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BOOK

ABOUT

BEASTS.



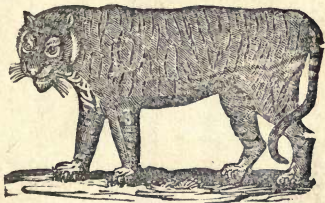
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ALBION

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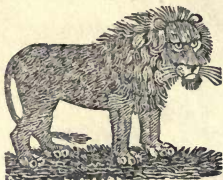
DEXTER, ME



Book about Beasts.

THE GIRAFFE.

This animal, which is sometimes called the Camel Leopard, when standing erect, measures to the top of his head, some eighteen feet. Its hind legs are only about half the length of its fore legs, which disproportion prevents it from running swiftly, and renders its gait anything but graceful. Its neck is seven or eight feet in length, and decorated with a short mane. Its head is also adorned with two short horns, covered with hair, and tufted at the ends with a circle of short black hairs. Its ears are long, and its eyes large and bright. Its color is a light gray, interspersed with spots of a dark brown color, somewhat like the Leopard, though not so beautiful. It is a timid, gentle animal, having neither the means of attack or defence, and poorly calculated for flight. It is a native of Africa. It lives entirely on vegetables; but its favorite food is the leaves of a tall kind of plant which grows in that country.



THE LION.

The lion is twice as large as the largest dog. He has a big head, strong teeth, and fierce eyes. He has upon his neck a long shaggy mane. He has a long tail, with a bunch of hair at the end of it. His color is bright reddish brown. There are no lions in America, except such as are brought here for show. We have no wild animals to be afraid of.



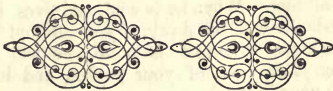
THE WOLF.

This animal is very much like a dog; but he is wild and fierce. There are not many wolves in New England; but in some places they are very numerous. When he has had nothing to eat for several days, he will leave the woods, and go in search of sheep, dogs, or any other living creature that he can master, and will even attack a man.



THE BEAR.

This is a powerful creature, and does not hesitate to attack a man. when the chance offers. But he keeps himself a great way off, and never comes near us. In Greenland there are white bears, and in Europe they have a small brown bear, which can be taught to dance, and perform many odd tricks. There are also several other kinds'



THE BISON.



This animal is like an ox. He has a sort of mane upon his neck, and a bunch upon his shoulders. There are a great many bisons in the western country. They are called buffaloes, and we use their skins to keep our feet warm, when we ride in sleighs in winter. These animals go in immense large droves.

THE MOOSE.



The moose has a large head, short neck, and very long legs. He is the largest of the deer kind. In summer, the flies bite him, and make him uncomfortable. To get out of their reach, he will go into the water, and stay a long time, with only his nose above the water. He is found in the state of Maine.

THE ELEPHANT



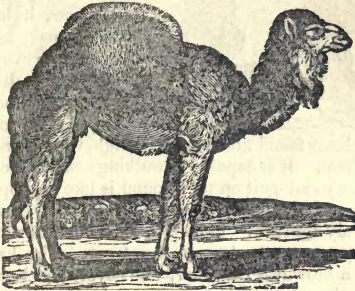
Is the biggest of all land animals. He is more than five times as big as an ox. But he is a harmless creature, for all that. When he is wild, and lives in the woods, he will run away, if you attempt to go near him. When he is tame, he will take a piece of cake out of your pocket, and let you ride upon his back.

THE SQUIRREL.



This beautiful little animal is so familiar to all little boys and girls, that he needs no description. It is a pity that boys have such a propensity to pelt the little fellow with stones! He may be a little inclined to petty larceny, but such is his nature; and after all he takes only what he needs for his own use, which is but little.

THE CAMEL.



The Camel is an odd looking animal, with great humps on his back ; but he is very useful. He is found in those parts of the world in which there are great deserts, without any water. He can travel ten or twelve days without drinking. When he comes to a well or brook, he can drink enough to last him a long time. He is very docile.



OURANG OUTANG



The Ourang Outang is a species of the ape; it has long arms and hands, with very long fingers. It is much larger than the ape, and some

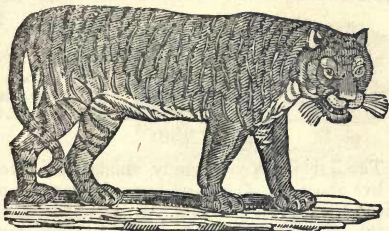
have been found about six feet high, when standing erect. It is capable of walking nearly erect; but the usual gait on the ground is like a cripple who supports himself on his hands, and draws his body forward. Its home, like the monkey family, seems to be on the trees. The hair is of a brownish red color, and covers his back, arms, legs, and the outside of his hands and feet. The face has no hair except whiskers on its side. He inhabits Malacca, Cochin China, and particularly the island of Borneo.

THE CAT.



The Cat is an animal with which the little reader is doubtless perfectly familiar. It is a useful animal, but somewhat inclined to mischief.





THE TIGER.

This a most beautiful, but ferocious animal of the cat species. His hair is very smooth and glossy. His color, a bright yellow, marked with jet black streaks. His form is slender, delicate and truly elegant, indicating extreme swiftness and activity. In size he often exceeds the Lion, whose sovereignty he does not acknowledge, but frequently gives battle to his royal master. His strength is so enormous that he can carry off a horse or a buffalo without difficulty, and apparently without any obstruction to his speed. The Tiger delights in blood, and seems to kill for the mere pleasure of killing. He is a native of the Indies, the marshy islands of the Ganges, and some portions of Tartary. Their skins are highly prized by the Chinese, and are used for various purposes.





THE RABBIT.

The Rabbit is a very pretty animal, and loves to live about the house and barn, in a state of friendship with all around it. It has no defense, but to run away; and so harmless and innocent is it, that nobody can have the heart to do it injury. It feeds upon clover, apples, and other fruits, and will often sit for hours in some snug covered place, quietly chewing his cud, with the greatest satisfaction. There is another kind of rabbit, which runs wild in the woods and fields. He is remarkably swift of foot, and no dog can overtake him in a race, but a grey-hound. His fur is very soft, and is used in making coarse hats.

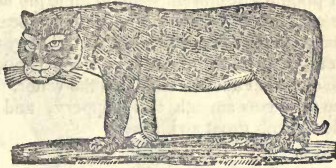


THE KANGAROO.



Pacific ocean.

This animal has very long fore legs. It is very nimble, and can leap over the highest fence; it has been known to leap three rods at a single bound. It is a native of New Holland, a great island in the



THE LEOPARD.

This animal is not so large and powerful as the Tiger, but much more beautiful. He is about four feet in length, exclusive of the tail, which measures about two and a half feet. His color is a brilliant yellow, marked all over with clusters of black spots, resembling the print of his own foot. He delights in thick forests, and spares neither man nor beast, who may be so unfortunate as to cross his track. He is a native of Guinea and the interior parts of Africa; and is also found in some parts of China, and among the mountains of Caucasus, from Persia to India. His skin is an article of commerce, being used for saddle and harness ornaments, and other purposes.

THE OTTER.



The Otter lives near the water, on the margin of a lake or river. Its fur, which is very fine and soft, is used in the manufacture of hats, caps, muffs, &c., and commands a

high price a circumstance not at all to the advantage of the little fellow. The Otter appears to be as fond of sliding down hill as little boys are. Several of them will climb up a steep bank, and then, one after another slide into the water. The place soon gets smooth and slippery, and they go down with great swiftness.

THE RACCOON.



This animal seems to partake of the nature of the bear and the monkey. His fore paws are shaped like the human hand, He is very fond of examining whatever comes in his way. He will take up anything in his paws, and turn it from side to side, examining it as carefully as a watch-maker does a watch which he is about to repair. Politically, the merits of the "coon" are universally known.

THE GOAT.



This animal inhabits the most lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains. It is also found in almost every part of the world, and is easily domesticated. The goat is kept in many places, chiefly for its milk, which is very rich and nutritious. It is used for making cheese, as well as for food.

THE ASS.



This animal has long been used as an emblem of stupidity, but without any just reason. When properly treated, he manifests as much intelligence as any other domestic animal. But being almost universally subjected to cruel treatment and severe labor, it is natural that he should appear listless and stupid, from very weariness.

THE RAT,



Is a mischievous animal, and often makes bad work with the good things of the pantry and cellar. With all his roguish habits, however, he possesses one noble trait, worthy even of a rational creature. He carefully provides for his aged and infirm friends. We have heard of many instances, in which they have been seen leading a blind companion, with as much apparent care and tenderness as any little boy or girl could have manifested.





THE ZEBRA.

This beautiful animal is much smaller than the horse. His hair is short and shining, and the black and yellow stripes not only cover his body, but his head, face and ears, so that at a little distance he looks as if he was adorned with ribbons. In the forest of Africa where he lives in a wild state, he will run so swift, that it requires a smart horse to keep up with him. He can not be tamed and subjected to labor like the horse.



THE MONKEY.



The Monkey species more nearly resembles the human race than any other animal. Travelers who have seen these animals in their native solitude, give us surprising accounts of their cunning, their swiftness and their ferocity. The monkey is easily tamed, and may be taught to perform a great variety of wonderful feats.



THE FOX.



The Fox is a cunning and mischievous animal. He does not hesitate to appropriate to his own use any members of the barn-yard which may chance to fall in his way, without so much as saying "by your leave" to the owner. This dishonest propensity often leads him into the most unpleasant difficulties, and his life is frequently the price paid for his robbery.



THE COW.

The Cow is an animal which our little friends would find it very hard to dispense with. Her milk affords the most palatable and at the same time, the most wholesome food which they can have.



THE HORSE.

The Horse is one of the most useful, as well as one of the most intelligent of the domestic animals. He should always be treated

kindly. It always grieves us to see young persons beat, or otherwise ill-treat the horse. Especially cruel, is it, to pelt a poor old animal, who, by his unfeeling master, has been turned out to graze a scanty subsistence, by the road-side.



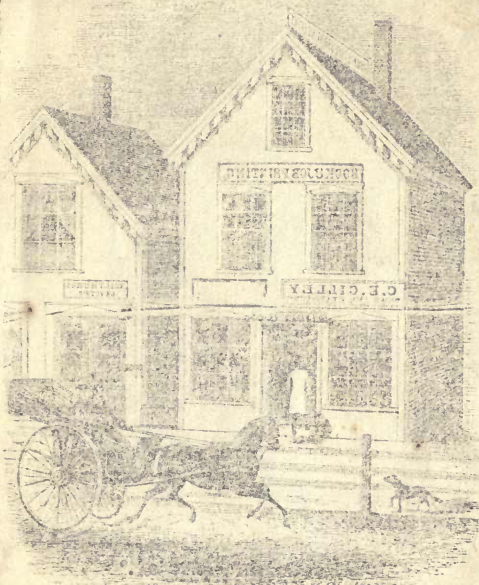
THE SHEEP,



Is numbered among the most useful of domestic animals. Its wool furnishes us with clothing, and its flesh furnishes us food. The lamb has in all ages of the world been used as the symbol of innocence. It is a happy, harmless little fellow, and appears to be very happy as it skips about the fields.

FINIS.





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