

GUIDE TO THE GARDEN

OF THE

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

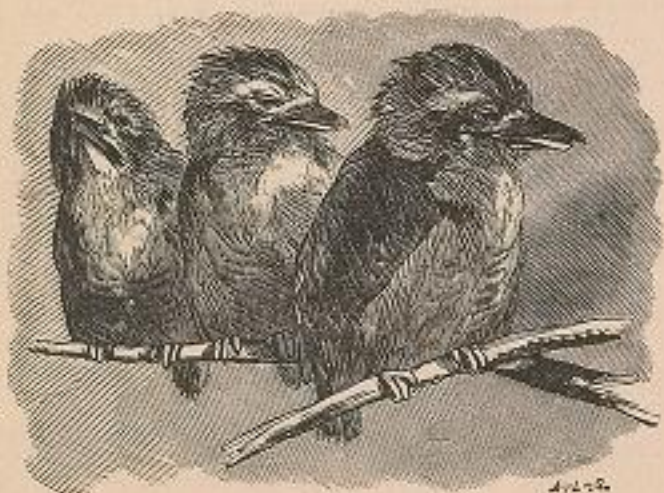
OF PHILADELPHIA,

(FAIRMOUNT PARK,)

ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

BY ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN,

General Superintendent.



PRICE, FIFTEEN CENTS.

No. 12.—THE RESTAURANT.

THE Restaurant is on the right of the prescribed route, after leaving the Eagle Aviary, and offers to the hungry visitor ample facilities for supplying his necessities.

No. 7.—THE ELEPHANT HOUSE.

THIS building was completed in 1875, and cost about \$38,000. It is one hundred and ninety-five feet long and affords ample accommodation for many of the larger animals.

It is the intention of the Society, at some future day, to enclose the grass-plot at the rear of this building with a heavy fence, and turn it into paddocks for the use of the Elephants and the Rhinoceros.

A large proportion of the animals in this building belong to the order *Ungulata*, or hoofed animals, comprising all in which the nail grows around the ends of the extremities and envelops them in a horny sheath known as the hoof. Some of these have one or three toes developed, while another group has two or four toes equally complete, the others being rudimentary. For purposes of convenience, therefore, the existing ungulates have been classed into two sub-orders, the *Perissodactyla*, or odd-toed, as the horse, rhinoceros, and tapir, and the *Artiodactyla*, or even-toed, comprising all the remaining hoofed animals, as deer, oxen, swine, &c. They are all vegetable eaters, and are found in all but the Australian region.

The JAVAN SWINE (*Sus vittatus*) and the ÆTHIOPIAN WART HOG (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*) belong to the family *Suidæ*, or Swine. The latter remarkable-looking animal from Africa has several fleshy protuberances on the face, looking almost like horns. It is believed, from the observations of Mr. A. D. Bartlett, at the London Zoological Garden, that these warts have been developed by reason of their serving to protect the eyes from the upward strokes of the tusks in the desperate battles which the males wage against each other.

The Peccaries are not true swine, but they do not depart widely enough to be entirely separated from the group. The



AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

during the whole term of their occupancy,—something like a hundred and forty years.

The Elephant lives wholly on vegetable diet.

The INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). There are several species of Rhinoceros found in Africa and Asia, the distribution of the animal being almost identical with that of the elephant. Almost all the species, with the exception of this and the Javan Rhinoceros, have two horns, one immediately behind the other. In the specimen in the Garden, only the stump of the horn is visible, as "Pete," being of a restless disposition, is inclined to rub his head against the walls of his cage, and so wears off his horn as fast as it grows out.

The thick hide of the Rhinoceros renders him almost invulnerable to the attack of other animals, and his great strength, which gives him an activity not at all in keeping



THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

with his appearance, coupled with the possession of a sharp, strong horn on the bridge of his nose, causes him to be much respected by the inhabitants of the region in which he lives.

"Pete" is usually very quiet, but is subject to attacks of rage, during which he will turn violently on his keepers. On such occasions he is suffered to remain by himself.

Three fine specimens of the GIRAFFE (*Camelopardalis giraffa*) are in the possession of the Society at present.

Their native country is the central and eastern part of Africa, from about the tenth or fifteenth degree of north latitude almost to the Cape; here they are found in small herds, browsing on the branches of such trees as may be within their reach. Their long legs unfit them for feeding on the ground, as it is a work of much difficulty for the Giraffe, by straddling its fore limbs widely apart, to get its nose down to the level on which it stands. Their gait is very rapid for