



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**HONORARY COMMITTEE**  
**FOR THE**  
**MANAGEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL**  
**GARDEN**  
—  
**FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.**  
—

**THE** Honorary Committee have the honour to submit their report for the year ending 31st March 1905, the contents of which include :—

**The Superintendent's Report upon the Menagerie.**

**Monthly returns of Visitors and list of Donors.**

**Abstract of Accounts of ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditure.**

**THE COMMITTEE**

1. **Mr C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.,** resigned the office of President in April 1904, and was succeeded by **Major A. Alcock, C.I.E., F.R.S.** Mr Buckland had been connected with the Garden since its foundation in 1876, and had always taken great interest in its welfare.

**THE GARDEN**

2. The most noteworthy event of the year was the acquisition of a strip of land 960 feet in length and 120

total for the year of 346,254 persons admitted, a daily average of 949, as exhibited in Appendix C. In addition, a large number of infants under 4 years of age and school children attended by their teachers were admitted free. On the days of the Fancy Fair about 8,000 people, including complimentary ticket-holders, entered the Garden.

E. HAROLD BROWN,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

A. ALCOCK,  
*President.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the state of the menagerie of the Garden.

The following comparative tables show how the various collections of animals in the Garden stood during the last four years :—

YEAR.		Mammals.	Birds.	Reptiles.
1901-02	...	490	914	240
1902-03	...	504	810	246
1903-04	...	464	842	238
1904-05	...	450	855	266

### ACQUISITIONS

The most noteworthy event of the past year was the acquisition of a nearly full-grown Indian Rhinoceros, from the forests of Nepal. It came as a gift from the Government of Nepaul, through His Excellency the

Viceroy (Lord Curzon). The task of conveying such a huge and excitable animal from Raxaul on the Nepal frontier, where it was delivered by the Government of Nepal, to Calcutta, was by no means easy, but owing to the facilities generously afforded by the Bengal and North-Western, and the East Indian Railway Companies, and to the willing help rendered by their employés, specially by Mr Pratt (District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal and Northern-Western Railway), it was accomplished without any difficulty. The Superintendent of the Garden, who personally supervised all the arrangements in connexion with the transport, was much indebted to Colonel Ravenshaw, British Resident in Nepal, for his courteous help.

The importation of a pair of Giraffes, purchased from Mr Hagenbeck of Hamburg, was another important event in the history of the Garden during the past year. It is greatly to be deplored, however, that in spite of all that could be done to secure their comfort and well-being, they died within a few months after arrival (*vide* Pathological Department).

A consignment consisting of the following animals was also received from Mr Hagenbeck at the same time with the Giraffes :—

1 Waterbuck.	2 Ring-tailed monkeys.
2 Llamas.	1 Anaconda.
1 Puma.	2 Boa constrictors.
2 Hairy-rumped Agouties.	3 Rhinoceros Iguanas.

A Solater's Monaul pheasant has been known to evince a decided partiality for a fish diet, in addition to its ordinary food.

A black lemur now living in the collection was, until lately, extremely fond of betel leaves. It contracted this habit while in the possession of its former owner.

The specific identity of trees and shrubs which yield food for the Rhinoceros in its wild state is not exactly known. Be that as it may, in captivity they evince a decided partiality for jack-fruit leaves; and it is by no means easy to make daily provision for leaves of a particular kind which necessarily implies denudation of a tree of some economic importance in Lower Bengal. In respect of its diet, the Indian Rhinoceros now living in the Garden is very singular, in that it will not touch any kind of grain, but will readily eat suttoo made into a pulp with gur.

As sick-diet, live kid, rabbit, pigeon and fowl are always requisitioned, and used with marvellous good result in cases of simple ailments in carnivorous animals.

The quantity and kind of provision consumed during the year 1904-05 are given below:—

				Mds.	sr.	ch.
Gram	...	...	...	730	20	8
Bran	...	...	...	179	36	0
Paddy	...	...	...	221	19	8
Rice	...	...	...	183	21	0
Wheat	...	...	...	44	24	8
Kangney (millet)	...	...	...	1	6	12
Hempseed	...	...	...	1	5	6

Name of the animal.	Disease.	Treatment and diet.	Result.
Tiger (Juv) ...	Worms in the intestine.	Santonine gr. x with Bicarbonate of soda gr. xx (masked in meat). Repeated every week for three weeks.	Recovery.
Lion (African)	Indigestion followed by acute diarrhœa.	Kept without food and drink for 24 hours: when very thirsty Bicarbonate of soda administered in drinking water: rabbits as diet.	Ditto.
Rufous-necked Wallaby.	Suspected pulmonary pthisis.	Isolation ... Syrup of hypophosphate of lime, and Scott's Emulsion. Coconut scraping, bran, and doob grass only.	Ditto.
Black leopard	Diarrhœa caused by worms in the intestine.	Santonine gr. viii and Soda Bicarb. gr. xv, followed by live kid and rabbit diet.	Ditto.
Jaguar ...	Rheumatism ...	Warm sand bath, repeated every day for one week. Nitrate of potash ʒ i and Rum ʒ ii in drinking water: live kid and rabbit as diet.	Ditto.
Cassowary ...	Fever ...	Nitrate of potash gr. x in drinking water; egg, milk, rum, and gruel as diet.	Ditto.

**RAMBRAMHA SANYAL,**  
*Supdt., Zoological Garden, Calcutta.*