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Cleveland ZOO



William E. Schuch



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● This little fellow makes it a regular habit to "lay in supplies!" He knows there may be lean winters ahead when he'll need all the extra food he can save.

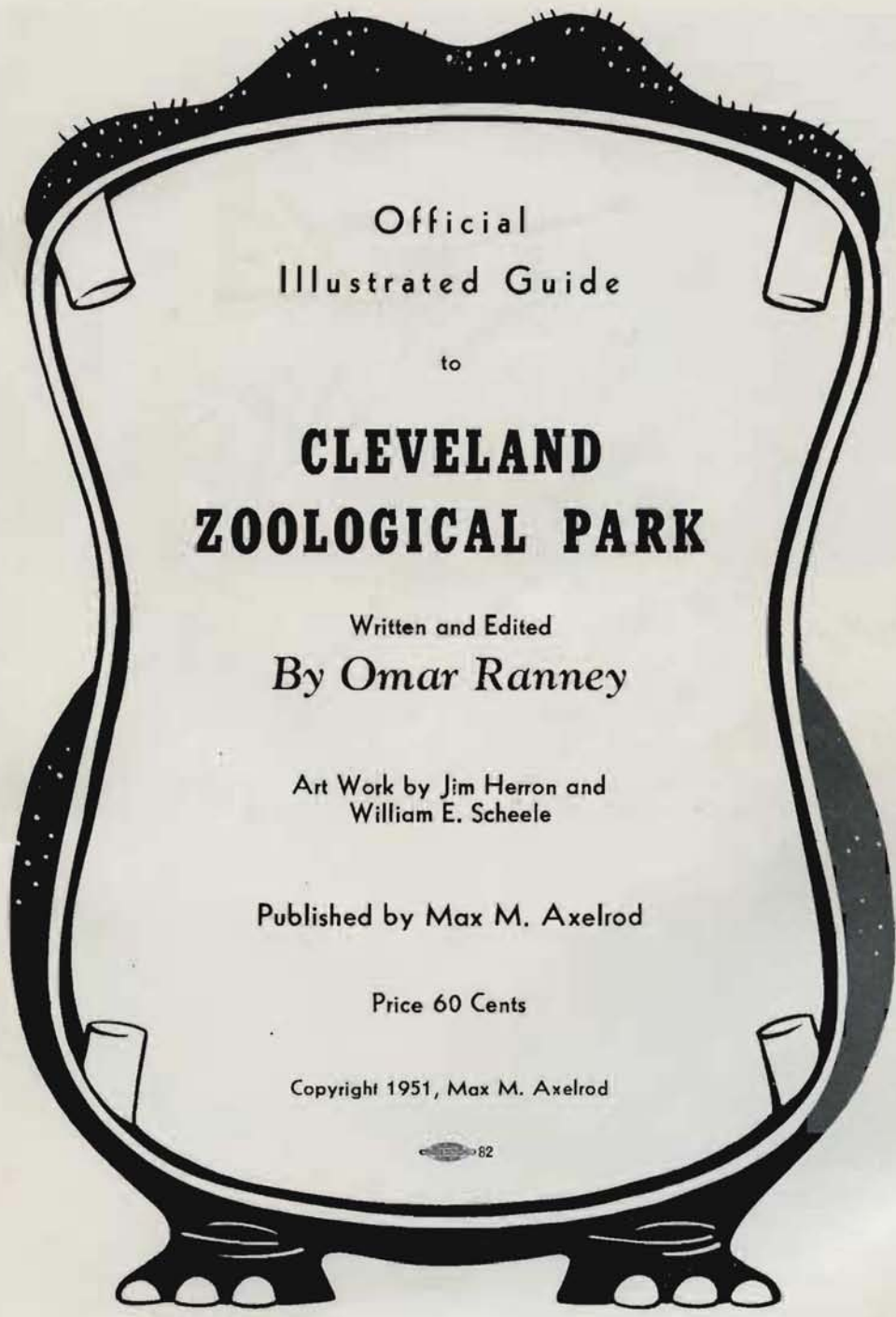
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IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



Official
Illustrated Guide
to
**CLEVELAND
ZOOLOGICAL PARK**

Written and Edited
By Omar Ranney

Art Work by Jim Herron and
William E. Scheele

Published by Max M. Axelrod

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ON THE COVER: The Scarlet Cock of the Rock on the cover was painted by William E. Scheele, Director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.



(Photo by Perry Cragg, Cleveland News)

FAMILY PORTRAIT: The Aoudads—Father, Mother and Junior

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Foreword

The people of Cleveland have long shown their interest in Natural History. As far back as 1846 there was established the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences, ancestor of the present Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

As the City grew and its residents had fewer opportunities to enjoy the pleasures of nature, there developed during the 1880's an awareness of the need for parks. Wade Park was given to the city in 1882 and in that park were placed a few deer. Other animals were added and a small building was erected in 1889.

Because of residential developments around Wade Park and the opening of the Cleveland Museum of Art in that Park in 1916 the Zoological collections were moved to Brookside Park.

With enlarged collections it soon became evident that the successful operation of a Zoological Park requires continuous, scientific guidance. As far back as 1926 efforts were made by important civic groups to have the management of the Zoo entrusted to The Cleveland Museum of Natural History. These efforts, renewed at various times, finally resulted in placing such control in the Museum as of October 1, 1940. A fortunate choice was made in February, 1942, when Fletcher A. Reynolds was secured as Director of our Zoo. In spite of all handicaps, many arising from War conditions, the public response to efforts to improve the existing Zoo has been highly encouraging.

On May 7, 1946, the voters of Cleveland approved a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for Zoo purposes. This has made possible the erection of the Bird Building and other needed improvements. The City has supplemented these funds so as to straighten and culvert Big Creek.

The funds needed to operate the Zoo, exclusive of concession receipts, are provided by the City of Cleveland, the function of the Museum being to manage the enterprise as a public service. Since 1940 the collections have been added to and largely rebuilt from funds contributed by those who have enrolled as "Friends of The Cleveland Zoo" in annual campaigns. An important contribution from the owners of The Cleveland Browns in 1949 made possible The Cleveland Zoo African Expedition to the French Cameroons in 1950.

The Westerly portion of Brookside Park is to be developed by the City as an area for active recreation and will ultimately be connected by a parkway with the Metropolitan Park System. When completed this entire project should provide one of the finest centers for wholesome and interesting recreation for persons of all ages that any city has ever developed.

(signed) HAROLD T. CLARK

President Emeritus, The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, and Chairman and Treasurer, Board of Control, Cleveland Zoological Park.

June 1, 1951



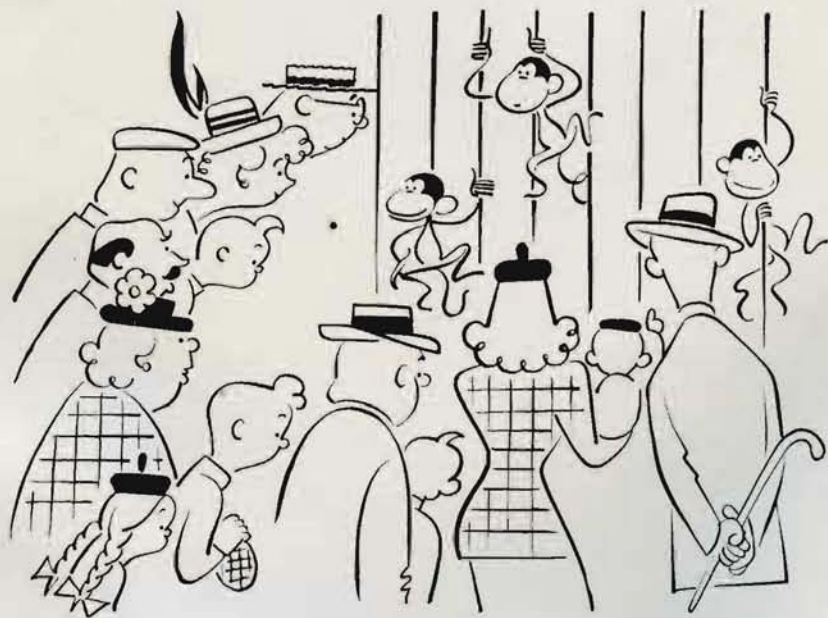
Fletcher Reynolds, Director of Cleveland Zoo, has a winning way with these baby Pumas.

MEET THE DIRECTOR

A day in the life of the zoo director is a busy one. Here you see Fletcher A. Reynolds taking a few moments out to get acquainted with some baby pumas, born in the zoo.

From his office in the main animal building, Director Reynolds oversees a strange community of approximately 1,000 specimens of wild life, from nearly every habitat in the world.

Mr. Reynolds has had wide experience. Before becoming director of the Cleveland Zoo in 1942 he was curator of the Briarcliff Zoological Gardens in Atlanta, Ga., and curator of mammals and reptiles in Toledo Zoo. He has collected animals on two expeditions to Central America, and in 1950 headed the Cleveland Zoo African Expedition to the French Cameroons.



The Animal Kingdom

The more we see and the more we know of the world of nature around us, the more fascinating does it become. A peaceful-looking meadow on a summer's day is, in reality, teeming with animal life. And even in our own yard, if we submitted it to a close enough inspection, we would find an astonishing number of animal forms, enacting a never-ending drama of butterflies and beetles, birds and bumblebees. How exciting it is, then, even to contemplate broadening that focus to take in all the forests and fields, all the mountain slopes and river valleys of the earth, from the frigid polar region of the North to the steaming jungles of the tropics! Indeed, there is such a myriad of species that even to men of science today there are still unopened doors to discovery in this strange world.

To become even casually acquainted with animal life, it is of course necessary to proceed in some orderly manner. Animals include everything from the microscopic one-celled amoeba on up to highly developed man, and they are classified first of all in two main Divisions—the vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates include all animals that possess a spinal cord. Externally, they differ widely, but be they gorillas or humming birds they have that one common characteristic.

Vertebrates, in turn, are divided into five Classes—Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals. From that point they are subdivided into Orders. And under mammals, which we will consider first, we shall look into five Orders—Primates (apes, monkeys and lemurs), Rodents (gnawing animals), Carnivores (the flesh eaters), Ungulates (the hooped animals), and Marsupials (pouched animals). Beyond the Orders, animals are still further subdivided into Families, Genera and Species.

Mammals are of many forms. Although primarily creatures of the land, there are some—the bats—that fly. Some, too, live in the sea. But they have certain characteristics that set them apart from other vertebrates. Any animal that suckles its young belongs to this Class. Mammals also have hair. While some, like the whales, dolphins, elephants and armadillos, have very little, they all possess it at some time during their lives. Mammals, in addition, have two pairs of limbs, and most of them have tails. In all these distinctive features Nature has employed a diversity that is amazingly ingenious, each species possessing some peculiar adaptation that so far has enabled it to survive in a great struggle for existence. These are matters which we shall explore as we take a trip around the animal world in the pages of this book.





Primates comprise the order of mammals consisting of man, apes, monkeys and lemurs. The word "primate" means "of the first," and is used because this is the highest order in the animal kingdom. Some of the characteristics common to the group are agility in trees, and the fact that both hands and feet are used as grasping organs. Collectively they are considered, next to man, the most highly developed of the mammals.

THE GREAT APES

There are four types of apes—the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan and gibbon. The gorilla is the largest. The orang-utan is the only anthropoid ape with red hair, and the gibbon, of which there are several species, is the smallest and most dexterous.

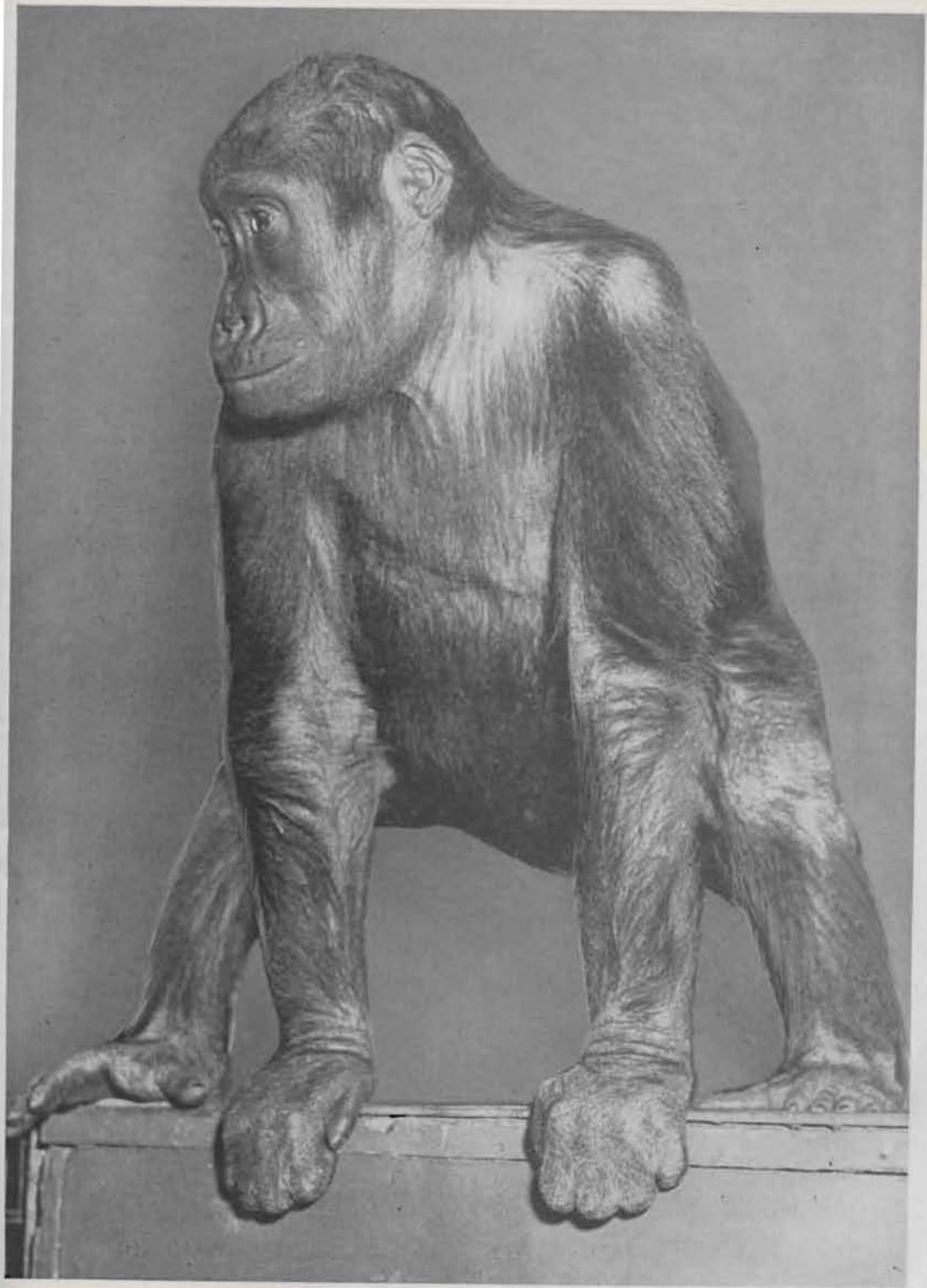
The Gorilla is the rarest, the largest and most powerful of the man-like apes. The males grow to a height of about six feet and weigh about 500 lbs. Females are somewhat smaller. They lead a nomadic life in their native Africa, traveling in small family parties usually consisting of one grown male, several "wives," and some small males, probably sons and grandsons. They travel on the ground rather than in trees, and usually walk on all fours. At night the male leader sleeps in a sitting position with his back up against a tree trunk, while his charges rest in the lower branches of the trees. Gorillas are usually left-handed and are aloof and indifferent to training. The fact that they are less anxious to please may be responsible for the theory they are less intelligent than the Chimpanzee. The Gorillas at Cleveland Zoo were purchased in the French Cameroons on the 1950 African Expedition.

The Chimpanzee is a regular clown with its sad face, oversized ears and long arms. It is the most popular of the apes because it is the most adaptable and can be trained to wear clothes and do tricks. A born entertainer, the chimp loves an audience, and will stamp its feet, shake the bars of its cage and go into a wild dance if it is in the mood.

Native to Africa, this excitable creature is not safe to handle after about six years of age, when it usually goes savage. Many authorities believe that the chimp, next to man, is the most intelligent of all mammals.

MONKEYS

Monkeys are divided into two groups—the New World and the Old World. The New World monkeys are found in Central and South



"Wanta play leap frog?" asks Yokadouma, the Gorilla.

America and many of them are equipped with a prehensile tail (one that will grasp and hold on to an object). This is found only in New World monkeys. The Old World monkeys are found in India, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Dutch East Indies, and Africa. While they all have tails, they cannot swing by them as the New World monkeys do. Many of them have cheek pouches for storing food, a convenience that is not afforded their New World brethren.

Among the members of the Old World group are the following:

The Mandrill is one of the most interesting of all the baboons of West Africa. Its face is covered with folds of bright blue skin and the nose is a flaming scarlet. It is said that the Mandrill's face is the model for the devil masks used by African witch doctors. This grotesque visage, with its pointed beard, is caused by huge upper teeth whose roots force up the cheek bones in such manner as to cause deep ridges. An adult male measures about a yard from head to buttocks and weighs about 100 pounds. His coat begins with a deep chestnut on the back and shades into a cream color on the stomach. The bare buttocks are bright blue and red and the tail is short. In its native forest the Mandrill travels in small bands of six or more and eats vegetables, fruits and meat. In captivity it is easy to care for when young, but becomes unmanageable when grown.

The Drill, another short-tailed baboon of West Africa, is quite similar to the Mandrill, though not as vividly colored. Its face is black and when full grown it has a bright slash of red on the lower lip. The



(Diana Monkeys)

Don't answer that question, chum, it might incriminate you!



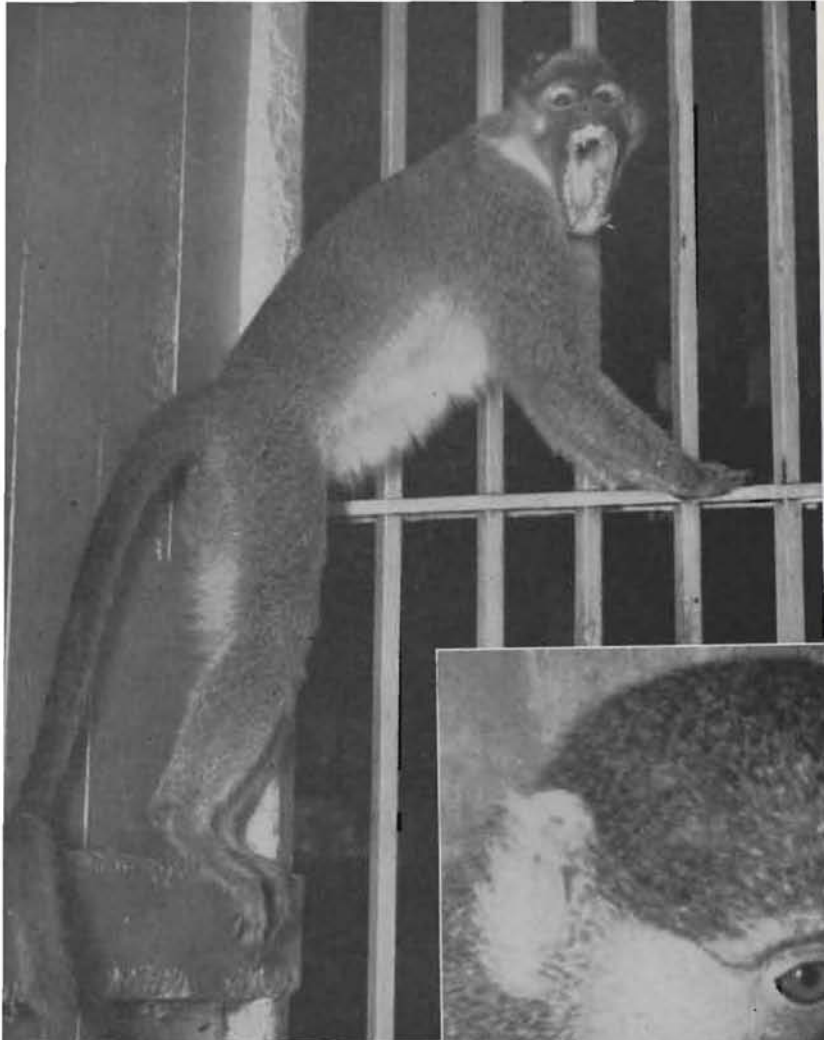
(Chimpanzee)

Gee, mom, stop ticklin'!

buttocks of this animal are greenish blue. These baboons do not develop fully until they are about nine years old.

The Mangabeys are large, active, monkeys of African Forest origin. They were named by a pioneer naturalist of the seventeenth century who mistakenly thought they came from the island of Madagascar and so called them after a district of that island. In their native land they seldom come down from the trees, where they live on fruits and insects and travel around in colonies. They are not so destructive or aggressive as other types of monkeys and make nice pets. Their white eyelids and eyebrows give them a most expressive face. Vocally, they are rather silent, talking in muffled twitterings and guttural grunts. Some of the more interesting types are the Sooty Mangabey, the Grey-cheeked Mangabey and the Cherry headed Mangabey.

The Vervet or blue monkey from South Africa lives in large bands of about 100 in its native land. There is one boss of the group but his leadership is constantly being challenged and his life is one long fight. These monkeys are very destructive to crops and seem to delight



The African Green Monkey (above) has a green coat set off to good advantage by a touch of white fur. His temper, though, is not so attractive. This fellow is taking orders from no one. Lunching daintily on a snack, below, is the Moustached Monkey.



in first eating their fill and then ruining what they can't consume. The vervet's coat looks more grey-green than blue and it has black hands and feet and a black face covered with hair. Until it is a year old it is rather docile in disposition, but after that look out!

The Mona Monkey is among the most beautiful of the species that live in the African forest. It has a handsome white chest and throat and its body is iron grey with a vivid chestnut stripe running from the middle of the back to the tail.



(Golden Rhesus)

Can't a guy have any peace in this monkey house?

The White-nosed and Moustached Monkeys both come from West Africa. The white-nosed not only has a white spot on its nose but has a white fringe around its face. Its fur is mostly olive-green and its disposition uncertain.

The Diana Monkey is named after the mythological goddess of the moon because of the suggestion of a crescent on its forehead. It is a colorful creature with its chestnut colored back, orange abdomen and thighs, and a striking strip of white under the chin and across the chest and arms. On its chin is a sharply pointed beard of which it appears extremely proud.

The Green Monkey is one of the most beautiful as to coloring, and its name, of course, is derived from the shade of its fur. Each separate hair is black and yellow, which gives the creature a rich, greenish hue. The under-parts of the body are white, and over the sides of its face is a golden yellow fringe.

The Talapoins are the smallest of the Old World monkeys, so cute that the natives of Africa's French Cameroons, where our specimens came from, keep them as pets. Greenish grey in color, they are fond of insects and fruit.

The Rhesus and Pig-tailed Monkeys are probably the best known of the macaques, a genus that is widely distributed throughout India, Borneo and Sumatra. The rhesus is sent to this country in large numbers for use in medical research. The pig-tailed is native to Sumatra, where it is trained to collect coconuts. These nimble creatures are light fawn in color, with a dark brown streak on the top of the head and along the back.

The Crab-eating Macaque will actually eat almost anything. Fruits, of course, are always acceptable, but for a luscious dessert, they like



"Let's start something," says one White Nosed Monkey to his pal, at the left. These mischief makers are the instigators of a lot of free for all battles in monkeyland. The Gray-cheeked Mangabey (right) looks on with great disapproval. "I'm the silent type," says he.

nothing better than insects, lizards, crabs and oysters. As with most other monkeys, the macaque should be captured young, as the older he is, the less useful and worse tempered he becomes.

The Java Monkey, native to Java, has a longer tail than most of the macaques, but its disposition is equally bad. It is not strictly a tree mammal, and spends much of its time on the ground.

The New World group includes the following:

The Spider Monkey's tail is so adept it acts as another hand, and since it is smooth on the under side it clings easily to a tree. Its name is decidedly descriptive, for with its pot-bellied body and arms, legs and tail flailing out in all directions it is spider-like in appearance. It is native to both Central and South America.

The Wooley Monkey is found chiefly in the forests of Brazil and is one of the largest of the American monkeys. Except for its ears, soles of feet, palms of hands and the last third of its tail, it is entirely covered with a thick fur. It was this rather gentle monk that caused Darwin in his "Descent of Man" to ask who could doubt our kinship with the apes after looking at the wooley monkey.

The Capuchin Monkey is so called because of the way the hair grows on its forehead. The word capuchin means hood or cowl and this little fellow looks as though he's wearing one. They are found all the way from Central America to southern Brazil and their intelligent alertness has made them the business partner of many an organ grinder. There are several kinds of capuchins. Among them are the weeper (thus named because of its mournful cry) and the white throated.

THE LEMURS

In appearance the lemurs don't seem to fit into the order of Primates at all. They are small and inoffensive and not very intelligent. However, their teeth are similar to those of the other monkeys and they are nearly all tree-dwellers. Most of them are found on the island of Madagascar, and it is significant that no large flesh-eating animals dwell there. The lemurs could never survive against large, active enemies. The word "lemur" means "a night-wandering ghost," and suits these strange creatures with their stealthy, noiseless footsteps and nocturnal habits.



(Sooty Mangabey)

If I weren't a gentlemonk I'd laugh in that gal's face. What a hat!

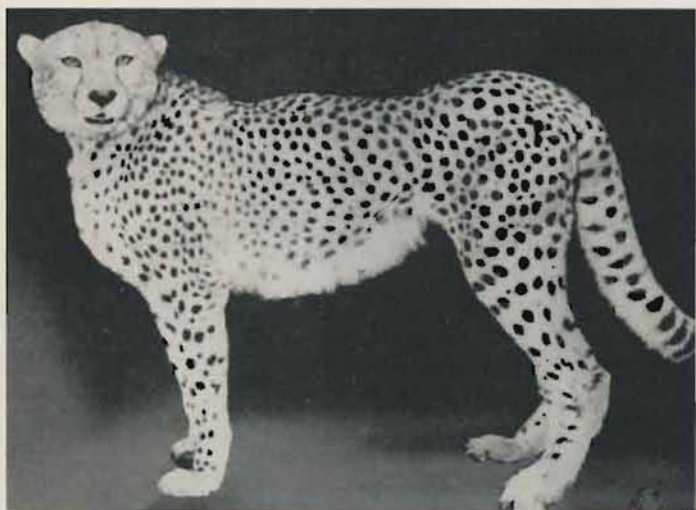


What does a Royal Bengal Tiger think about as he sits and stares straight ahead? Those smouldering eyes change from amber to green while he waits patiently for a chance to get his mortal enemy—MAN. His method of attack is like the domestic cat—a stealthy approach and sudden rush. LOOK OUT!



The Carnivora, or flesh-eaters, form a large order of mammals that are specially adapted for capturing other animals and devouring them. Their name doesn't mean that in all cases they eat flesh exclusively, but nevertheless it is a main item in their diet. The order includes the cats, hyenas, dogs and bears, and Cleveland Zoological Park has many specimens of all these groups.

THE CATS



Princes' Pet — The Cheetah

The cat family is widely distributed, being found everywhere in the world except in the polar regions and in the islands of Australasia and Madagascar.

As you go through the zoo, note carefully some of the peculiar adaptations which have enabled these cat animals to survive. In bone and muscle they are "streamlined" for agility—for free, graceful motions. Their feet are padded with cushions so they can make a noiseless approach in stalking their prey. They have claws which can be retracted when they walk, and extended when they strike. Their canines are long and curved, for tearing flesh from the bone. Their eyes are adapted for vision either by night or day. And, above all, their characteristics are grace and ferocity.



The Lion is found in both Africa and Asia. It easily adapts itself to captivity, and cubs are frequently born in the zoo. The young, of which there are from two to five in a litter, are spotted until they are eight or nine months old. Achieving maturity in about three years, a male lion will weigh as much as 400 pounds. His chief characteristic is his mane, giving him a majestic appearance that has gained him the title of "King of Beasts." This honor the lion hardly deserves; the tiger, for one, can often outfight him. The lioness is smaller and has no mane. As a rule the male and female mate for life, and they hunt together, attacking their prey with a swift bound. They are plains animals, hunting the antelope and zebra.

STUDY IN SERENITY—The female lion (above) and the male, whose handsome mane makes him look every inch a king. (Photo of the male lion by Andy Kraffert, Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

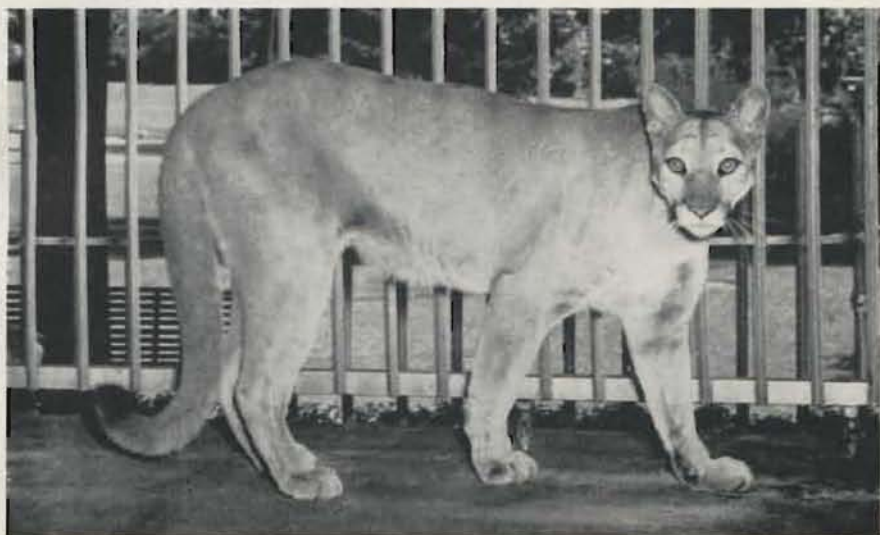


Tigers are noted for the beauty of their coat, a pattern of dark lines against a tawny-yellow background, which in the wild state makes them almost invisible in the light and shadow of the jungle. Contrary to a popular misconception, there are no tigers in Africa. The greatest number are in Asia, where the Royal Bengal is found, but the largest specimens are in eastern Siberia. Some, too, live on the island of Sumatra. Their ferocity is well known, and there have been many cases of man-eating tigers. In captivity, tigers are not as adaptable as their cousin, the lion. Tiger cubs are much more of a rarity. The specimens in Cleveland Zoological Park are Royal Bengals.

The Leopards are the third largest of the Old World big cats. They are so agile they hunt from trees, and they are a particularly crafty animal. Their range includes practically all the territory in which the

If you saw this Black Leopard in the right light, you would notice his spots, for he has them just as the ordinary leopard has. Animal men call this species "sports" or freaks of nature. However, many believe that a true species of Black Leopard is being developed. Perhaps it is nature's protective coloring again, for the Malayan jungles from which most of the Black Leopards come, are heavier and darker than the habitat of leopards in other parts of the world.





(Puma)

Did you hear what that cat in the next cage said about me?

lion and tiger are found. The black leopard, known as the most ill-tempered of all the cats, is simply a black variety of the ordinary spotted form and is rather common in Malaysia. Black leopards may bear spotted cubs, and vice-versa.

Leopards eat small mammals such as wild pigs, baboons and the like, but they have an especial fondness for dogs. Hunters often use dogs for bait, staking them out in a lonely part of the forest while the hunter waits concealed nearby.

The Cheetah has been a house pet of princes for centuries. It is found on the hot plains of India and Central Africa and is easily trained in captivity. Its long legs and slim, deep body give it wonderful speed, and in India it is often trained as a hunter. It feeds on small antelopes, stealing up on them quietly and then springing with a terrific burst of speed. Although similar in coloring to the Leopard, the Cheetah is different in character and physical detail. It is a ground hunting animal.

The Jaguar, found in Central and South America, is the largest of the New World cats. Its spot patterns are similar to those of the leopard, the difference being that the leopard has just an ordinary spot, while the jaguar has rosettes. The jaguar, too, has a larger body and a much larger head. It is a dangerous animal, and in some parts of the American tropics, man-eating jaguars have been known.

The Ocelot is one of the smaller cats (about four feet long), ranging from Texas to Central and South America. It is both spotted and striped.

The Puma is known also as the mountain lion, panther, cougar, painter, catamount and American lion. Its habitat is the Americas, and it once ranged the greater part of the United States. Today, however, it is



(Bay Lynx)

Keep this to yourself, dear, but that Puma over there has been carrying on!

seldom found in North America outside the Florida Everglades and the western mountain regions. It is fairly abundant in the American tropics.

Bay Lynx is the mammal most commonly known in America as the wild cat, or bob-cat. It is found in both the United States and Canada. Its fur is of uniform bay color, and its short, bushy tail is a distinguishing feature. They feed chiefly on rodents, and small birds.

BARNUM WAS RIGHT

"Every one in these enlightened days concedes that human nature imperatively demands amusement and recreation. The childish mind, to which all the world is yet fresh and interesting, and the jaded brain of the adult call with equal insistence for 'something new and strange.' Granted the necessity of amusements and the desirability of their being morally clean and healthful and instructive, the provider of such entertainments is a public benefactor."—From "The Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World: The Story of their Capture" by P. T. Barnum—April, 1888.





THE BEARS

If a popularity contest were conducted in the zoo, the bears certainly would rate well up at the top, for most of them love to perform, and on Sunday afternoons in summer they draw large crowds to the bear dens. The bears form a distinct group of the carnivora, and there is no mistaking any member of this family. While cat animals are built for speed and agility, the bears are built for strength; they are massive, and their motions are deliberate. Their heavy fur is a striking characteristic. The presence of five toes on both the hind and the fore feet is also a distinguishing feature of the group. The claws, unlike those of the cat animals, cannot be retracted.

Bears eat more vegetable food than any other carnivores. In fact their diet is quite variable. In the wild, they will eat honey, roots, berries, and even insects, in addition to what meat they can obtain. As a rule they get along well in captivity and are very adaptable. In the zoo they do not hibernate in winter, although they are less active.

Cleveland Zoo has an unusually fine collection of bears.

The Kodiak Bear is a monstrous, imposing looking fellow, holding the distinction of being the largest meat-eating animal living on land. When full grown, a male will weigh as much as 1,800 pounds, or, by comparison, four times as much as a big, adult lion. Yet, when they are cubs, they are tiny balls of fur. As they grow up they become extremely dangerous, particularly when cornered, and they know only one enemy—man.

The Kodiaks are from Kodiak Island, where they live mainly on salmon. Their time of feasting is during the salmon runs from June to October, when they fatten up preparatory to the winter's hibernation.

American Black Bear is common to practically all wooded North America. It is more widely distributed than any species of bear. A born tree climber, it can scurry up a tree almost as soon as it can walk. In fact the first thing a mother black bear does when she senses danger is to send the young ones a-climbing.

They mate before hibernating. Cubs number one to four in a litter. At birth they are tiny and almost naked, weighing from eight to 18 ounces. When full grown they weigh as much as 400 pounds.

The Cinnamon Bear is simply a color phase of the Black Bear, and is not, scientifically, a distinct species. The Black Bear has many color shades, and sometimes brown and black cubs are found in the same litter.

Grizzly Bears are known to all of us—at least on the printed pages of fiction—for writers of western stories long have dramatized them.



"OK, toss me the peanut," sighs the Kodiak Bear,
"but what I'd really like is just to go fishin'"



"Testing," says the Polar Bear as he puts one paw in to see if the water is really as cold as he thought.

as the embodiment of all that is ferocious in big game animals. The grizzly as a rule is not as aggressive a mammal as some of the tall stories would have you believe, although he is very dangerous when brought to bay. It is his massive bulk that has made him a prize catch for the hunters—first, for the Indians, and later for white man's big game hunters. And as a consequence grizzlies today are rarely found outside the Yellowstone, where the government protects them on reservations. An adult male will weigh as much as 800 pounds.

Malayan Sun Bears are the smallest bears of the world. They inhabit the dense forests of Sumatra, Java and Borneo, where they are almost entirely vegetable feeders. The sun bear has a sleek coat of fine, glossy fur—deep black except for a yellowish white patch on the chest. Their extremely long claws are another characteristic. Although playful looking in captivity, they are dangerous and not to be trusted.

The Brown Bear is found in the mountainous regions of Europe, and its range extends into Asia as far as the Himalayas. It once lived in the British Isles, where bear-baiting was an old-time British sport, the bear being tied to a pole and worried by dogs. The brown bear is a good climber and digger, and it is one of the familiar performing bears.

Himalayan Black Bear is a denizen of the forest regions of the Himalayas. It is distinguished by the white, inverted V which is noticeable on its chest when it stands erect. This Himalayan species has large ears that make it look like an overgrown teddy bear.

Polar Bears have been well equipped by nature for survival in the Arctic regions. The soles of their feet are hairy, enabling them to

gain a footing when climbing and running over the icebergs. In the water they are as much at home as on land; they are great swimmers and divers, and in this respect they almost match the seals, which form a main item of a polar bear's diet. They swim only with their forelegs, their broad paws making perfect paddles.

THE HYENAS

These animals with their loathsome eating habits and cowardly characteristics are offensive. Still, in the thinly populated country from which they come, they have a definite usefulness. They act as scavengers, clearing away decaying carcasses that would otherwise pollute the air, and their massive jaws and specially constructed teeth do the work thoroughly and well.

The Striped Hyena is found in Northern Africa and India. It is a dirty gray in color, and the front part of its body is more developed than the hind part, which accounts for its peculiar slinking gait. This creature is solitary and nocturnal in habit and it never fights unless cornered.

The Spotted Hyena is found further south in Africa and is sometimes called the "Laughing Hyena," because of the hysterical sounds it utters. The Spotted variety hunts in packs.

THE DOG TRIBE

The wild members of the dog tribe hunt in packs, and although individually small, collectively they are as dangerous as the larger animals. Since their claws are fixed, and are therefore not much use in a fight, they always attack with their teeth. Their sense of sight, smell and hearing are highly developed and this fact is the primary factor in their survival.

The Dingo is known as the only true wild dog, and comes from Australia. It is wolfish and treacherous by nature and is not easy to domesticate. The Australian farmer has no love of the Dingo, for it is an avid sheep killer and hunts the sheep in packs.

The Coyote or Prairie Wolf is noted chiefly for the weird barking sounds it emits. It seems to be much enamoured of its own voice and loves to give long concerts in the moonlight. It is found in the northern Mississippi valley westward to the Rockies, and while it does not attack man, it hits the farmer by destroying his poultry and sheep. It does repay him in some degree, however, by destroying insects.

The Gray Wolf, or Timber Wolf, is found in the Great Plains region. When Bison were



Dingoes—the only true wild dog.

numerous they followed the herds in order to prey upon the young and feeble. Their hunting habits depend upon circumstances, for they hunt alone, in pairs or in packs, and seem to kill for the love of it. The Gray Wolf mates for life and the females make devoted mothers, never harming their young, and guarding them well.

The Red Fox is known for its resourcefulness and cunning and because of these characteristics fox hunting has become one of the most exciting sports. This fox is found in North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and when in prime condition can far outdo any pack. Speed is their greatest weapon, and they have been known to run at the rate of thirty miles per hour. Their large, bushy tail as well as being very beautiful, acts as a blanket in winter, and they sleep with it curled up around them.

The Gray Fox or Tree Fox is very different from its cousin, the Red Fox. Red Foxes seldom climb trees, but when pursued usually hole in the ground. The Gray Fox when pursued climbs a tree to escape and is therefore much more easily taken. This creature is found from New York State to Georgia, west to the Mississippi valley and north to Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS MEAT EATERS

The Raccoon is one of several small carnivores in the Cleveland Zoo collection. Found in North and Central American woodlands, the raccoon is nocturnal in habit. In the wild state it travels in companies and although not arboreal, trees do form its nesting place and refuge when being pursued. The raccoon is often called "little brother of the bear," due to its resemblance in build and the fact that it hibernates during the severest winter weather. One of its most interesting characteristics is its habit of washing food before eating.



(Raccoon)

The Coati-Mundi is closely related to the raccoon, and the ringed tail immediately gives you the clue. The coati-mundi is an expert climber. Its agility in the trees and the silent, almost ghost-like manner in which it flits about are its greatest protection. This bright-eyed creature is native to Mexico, Central and South America.

The Kinkajou, or "honey bear," is often sold for a pet, since it is easily trained and can be very amusing. In the wild state, however, it is very fierce. Two things about the Kinkajou have aided greatly in its

Alias Jimmy Valentine, that's me. The best second-story man in the business. See my mask?



"Be sure and spell my name right," says the Coati-Mundi, one of the most expert climbers in the forest.

survival. One is the long, flexible tongue with which it searches out insects, honey, fruit, etc., and the other is the prehensile tail with which it holds on tightly to trees and branches. It is extremely active and is nocturnal in habit. One human-like trait is the creature's manner of holding food in one hand and breaking it up with the other. It comes from Mexico and South America.

The Skunk, commonly called "wood pussy," is one of the most beautiful of all animals. Although quite small, it is entirely fearless, for it has every confidence in its not-so-secret weapon. The powerful fluid it discharges is not only extremely disagreeable, but burns like fire, and in some cases has been known to cause blindness. This essence is from a gland on each side of the base of the tail, and the animal arches the tail high when ready to discharge it, thus escaping contamination. There is one way to render a skunk harmless, and that is to pick it up quickly by the tail and hold it off the ground. This is nervous work, however, and is rarely successful except with the young. The skunk lives in caves or hollow logs, and eats insects as well as robbing the farmer of his poultry.

The Civet is found in Africa and Southeast Asia. It is valued chiefly for a thick substance it carries, from which perfume is made. This is found in a pouch close to the animal's tail, and the civets are often confined in small cages and deprived of this secretion periodically. Quick and active in their movements, the civets prey upon birds, frogs and poultry.



"I must admit the plunging neckline is very becoming to me," says Fay, the Sea Lion.

The Otter, an aquatic mammal, has a long, slender body with very short legs and webbed hind feet. Like the sea lion, it has to be taught to swim when young, but becomes an excellent swimmer. It is lithe, graceful and very fast in the water, remarkably adapted for aquatic life. The otter is intelligent and playful, and when caught young can easily be domesticated. It is found in temperate Europe, Asia and America.

The American Mink is semi-aquatic and much smaller than the otter. It swims and dives with facility, and is adept at catching fish, but it also feeds on marsh birds and their eggs, and on small mammals. Because of the value of its fur, the mink is now bred extensively in captivity.

SEA LIONS

(*Pinnepedia*)

The Sea Lion. Every visitor to Cleveland Zoo is attracted to our beautiful Sea Lion pool. Indeed you could scarcely escape it, for the Sea Lion is a boisterous character, and his loud barking call can be heard above the surrounding animal sounds. Sea Lions are the Carnivora of the sea—or fin-footed carnivores, and they are found in the Pacific Ocean from the Bering Strait to California and Japan. Zoo visitors usually speak of them as "seals," and that is their family name, for Sea Lions are eared seals as distinguished from true seals. One characteristic of Sea Lions is that they can propel themselves on land and can go quite a distance in their own clumsy fashion. This is because their rear flippers are turned forwards under their body. In the case of the true seal the hind flippers are directed backwards.

The Sea Lion is an intelligent creature, and it is this species that you see performing in circuses and vaudeville. In the wild state they live in large, noisy family parties, which are always dominated by the largest Bull, or male. Their principal food is fish and squid. While the short, coarse fur of the Sea Lion has no commercial value, these mammals are hunted for their hides and oil. Were it not for restrictions, they would soon become extinct, for they are singularly defenseless.



"My land," said the Sea Lion cruising about.
"I wouldn't be a seal for all get out.
It's true that your relatives you can't pick,
And seals and Sea Lions just don't click."

RODENTS

The rodents, or gnawing animals, are found all over the world and comprise almost a third of the mammals. They are small but extremely prolific and in some regions exist in tremendous numbers. Farmers find them a terrible nuisance, for they live on vegetable food and are very hard on growing crops. Their commonest characteristic is their teeth, which are broad, chisel-like incisors, especially adapted to gnawing. Nature has provided a pulpy substance within the animal which nourishes its teeth. Otherwise they would wear away, they are subjected to such hard usage. Rodents generally are quick and alert, and their bright eyes and well developed ears are a great factor in preserving them from their enemies.

The Beaver is the largest of the American rodents, weighing up to fifty pounds. Squat and broad, with coarse fur, its most specialized characteristics are its large, chisel-like incisor teeth with which it cuts down trees, and its flat, oval-shaped tail, which it uses as a rudder when swimming and slaps on the water or the ground to warn of danger. Its engineering skill in building dams of mud, sticks and logs often seem to go beyond mere instinct. The dammed up waters of a stream serve to protect the beaver's home by covering the entrances, both when it is burrowed out in the bank and when it is built of mud and sticks in the middle of the pond. The pond also serves as a storage place for green branches, the bark of which is used for food. Beavers apparently mate for life. They are shy and of nocturnal habits.



One of nature's best protected animals is the porcupine. This is an Asiatic Porcupine.



"Engineering's my line," says Bill Beaver, "What's yours"?

Porcupine means "spiked pig," and the expression describes very well this nocturnal creature whose quills are terrifying to all animals. Many people still believe that a porcupine shoots its quills, but this is not true. The quills are actually modified hairs with barbed ends which are so loosely attached to the skin they adhere to anyone coming in contact with them. Leopards and tigers have been known to die after a bout with a porcupine, for the quills burrow deep into their jaws and mouth and prevent them from getting food. Porcupines live in burrows and come out in the evening in search of roots, bark and fruit. We have three species at Cleveland Zoo, the Asiatic, African and brush-tailed.

Coypu, or Nutria, are native to South America and are much sought after for their valuable fur. The coypu in general resembles the beaver although their tails are like the common rat. They are aquatic in habit and spend a lot of their time playing and swimming around in the water. Like other rodents they are fond of grain, and an ear of corn to them is like strawberry short-cake to you.

Guinea Pigs come from South America and are considered good pets for children, for they are clean and never bite those who are caring for them. A favorite joke of animal lovers is to tell the uninitiated that if they pick a guinea pig up by the tail its eyes will fall out. Of course the creatures have no tail at all. They are especially noted for their fertility, since they begin to breed when ten months old and can have young every couple of months. A litter usually consists of two to four.

The Agoutis are active, nocturnal animals living in the South and Central American jungles, where natives smoke them out of their hollow log lairs and use them for food.

The Squirrels are such friendly creatures they might easily become



Front Face! Hey, you, get back in line.

(Nutria)

pests if unrestricted. Bird lovers call one strike against them because they rob the nests, but they are frisky and their bushy tails and soft fur make them attractive to watch. At Cleveland Zoological Park we have three varieties—the Mexican black, the gray and the fox squirrel. They do not hibernate but scamper around all winter, seeming to enjoy the snow and cold. Of the three kinds mentioned, the fox squirrel is the largest and laziest and also the most hardy. The gray is more nimble and is a hard worker and early riser. In fact the gray squirrel is up feasting before the birds. Squirrels make devoted parents and the mother carries her babies by the scruff of the neck just as cats carry their little ones.

The Woodchuck is the woodland weather prophet, for his other name is the groundhog, and whether or not he sees his shadow is a matter of great concern. He is honored by being the only animal who has a place on the calendar. (Groundhog Day—February 2nd). In habit, he is a lazy creature whose only exercise is in outdistancing the farm-yard dog. His main talents lie in the way he plans his den, for though not as good an engineer as the beaver, he pays special attention to drainage and builds in many escape tunnels to help him outwit his enemies, the fox, mink and skunk.

Prairie Dogs are very familiar animals to those who have visited the western plains. They are about fourteen inches long and are quite socially minded, living in large colonies. They live in burrows in the ground, and one amusing trait is their habit of sitting upright on their "door-step" uttering a sort of bark in defiance to any approaching danger.

The Golden Hamster is well known in many parts of Northern Europe and although less than a foot in length, it is every inch a fighter. Anything that threatens it, regardless of size, is fought with unreasoning desperation. The creatures fight constantly among themselves. The burrow of the hamster is a complicated series of passages which it uses as store rooms for stolen grain.

HOOFED ANIMALS

The title 'HOOFED ANIMALS' is written in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The word 'HOOFED' is on the left and 'ANIMALS' is on the right. A stylized illustration is integrated into the text: a deer is positioned behind the 'H', a person riding a horse is behind the 'O', and a camel is behind the 'A'.

Down through the ages, man has come to depend more closely on the hoofed animals than on any other order, for in this group are just about all the domesticated animals on which we depend for food, as well as our beasts of burden. The order is known as the ungulates, a term which is from the Latin word, *ungula*, meaning a nail, claw or hoof. Its members include the sheep, swine, goats, oxen, antelope, deer, camels and horses—and these, in the terms of our civilization, mean wool for clothing; milk, beef, lamb and pork for food; leather for countless products; camels for desert transportation, horses for riding the ranges, working the farmlands, pulling the carts and wagons that have built our modern empires.

The group, because of structural differences, has been divided into two sub-orders—the odd-toed and the even-toed ungulates. The odd-toed include not only the rhinoceros, which has three toes on each foot, but the horse, whose hoofs are really single toes specialized for running.

THE ODD TOED

Zebbras are members of the horse family. Nature has arrayed them in black stripes on a creamy white background, a pattern that from a distance serves as a natural camouflage. No two of these patterns, incidentally, are exactly the same. In Africa, their only habitat, they roam the plains in herds, often keeping company with such antelopes as the wildebeest and the gazelles. Like most of the ungulates, they are vegetable feeders. Many attempts have been made to domesticate them, without any great success. Zebras are obstinate creatures, and are mean fighters when aroused, using both the hind and fore legs, as well as their teeth, as weapons. There are several types of zebras. Those in the Cleveland Zoological Park are the Chapman's zebra.

Tapirs once had a world-wide distribution, but today they are found only in Malay and in South and Central America. They are massively built animals, with short, stout legs, and an elongated muzzle that looks like the beginning of a trunk. Natives call the Malayan tapir the "kuda ayer," which means "river horse." They are very good swimmers. When the young are born they are covered with stripes, looking not at all like the parent as far as color scheme is concerned. These baby stripes give the young an extra measure of protective coloration and aid in their survival.

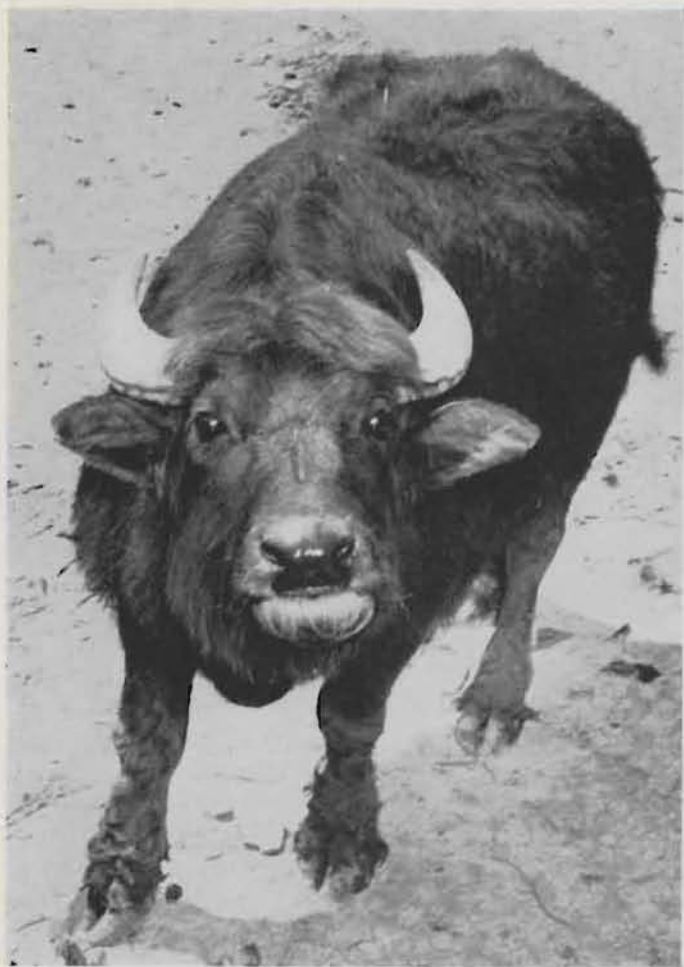


Sophisticates of the animal world, the Zebras' coats each have their own pattern.
No two are ever exactly alike. This is the Chapman's Zebra.

EVEN TOED

One of the oddest adaptations in the animal world is the provision made in some mammals for swallowing food and storing it in a special receptacle in the stomach, from which it can be returned to the mouth and chewed at leisure. We call these mammals ruminants, or cud-chewers, and we are most familiar with them in our ordinary barnyard cows, goats and sheep.

The ruminants make up the largest number of even-toed hoofed animals, although there are also non-ruminants (like the peccaries and hippopotami) in the group.



"I'm tougher than you are!" says the Indian Water Buffalo belligerently.



This Yak thinks his tail is of much more value to him as a fly swatter than to the people of India, who would use it for the same purpose.

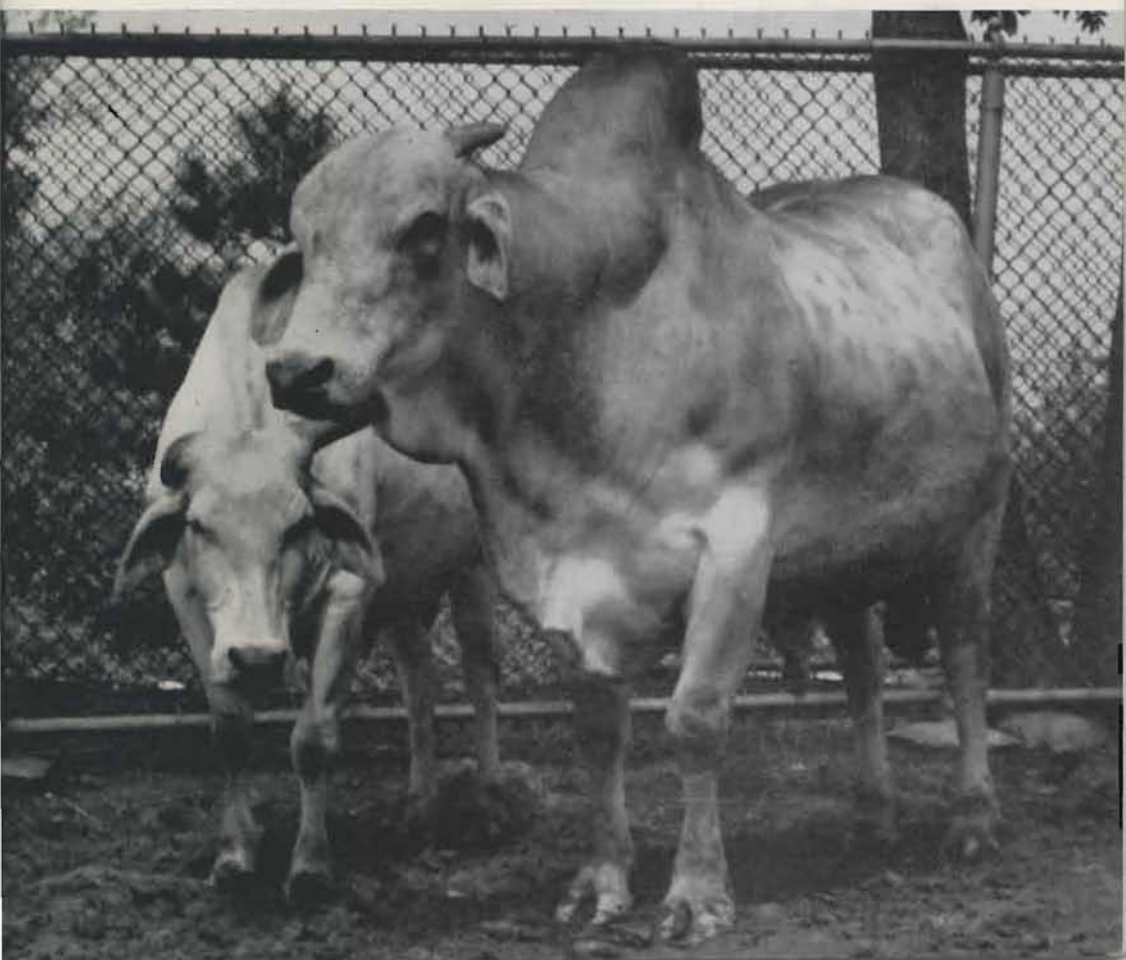
Hollow-Horned Ruminants: Many of the cud-chewers have horns which grow from bony lumps in the forehead. These horns are hollow at the base. They persist through adult life and are never shed.

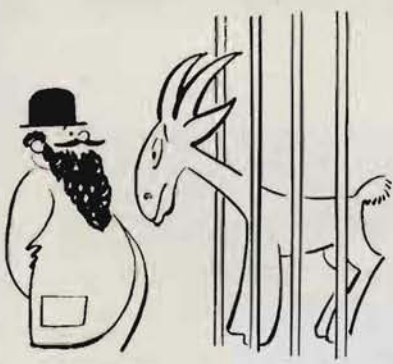
Indian Water Buffalo: The horns of this animal are characteristic of the buffaloes; they are flattened at the base in such a fashion they can serve as battering rams. In India and Ceylon, these animals (also called the Arnee) are both wild and domesticated, and in the wild state they often are very ferocious. They are such powerful fighters that native Hindoo princes pit them against tigers, and the fast charging buffaloes, with their long, curving horns, are frequently more than a match for the tigers. In the wild, these buffaloes prefer wet, marshy localities.

The Yak is domesticated and also is found running wild in Tibet and China, where its long, silky hair (usually black) protects it from a rigorous climate. It is sometimes called the Grunting Ox, because its voice is only a grunt. The tail of the Yak is much in demand. The Chinese dye Yak tails red and use them as decorations. In some parts of the Orient the tails are used for religious signs in ceremonies, and in India they are mounted in silver handles and employed as fly swatters.

American Bison are found today only on reservations or in captivity, so they no longer can be considered truly wild. Once they roamed the western plains in such vast numbers that as recently as 1871 the scientist Lydekker estimated a single herd on the Arkansas river as numbering 4,000,000. With its massive frame, and its shaggy coat, the bison was ideally suited to its environment. But, slaughtered by hunters and overrun by the tide of westward expansion, this wild

In India when a Zebu is born, the sacred mark of Sina (one of the Hindu trinity) is put on his body. From then on he goes his own way, eating fruit from stores, taking what he pleases, napping safely in the streets—a placid tyrant.





The Tahr's a goat, who feels quite sad
About the beard he never had.

oxen nearly became extinct. Enough of them were saved, however, to reestablish some herds on Government reservations, where they now prosper under man's protection. Although frequently called the Buffalo, the American bison is not a true Buffalo.

The Zebu, characterized by a hump behind the neck and its light color, is a native of India and adjacent countries, where it is a common beast of burden. Zebras are powerful and generally are of good disposition,

making ideal draught animals. In the Orient they till the fields and, although very slow, they also are used as pack animals and for riding. Some of the white bulls, called the Brahmans, are considered sacred by the Hindus and are allowed to roam practically at will.

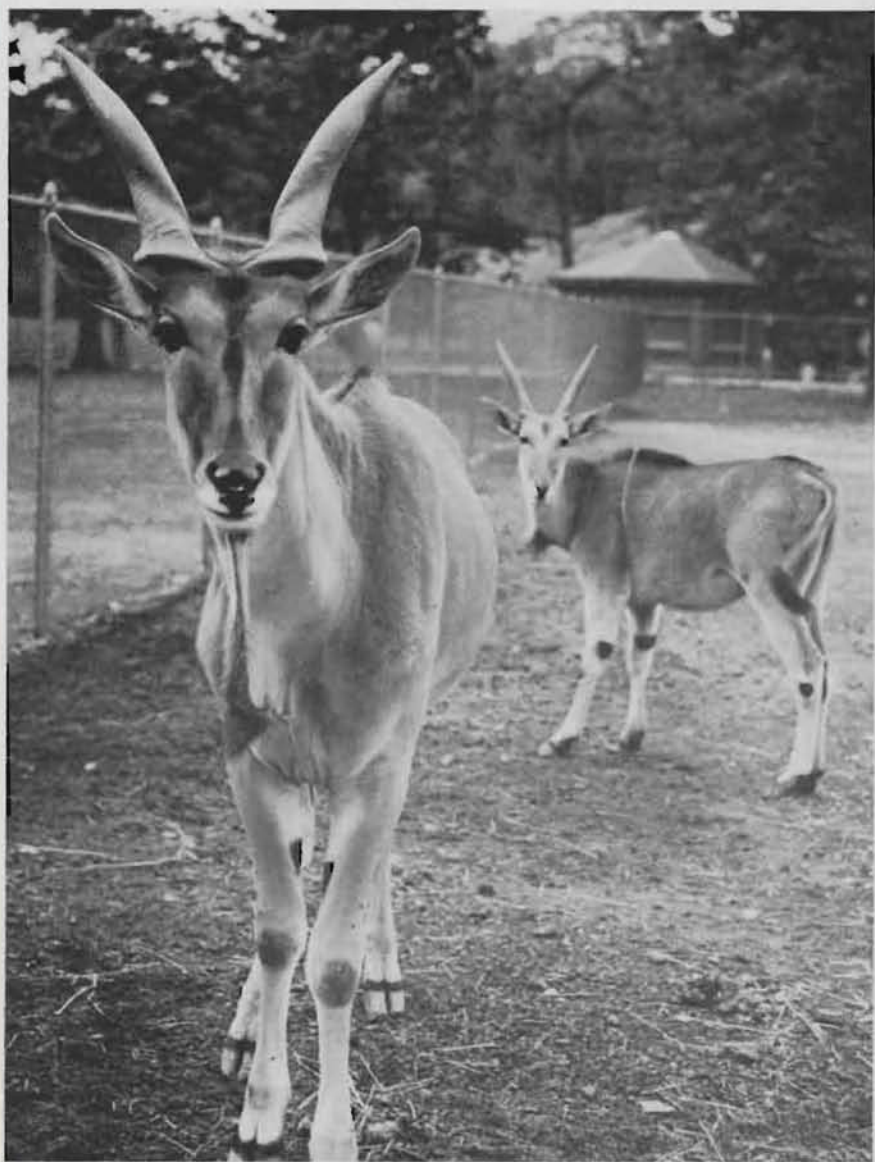
Wild Sheep belong to still another family of even-toed ungulates. All rams are horned, but not all ewes have horns. The coat of the wild species has short hair, with only a slight layer of wool underneath. In the domesticated sheep, this hair disappears (through care and selection in breeding), and the wool becomes a thick fleece.

In the Zoo there are several of these wild sheep. The Mouflon, a heavily-horned species from Corsica and Sardinia, is reputed to be the ancestor of our domesticated sheep. The Aoudad, or Barbary wild sheep, is the only wild sheep of Africa. It is native to the northern part of Africa, where it lives in greatly diminished numbers in the arid slopes of the Atlas mountains.

The Tahr belongs to the goat tribe, which is a family distinct from that of the sheep. This fleet, agile, shabby-maned fellow frequents the forested regions of the Himalayas. It is beardless.

The Antelopes, too, are horned ruminants. They comprise a large family, numbering about 100 species in all. This group provides a particularly interesting example of how physical characteristics are developed to allow certain animals to survive in nature's struggle for existence. Speed is the antelope's chief defense against enemies, and for this he has been equipped with a light body and slender limbs, supplemented by unusually keen senses of sight, hearing and smell. With their fleet-footedness and their long, erect horns, they are among the most graceful creatures in the animal kingdom. Just about all the antelopes are found in Africa, where they live on the plains.

The Eland, the largest of the true antelopes, is found in sparsely settled districts of South and East Africa, where it travels in herds often numbering between 50 and 100. An imposing looking animal, the bull eland will stand six feet at the withers and weigh around 1,200 pounds. It differs from cattle in having horns spirally twisted, like a gimlet. In Africa it is considered good eating, except in the dry season. Elands in captivity are generally docile and are good breeders.

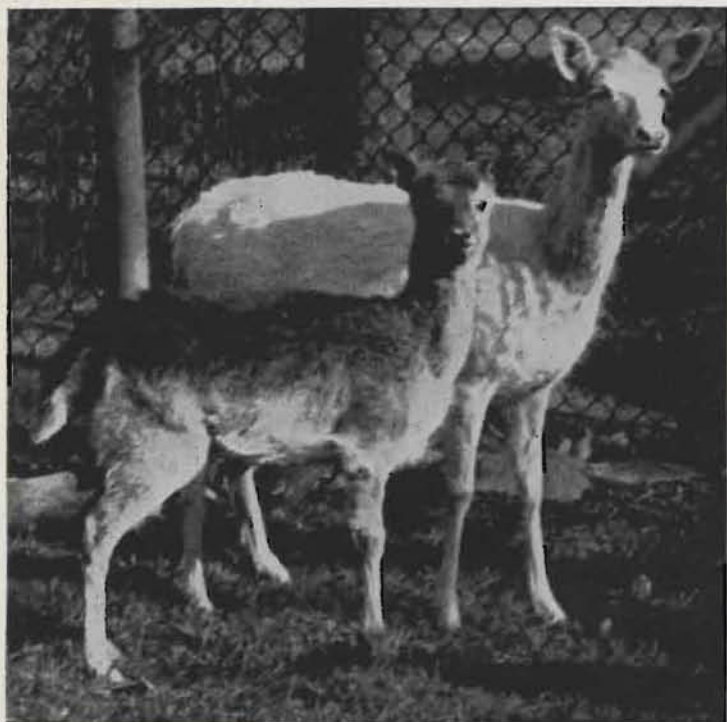


Watching the passing parade, the gentle Elands find life very pleasant here at Cleveland Zoo.

EARLY AMERICAN



AMERICAN BISON



(Fallow Deer)

On the alert!

The Wildebeest, or Gnu, is an antelope of such fantastic appearance that it once was exhibited in American circuses, carnivals and side shows as "the horned horse." In fact the animal looks like a strange combination of horse, bull and antelope. It has a heavy mane, and long, shaggy hair from the chin to the forelegs; this, together with a pair of horns that curve downward and then upward, gives the animal a ferocious look that helps account for the name, wildebeest. The name also is derived from the fact that in the wild the bulls often will prance about and pursue each other in circles when approached by hunters, finally drawing together as a herd and galloping off. It usually is found in the company of the zebra and hartebeest.

The wildebeest is a treacherous animal, and is capable of a fast, lightning-like charge that can come so unexpectedly its keepers in the zoo have to be extremely cautious. There are two species—the blue wildebeest, or brindled gnu, from East Africa, and the black wildebeest or white-tailed gnu, which is now almost extinct.

The Black-Buck, or Indian antelope, comes from central and north-western India. It is so named because the adult male has a black



"That's no Toni, my horns are permanent," boasts the Mouflon.

coat. One of the smaller antelopes, the black-buck stands about two and a half feet high.

Ruminants with Antlers are members of the deer family, and here should be noted the fundamental difference between antlers and horns, the two being frequently confused.

Antlers differ from true horns, which are hollow at the base, by being solid bone. Horns, too, are permanent during their wearer's adult life, while antlers are shed periodically and a new pair grown in their place. In this latitude antlers are shed in the spring and grown in the summer. They grow from a bony pedicle, or stalk, and in their early stages, while being nourished by blood vessels, they are covered with a soft skin which is known as the "velvet." But when the antlers have become full sized the blood supply is cut off, and the velvet dies and peels off in strips. The antlers then are clean, and hard, and their rough grooves are the channels where the blood vessels formerly passed. No sooner are they shed than buds of a new set appear.

Antlers, of course, are a means of protection against enemies and have a great deal to do with the survival of members of the deer

HORNS

←

and

ANTLERS

→

family. They are employed, too, when the bucks fight in the mating season. They are possessed by adult males in all but a few species. Like most other hoofed animals, the members of this group also are protected by a keen sense of hearing, sight and smell, and the majority are very fleet of foot. They are mainly woodland animals.

The Fallow Deer is the type especially familiar in England, where herds of them are kept in the parks. In summer this creature wears a white-spotted, fawn-colored coat, and in winter the spots fade out. His fully developed antlers vary in length from 18 to 28 inches and he reaches maturity when he is six years old.

The Wapiti, or American Elk as it is sometimes called, is considered by many to be "the king" of the deer family. With the exception of the moose, it is the largest of the American deer tribe, and it is a truly majestic animal. The male has massive antlers, characteristically carries its head high, and when full grown will weigh as much as 1,000 pounds. Once the Wapiti was found from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, but now it is abundant only in Yellowstone Park, where it is protected. It suffered about the same fate as the Bison, for it, too, at one time roamed the plains in great herds and was an easy target for the hunters, who slaughtered the animal by the thousands.

When its new, tender antlers are growing it is usually docile, but once the antlers become hard the Wapiti is a sullen, dangerous animal. During mating season it is known for its loud, bugle-like call. The fawns born to the cow number one, two, or occasionally three.

European Red Deer is closely related to the Wapiti. Indeed, the Wapiti is the American red deer.

In England the red deer, or Stag, as it is commonly known, was once the favorite animal of the chase; a Stag hunt was considered the greatest of sports. But it was finally put under such strict protection that at one time it was a capital offense in England to kill a Stag. This member of the deer family is reddish brown in summer, its coat turning grayer in winter.



Antlers, such as these regal looking ones worn by the Wapiti, are shed annually and a new pair grown in their place.

Oriental Deer inhabit the dark forests and hilly country of the Far East, both on the mainland and on islands. Although smaller than the fallow deer, their antlers are large for their size.

Hornless Ruminants: The animals classified in this manner are members of the camel family. Four of these cud chewers come from South America—the llama, alpaca, vicuna and guanaco—and the heads of the family, the Arabian and Bactrian camels, come from Africa and Asia respectively. While the other hoofed animals have a stomach separated into four parts, a binding characteristic of the members of this group is a stomach of three divisions.

The Arabian Camel or "Dromedary," has enabled man to penetrate some of the most inhospitable regions in the world. Explorers agree



"You give me a pain
in my hump," says the
ill-tempered Drome-
dary Camel.



"Smile!" said the photographer and the Guanaco gave it everything she had. Below is a family group. Father and Aunt Min were too busy eating. But Mother really struck an attitude.



that without this tireless, plodding beast, many parts of the globe would have remained completely unknown until the advent of aviation. Nature has equipped the camel with "sand shoes"—soft, wide cushions that make walking on hot, slippery sand an easy task. And to prevent its skin from cracking when it kneels to load and unload heavy burdens, it has callous pads on its knees. Its heavily lidded eyes are a protection against sand storms, as are its nostrils, which it can close at will.

The Arabian camel is the one-humped species, and the hump is its food reserve. If the beast is on a long journey it can absorb food from the hump to sustain it. As this food supply is used up, the hump changes from the firm flesh of a healthy animal and becomes limp, but a rest and good food will soon restore it to its proper condition. One of the most remarkable things about this "ship of the desert" is its ability to go for a long period without water. An experienced and conditioned camel can go from 6 to 9 days without a drink, but it requires training in order to do this. In preparation for a long journey, the camel's owner will begin watering it at ever-increasing intervals. Then, at the time of departure, it is given water containing a quantity of salt. This causes the animal to drink a great amount.

Besides being used for riding, and a most uncomfortable steed they are, and for beasts of burden, the camel provides milk and butter and its hair is used in the manufacture of cloth. In disposition it is morose, stubborn, vicious and not overly bright, but it has had an important part in building our civilization.

The Bactrian Camel has two humps and is taller and heavier in build than its African relative, but it cannot go without water as long, and does not have the endurance of the other species. Its legs are shorter and hair longer than the Arabian, but in other respects they are alike.

The Llamas are native to South America, and are often called the South American camel. There are three members of this group—the true llama, the guanaco and the vicuna. The latter two are a wild species and the first a domesticated animal. Although members of the camel family, these creatures are not meant for desert life. They have no hump, and their thick, fleecy coats and narrow feet fit them for the cold climate of the Andes, where they live. Like the camel, they are built to store water. The Incas were the ones who domesticated the llama, just as the Arabs and Tartars domesticated camels. They kept herds of them and trained them for riding, and carrying burdens as well as using them for their wool and flesh.

The Alpaca, though a member of the camel family, is not a llama. It is a tame, domesticated animal reared for its exquisite wool which is so long it sometimes reaches the ground.

Non-Ruminants among the even-toed hoofed animals comprise the wild swine, which are represented in nearly every part of the globe. Cleveland Zoological Park has two members of this group: They are:

The Collared Peccary. This is the American representative of the wild hog tribe. Its range is from Arkansas and Texas to Patagonia. Generally

a forest dweller, it feeds on fruits and roots and is fond of snakes and other small animals.. A unique feature of the peccary is a gland in the middle of the back that secretes an oily, evil-smelling fluid.

European Wild Boar. This is the Old World representative of the swine, now found in parts of Europe, Africa and Asia. Once they lived in the British Isles, where boar hunting was popular. A marked difference between this and the New World swine is that its upper tusks project upward, while in the peccaries the upper tusks are directed downward.

QUIZ

1. Which of the Great Apes could answer to the name of "Red?"
2. What Primate is called a "night wandering ghost?"
3. Is there any difference between horns and antlers?
4. How many feet does a Mahout have?
5. What is the Ship of the Desert?
6. Is the Puma related to the Cougar?
7. Which is usually the best fighter—the Tiger or the Lion?
8. If a keeper called his charge "Honey Bear," what would he be referring to?
9. Should you pet a wood pussy on the back or just scratch her ears?
10. What animal would you favor if you were a perfume manufacturer?
11. What animal reminds you of a chattering female?
12. What woodland weather prophet is a better architect?
13. What animals are called The Carnivora of the Sea?
14. Who might be the drummer in the Jungle Band?
15. What kind of a tool is a mandrill?

(Answers on Page 92)

ESKIMO COW

In the land of ice and snow
Lives the trusty Eskimo
When he wants some milk to drink
Where does he get it, do you think?

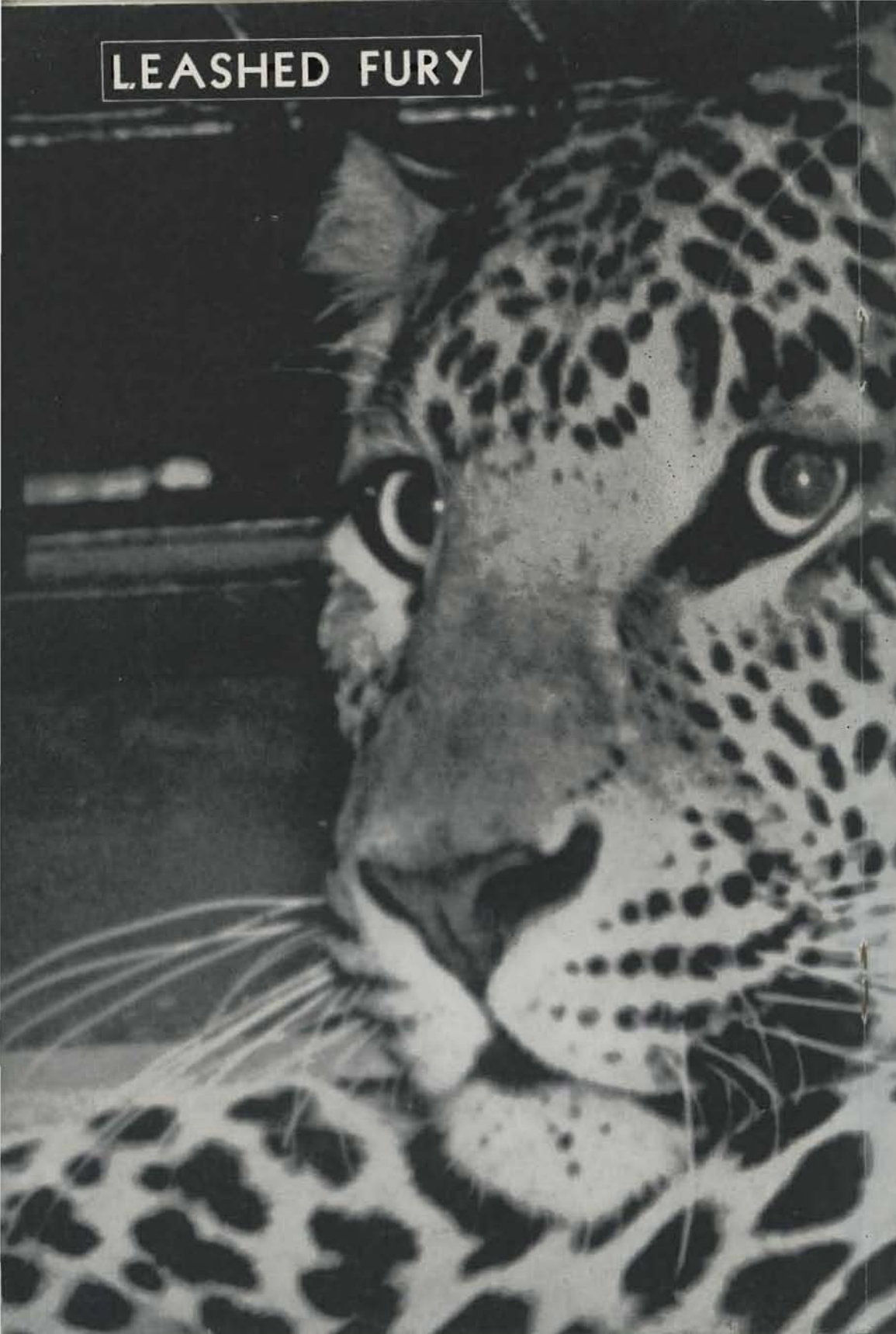
(See Verse Answer No. 1 Page 96)

STRIPED TEASER

Here's a poser, here's a fright
Is a Zebra black or white?
Is it white with stripes of black?
What's the color of its back?

(See Verse Answer No. 2 Page 96)

LEASHED FURY





THE LEOPARD