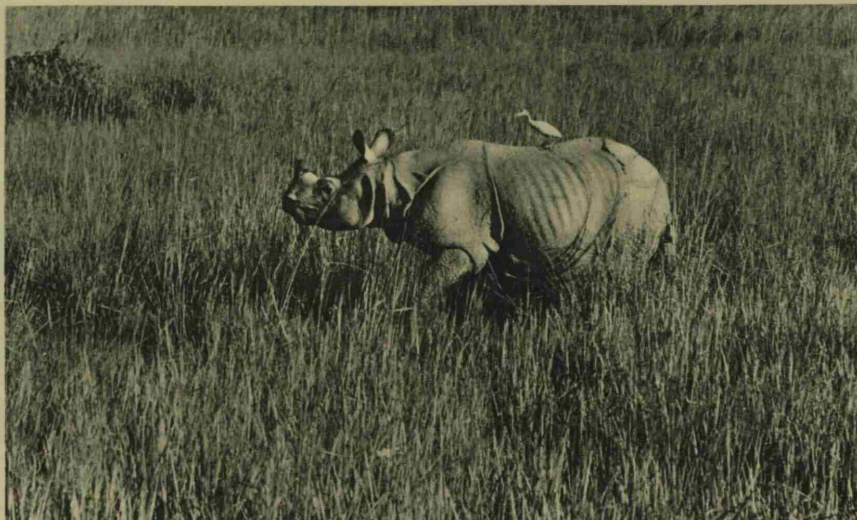


AN ANIMAL WHOSE VALUE IS PROVING ITS DEATH WARRANT: THE GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS.



ON THE PALACE STEPS AT KATMANDU: AN ORNATELY CARVED RHINO HORN CUP. THE ENORMOUS VALUE OF RHINO HORN IS THE CAUSE OF THE ANIMAL'S VIRTUAL EXTINCTION.



IN KAZIRANGA RESERVE IN ASSAM: A GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS WITH ONE OF THE CATTLE EGRETS WHICH ACCOMPANY THE RHINOS DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS.



IN MUDDY WATER: A GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS IN ITS WALLOW. NOTE

THE RIVET-LIKE TUBERCLES OR WARTS THAT STUD THE ANIMAL'S SKIN.



A RHINO BEING APPROACHED BY A FOREST DEPARTMENT ELEPHANT. IT TAKES EIGHTEEN MONTHS TO TRAIN AN ELEPHANT NOT TO RUN AT THE SIGHT OF A RHINO.



IN ASSAM: ONE OF THE SHELTERS BUILT BY FARMERS AND USED BY THEM TO SCARE RHINOS AWAY FROM THEIR FIELDS AT NIGHT.



A TRIO OF GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS IN A WALLOW AT KAZIRANGA SANCTUARY IN ASSAM. TWO HAVE CATTLE EGRETS ON THEIR BACKS.

These photographs of the Great Indian Rhinoceros were taken in the Kaziranga Sanctuary of Assam by Mr. Lee Merriam Talbot, Staff Ecologist, The International Union for Conservation, who writes: "Only a few centuries ago the Great Indian Rhinoceros was found throughout Northern India, Burma, Indo-China and Siam. To-day only a few individuals remain, 300 to 400 protected by eight small reserves in Assam and East Bengal, with a few additional survivors in an isolated Nepalese valley. Largest of the three

Asian rhinos, the Great Indian Rhinoceros, stands over 6 ft. high and 14 ft. from nose to tail. . . . In the Kaziranga Sanctuary the rhinos usually feed on grasses morning and evening, spending the rest of the day in a mud wallow. . . . The principal cause of the rhino's scarcity is oriental belief in the medicinal and magical properties of its body. Every part is believed valuable, especially the horn, which is credited with powers as a revitaliser, aphrodisiac, poison or snake-bite antidote, and general panacea."