

GUIDE TO THE GARDEN
OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(FAIRMOUNT PARK,)

SECOND EDITION,

ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

1880.

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8336
BY ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN,

General Superintendent.



A. L. S.

PRICE, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Close by will also be found the stand for Donkeys, and the elevated platform, from which during the summer months the elephant "Jennie" starts to carry passengers around the lake.

No. 7.—THE ELEPHANT HOUSE.

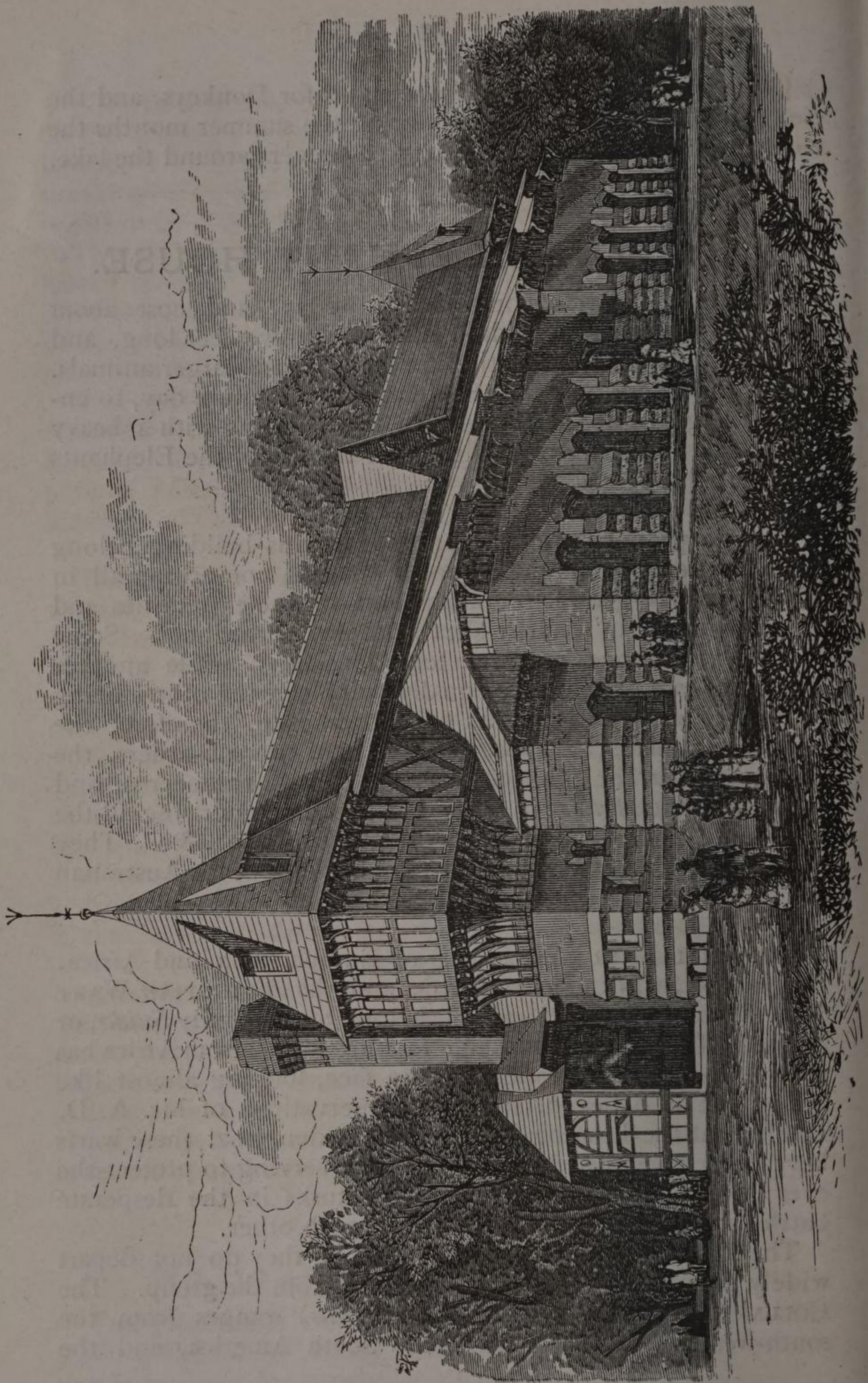
THIS building was completed in 1875, and cost about \$38,000. It is one hundred and ninety-five feet long, and affords ample accommodation for many of the larger animals.

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 WILD BOAR (*Sus scrofa*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the JAVAN SWINE (*Sus vittatus*), and the ÆTHIOPIAN WART HOG (*Phacochoerus æthiopicus*), 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 COLLARED PECCARY (*Dicotyles torquatus*) ranges from the south-western United States into South America, and the



WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY (*Dicotyles labiatus*) somewhat more southern in distribution, and confined to South America. They are savage little animals, and, as they herd together in considerable numbers, they are regarded as dangerous enemies by both man and beast. They are not difficult to domesticate when taken young, but the presence of a pair of dorsal glands, secreting an unpleasant fluid, which is apt to taint the meat after death, greatly lessens their value to man.



THE INDIAN ELEPHANT.

Several species of zebras and quaggas are found in Africa, and also of wild asses in south-western Asia. The most

beautiful of all these, in pattern and shade of coloration, is BURCHELL'S ZEBRA (*Equus burchelli*), which ranges in large herds over the plains north of the Orange river, in Africa. It is a curious fact that some horses, especially those of a dun color, have indications of the spinal stripe and those on the inside of the legs, which are common among the zebras, and which resemblance is held to indicate the relationship of the horse of the present epoch to some such antecedent form. A mouse-dun colored work-horse recently belonging to the Society had these stripes plainly marked.

The zebras are domesticated and tamed to some extent by the Boers, or farmers of South Africa.

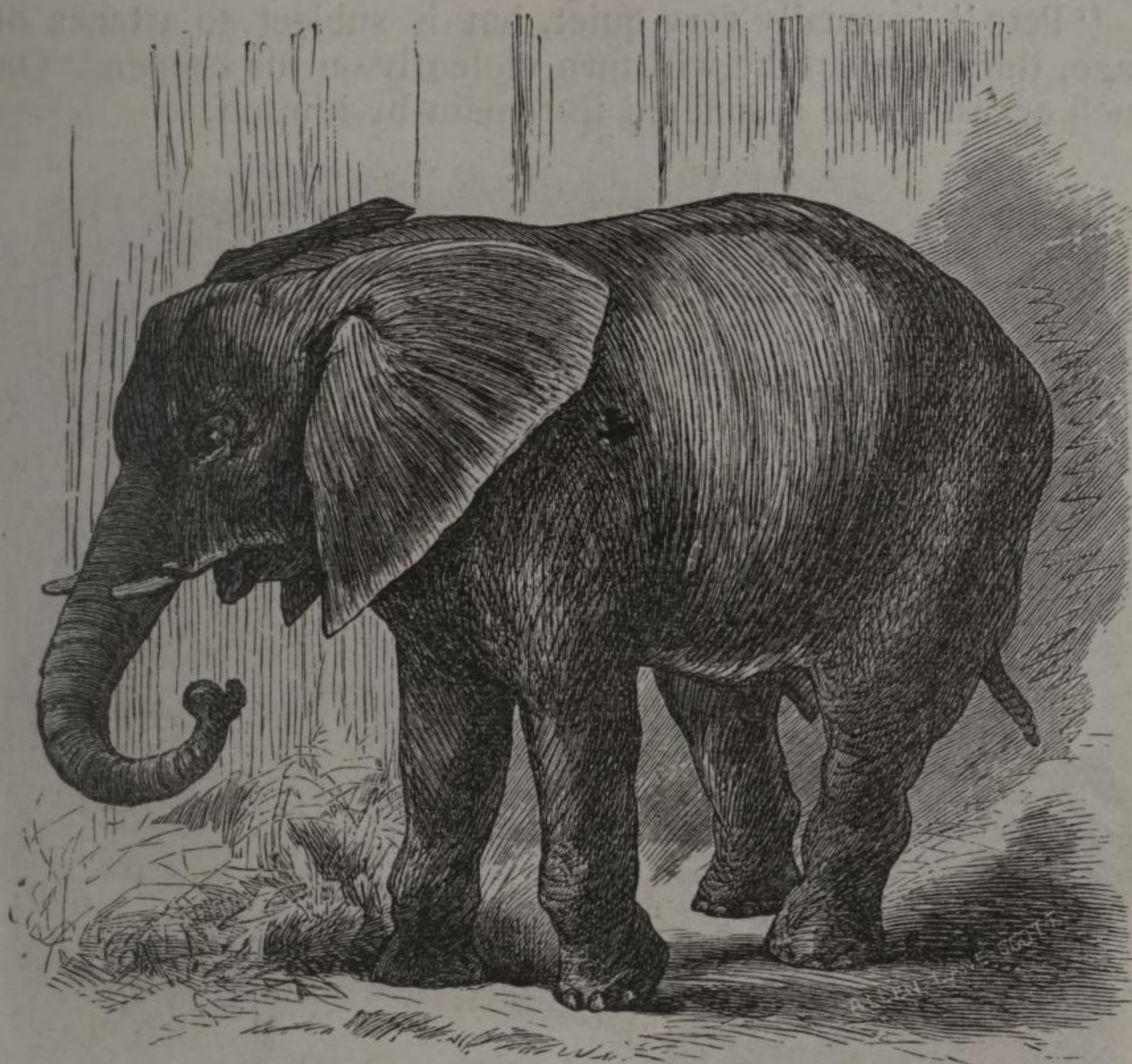
The enormous animals which form the family called *Proboscidea*, from the peculiar elongation of their nose into a proboscis or trunk, are found at the present time in the warmer parts of Asia, in the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon, and also in central and southern Africa.

There are two species, differing very appreciably,—the INDIAN ELEPHANT (*Elephas indicus*) has a concave forehead, comparatively small ears, and has four nails developed on the hind feet, while the AFRICAN ELEPHANT (*Elephas africanus*) has a rounder forehead, much larger ears, and has three nails on the hind foot instead of four. The incisor teeth, or tusks, as they are called, grow to an enormous size, but are rarely possessed by the female Indian Elephant.

The large one in this building is a female from India, and is not quite fully grown. The two small ones, "Dom Pedro" and "Empress," are both Indian, and were placed in the Garden in December, 1876, when they were respectively about four and five years old.

The elephant is in reality a much smaller animal than is commonly supposed, careful measurements of large numbers, in India, showing that they average about nine feet in height at the shoulder, and rarely exceed ten. The ordinary life of the elephant is supposed to be about a hundred years, although in special cases they undoubtedly live much longer.

It is given, on the authority of Sir Emerson Tennent, that the British, after their capture of the Island of Ceylon, in 1799, had in their service an elephant which was proved by the records to have served the Dutch during the whole term of their occupancy,—something like a hundred and forty years.



THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

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 wall 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 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.



THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

Several 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 legs widely apart, to get its nose down to the level on which it stands. Their gait is very rapid for a short distance, but their powers of endurance, or “bottom,” as horsemen term it, not being proportionate, they soon settle down to a lesser rate of speed. The weapons of the Giraffe