

GUIDE BOOK



ZOO *at Brookfield*

RALPH GRAHAM

**OFFICIAL
GUIDE BOOK**

Chicago Zoological Park

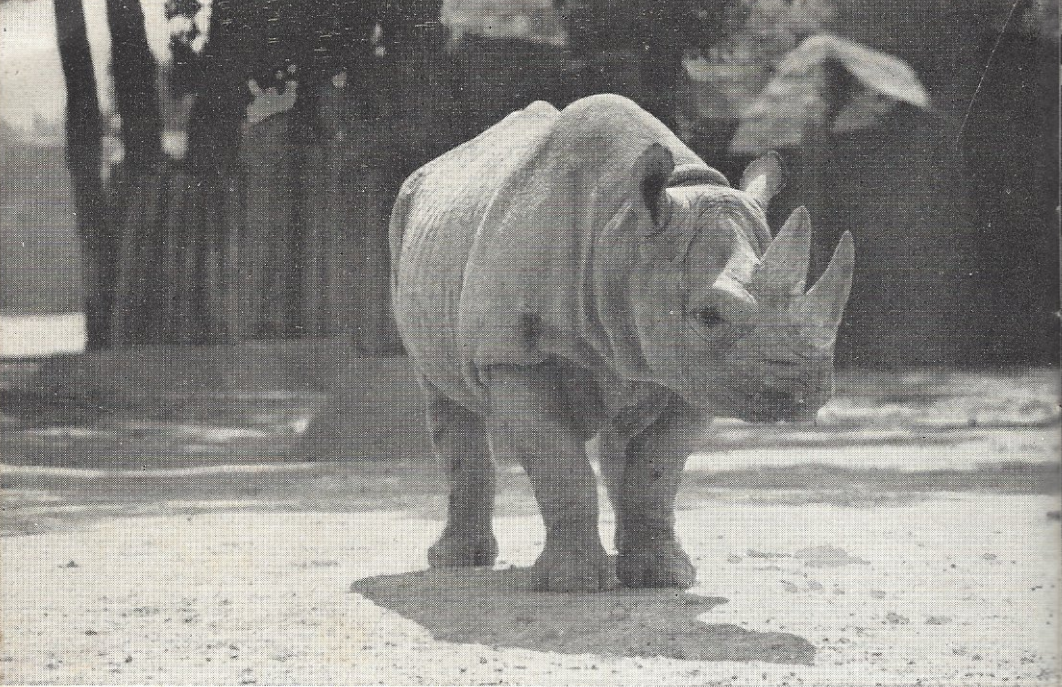
BROOKFIELD, ILLINOIS



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African Rhinoceros

African Black Rhinoceros • This is the common rhino of Africa and is familiarly known as the BLACK RHINO, an obvious misnomer. The so-called horn of the rhino differs in construction and growth from the horns of other mammals. It is a compacted mass of hair firmly cemented by a glutinous material originating from the hair roots. The horn has no direct connection with the skull and continues to grow from the specialized dermal cells at its base. Because of the rhino's truculent, belligerent disposition the horns of most Park rhinos seldom attain a normal length. Rhinos do not live in heavy forest but in thorn scrub, where plant roughage is plentiful.

The first African rhinoceros born in captivity was born here on the evening of October 7, 1941; the calf weighed about 60 pounds at birth.

Great Indian Rhinoceros • Asia is the home of three of the five living species of rhinoceroses. The others inhabit Africa. This form is the largest of all and more closely resembles its prehistoric relatives. The present range is limited to the Refuge in Assam, where this adult pair was captured, and in the foothill plains of Nepal. Probably fewer than five hundred individuals live in both localities, most living in the Refuge, where they have increased under government protection. A record male weighed about four thousand pounds, and measured five feet eight inches at the shoulder; it will be seen that the young adult male "Kashi Ram" has nearly attained this stature. The horn is not the formidable fighting fixture that it is in the African animals; large chisel-shaped canines in the lower jaw are its weapons. The heavy plated and studded skin covers the vulnerable parts of the body as armor even in respect to the articulation of the plates. It is a grazing animal inhabiting swampy grasslands. This species has been known to live longer than fifty years in captivity.



Indian Rhinoceros

It has been long and often asserted that this species is savage and unmanageable—here it has been found docile and intelligent. It is conceded that this is the most valuable pair of mammals in any zoological garden. The animals were collected by Ralph Graham, and were presented to the Society by Mr. George B. Dryden.

Pigmy Hippo • The PIGMY HIPPO appears to be a miniature of the more eastern and larger species. Actually the species is very different; resemblance is merely superficial. The first specimens were received in Europe in 1911. The range is closely limited and the animals probably do not exist in great numbers. Fortunately the species thrives in captivity; it has been reproduced in the New York Zoological Park and in European collections. The Society's specimen was collected in Liberia.

Nile Hippo • Next to the elephant this is one of the largest terrestrial mammals. Males may weigh four thousand pounds, adult females usually more. The aquatic habit of the hippopotamus is of fairly recent choice. Where unmolested the animal spends most of the night and day grazing on land. It moves quite rapidly on land. Although not a fast swimmer, the hippopotamus has great ability in concealing his position in the water, where he is able to walk about river bottoms for a distance of two to three hundred feet before rising. The animal rises to exhale and inhale about