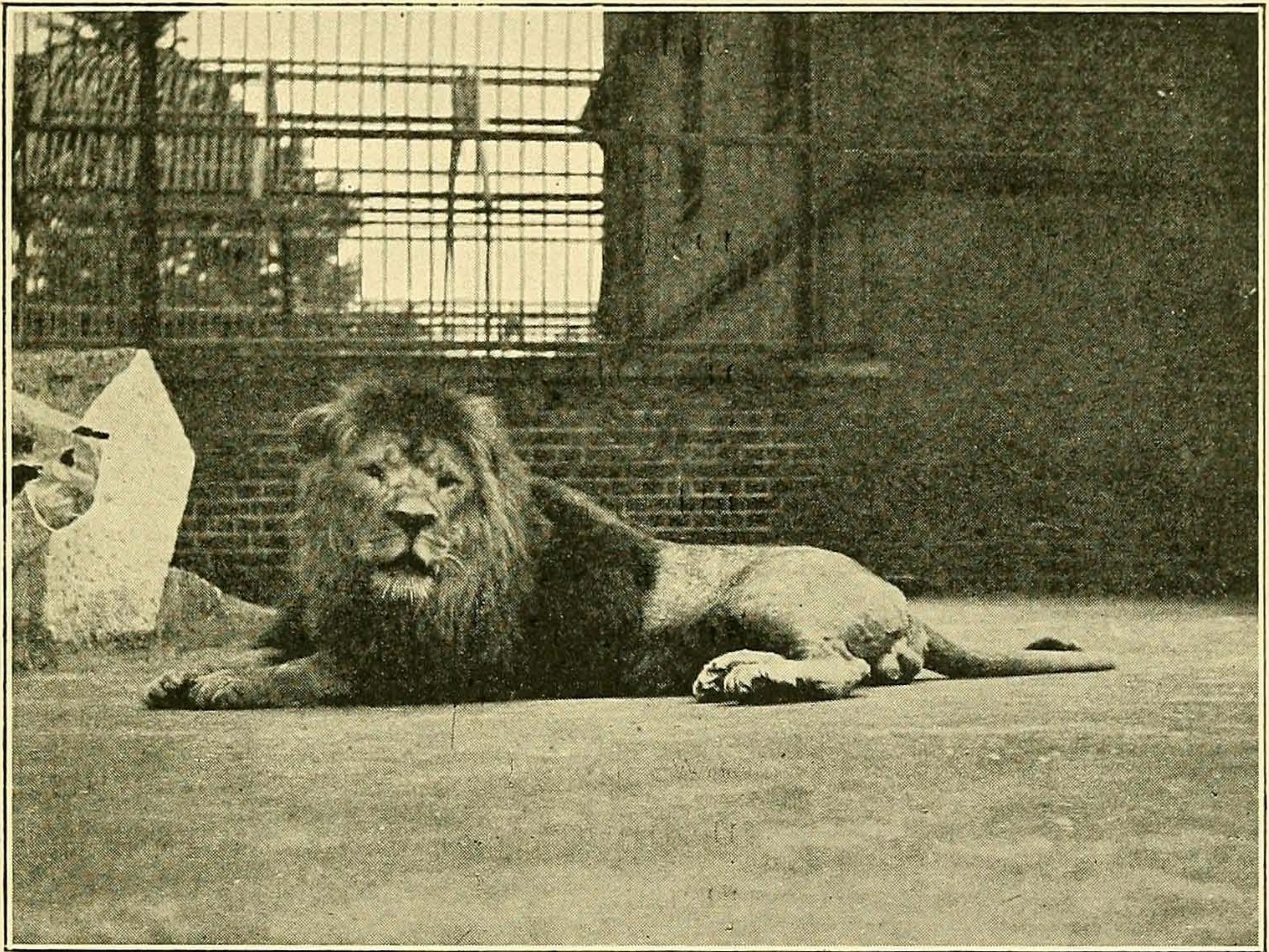


HIPPOPOTAMI, LONDON.

Nubia, was purchased from Herr Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg. This was believed to be the first specimen of an African rhinoceros received alive in Europe since the days of the Romans. Lecomte returned from the Falkland Islands with a few animals and birds, upwards of eighty specimens having died on the voyage.

In 1869 the new elephant house was completed, and contained two African elephants, two Indian elephants,



LION, LONDON.

two Indian rhinoceroses, one African rhinoceros, one American tapir, the first and most complete series of the larger order of pachyderms ever brought together in Europe.

In 1871 a hippopotamus was born in the Gardens, but lived only two days.

In 1872 a bridge was constructed over the Regent's

Park Canal, connecting the new grounds on its north bank with the southern gardens. Two hippopotami were born, one of which, however, died; the other, reared by its dam, is still alive in the Gardens.

On October 2, 1874, an explosion took place in a boat loaded with gunpowder on the canal near the Gardens, causing great damage to some of the aviaries and other buildings.

In February, 1876, the new lion house was finished, and the animals transferred to it without accident. The new building was 228 feet long, and contained fourteen dens, each of which could accommodate a pair of animals. To each den there were two inside compartments or sleeping dens. At the back of the building were day-rooms and sleeping-rooms for the keepers. The great event of the year was the arrival and deposit of the Prince of Wales's collection from India, in charge of Mr. Clarence Bartlett, the assistant superintendent. This collection of sixty-five animals and eighty-six birds included, amongst others, five tigers, seven leopards, two bears, four Indian elephants, eight Indian antelopes, two zebus, seven deer, pigeons, partridges, francolins, pheasants, and ostriches. This great attraction raised the income of the Society in 1876 to £34,955, the admissions to the Gardens being 915,764.

In 1877 the large summer cages outside the lion house were finished and opened. The animals were able to take air and exercise in them, and the visitors had much greater facilities for seeing them.

In 1878 a young male hippopotamus was purchased for £800.

In 1881 the last of the giraffes bred in the Gardens died.

In 1882 the gayal bred (the first recorded instance in Europe). The tapirs bred for the first time in the Gardens. This year, 'Jumbo,' the great African elephant, was sold to Mr. Barnum, because it was considered unsafe to keep him any longer. The number of visitors was abnormally increased by the excitement caused by the Jumbo mania, and rose to the large number of 849,776, the second highest on record, having been only surpassed in 1876 (915,764), when the Prince of Wales's Indian collection was on view.

In 1883 the famous chimpanzee, 'Sally,' was purchased.

In 1887 the great aviary for flying-birds was opened, and, although the birds were not put in till June, pairs of two species of ibis nested in some trees and reared their young.

In 1889 Mr. Benjamin Misselbrook, who had filled the office of head-keeper for twenty-one years, retired after more than sixty years' service in the employ of the Society. He died in 1893.

In 1892 the male giraffe, acquired in 1879, died, the last survivor of the old stock. The Gardens were now, for the first time since the arrival of the original stock in 1836, without a representative of this animal. During that period thirty specimens had been exhibited, of which seventeen had been born in the Gardens and thirteen purchased.

The total number of animals in the Gardens on December 31, 1892, was 2,413, showing an increase of 181 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

In 1894 the white-tailed gnu bred for the first time, and a polar bear died after living in the Gardens for about twenty-three years.

In 1895 the new scheme for the drainage of the Society's grounds, planned in 1894, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The first example of the Southern form of giraffe was exhibited. Other important additions were a pair of brindled gnus and a pair of sable antelopes. Seth Sutton, after nearly forty years' service as keeper, retired on a pension.

In 1896 'Jung Pershad,' the Indian elephant deposited by the Prince of Wales in 1876, died.

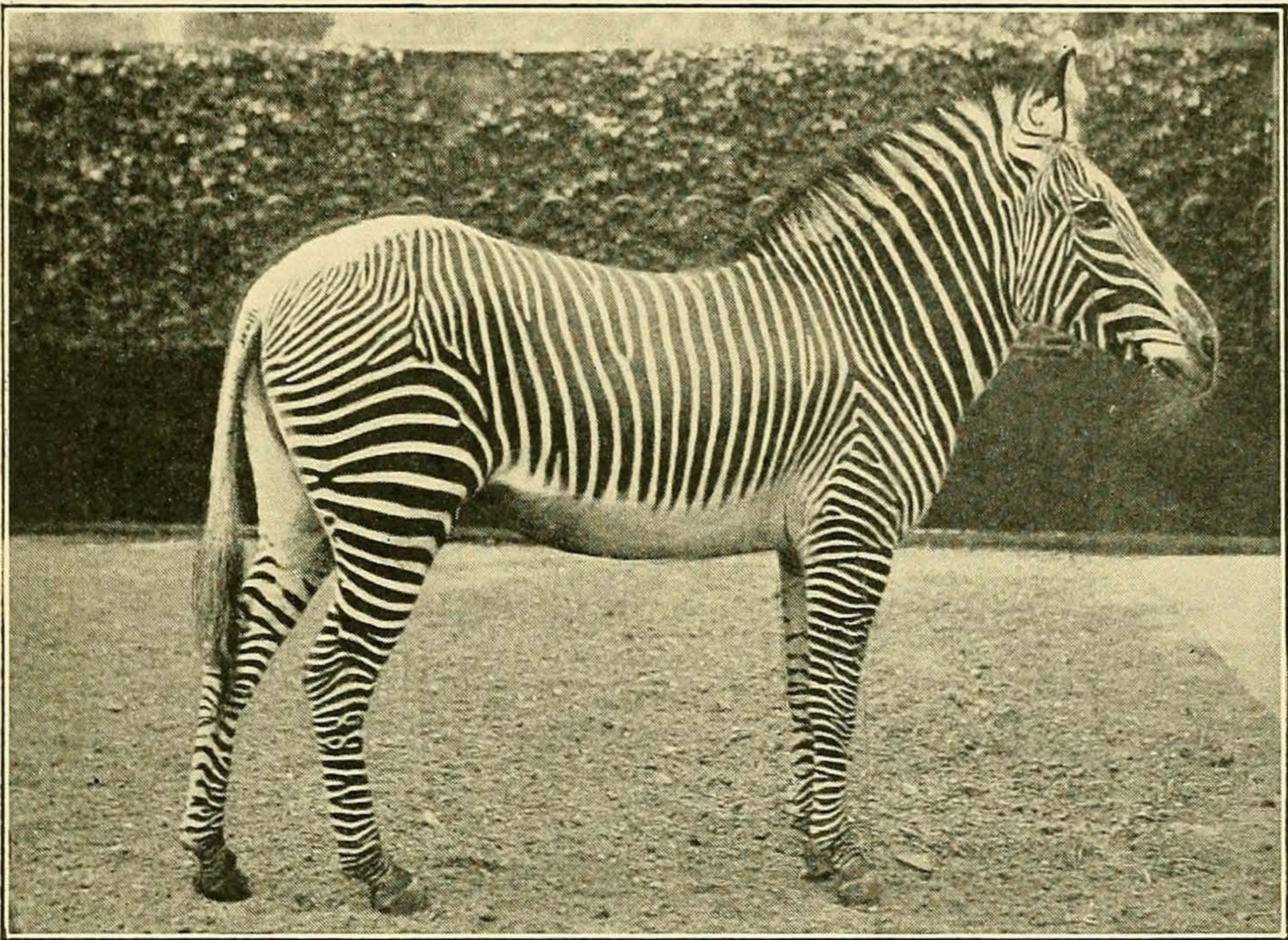
In 1897 the new ostrich and crane houses were completed at a total cost of £3,383; the new tortoise house adjoining the reptile house was also finished at a cost of £464. A giraffe, sent as a present to Queen Victoria by the Chief Bathoen of Bechuanaland, died almost as soon as it had been received at the Gardens.

In 1899 the new zebra house was finished at a cost of about £1,100. The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia presented Queen Victoria with a pair of Grévy's zebras, which were deposited in this house. Besides these fine animals, the series of equides in the Gardens then comprised one African wild ass, one Somali wild ass, two onagers, one kiang, six Burchell's zebras, two mountain zebras.

In 1900 the brindled gnu bred, the first instance recorded in the Gardens. The Society's income amounted to £28,772, the number of Fellows was 3,250, and the admissions to the Gardens were 697,178.

In 1901 certain persons raised charges against the Society, complaining of the inadequate and unwholesome housing of some of the animals in the Gardens. They endeavoured to advertise their grievances in the cheap newspapers; but the charges were ably met and unanimously condemned at a meeting of the Society, the Duke of Bedford (President) being in the chair.

In 1902 the young male giraffe (Southern form) died.



GRÉVY'S ZEBRA, LONDON.

The following animals were deposited by His Majesty the King, who received them as a Coronation gift from the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia: five lion cubs (one male and four females) and two Grévy's zebras (females). Colonel Mahon presented a young male and a female giraffe of the Northern form, the first imported from Kordofan to this country for nearly thirty years.

Admission : adults, one shilling ; children, sixpence.

Secretary : Dr. P. L. Sclater.

Superintendent : Mr. Clarence Bartlett.

These Gardens are so well known to us that only a short description of a walk round will be necessary. They occupy at the present time an area of about thirty-one acres in the Regent's Park. The Gardens are divided by the Inner Circle and the Regent's Canal into three portions, known as the South Garden, the Middle Garden, and the North Garden.

Entering by the main entrance and turning as usual *to the left*, we reach the eastern aviary and the northern pond. Passing some llama pens and turning again to the left, a tunnel leads to some of the most important houses in the Gardens. After the parrot house, containing a very rich collection, we find the elephant house, which contains some remarkable animals—Indian and African elephants, Sumatran rhinos and Indian rhinos. This house has large open-air paddocks with water-tanks. 'Jingo,' the big African elephant, has been in the Gardens since 1882. We now come to Houses Nos. 60 and 61, containing the hippopotami and giraffes respectively. At the present time (July, 1902) there are two hippopotami, one giraffe of the Southern form, acquired in 1895, and two giraffes of the Northern form, just added.

We next come to the wild asses and zebras, which form a series having no rival in Europe. Here are to be seen specimens of all the four known zebras—Burchell's, Grévy's, Grant's, and the mountain zebra—besides the onager, the kiang, the Egyptian wild ass,

and the Somali wild ass, the last with legs striped like those of a zebra.

Passing the moose yard and retracing our steps, we come to the canal bridge, and after crossing it we are confronted with the northern aviary, pheasantries, and the insect house, in the last of which is to be seen (and felt) an electric eel, which kills or stuns with an electric shock the tiny fish thrown into its tank before it eats them. There are also some amusing talking-birds in this house.

Passing over the bridge again, we come on the left to the small-cats' house and the kangaroo sheds. Australians saw here for the first time kangaroos with young ones in their pouches, which shows how well they are treated here.

Again passing through the tunnel, we come to the band-stand and the platform from which children mount the elephant. These elephant and camel rides are extremely popular forms of amusement in the Gardens, as may be judged from the money receipts: in 1900 no less than £624 13s. 11d. was taken. Close by is to be found a beautiful specimen of the snow leopard, captured in Thibet by my friend, Captain H. I. Nicholl, and presented by him to the Society. After lunch in House No. 38 (the refreshment-room), we find on the left the vultures' aviary, and, crossing a lawn, we come to the fish house, the three-island pond, and the large central lawn, the latter a pretty sight on a fine Sunday afternoon, when covered with fashionably-dressed visitors.

Passing the wapiti and deer and cattle sheds, we reach the reptile house. Here the experiments of Sir



Joseph Fayrer demonstrated the venomous character of the heloderm lizard. In this house have been exhibited the largest pythons ever seen. Of the first living specimens of the Chinese alligator sent to Europe many years ago, one still survives, and the giant tortoises deposited by that great naturalist, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, could not be matched in the Galapagos or Aldabra.

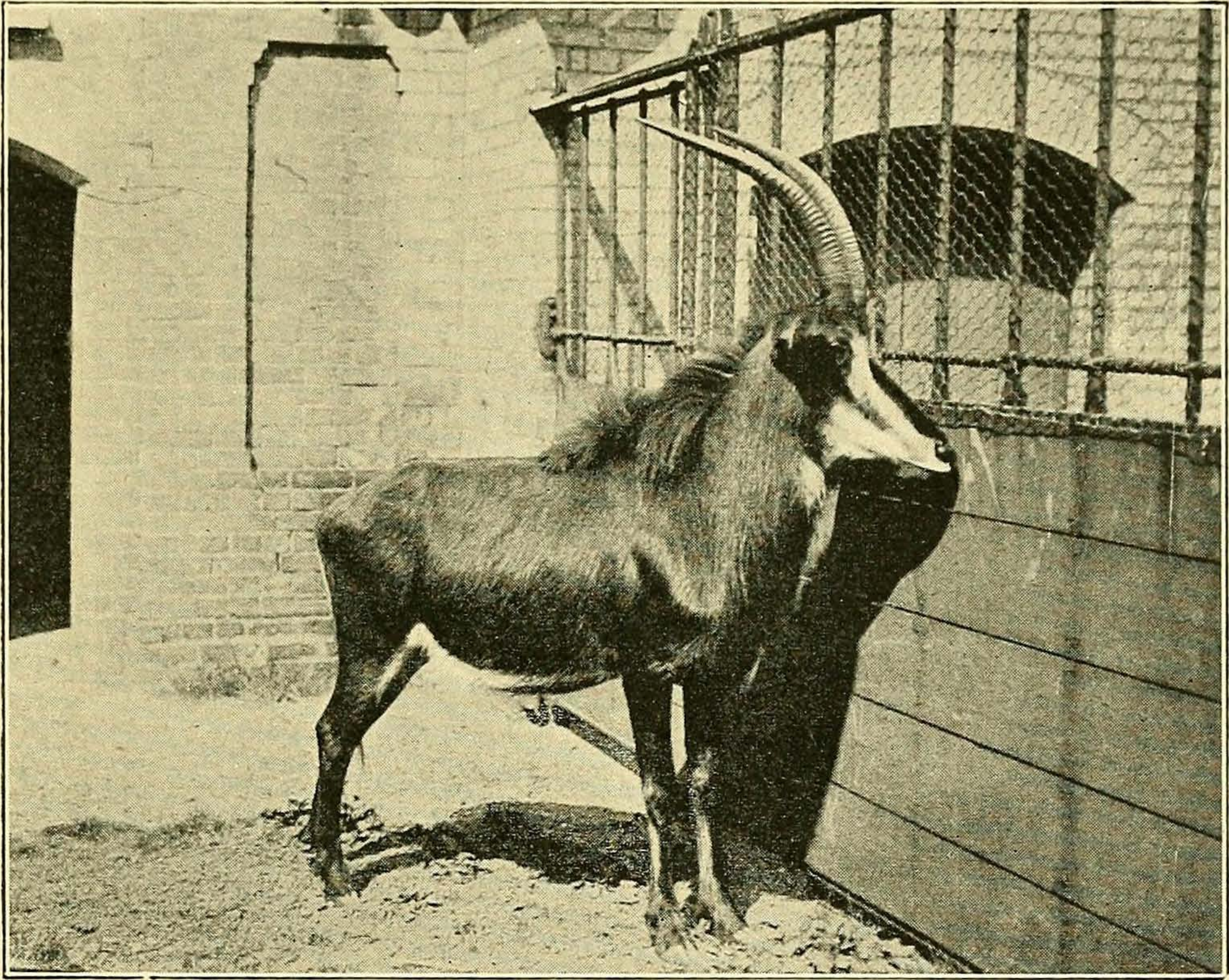
We now come to the lion house, which cost, with its outside cages, upwards of £11,000. There is always a good collection of the big cats to be seen, but they do not breed well here.

Just opposite is the splendid collection of antelopes, in my opinion the most valuable animals in the Gardens. Not such a fine representative lot can be seen elsewhere in Europe. Many breed here, and the gnus and elands take turns at grazing on the large grass paddock attached to the house. In the loose-boxes will be noticed sable, harnessed antelopes, the nylgais (remarkably tame), common water-buck, *Oryx leucoryx*, and an *Oryx beisa*, captured and presented by my friend and African-travel companion, Mr. J. Bennett Stanford. We now come to the sea-lion pond and those quaint-looking birds the penguins, which stalk about for all the world like wise little old men and women. Passing more duck-ponds, we reach the crane and ostrich pens. Mr. Walter Rothschild's monograph on the cassowaries was in great measure founded on examples deposited by him in this house. Here also are seen the rheas, the wingless kiwi, and the magnificent Manchurian cranes.

The monkey house comes next, containing a fine

collection, and opposite is a new house, costing £4,000, for the reception of the anthropoid apes.

Passing the western aviary, we come to the bears' and hyænas' dens, always well filled. The camel house and clock-tower come next, and then a large aviary containing storks, herons, gulls, etc., many of which

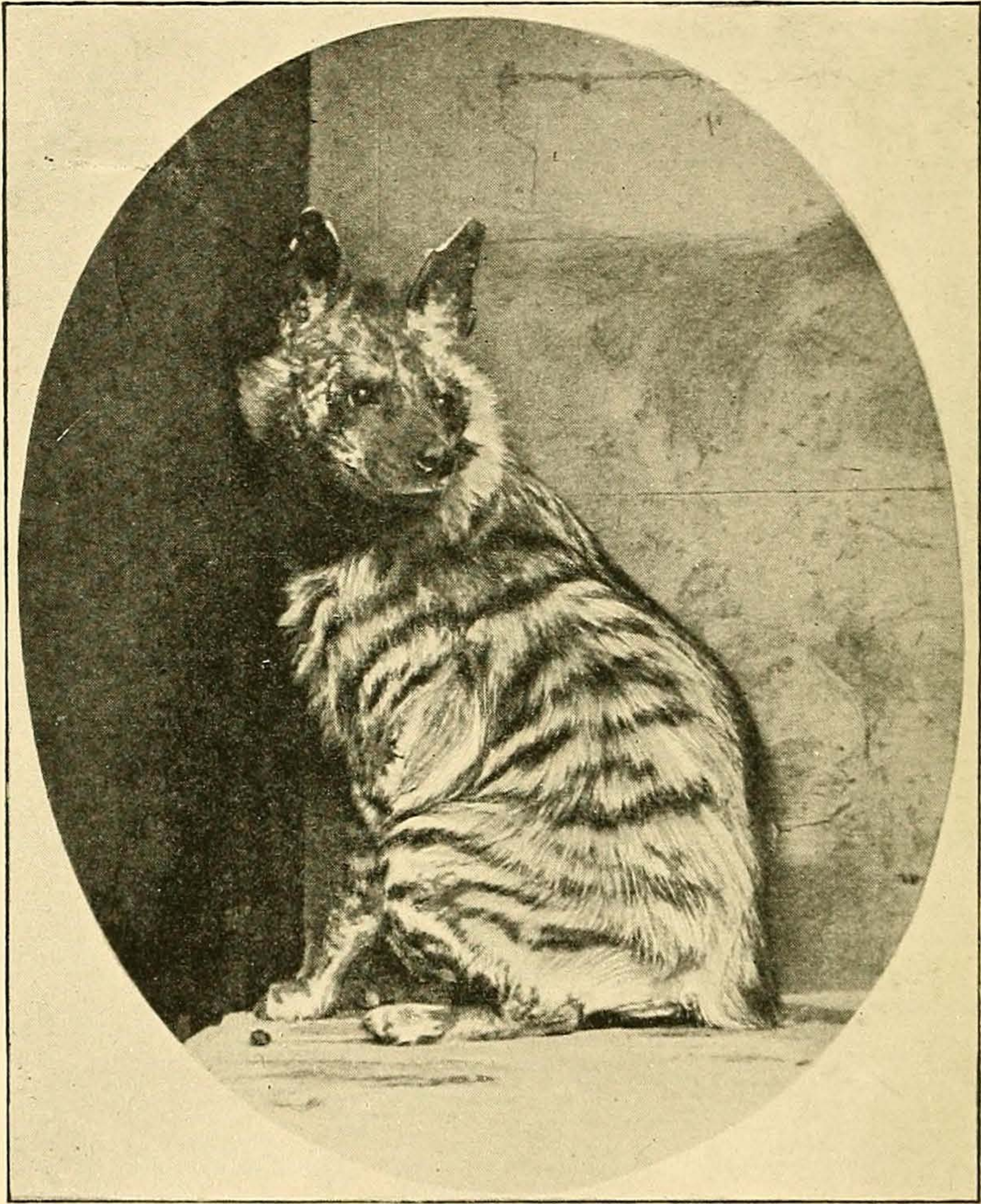


SABLE ANTELOPE, LONDON.

build and rear their young. The pelican enclosure brings one to the main entrance again.

In this large Garden there are no less than sixty houses, and in the above account of a walk round many small houses and enclosures have been passed over, but not forgotten. The number of visitors on a fine Bank Holiday is 29,000, or about half the visitors to the Berlin Garden on a fine Sunday evening. The

cause of this is that we close our Gardens at an hour when those on the Continent make most of their money. We also give no concerts and have no concert-house, although a military band plays from 4 to 6 p.m. on Saturdays throughout the summer.



STRIPED HYÆNA, LONDON.

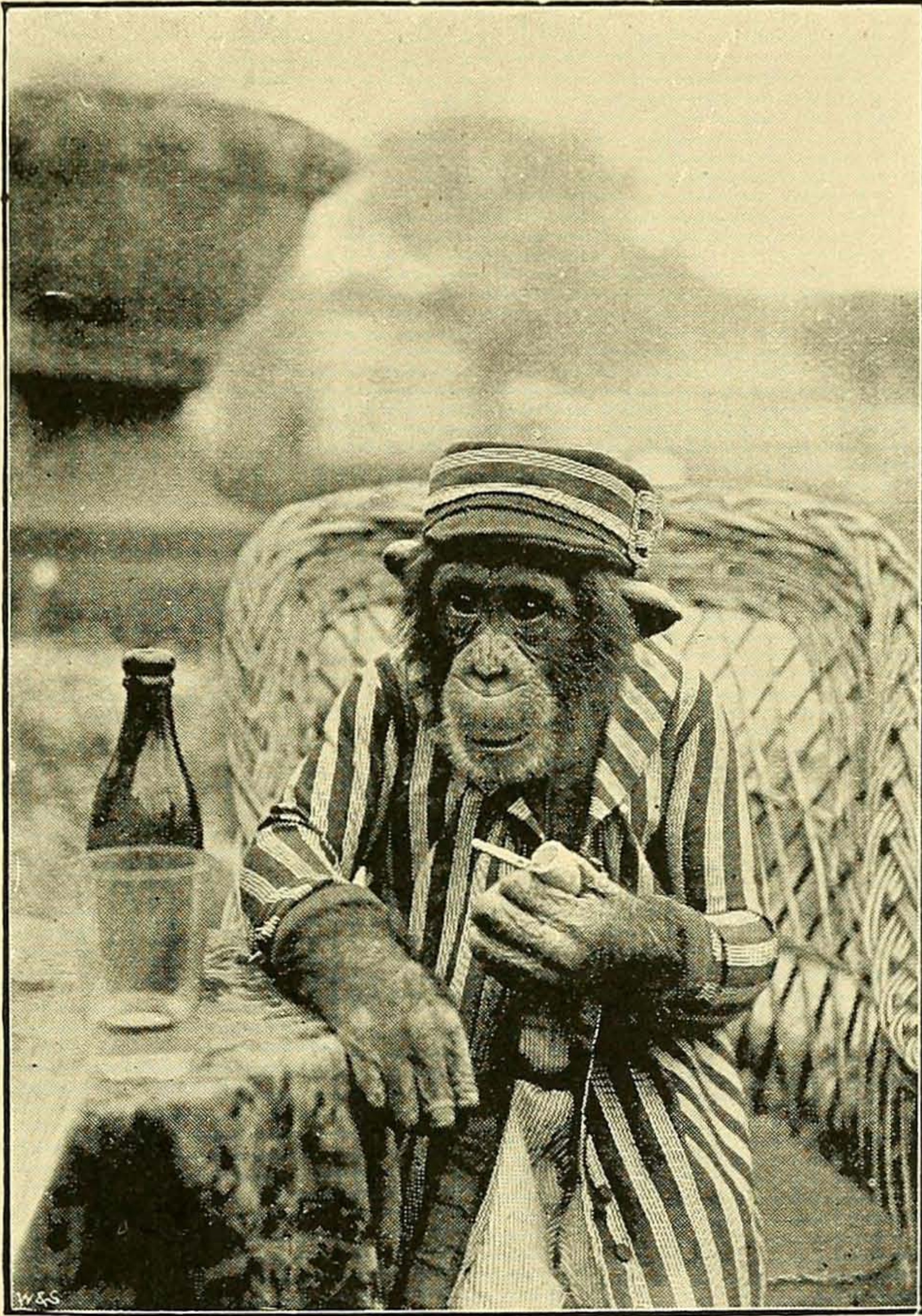
To give some idea of the provisions required by the 2,865 or so animals, birds, and reptiles in the Gardens, it may be mentioned that in 1901 there were consumed, besides many other items, 153 loads of clover, 238 loads of straw, 144 loads of hay, 185 quarters of oats,

34 quarters of barley, 39 quarters of wheat, 197 quarters of bran, 24 quarters of canary seed, 48 cwt. rice, 60 cwt. oil-cake, 6,262 quarters bread, 5,086 quarts fresh milk, 303 cwt. of biscuit, 33,300 eggs, 341 horses (weighing 104 tons), 252 goats, 2,178 lb. flounders, 29,120 lb. whiting, 9,530 fowl heads, 6,030 bunches of greens, 1,306 dozen bananas, 36 cwt. monkey-nuts, 342 dozen lettuces.

In Mr. Clarence Bartlett the Zoological Society is lucky in possessing a thoroughly practical and clever man as superintendent, and in Dr. Philip Lutley Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., etc., the Society possesses as Secretary one of the most energetic, learned, and distinguished of zoologists in Europe. No wonder, then, that with such men at its head, and under the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, this Garden has remained, and will remain, one of the best managed, the most healthy, and one of the richest in Europe.

but he could not appreciate the advantages of a crooked handle.

The elephant house is a plain but roomy building, containing at present a male and two female Indian elephants, which are used in the Gardens, and a very fine male rhinoceros and female hippopotamus,



CHIMPANZEE, CONSUL I., MANCHESTER.

(By kind permission of Messrs. J. Jennison and Co., Manchester.)

both added in 1876 and yet in the finest condition. They are very savage, in marked contrast to the preceding rhinoceros, which was allowed to roam the grounds, and had to be driven for exhibition from his mud bath in the lake on the warm summer days.

Contrary to the usual custom in Zoological Gardens, this building is never heated, and the hippopotamus tank is filled direct from the lake, often from under the ice, without any ill effects supervening. Sally, the old Indian, with thirty-two years' service, lived longer than any other of the elephants; but Maharajah was by far the most famous. Purchased in 1872 at the dispersal of Wombwell's collection in Edinburgh, he first lifted the top off the railway-van taken to convey him. His keeper then walked him the whole way to Manchester, and is still ever willing to spin a yarn on their adventures on the road, such as the lifting away of the toll-gate, or the troubles in getting stabling, no little difficulty with so large a beast. He lived and performed ten years in the Gardens, and, dragging a heavy load, was ever the leading figure in the May-Day processions, for which Manchester was then so famous.

The camel house is a similar building; in it are housed the camels and large ruminants. Adjoining are the zebra and antelope pens, and a series of large pens for the deer and bisons that can stand our climate. A large specimen of the *Bison Americanus*, purchased prior to 1869 from the Marquis of Breadalbane, lived over thirty-three years in the Gardens.

The Gardens also possess a penguin house with a large glass tank for the display of all kinds of diving birds, also a sea-lion house with an outdoor pool and a large tank, 64 by 20 feet, in which the animals display their agility and intelligence under training. Young sea-lions have been bred in the collection.

Above the leopard house is the museum, where past

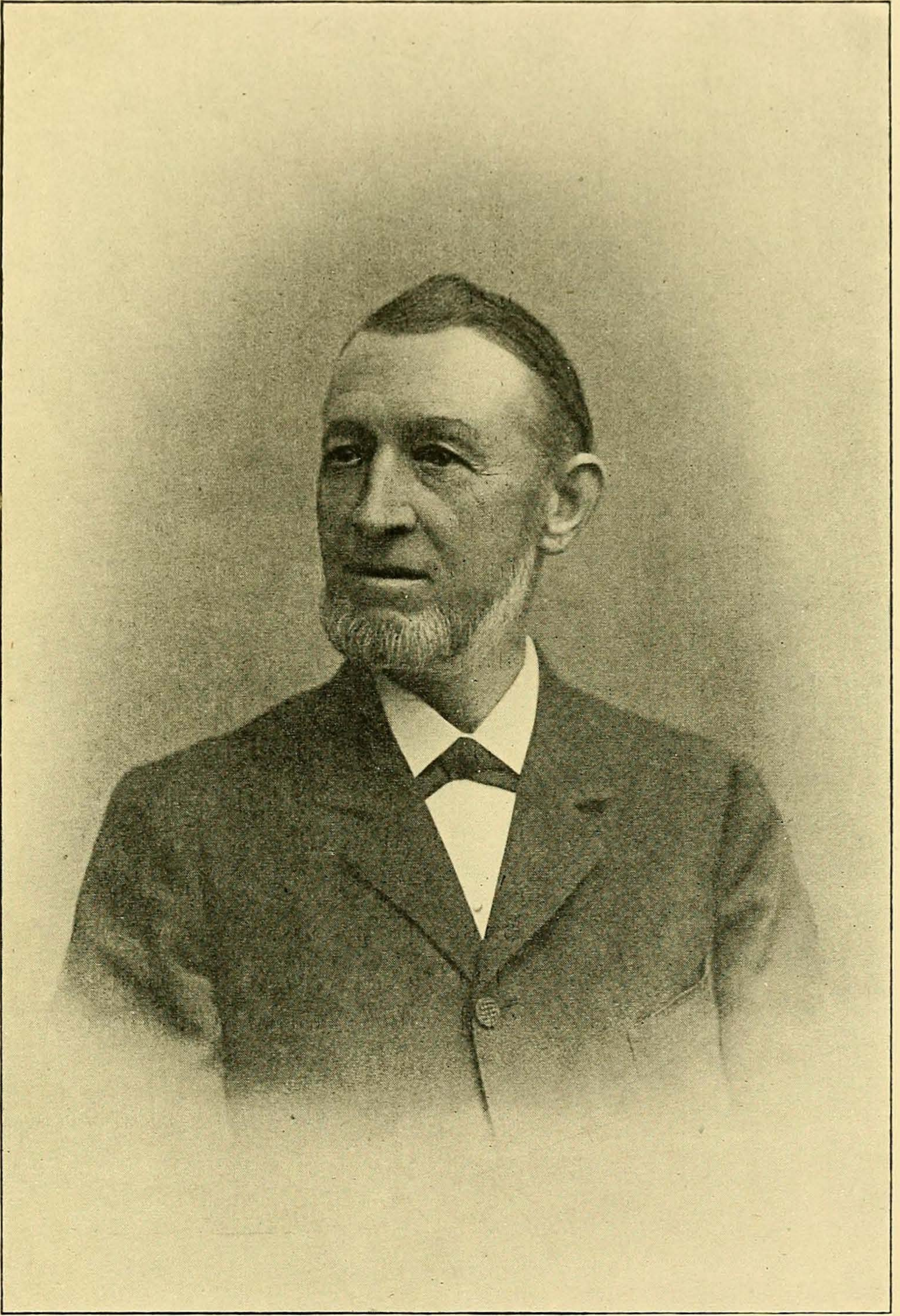
## CHAPTER XXXVII

CARL HAGENBECK, THE KING OF ANIMAL IMPORTERS.

A VISIT TO HIS HANDELS MENAGERIE IN HAMBURG AND TO HIS WILD-ANIMAL PARK IN STELLINGEN

MANY people will no doubt wonder how Zoological Gardens obtain their collections of animals and birds. It was my good fortune to be conducted round the Handels Menagerie as well as the Park at Stellingen by Herr Carl Hagenbeck, the genial king of animal importers. I was ushered into his office, and seated upon a chair made of antelopes' horns and covered with lizard skins. In front of me on a bureau were some life-like bronzes of animals, modelled from living specimens formerly in Hagenbeck's collection. Some bronze elephants with real ivory tusks were remarkably well executed. Above the writing-table was a portrait of Hagenbeck's father framed in ivory tusks, and close by a curious malformation of roe-deer's horns. The room was littered with horns and skulls and curiosities from every part of the world.

'I began to collect animals when I was four years old,' said Carl Hagenbeck, with a smile. 'My father began business with some seals, and in 1852 he bought the first polar bear ever seen in Europe. He exhibited



CARL HAGENBECK.



it in Hamburg, charging fourpence admission. With the proceeds he bought other animals and birds from sailors who brought them home on their ships.'

From this humble beginning Carl Hagenbeck, by his wonderful skill and knowledge of the art of keeping live animals in health, has now, after having been head of the business for thirty-six years, the largest stock of live animals in the world. The value of his animals is greater than the value of the animals in any one Zoological Garden in Europe.

'I suppose you employ a good number of people to collect for you?' I asked.

'Yes,' he said; 'just now I have a large crowd of people coming from Siberia with thirty roe-deer, fifteen ibex, wild sheep, and several small animals and birds for me. I have seven people collecting for me in Central Asia, and one in India fetching me home twenty elephants. Three of my people are in Mongolia, one in the Pamir district, one in the Altai district, and one in the Arar lake district. One of my men is on the road now from the Soudan, and will be here the first week in June with three large giraffes, some kudu, and other antelopes.'

'The giraffes for England?' I asked.

'Yes,' he said; 'the Duke of Bedford has already bought them for his park.'

'But when are you going to import an African rhinoceros?' I asked.

'Stop a moment,' Hagenbeck replied; 'some of my people, now animal-catching in German East Africa, have got me already for shipment seventy zebras, two African rhinos, some white-bearded gnus, water-buck