HISTORY

OF

ANIMALS.

FOR THE USE OF CHILDREN.



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ANIMALS.

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Camel.



This is an ill-shaped creature, with two humps on his back. But he is very useful. He is mild, strong, and patient, and of more value than the horse or the cow He

is very common in Arabia and Africa. The people eat their flesh, make butter and cheese of their milk, and use them in travelling across the deserts. These deserts are barren, sandy grounds, which produce no trees, and no grass, and where there is no water for many miles. The patient camel travels day after day over these vast deserts, and will sometimes go more than a hundred miles without food and water. It would be impossible for the people to cross these deserts, were it not for the camel.

Bear.



The black bear is as tall as a child four years old, and as long as a bench on which four or five children can sit. He can be tamed, and will then follow and obey his master. He is able to learn many curious tricks; but in teaching him these foolish things, the bear is often very cruelly used.

Wolf.



The wolf is an animal of the dog kind; is about the size of the largest dog. No animal of his size is more fierce. When he has 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 attack man.

Ibex.



The ibex is principally found on the Alps, the Pyrennees, and the highest mountains of Greece. This animal will throw himself down the steepest hills, and fall on his horns in such a manner as to remain unhurt.

Antelope.



The antelope is a native of Africa and Mexico. They are of a restless and timid disposition, and remarkably swift and nimble. When pursued, they will stop in the midst of their course for a moment, gaze at their pursuers, and then resume their flight.

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