



Your **ZOO**

TOLEDO ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS



Your Zoo

By

FRANK L. SKELDON

*Secretary Toledo Zoological
Society*

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND YEAR BOOK OF THE TOLEDO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY



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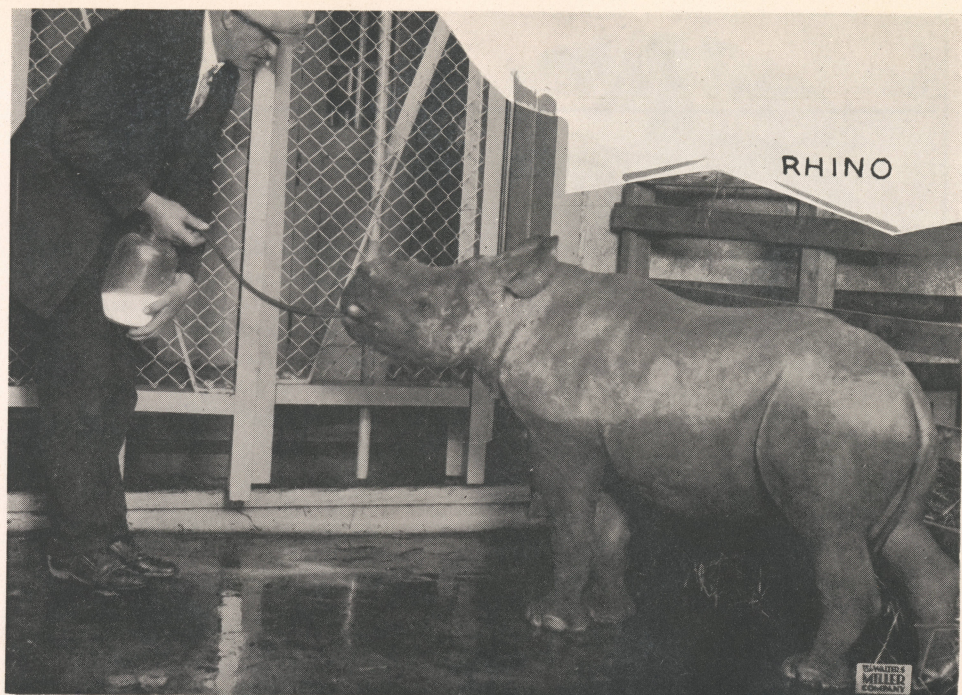
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The Rhinoceros

NEXT to the elephant and hippopotamus, the rhinoceros is the largest of the land animals, fully developed animals weighing from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds. The fine specimen in Toledo's collection, purchased by Mr. Sam Davis at a cost of \$8,000, is a baby only a little more than a year old. It is direct from Africa where it is found even today in the wild state as well as in Southeastern Asia and neighboring islands.

There are five species, the one in Toledo's collection being the African two-horned. The first or front horn attains a length of three to three and a half feet. It is the fighting weapon and the digger of the rhinoceros. So strong is this horn that the animal can uproot small trees and bushes with it. The African rhino is very savage in its native state and has poor eyesight. Hunters often tell of a charging rhino missing the object of its fury by 15 feet or more. The eyes, small and set peculiarly in what appear to be the cheeks of the animal, give it an odd appearance.

The animal is quite tame in captivity but is quick to anger, and big game hunters of repute have said they would rather face an angry lion than a charging rhino. The baby now in the Toledo Zoo was only 11 months old when it arrived here. It is fed 10 gallons of milk daily. It is strictly vegetarian.

The Rhinoceros most often seen in parks and Zoological Gardens is the Indian. There are only two of the African two-horned in America, one in the Bronx Zoo in New York and the other in Toledo. Animal keepers estimate the value of the Toledo animal now at \$15,000.

Sada, for that is the name of Toledo's Rhino, is gentle with her keepers but even in her playful moments they are made aware of the great strength of the animal and the crushing power of the horns. The front horn is used for battle and for digging.

The animal hides during the day, in its native state, and prowls at night in search of food and water. The rhino has one friend in its natural habitation—that is the rhinoceros bird which perches on the animal's head or broad back. It is believed to warn the animal of danger.

Look at the Animals and then answer these questions.

1. The (front) (back) horn is the larger one.
2. Which has the eyes nearer the top of the head? (rhino) (hippo).
3. The color of the rhino is.....
4. The rhino has no front teeth. It has back teeth which grind the grass nipped by the strong lips. Notice how long the upper lip is.