

GUIDE
to the
Zoological Garden, Calcutta

BY

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WITH

Illustrations from Photographs taken by

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and with a Plan of the Garden.

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Calcutta :

OFFICE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

1, Alipur Road.

1910.

1. Entrance Lodge (Supri's Office).
2. Durwan House (Monkey).
3. Crocodile Pond.
4. (a) Skirting Walk.
4. (b) Hermitage (Hon. Secy's Residence).
5. Pavoni Pavilion.
6. Porcupine Shed.
6. Lalgola House (Marsupials).
7. Old Bear House.
8. Ruminants Paddock.
9. Stuehors Enclosure.
9. (a) Stambur Enclosure.
9. Pig Enclosure.
11. Rhinoceros Enclosure.
12. Crane's Enclosure.
13. Elephant Stand.
14. Gahbar House (Monkeys).
15. Smaller Duck House.
16. Marshland House (Birds).
17. Schwendler Monument.
18. Birmoojoi House (Birds).
19. Jotindra Mohan Tagore's Library.

20. Mullick House (Hfers).
21. Joy Gobind Law's Laboratory.
22. Reptile House.
23. Antelope House.
24. Small Carnivora House.
25. Smaller Antelope House.
26. Ostrich House.
27. Bird of Prey House.
28. Indian Wild Dog House.
29. New Bear House.
30. Cooh Bear House (Cubs).

31. Backland Enclosure (Hippopotamus).
32. Tapir Enclosure.
33. Ezra House (Zebras).
34. Barwan House (Lions & Tigers).
35. Mandrill House.
36. Supri's Quarters.
37. Abdul Ghni House (Bears).

38. Jined House (Birds).
39. Duck Pond.
40. Schwendler House (Birds).
41. Refreshment Pavilion.
42. Robert House.
43. Exit.



PLAN
 OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
 ALIPORE
 1909.

Scale 1 inch = 150 Feet

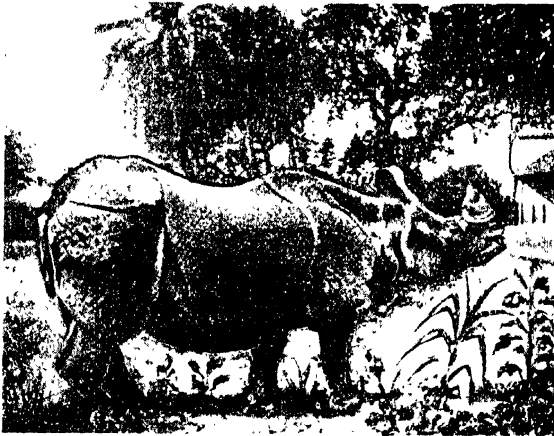
The Wild Pig of India (*Sus cristatus*) *H. Susa, barha*, which is closely allied to the wild boar of Europe, is found all over India, Burma, and the Tenasserim Provinces, extending to the islands of the Malay Archipelago.

The Andaman Pig (*Sus andamanensis*), supposed to be only a dwarf race of the wild Pig of India, is found in the Andaman Islands.

Leaving the Pigs the visitor will find further on to the south:

II. The Rhinoceros Enclosure.

Several varieties of the Rhinoceros have been exhibited in the Garden from time to time. The present occupant of the enclosure is an Indian Rhinoceros (*R. unicornis*) presented by the Nepal Durbar to Lord Curzon and by him to the Garden.



THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS

Rhinoceroses have three toes on each foot, and each toe terminates in a small hoof-like nail: their general form is heavy and large, and the legs short and stout: the dermal horns are situated above the snout and grow throughout the animal's life, and if lost are reproduced. They have two inguinal mammae.

The Indian Rhinoceros (*R. unicornis*). *H. Gauda, B. Gandar.*

At present the Indian Rhinoceros is mostly confined to the great forests of the Dooars, to the east of the Teesta, Nepal Terai, and Assam. Formerly it had a wider range of distribution. The animal has one horn on the nose. It is a huge unwieldy creature, covered with a thick skin which lies in massive folds on the different parts of its body. It is herbivorous and inoffensive in the natural state unless provoked, and appears to enjoy mud and ooze.

In the year 1889 a young hybrid (between *R. Lasiotis* and *R. Sumatrensis*) was born in the garden, and is the second recorded instance of the Rhinoceros bred in captivity.

13. The Elephant Stand.

Close to the Rhinoceros enclosure, the visitor will occasionally find under the big tree a young Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*). *H. & B. Hathi, S. Gaja.* The Elephant is a well-known animal all over India and is found in the Terai range of the Himalayas, Assam, Cachar, Burma, Siam, and the Malayan Peninsula. The Indian Elephant is much smaller and of better



THE INDIAN ELEPHANT.