A BESTIARY

... being a Book of Beasts, a naturalist's guide to particle physics of the twentieth century ...



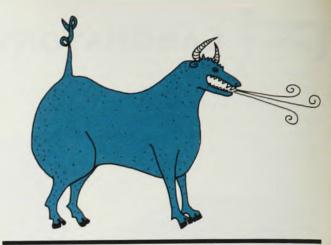
he Cusp is a singular beast which derives from Tanganyika. This place is noted for the fact that its inhabitants spend much time in osculation.

The **MOCCLY CUSP** is not so singular as the Cusp and at the same time is not so frequently seen, being the worldly manifestation of a hidden polemic. Thus far the habitat of these controversial beasts has been found only by the use of a marvelous perspective contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Woolly Cusps roam over a wide region because they are unstabled. Those that have not lived very long are woollier than the rest.

Do not confuse this small beast with the Woolly Bicuspid, which is born of too much booze and carousing. The Woolly Bicuspid also is hairy, but its hair is short and of the color of dung. The taste of its flesh is that of the Devil Himself and comes of having partaken of his Evil Ways.

However, the Woolly Cusp has that soft species of hair which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. It is white as philosopher's wool and quite curly. This is because its disposition is innocent and gentle like that of the Lamb.



AGRANGIANS have a pastoral name because seeing one makes you ruminate. They range throughout the classical world making all tremble before their strength. Lagrangians do not get themselves born in the natural way, but are made, as was Man by his Creator, of the dust of the Grange.

It is said that from the Beginning Lagrangians showed great potential. They are highly principled, but have a most gigantic fundament. This gives them a lot of weight and constrains their motion to slight displacements.

They are useful animals and very forceful. They have a dynamic roar which forces everything that moves to do so in the proper way. This is according to the Word of the Lord Who says: Let all things be done decently and in order. It is necessary to mind your p's and q's when you see a Lagrangian.



he REGGE POLE gets its name from Regentis, which is the Latin word for Ruler, because it is tall and thin. Or else it is because men use it to bring Heavenly Law and Order into their workaday lives.

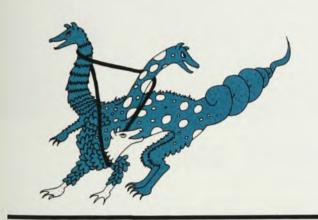
This beast is a gentle beast, but it carries an

outlandishly long neck which it can stretch out into a long curve to encompass and protect its entire family. So it is with our Lord Who holds all creatures in His care.

Perched on its shoulder is an Owl, whose nature is that it can divine the secrets of the Angels from lines formed by dots. This Owl is a geomancer who esChews all other sustenance, being strictly a Reggetarian.

The Regge Pole has eyes that shine in the dark like lamps to show us the eight-fold way and to deliver us from perturbation.

You can attract the attention of a Regge Pole by making complex circular motions that vary continuously. He will stare at such a dance in fascination and not be able to move. Thus you will be able to catch him. There is a beast called a Pole Cat, which is no relation to the Regge Pole. The Cat has a most horrifying stench while the simple Pole gives off an odor that is fragrant and flowery. It was given this characteristic by our Lord because it carries with it Hope, which is sweet to Man.



mark the three QHARKS, most ponderous and improbable of all particulate beasts!

You might think from the name that these creatures are related to the Snark, but they are not even cousins. The Snark is brother to Alice, while the Quark was conceived at Finnegan's wake and came into this physical world the eight-fold way.

Quarks have never been seen by Man, nor by Gell-Mann, due to their great size and to their modesty. Just so does it behoove the great among us to be strong but unassuming.

Some men do not want to see a Quark. These people prefer to think that Quarks are creatures of the imagination, which need not show themselves. They feel there is something terribly unnatural about an animal that charges about in thirds. This is not true. It is only that Quarks prefer to follow the advice of our Lord Who said: Bear ye one another's burdens. A baryon is a heavy burden indeed; so each Quark bears just one third. Whenever a whole baryon is needed, three Quarks unite in an intimate manner, each with his own part, thereby creating one.

There are only three kinds of Quarks, each of a different nature, but each having much brotherly affection for the others. This Trinity wholly shapes the Cosmos.

Quarks are hard to find. The bigger they are, the better they do hide from us. Thus it is with our sins that we run to confession with our slight trespasses but are blind toward our great transgressions.

A Stone of Magnesia is good for hunting Quarks. If a Quark has hidden itself in a small ball of plumbago, you can find it by a wonderful strategem. Place the little ball between two of these electrifying Stones. The Quark will find the Stones so attractive that it will no longer be able to hide and will cause the ball to hop alternately back and forth between the stones.

Hunters sometimes look for Quarks in a Glazen chamber, but they never find them there. They look for their spoor, which is very delicate because they are so lightly electrified. Thus are massive people sometimes very dainty in their actions. Now Quarks must be exceedingly massive for they never get caught in Cosmic showers either.

But the very Light of Heaven may be due to sparks from Quarks. We should search dutifully for such spectral signs.

Quarks do not like too much heat because, from an itch occasioned by it, these creatures mutually rush together and collide with a great impetus, bumping, thereby destroying themselves. For this reason they are not likely to be found amid the divine airs belched from inside Heaven's stars.

The reticence of Quarks is because of their fear of offending people who think it hideous and unnatural to be a fraction of a thing. Also these beasts have the following peculiar nature: that they couple very strongly whenever they can to any Mason, free or accepted. No wonder they hide from our view.

The greatest virtue of Quarks is their usefulness to Man. They combine eagerly in harmonious ways to make the multitudes of corpuscles we need for our very existence.

by YVONNE STONE

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