wings are rusty red. He eats berries, too.

The Song Sparrow

THE song sparrow is a singer by nature, and cannot keep his songs to himself, even when all the other birds are silent. He is only as big as a sparrow, but he seems to be all song as he perches on a bush or tree and bursts forth into music. His head is brown, his back and wings brownish gray, while underneath he is gray, shading almost to white and

streaked with very dark brown. There is a black spot on his breast. His tail is plain grayish brown. He nests on the ground or in a low bush.

The Bluebird

LIKE a bit of bright blue sky, dropping down into the orchard, seems the bluebird as he returns in March to his northern summer home. His back, wings, and tail are blue, while his throat, breast, and

sides are a reddish brown, changing to white beneath. He is about an inch longer than the sparrow. He sings a great deal, and it is a cheerful song. He and his mate make for their old nest in some hollow tree or box, and line it with grasses and feathers. They live on grasshoppers, beetles, grubs, and other pests. Their summer's work is to raise three broods of little ones.

The Daf-fo-dil

PURE gold the daf-fo-dils look like to the butterflies which come to sip their nectar,—that is, if butterflies know anything about color. Probably they think much more about the very sweet odor, which, rather than the color, has called the insects to them. Many butterflies have wings the same color as the daf-fo-dils. The jon-quil is not very different from the daf-fo-dil, and “as-pho-del” is another name, too, for this flower with the deep cup and the saucer-like row of petals. “As-pho-del” means “a flower not to be surpassed in beauty,” and is the name the people of classic times gave to it.

The Green-cloak Butterfly

THE wings of this butterfly are almost twice as long as they are broad. Because it is so vividly colored, we know it is a tropical butterfly. Its upper wings are green, but with crossbars of yellow with black rims. The lower wings are green with some black markings, but all splashed and striped with orange or red. Even its body is marked with yellow or white stripes. It flies over the swamps where are the flowers it likes.

The Car-na-tion

HAVE you ever seen in a garden a delicate little flower called a “pink,” sometimes called a “clove pink”? This flower, the car-na-tion, is what that little clove pink amounts to after two thousand years of cultivation. The flower was called “car-na-tion” for its color, which was at first only the delicate pinkish tint of flesh. Now there are many colors,—white, pink, scarlet, cardinal, and even yellow and green. Some kinds still have the clove-like fragrance, because of which they were first called “clove pinks,” and many kinds are very fragrant indeed, though others seem to have no perfume. One of the most unusual kinds is a brilliant light green, streaked with pencil lines of white.

The Painted-lady Butterfly

ISN'T she gorgeous? This butterfly is so beautiful that it seems as if Nature alone could not have made her, but had to have some help. The wings on the outside are a yellowish orange mixed with brownish black. Then the under side has a different marking, with many small eyelike spots on the hind wings. This butterfly is found in both the temperate zones and the tropical parts of the world, so you will have many opportunities to find it.

The Tiger Lily

STRANGE to name so beautiful a thing as a lily after a wild animal!" you are doubtless thinking; "yet not so strange to name a dog or a cat after a wild animal whose coloring is similar." It is for the same reason that this lily is called a "tiger" lily—because of its coloring. This lily is a reddish orange color and thickly covered with black spots. The blossoms nod in the wind, at the end of a long stem. It came first from China, but now is found almost everywhere. Probably it has always reminded people of the spotted, tawny coat of the tiger.

The Diana Silver-spot Butterfly

WHAT glorious coloring!" You may well say so, for besides this on the top of the wings, on the under side of the hind wings are the round silver spots. This is the male, and if

you saw the female you would not believe that they belonged to the same family. For her coloring is blue-black with the outer rim of the wings a light blue, and the spots blue-black. They live on the nectar of flowers. They suck it up with their tongue, which is so long it is coiled up like a watch-spring, if not in use. This butterfly is found in the hilly country of the South.

The Pick-er-el

THE word "pick-er-el" means a "little pike," so this is really a small one of the pike family of fishes. Its body is long and slender and somewhat flat. See what a pointed snout he has! His mouth is so big that its opening extends through half the length of his head. He is a greedy eater, living on other fish, frogs, snakes, and water rats. Some of the big pike are four feet long, but a pick-er-el is usually not more than two feet long. He is a fresh-water fish, and is found in the colder lakes and streams.

The Weakfish

WHEN the Dutch were catching this fish along the North Atlantic Coast, they found that the hook was very liable to tear the tender mouth of the fish, so they called it the "weakfish." It has other names, too. All the way from Florida to Nova Scotia it is found, and is an excellent food. It is brownish silver color on top, with small dark brown spots arranged in lines and running downward. You see by the way this fish's tail is curved, that he is just coming up alongside, so you can see him.

The Butterfish

"THERE! That fish looks as flat as a pancake!" you will certainly say when you see this picture. That is true; he does. See how small his mouth is. He is found all along the Atlantic Coast in summer, coming and going with the schools of mack-er-el. People give him different names in different places, such as "dollar fish," "pumpkin-seed," and "sheepshead," according to what they think he looks like. It swims about with the jelly-fish, for under their broad bodies the little butterfishes seem to find a shelter their mother and father cannot give.

The Spanish Mackerel

IF YOU will compare this picture with the other picture of a mackerel, you will see that the chief difference seems to be in the large spots which are on the sides of this fish. These spots are dull orange in color, and there is more of a gold look to the sides of this fish than of the other. These mackerel live in warmer waters than the others do. It is very active and has a way of leaping from the water. When it falls back, it glides in, and does not make a big splash, as the bluefish does. This mackerel always brings the highest price in the market.

The Catfish

WHYY do you suppose this fish was called a "catfish"? Yes, you are right,—it was because his feelers look like the whiskers of a cat. There are lots of different kinds of catfish, most of them living in fresh water. Large numbers are found in warm countries, like South America and Africa. They like muddy waters, like those of marshes. Then they use their feelers instead of their eyes, to find food. Unlike other fish the catfish has no scales. Its body is smooth, or else covered with bony plates.

The Whiting

ALONG the warmer sandy shores of both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans is found the whiting, so he is a salt-water fish. He does not look very regal, yet he is also called "kingfish." Notice that dark spot at the root of his side fin. That spot shows he is a whiting. The under part of his body is white, but the back is either grayish silvery or blackish. This one, the whiting-pout, has a barbel on his chin. Whittings have dark cross-bands running obliquely forward and downward. He is another of the very hungry and greedy fish, who will eat anything that they can get.

The Pug Dog

THE pug dog is a kindly little pet. He is a distant relative of the bull-dog, as his square, blunt black face shows. His body is short and thick, and his little tail is tightly curled up over his back. Some of these dogs are black all over, and others are fawn-color with black only in the face and ears. He is not handsome,—in fact, you might as well call him homely,—

but he has a nice disposition, and so makes a good playmate, for he is always intelligent. His full, dark brown eyes have a gentle look in them.

The Chow Dog

THE Chow dog has a beautiful reddish brown coat, with a tail which curls up over his back and is like a waving plume. If he should open his mouth, and you were near enough to see his muzzle and tongue, you would find them bluish black. These dogs came from China, where they are used as sheep dogs. Years

and years ago some of his ancestors were wolves, and the Spitz dogs are his cousins. He is rather sullen and surly for a pet, although he is fine-looking, and faithful, like all sheep dogs.

The Boston Bulldog

HE LOOKS quite harmless, does he not? Yet, as a kind of bulldog, he is one of the strongest and fiercest fighters among dogs; and, as in part a terrier, he is very active. Notice how broad his shoulders are.

His upper lip is so short you can see his teeth, as you can those of a bulldog. These dogs are sometimes white and tan in color, as this one is, but often they are all white. It is hard to make him stop fighting when once he has started, so it is best not to pick a quarrel with him. He is called the "Boston" bulldog because in Boston have been bred its best specimens.

The Zebra

“**W**HOA! Sh—sh!” did you say to this wild-looking but beautiful horse? No, you know better than that. It is not a horse at all, but a zebra. His mane is short and stands up straight, and a horse’s is long. His ears are longer than those of a horse, and more like those of an ass. That is right—he is more of an ass than of a horse. Zebras are found on the plains and hills of South Africa. They are striped so well that, on sandy ground in bright moonlight, they can scarcely be seen.

The Rhi-noc-e-ros

HOW ugly he looks! Well, why shouldn’t he be ugly? He is the next largest land animal to the elephant. These monster beasts are still found in both Asia and Africa. They have one strong horn coming out of the nose between the little eyes, and two tusks on the lower jaw, and just these alone would make them look ugly. His skin is smooth, and is so placed in folds over his body that he looks as if he were in a suit of armor, or covered with overlapping shields. He loves to wallow in the water.

The Antelope

THE antelope are the most common cattle on the plains of Africa. There are many different kinds, and they gather in large herds, each herd knowing its own feeding-grounds. Some are very large animals and others are quite small, but all have great speed. They can even outrun a swift horse. At first the antelope were very curious, and would come close up to human beings. Soon they learned that human beings could injure them from a long distance by firing at them, so now they are shy, and will flee at the first sight or sound of a man.

The O-ka-pi

PERHAPS you think this animal from Africa looks like a freak. He is about as large as a good-sized deer, and has slender legs like a deer. His legs are white; the upper part of his legs and his haunches are mixed red and white, and striped like those of a zebra. His body is a beautiful red like velvet, and his forehead is bright red. Yet his cheeks are yellowish white. He has two small horns just like those of a giraffe. This does sound as if he were a freak, but if he is such, Mother Nature did it.

The Panther

YOU would almost know that this great animal was a kind of cat, but it would not be well for you to try to get near enough to stroke it. A panther is the sort of lion that is found in North and South America. It is yellow or reddish brown in color, with the throat and under parts grayish white. It is sly and cowardly, and drops from the branches of trees upon its prey. You would have to watch out for it, if you were going through dense forests or rocky mountain gorges in even our own country.

The Grizzly Bear

NOW, here is a bear for you to avoid, instead of one who avoids you. This grizzly is a kind of giant brown bear. He lives on the flesh of animals, but if he cannot get that, he will eat nuts and

acorns. He is found in North America, from Mexico to Alaska; so in spite of his warm fur, he can live in a hot climate as well as in a cold one. This bear strikes a terrible blow with his paw. He walks awkwardly, but if he catches a whiff of human scent, he starts off with a loud "Whoof!" at a shambling gallop, and can go fairly fast. Though uncouth, he is a skillful fighter.

The Rock Pigeon

HERE is a bird that does not build its nest in trees, but in caves and fissures of rocks. That is why it is called the "rock" pigeon. It is found in the Old World, and is the kind of pigeon from which came those so familiar to the people of America. His plumage is usually gray, with bars of black and white on the wings; and the head, neck, and upper breast are a beautiful glistening green and purple. Even in ancient times people knew and liked this pigeon, because it is so loving and gentle with the female and the young. A rock pigeon may build his nest in a dove cot, but even then finds his own food and is not really tame.

Game Fowl

WHAT long legs!" you say. The better to run away with! For these game fowl have come from the jungle fowl, which got their living in the jungle, and saved their lives by fighting with or running away from their enemies, rather than flying away. That is why they still have not only long legs and small thin bodies, but a fighting disposition, and

are never really tamed. One kind has a bright red back, with the wings orange-color shading to red, and the body and tail a vivid shining black.

The Car-ri-er Pigeon

THE car-ri-er pigeon was given the wrong nickname. He is not used for carrying anything, and he cannot go on long flights. He is an unusually large gray pigeon, with a long neck, and his bill has a fold of skin across it. Around each eye there is a circle without feathers. His wings and tail have dark gray or black bars on them. The "homer" pigeon, or "one that goes home," is the one used for sending messages. They are placed in a little metal ring around his leg. This bird has one on. When he arrives home, some one unfastens the ring and reads the message.

The Red-breasted Woodpecker

smaller than the robin. The crown and back of his head also is a rosy red. He is grayish or brown above, with black and white bars on his wings. He flattens himself against the tree, clinging with his claws as he works.

The Prairie Warbler

spots. He is brownish or olive-green above, with a yellow line over the eye, and a black crescent below it. There is also white, black, yellow, and blue in his markings. When a flock are all singing, it is very musical.

The Bird of Par-a-dise

DO you not think this bird is all feathers? He certainly looks so, and no one could blame him for being vain. He lives in the tropics. His body is about the same size as the thrush, but his feathers make him a foot and a half long.

IN almost all parts of the world the "Tap! Tap!" of the woodpeckers can be heard in the forests, as they test out the soft places in the trees and search for the grubs and insects that may have taken refuge there. This red-breasted woodpecker is the brightest-colored of all, and is only a little

HE is called the "prairie" warbler, but this little bird prefers the open country where there is brush undergrowth,—not the really treeless prairies nor the woods. They nest in briery bushes, and are more shy than some of the other warblers. On his back between his shoulders are brick-red

One kind is almost four feet long, if you include his tail. The people first called him the "bird of the gods," but later the "bird of Par-a-dise," that is, of the home of the gods. His tail plumes are a bright, glossy golden orange, while his body feathers are a rich brown with a purple or violet tinge, and yellow, green, pink, and red also.

The Red-winged Blackbird

THIS very social bird seems to be having a lively talk with some of his friends or family, for in a flock they chatter together noisily. He is a beautiful blue-black all over, except for a bar of red edged with yellow upon his shoulders. This blackbird eats the seeds of weeds, the cut-worms, grubs, and insects that do injury to the crops; so if he sometimes eats some corn, oats, or rice, he is only taking fair pay for the help he gives the farmer. He hangs and twines his nest among the plants in marshy places.

The Swift

THOUGH he is a little smaller than the English sparrow, this bird's long wings make him seem bigger. He is called "swift" because he is a speedy flyer. Sometimes he covers a thousand miles in twenty-four hours! He makes his nest in hollow trees and chimneys, gluing them to the steep walls with a sort of bird's saliva. His tail has sharply pointed and very elastic quills on the end, and that, with his sharp claws, makes it possible for him to cling to walls, for he does not really perch. He is sooty gray.

The Yellow Bird

THIS bird has two names, "yellow bird" and "goldfinch," and both are fitting. In the spring the coat of the male is bright yellow. His crown, wings, and tail are black, but plainly marked in white.

By September he is more like the female,—a brownish olive above and yellowish below. This bird has such a melodious song that he is called the wild canary. He is an inch shorter than the sparrow. Flocks of these birds are found all over the United States. They live on thistle seeds, and the seeds of tall, stalky wild flowers. Their lively songs in concert are varied, soft, and cheerful.

The Blood-hound

WHAT long ears!" you exclaim, when you look at this picture. Yet it is not so much his long ears that make this kind of dog of value, as his very keen sense of smell. For in hunting he uses that sense mainly. That is why, when a person wanders away and gets lost in the woods, a pack of blood-hounds are given his scent from some old shoe of his, and then

they follow that scent, even though the trace of it may be days old, and at length find the person, going just where he went. These dogs are black and tan.

The Sec-re-ta-ry Bird

WHY should this tall, angry-looking bird be named a "sec-re-ta-ry" bird? In olden days, when sec-re-ta-ries did all their writing with quill pens instead of on a typewriter, they had a habit of laying their quill pen over their right ear, to have it handy. So this bird, with the queer quill-like feathers hanging down the back of his head, reminded people of a sec-re-ta-ry, and they called him that. He is large and long-legged, and is almost four feet tall. He is a pretty blue-gray in color, with some touches of black. His home is in South Africa. He lives on reptiles and birds. No wonder he looks hostile.

The Re-triev-er

HOW beautifully black and shaggy this large dog is! Sometimes a dog like this has close black curls all over him. Re-triev-er dogs are the most useful dogs in hunting that there are. They bring

back to the huntsman the dead or wounded game that he has shot. That is where they get their name,—one who "retrieves," or brings back. Their power to see is very great, as well as their sense of smell. Their eyes are dark and expressive, so that they almost look as if they were talking to you with their eyes. In that they are like the Newfoundland dog, who is a near relative.

The Scotch-Ter-ri-er

THIS is a funny little dog with a lot of good qualities. He has short legs, and is covered with shaggy, wiry hair. He looks very alert, with his tail and ears all standing up straight. He is just what he looks,—a good, true, faithful dog, friendly and loving toward his master. Some of these dogs are white, and others are sandy, or a yellowish gray. You

notice that his head is large, if you compare it with the size of his body. This kind of dog has a long and good record of being a friend to man.

The Cha-me-le-on

THIS strange creature has four legs, although it is difficult for you to see the two hind ones, for his tail covers them. See how his eyes stand out! The one on the other side of his head can be looking at something different from the thing this one sees. His tail is long like a monkey's, and his feet are like those of a parrot. His tongue is very long and spreads out at the tip, and is covered with a gluey substance that makes it easy for him to pick up an insect with it. His body becomes in color the same as anything he is resting on. That is his only means of defence—that he may be overlooked.

The Tiger Dog

WHAT does the coat of this dog make you think of? The coat of the large, fierce animal we know as the leopard, which is a kind of tiger. That is why this dog is called a tiger dog. Be-

sides being white or grayish with large black spots on him, and so looking like a tiger, his expression is fierce and forbidding. He is a large animal, too, almost the size of the Great Dane. His ears are short and erect, and his under-jaw strong. He seems to have a collar about his neck, and that is well, for he needs a master to train him. He would be a good dog to defend property.

The Croc-o-dile

WHAT an eager, hungry look he has! This croc-o-dile is probably lying on the sunny bank of the Nile River in Africa. This fellow is a sort of cousin to the al-li-ga-tor. As he lies there, he may measure twenty feet or more. He is olive-green in color, spotted with black on the head and neck, and his under parts are greenish yellow. That is why he is so hard to see among the grasses and reeds of the river bank. He steals up to his prey, opens his wide jaws and seizes it, then drowns it in the river.

The Ring-tailed Lemur

THIS fox-like animal is a kind of monkey, though you would not think it. Yet look at his hands and feet. Because his arms are longer and more like legs than those of some monkeys, he is more apt to go on all fours than they are. He is dark gray in color, but his tail is ringed with black and white circles. No wonder he carries it high and gracefully! He lives on the island of Mad-a-gas-car, off the coast of Africa. These lemurs are as active as squirrels, and as full of play as a family of kittens. They have large eyes, and see well at night. They live in trees, and their fur is soft and woolly.

The Hy-e-na

THIS animal's front legs are longer than his hind legs, and that makes him look as if he were partly erect. His tail is short and there is long coarse hair on his back. His jaws are very strong, and with them he can crunch up even large bones. For he eats animals that have already been killed by other beasts. Sometimes, too, he will kill, but he is a coward, and just skulks around, instead of fighting. Hy-e-nas hunt at night in packs. When they howl, it is a loud noise that begins in deep tones and ends in high tones, almost like a scream.

The Meer-kat

THIS little animal is only a dozen inches long and a half dozen inches high. It digs its home in the sand. They dig several homes in a group, like a little village. Early each morning the meer-kats come out into the sunlight, and sit in a row with their fore paws held up, just like dogs begging. Thus they enjoy the light and air. They make funny little pets. All through South Africa the earth is full of their homes. They feed on grubs, insects, and smaller animals, and on the roots and bulbs they dig.

The Vulture-like Guin-ea Fowl

WOULD you think it—that this is the handsomest bird of his kind? His head and neck have no feathers, but are covered with blue skin. Then the feathers of the first row around his shoulders are long and narrow, and are white with blue margins. The main body of his feathers and his tail are black, very closely dotted with white spots, although the middle of his breast is cobalt-blue. Underneath, the feathers are purple spotted with white. So he is quite beautiful, even if he has been given the name of a bird of prey because, like the vulture's, his head is bare of feathers.

The Jackal

THE jackal lives in very hot countries, and, like the hy-e-na, eats the flesh of animals already killed. Both those animals are called scav-en-gers, because what is filth to human beings is food to them, so even they are of some service in the world. At night when the jackals are out hunting in packs, like the wolves, they howl a great deal, and it sounds very sad and frightful. When a jackal is taken while he is young, and tamed, he acts like a dog. He wags his tail, and fawns on his master, and lies down and rolls over. Tame ones eat fruit and vegetables, and enjoy them.

White Orpingtons

DO not these fowl look like Sir and Lady Orpington, all in their state costume of white? They have been well called the most popular English fowl. Their shanks, toes, and beak are white, their eyes red-dish bay, and their face, comb, wattles, and the lobes of their ears are a bright red. All the rest of them is a pure white. They are tall fowl, and hold their

heads high. Their feathers are very thick and their bodies round and plump. They are as useful as beautiful, for the hens lay many eggs.

Golden Wyandottes.

THESE look like common fowl, but their coloring is remarkable. Have you ever seen a bay horse? If you have, you know that the color "bay" is a sort of reddish brown or chestnut. The color of these fowl is mainly a golden bay mixed with a glossy greenish black. The neck and back of the rooster, which looks as if he had a fur robe laid over him, is this shade of gold. In

each feather is a black stripe. The wings have a narrow black edging, and the tail is lustrous black. All the rest is golden bay.

Silver Wyandottes

THIS English rooster and hen look very dignified as they wander in the meadow. Like their cousins, the Golden, these Silver Wyandottes are wealthy in their plumage, which is pure white, not silver, with black lacing about the edges. The feathers in the cape about the neck have black centers with white stripes. This gives the fowl the look as if they were silver-gray covered with black lace. The head and back of the rooster is pure white, as is the head of the hen. Their combs and faces are bright red. Their wings make a bit of clear white near the glossy greenish black of their tails.

The Bantams

THE Bantams are very small fowl that weigh only about a fifth of what the same kind of fowl usually weigh. That is, they are small specimens of many different kinds. The first fowls that were so small came from Bantam on the island of Java, so all very small fowl were soon called bantams. Not only are there bantams of tame fowl, but of game fowl as well. These have all the bright colors in their plumage that the large fowls have. They are always ready for a fight, and are amusing.

The Ham-burgs

THE Ham-burgs came from Holland, so they are Dutch, although they take their name from the city of Ham-burg, which is in what is now known as Germany. For more than three hundred years this kind of fowl has been known. They have a comb different from any other fowl. It is fleshy and rose-colored, and ends in a sharp point behind. Their earlobes are white. Their plumage is bay with green spangles over it. The hens are called the "everlasting layers," because they give so many eggs.

White Wyandottes

AFTER all, no color makes fowl look quite so dainty as pure white. These seem to have stopped in the midst of their meal to have their pictures taken, for a turnip with its green top only partly eaten, lies

on the ground between them. They have the kind of comb of the Wy-an-dottes, which is different from some others. It fits close to the head, and is called the "rose" comb because it is flattened instead of upright, and has small, rounded points all over it. It is oval and comes to a point in the rear. Their bodies are well-rounded, and altogether they are a trig little couple.

The Kudu

THIS large an-te-lope has long horns each of which twists spirally up, but which are spread wide apart at the top. His dark red-brown coat is marked with narrow white stripes, and there are white spots on his cheeks, throat, and legs. He lives in places in Africa where there is thick bush, whether hilly or flat. He likes the young and tender shoots of trees and shrubs, especially when, in the dry season, the grass has burned off, and the new grass is not yet grown. He has a fringe of long hair on his neck.

The Hooded Cobra

STEP very far back, quite out of the way, for this snake is just about to strike. When he is excited, he lifts up his head in such a way that his neck spreads out flat, and that makes him look as if he had on a hood. This sort of snake is found only in Southern Asia and Africa. He is sometimes more than seven feet long. He lives mainly on other snakes smaller than himself. On the back of his head are strange markings, which look as if he had on a pair of spectacles, so he is also called the "spectacled" snake. His bite is poisonous and generally kills a man, though he rarely bites unless trodden upon.

The Guib

THIS kind of an-te-lope is called "harnessed" because the strange markings in white along his back and sides make him look as if he wore a harness. He is larger than a goat, but not as large as a horse. The horns are about two feet long. These guibs are found in Africa, which is a regular men-ag-er-ie of animals, because it has so many different kinds. These are red-brown in color, so the white stripes show off very plainly. Guibs live in places where dense bushes come down to the edge of some stream or lake. There is a white line down the middle of the back also.

The Bush Buck

THIS bush buck is, like his cousins, the kudu and the guib, a handsome animal. He lives in deep forests, or in a thick belt of trees by some stream, but always near the water. According to the kind he belongs to, he may be chestnut in color, or bluish gray, or grayish brown, or quite reddish, but always with more or less of the white markings. He is usually less

than a yard tall. His food is twigs, shrubs, and grass. They feed mainly at night, but may be seen in the early morning or in the late evening.

The Kon-zi

IF you take your geography and look upon the map of Africa for the Zam-be-si River and Lake Ny-a-sa, you will then find the place where the kon-zi lives. Perhaps he does not look so very different from some other animals, but if you look sharply at his horns, you will see that they are small and that, after spreading as they go up a ways, they come in together again. This is very unusual in horned animals. He is black in color with the under parts yellowish. He lives in well-wooded glades. His face looks strange and grave, for it has no distinct markings.

The Le-chee An-te-lope

THESE are the an-te-lopes that dwell in swamps. Sometimes they stand up to their necks in water, and do not seem to mind it in the least. If they are pursued, even though the water is almost over

their heads, they will leap and bound along, making a great splashing, instead of swimming. When, of course, the water is so deep that they can no longer find footing, they swim. They are black in color with some white. These are one of the kinds of animals discovered by David Livingstone, the great missionary to Africa, who brought back much new knowledge of that strange place.

The Poo-dle Dog

SEE this comical little poo-dle dog, and learn about it, and then decide whether you would rather have it for a pet than one of the great big dogs. There are many nice things to be said about this little poo-dle. He learns very quickly, for he is a bright, in-tel-li-gent dog. He is called the cleverest of all dogs. "But what makes him look so funny?" you ask. This is the reason. The poo-dle is either pure white or pure black usually, and has long silky hair all over his body. Some masters clip the dog's hair strangely.

The Dal-ma-tian

HOW alert this doggy looks! One might almost think he was a pointer, for his nose and tail are stretched out in a straight line. He is all white except for little spots of black scattered over him. These spots are about the same size and as big as a small coin. Long ago when the people of England traveled only by coach or carriage, and sometimes took many valuable things along with them, dogs like this one used to trot along by the carriage. They served at night as a watch-dog, for they are faithful.

The Great Dane

THIS dog is called "the great Dane" because he is the largest mastiff that was bred in Denmark. He is about three feet high at the shoulder. Would you like to meet him? You would not need to fear him, for though he is sometimes fierce, there is a great deal of his father, the greyhound, in him, and he makes a very faithful and powerful watch-dog. It was one of these dogs who once saved the life of his master, the poet Alexander Pope, when his faithless man servant was going to kill him. The poet woke to find the Dane holding the servant by the throat.

The Cocker Spaniel

THIS little dog has long black silky hair. That is why one likes to stroke it and make a pet of it. It likes to be petted, and so will make friends with you easily. Because it is a small dog and gentle, children like to play with it. See how long its body is, and how short its legs. It used to go out into the fields with its master when he was hunting game, and would run and get the birds its master shot. One kind, the setter, would even go into water and dive for the ducks that had been caught in nets.

The Dachs-hund

“WHAT a funny-looking dog!” you are thinking as you look at this picture. You would think him even funnier, if you were to see him front to, for his head looks big, and his fore-legs are very short and are bent, and his fore-feet toe in. His body is so long and his legs so short that he cannot run fast, but those are just the things that make him

good at digging out an animal that has burrowed in the earth, such as a fox or badger. They have a keen sense of smell, and are black and tan.

The Russian Greyhound

IS not this stately dog handsome? He is slender and tall and very graceful. He sometimes stands almost three feet high at the shoulder. The Russians, who used to use him in hunting wolves, call him a “bor-zoi.” He may be black, yellow, or a pure white, or silver-gray. He has great speed, can endure much, and is very courageous, so he is as noble and high-bred as he looks. No dog has greater beauty of form, and his gracefulness is added to by his shaggy coat and the fringe of long hair on his breast, his fore-legs, and his tail, and by his long, flat-sided body and sharp nose.

The Red-poll War-bler

ALL through the Mis-sis-sip-pi Valley you will see him, and hear his faint "Chip! Chip!" as he feeds. He goes north early in the spring, trying to avoid the real warm weather. He is called "red-poll," which means "red-headed," because both the male and the female have a crown of chestnut-colored feathers. He is a little less than six inches long. He is

brownish olive on top, with grayish brown on the lower back. Underneath he is yellow with some white. There is a yellow line over his eye.

The Hawk

HOW sleek and pretty he looks,—almost like a large songbird! Do not be deceived by his appearance, but notice his strong curved bill and his sharp claws, which are almost like an eagle's talons. He is one of the smaller birds of prey, and can swoop down upon a chicken, a hare, or a pigeon and carry it off, to devour at his leisure. Yet he does some good things. He kills reptiles and animals and birds that would injure the farmer's crops. His wings are short and his tail long, so he can change his course quickly when flying. His sight is keen, and he sees his prey while still high up above it.

The Golden-headed War-bler

NOT all of the light markings that you see in the picture of this warbler are golden, but just the crown of the head and the bar on the wings. He is bluish gray above, with a little touch of green. He

is white underneath, tinged with yellow. The markings on his tail feathers are white. Through the eye and throat there is a stripe of black, while the line over the eye, the sides of the head, and the chin are white. They are small and shy, and dart quickly into the thick underbrush where they live. Yet you can hear their "Zee! Zee! Zee!" and know them by that note.

The Grosbeak

THIS bird is named "grosbeak" because his bill, or beak, is thick and heavy, or gross. That makes him look rather stupid, and anyway he is a shy and lonely bird, often sitting motionless for some moments. This bird's plumage is deep blue, with dark blue and black on top, and wings and tail black. There is another kind of grosbeak which is bright yellow.

This bird's bill helps him to crack the hardest seeds and kernels, but he is fond of rice. He makes his nest in thickets and tall weeds by the road.

The Bullfinch

AS RED as a strawberry on cheeks, throat, and breast, this bird has a brown tail and wings, which are marked with black, white, and slate-color. Yet his somber back does not prevent your seeing him readily against the brown cones and evergreen needles of the pine and cedar, on the seeds of which he lives. Flocks of bullfinches go from place to place through the North, wherever the pine grows, coming and going suddenly. This bird makes a good pet, for it can learn to whistle various musical airs.

The Trogon

THIS very beautiful bird will not stop to alight, for he catches the insects and even the berries upon which he feeds, while on the wing. He is a tropical bird, and this, the most beautiful of all

the trogons, is found in Central America. His head has a rounded crest of threadlike feathers. His plumage is green above, but his under parts from the chest down are vivid scarlet. The outer tail feathers are white, with black at the base, and are often more than a yard long. He is hardly as large as a turtle dove, and has a stout yellow beak, and very bright eyes.

The Opossum

THIS small animal is a very distant cousin of the Kan-ga-roo, which is found only in Aus-tral-ia. Here in the United States, from New York to California, this opossum, or "'possum," as it is often called, has been found. They are about as large as a common cat, and they live in trees, but come down to visit rice fields and swamps in the night for their food,—the insects, mice, birds, nuts, berries, and roots. When in danger, they pretend to be dead, but watch their chance to run away and escape.

The Banded Mon-goose

THIS mon-goose is found in India, and is gray and black in color. It is really very fierce and bold, catching and killing snakes and rats very well. That is why it is often cared for, and does become very tame. Mon-gooses seem to like persons and some places, and to be played with and stroked. The story is told that a British officer in India once tamed one, and took it with him wherever he went, tucked away in his pocket. At length he brought it to England, then once left it for a short time, and it died, as if from grief. It had been his constant companion,—on horseback, in camp, and on shipboard.

The White-tailed Mon-goose

SEE how like a white brush this mon-goose's white tail is! All his fur is long, but especially that on his tail. This kind of mon-goose is found in Africa. Mon-gooses are something like the civet cats and the genets, in that they hunt small animals. The mon-goose is very fond of snakes, and does not seem to be poisoned by the bite of even the worst of them, such as the cobra. When the mon-goose is aroused, every hair of his long fur stands straight out from his body, so that a snake could strike at him and yet hit only his fur. Then the mongoose suddenly bites the snake, killing him.

The Genet

THE genet is a kind of cat, but with a long body and a very long tail, and even shorter legs than the civet cat.

That is why it can steal through the grass like a weasel, and catch its food. It eats snakes, birds, rats, and mice, and even eggs, fruits, and vegetables. It is really very pretty, with soft, short gray fur on which are black or brown spots. He has a black stripe down his back, and black rings on his tail.

It is often tamed in Africa, where it is found, and kept in the house to kill rats, like a pet cat.

The African Bush Pig

“WHAT a long snout that pig has!” you will say. Yet look at him closely, for he is thought to be the most handsome of the swine. That is not because of his shape, but of his color. He is a shiny brownish red, with a tinge of yellow to it. His forehead, ears, and legs are almost black, while his mane and cheeks are almost white, and his under parts whitish gray.

These pigs go in large herds, and live in the moist forests and on the river banks of West Africa. They are small, not two feet tall.

The White-bearded Gnu

DID you pronounce that right? It is spelled with a “g,” but it is said as if it were just “new.” This is the largest of the wild cattle of Africa. It looks like a buffalo in the face and head, like an antelope in the legs, and its tail is that of a horse. It stands more than four and a half feet high at the shoulders. With their black hides, their white tails and beards make them look old, but, young or old, their tails are always white. They are very keen of sight, and very swift, and range in herds over the open plains near bodies of water. They have a playful disposition.

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