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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
GAME PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

Annual Report
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were found. Giraffe are shot and snared, the snares often being made from wire stolen from sisal plantations.

From the Southern Highlands Province a report from an honorary game ranger shows that native hunting is prevalent in the Lake Rukwa Reserve. He quotes one instance of finding the freshly killed meat of eland, puku, roan and water-buck in the camp of some natives who were camped in the reserve ostensibly for the purpose of fishing.

In the Southern Province the ranger is of the opinion that with the exception of the Songea district there is not a great deal of native poaching.

ELEPHANT CONTROL

Northern Range.—In the Northern Province seventeen elephants were killed, in the Tanga Province nine and in the districts of Singida and Kondoa Irangi (Central Province) a further nine, making a total of thirty-five for the whole year.

Southern Range.—The drastic measures which were instituted here in 1934 to reduce the numbers of elephant adjacent to cultivated areas and which were curtailed in the year 1937 have had the desired effect and complaints against raiding elephants have not been many. Experience is now showing that maroons are proving successful in keeping out elephants in areas where they associate a loud bang with a bullet, but in areas where very limited shooting has taken place the use of maroons was of little value. It is therefore hoped that by the judicious use of both bang and bullet the herds will learn in time to keep to their own uninhabited areas.

A total of 382 elephants were killed in the Southern range.

Lindi District.—This district suffered little from raiding. Fifteen elephants were killed.

Māsasi District.—A considerable amount of raiding took place and some shooting had to be done mainly in the north-western area bounding the new extension to the Selous Reserve and the Rovuma area. Many complaints were received which upon investigation proved to be frivolous. Ninety elephants were killed.

Liwale District.—There was more raiding than usual owing to the failure of the rains which caused elephants to concentrate in the vicinity of water-holes. Sixty-seven elephants were killed.

Kilwa District.—The few remaining elephants did a small amount of raiding. A number came from the Rufiji and Liwale districts and were dealt with by maroons and shooting. Fifty-four elephants were killed.

Tunduru District.—A number of raiding elephants came over the Rovuma from Portuguese East Africa. Maroons were not so effective here and a number of elephants were shot. A few elephants came from the north of the district and had to be dealt with. Ninety-three elephants were killed.

Songea District.—Raiding has not been so serious here as in other years. Fifty-six elephants were killed.

Mikindani District.—Seven elephants were shot here.

Mahenge Range.—In the districts of Mahenge, Kiberege and Kilosa, raiding has been active at times, particularly in the first two.

One hundred and sixty-seven elephants were killed in Mahenge district, 91 in the Kiberege district, and ten in the Kilosa district.

In the Dodoma district five elephants were killed departmentally but 74 tusks were brought in as *Found Ivory*. In the Njombe district 12 elephants were killed by game scouts; Mbeya 46; Iringa 35, but here again the proportion of found ivory is high—30 tusks; in Sumbawanga thirteen elephants were killed by game scouts and fourteen tusks brought in as found.

A total of 379 elephants for this range.

Nzasa Range.—Rufiji district, seventy-two elephants were killed; Bagamoyo district, twelve elephants; Dar es Salaam district, ten; Morogoro district, thirty-one. A total of 125 elephants were killed in the Nzasa range.

In this range owing to the illness of the ranger, his subsequent death in April and the non-filling of the vacancy difficulty was experienced in giving the protection which is usually afforded. Eventually all rifles were withdrawn and stored as it would have been unwise to arm a number of native scouts with high velocity rifles when European departmental supervision was not available.

A total of 921 elephants were killed during 1938 under various control schemes. There is a very considerable decline in the numbers of elephant killed in protection of cultivation in comparison with other years. It is due to two reasons (a) the control scheme in the Southern Province is completed by which the elephant herds adjacent to cultivation were either shot out or driven to uninhabited areas. In this province now only those elephants which return to raid are killed; (b) lack of European supervision.

Average Weight of Ivory Shot and Found

	Lbs	Ozs
By licence holders	58	7
By game staff	13	3.58
Found ivory	17	12.35

Largest Tusks Obtained

	Pounds		
By licence holders	91½	90½	88, 84
By game staff	75,	73½,	72, 67½
Found ivory	125,	122,	119¾, 119

HIPPOPOTAMUS CONTROL

Southern Province.—In the eight districts of this province a total of 183 animals was killed. Of this number 75 were shot in the Masasi district, where raiding was more prevalent.

Eastern Province.—Returns show that approximately 80 animals were killed in the districts of Mahenge, Kiberege and Kilosa. In the Rufiji district owing to lack of European supervision the usual control methods were discontinued.

RHINOCEROS

In the Northern range which includes the Northern and the Tanga provinces twenty-one of these animals had to be shot as cultivation raiders. They are killed not so much for the damage they do as for their cantankerous nature which causes them to be displeasing visitors to a planter's estate.

In the Southern Province in which these animals are uncommon it is gratifying to report that the ranger for that area states that there are now four rhinoceroses in the neighbourhood of Mishimbilili, four in the Matandu Reserve, a pair which range from Kitobe forest to Nandanya hill, about ten

on the Luwegu River from its junction with the Mbarangandu River to that river's junction with the Ulanga and about twenty more which range up and down the Mbarangandu and Njenje rivers.

In the northern half of the Territory, the poaching of these animals by native hunters has increased beyond measure. In one district alone no less than forty-five convictions were obtained for illicit dealing in the horns. The ease with which these animals can be killed and the demand for their trophies has resulted in a trade which is one of the most difficult problems of game preservation. On account of the profits to be made its organization is in the hands of highly intelligent individuals who take every precaution to keep their names out of the limelight.

It is not perhaps generally realized that a poisoned arrow is useless as a weapon of immediate defence as the action of the poison is slow depending on its strength and the size of the animal. In the case of a large beast such as a rhinoceros it may take up to six or more hours during which time the animal suffers intense agony as the black gun-like vegetable poison melts off the arrow head embedded in the body and enters the blood stream. There is no risk attached to this form of native hunting as the animal is left to its own devices for a long period. It does need, however, very skilled tracking as no blood spoor can be seen.

CASUALTIES

Game Scout Rashidi bin Motomwihako was killed in the Mahenge district by an elephant. This scout was a most excellent and trustworthy native. During his service in the department he had killed over five hundred elephants. Both he and the elephant were found dead lying near each other in a native garden.

Game Scout Ali bin Mololwa was killed by an elephant in the Usangu-Mbeya area. No details however are available.

Game Scout Mohamed bin Abdullah was upset from a canoe and killed by a hippopotamus in the Kilombero River.

Stephano bin Matola was killed by a crocodile in the Rovuma River whilst attempting to collect the teeth of a hippopotamus which he had previously killed.

Game Scout Jacob bin Abdullah was mauled by a leopard after firing off all the rounds in his rifle. He then twice kicked the animal away from him; a second scout who came afterwards to investigate found it lying dead near by. Jacob is now entirely recovered and has returned to his duty.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MR C. J. P. IONIDES, GAME RANGER

Man eaters in Lindi District.—In the early part of January and the first fortnight in February, it was necessary to enquire into the question of dealing with troublesome lion in Lindi district. In this area the lion live in dense bush, subsisting chiefly on pig and wart hog. In the wet weather when the grass has grown long, lion find difficulty in catching pig, whose hearing is very acute, on account of the noise made by the lions' passage through the grass and they are therefore compelled in the virtual absence of other food to turn their attention to the local natives to supplement their diet.

The lions would seem to be aware that the hunting of man is dangerous, and they become very cunning in their pursuit. Dead baits usually fail to attract them and trapping is thus made very difficult. Horizontal gun traps,

and iron gin traps set on their favourite paths are effective, but so dangerous to the local population as to be undesirable. The method therefore employed is to track the lions down and shoot them.

Arrangements are made that all villagers in the affected area look for fresh tracks in their vicinity and, on finding them sound the *Ngula mtu* call on their drums. This call is taken up by the neighbouring villages and repeated. Immediately the hunter repairs to the spot. Results in this method of hunting are decided largely by whether the lion whose tracks are found has had a heavy meal the night before or is hungry. In the former event, he will usually lie down very near and the writer has followed a lion who was so gorged that he lay down in eleven different places between dawn and 9.0 a.m., so full that he was drowsy, and suffering so much from indigestion that he could not get comfortable. When found he was lying on his back, legs in the air, making peculiar noises and apparently having a nightmare. If on the other hand he is hungry, a lion will keep going slowly ahead, circling in the thick bush so that while the hunter is following his tracks, he is actually found to be following the hunter. In such a case, it is sometimes possible for one gun to cut ahead while another follows the track and a shot may occasionally be obtained in this way.

Owing to the dense bush, it is usually necessary to crawl on hands and knees to avoid noise, and the shot has to be taken at point blank range. A heavy rifle is therefore advisable and care should be taken to disable the quarry with the first shot.

Success in work of this kind depends on prompt information and, when possible, it is much better for the local inhabitants to take the matter in hand themselves. However, prevention being better than cure, the real solution of the whole problem is to ensure that sufficient game is preserved to afford an adequate supply of food for lions who will not then be driven to resort to man eating in order to live.

RANGERS' OBSERVATIONS

Captain Moore.—The mortality amongst tortoises has been very noticeable towards the latter part of the year. Quite a number of intact shells of all sizes have been found as though their inhabitants had died suddenly; for which there is no apparent reason.

The failure of the long rains and the falling of odd showers would seem to have upset the breeding seasons of many animals; three very young roan were seen in June and another one in August, two very young Coke's hartebeest were seen in early May and another on the 1st June, one young Grant's gazelle and many young Thomson's gazelle were seen in early August.

An experience near the Seronera River might have had unfortunate results for me. I shot a guinea-fowl which fell into the under-growth, on going to retrieve the bird, a lioness jumped out with it in her mouth and proceeded to eat it taking no notice of me at all. As there were three more lions present nearby, I called up the car.

A peculiarly coloured lion was seen in the Seronera; he was a fully maned animal but the mane was of an amber colour with stripes of pink in it and his eyes were very pale. At first I thought the pink might be blood, but it was not so as it was too evenly distributed.

During my wanderings on the rinderpest campaign I noticed the presence of three different species of guinea fowl in one area, i.e. the Common, the Vulturine, and the Crested or Fole t.

Mr Rushby reports that in August between Mto-wa-Mbu and Kitete at the foot of the Rift Wall in the Northern Province he saw a black giraffe. The herd consisted of seven in all and this one was a half-grown bull. He was as black as a sable with a dark tawny colour under the belly. There were no light markings on him at all.

The presence of mind and bravery of game scout Saidi Selemani saved the lives of two natives in the Dodoma district. In July, Saidi was called out to deal with an elephant that had taken possession of a water-hole. On arrival at this place he was startled to hear the scream of a woman. He rushed forward to see a huge elephant swinging what he thought was a human being around his head. Saidi quickly took aim and dropped the elephant. As it fell a woman rushed out of the water toward Saidi. The elephant arose and tried to reach the pan. Saidi dropped it again with a second round putting in a third shot to make sure. The woman explained hurriedly that her child was in the water-hole which Saidi quickly fished out. Help by now had arrived and every effort was made to save the child. Their efforts were rewarded and the partly drowned child recovered. It appears that on arrival at the water-hole the woman had unslung the child from her back and laying the hide sling on the ground proceeded to draw water. The bull elephant which had remained concealed in the surrounding bush then rushed screaming at the woman. On hearing the noise the woman hurriedly snatched at the child and dragging it along plunged into the pool. The elephant attacked the leather girdle on the bank and it was this article which scout Saidi on his arrival had seen being swung around by the elephant. It may be mentioned here that scout Selemani some years ago was impaled through the leg by an elephant's tusk and flung onto a tree. He fainted but after he came to he was able to get to his rifle and finish off the animal which he had previously wounded.

CAPTURE AND EXPORT OF WILD ANIMALS

The following game animals were captured and exported during 1938 to the under-mentioned Zoos:—

Name of Zoo	No.	Species
Halle Zoo	1	Giraffe
Duesseldorf Zoo	1	"
Madras Zoo	2	"
Copenhagen Zoo	1	Rhinoceros
Sydney	2	"
St Louis	2	"
Antwerp	2	Gnu
"	2	Zebra
Rotterdam	2	"
Munich	1	"
Madras	1	"
Colombo	2	"
Antwerp	2	Ostrich
Madras	1	"
Cairo	3	"
Sixteen Syke's monkeys to various Zoos.		



Hippopotamus just out of Kilombero River

S. P. Turner



Thompson's Gazelle drinking in Seronera River

S. P. Turner

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF GAME LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS

LICENCE	Fees	1935	1936	1937	1938
Visitor's Full	£75	14	17	18	11
" Temporary	£10	25	23	29	24
Resident's Full	£10	64	47	73	75
" Minor	£4	262	302	302	298
" Professional Hunter's	£11	9	13	9	12
Non-Resident's Professional Hunter's	£40	4	6	5	7
" " " Temp.	£10	—	—	—	4
1st Elephant	£20	25	27	43	37
2nd Elephant	£30	5	2	7	8
Giraffe	£7 10s.	1	2	—	4
Rhinoceros in Northern Province	£7 10s.	1	9	9	11
Trophy Dealer's	£10	1	1	2	3
Bird	Shs 5/-	479	684	463	840
Governor's*	Free	41	40	12	1
Governor's, for scientific and museum purposes	Free	3	1	6	4
Total Revenue	—	£4,041 15s.	£4,429 10s.	£5,150 5s.	£4,791 10s.

*Issues of these licences discontinued for feeding Government road gangs or other labour. Issued here for specific purpose of feeding patients in a leper hospital

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF TUSKS, RHINOCEROS HORNS, HIPPOPOTAMUS TEETH, AND THE PROVINCES FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN OBTAINED

PROVINCE	ELEPHANT				HIPPOPOTAMUS				RHINOCEROS			
	SHOT		FOUND		SHOT		FOUND		SHOT		FOUND	
	Tusks	Weight	Tusks	Weight	Teeth	Weight	Teeth	Weight	Horns	Weight	Horns	Weight
1. Southern	No. 647	lbs 7,523½	No. 194	lbs 2,060½	No. 2,631	lbs 1,401½	No. 487	lbs 280½	No. —	lbs —	No. —	lbs —
2. Eastern	736	9,392½	195	2,872½	1,414	1,332½	256	174	16	41½	89	280½
3. Southern Highlands	186	2,699½	49	1,397½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Central	29	840½	97	1,855½	—	—	—	—	25	85	70	204½
5. Western	—	—	24	880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Lake	—	—	—	—	35	17½	108	84	—	—	2	13
7. Northern	37	949½	30	778	—	—	—	—	21	53½	75	228½
8. Tanga	18	452½	25	1,068	—	—	—	—	8	34	24	77½
Total	1,653	21,858½	614	10,912½	4,080	2,751½	851	538½	70	214	260	804

