

WILD ANIMAL STAMP PRIMER

ILLUSTRATED BY PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN IN THE

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African Two-Horned Rhinoceros

"VICTORIA," the Rhinoceros, ran about in her enclosure. She ran swiftly, for so large an animal, and seemed to say, "You had better keep out of my way, for I can deal a great blow with my horns!"

She lowered her head as though she were meeting an enemy and intended to deal a blow, but she was only in play, for she is a very docile animal and does not mind captivity.

Next, she got into a mud-hole and rolled over and over. The mud felt so good to her skin that she was quite happy.

She likes to bathe, and will even wallow in a pool of mud and water, like a pig.

"Victoria" came from British East Africa.

She was captured when very small, and slung under a pole, and carried on men's shoulders for six days, to the shore of a lake.



AFRICAN RHINOCEROS.

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She then continued her journey by steamer, and rail, until she reached the Park.

If you examine her horns you will see they are not firmly attached to the skull, but are part of the skin and move slightly when touched.

The front horn is raised and pointed, curving backward.

The back horn is much shorter, and is not so useful for defense.

"Victoria's" limbs are strong, each foot having three toes protected by a hoof.

Her tail is small and tufted at the end.

Her upper lip is somewhat prehensile, and with it she can pick up small objects.

Her relative, the One-Horned Indian Rhinoceros, who lives in the Park, is the largest of all living rhinoceroses.

Its thick skin lies upon its back in slabs, with hinges of thin skin between.

The Indian Rhinoceros was used in the time of Pompeii in games in the Circus.

"Victoria" is very fond of her keeper.

