## UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GAME DEPARTMENT

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Year ended 31st Declimber, 1932.<br><br>



ENTEBBE:

## THE GAME DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT<br>For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

## PART I.

## Expenditure and Revenue.

1. Figures for 1932 are as follows:-

2. Although ivory prices have continued to decline, a 50 per cent. reduction in the cost of sccond elephant licences has reacted very well on the sale of game licences. all varicties of which have sold quite freely, and the resulting revenue shows a most satisfactory increase over that of the previous year
3. Game and special licences were issued:-

|  |  |  | 1931 |  | 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resident : (Full) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 198 | $\ldots$ | 195 |
| Visitor's (Full) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | 7 |
| liesident's (F'ourteen-diy) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 13 |  | 12 |
| Visitors (Fourteenday) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | $\ldots$ | 14 |
| Resident's or Visitor's 1st elephant | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 69 |  | 95 |
| Resident's or Vis tor's 2nd elephant |  | $\ldots$ | 17 |  | 48 |
| Resident's or \isitor's two elephants | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | 11 |
| Native s list ulephant ... |  | $\ldots$ | 17 | $\ldots$ | 28 |
| Native $\leqslant$ ? d d elephant $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | O | $\ldots$ | 7 |
| Bird |  |  | 500 |  | 512 |

4. Uganda Government ivory was all sent to Mombasa for sale and during the year two auction: were held at which the total weights sold and average net prices realised were as follows:-

5. The skcleton and skin of an adult crocolile measuring 63 inches, from the Moroto River, was sent to the British Museum, but nore material is required before it can be deternined whether these very vivacious reptiles are true pigmies or merely under-nourished members of the ordinary crocodile family.

## Monkeys.

:38. Thanks to Mr. Temple Perkins, who collected a specimen in the Katero Forest, the Sooty Mangaby (Cercocebus albigena) monkey is now known to occur at leas 100 miles further south than was previously established.

## Leopards.

:39. These pests have been particularly active among the Bagishu. The Acling (iame Warden visited the most troubled area and found the people very invisorating. Without any pressure from him, natives were out at dawn in all directions, looking for kills, and having located a duiker which had just been caught, instead of devouring it as so many would have done, posted a guard over the remains and hastened with the news to the Warden. who now turned poisoner, and by means of some judiciously introduced strychnine, terminated the mischievous careers of two loopards that evening, to the enthusiastic delight of the local inhabitants. Opportunity was taken to show sume of the chicfs how to use strychnine against leopards, and it is expected to rid the villages of the worst of the offenders. It will certainly not be due to lacl: of effort on the part of the Bagisho if the poison campaign fails, as these people spare neither time nor trouble.

## White Rhinoceros.

40. It seems ahnost inevitable that at least one of these grand animals will he shot each year lyy some person who has overlooked or disbelicves in the mass of accumulated proof of the utter hambessness of all rhinoceros found west of the Nile in Uganda. It is a great pity that the term "White" ever came to be used as descriptive of the square-lipped rhinoceros, because people who see one for the first lime naturally feel a little dubious about it being of the harmless variety, as it is not particularly light coloured in reality. Residents in the West Nile district become accustomed to meeting these enomons brutes, but even they have their moments of doubting at times. Recently the District Commissioner there, while following an clephant, met a rhinoceros cow and calf. Being accompanied by an armed native game guard, he warned him on no account to fire, and then waited quietly for the : mimals to get out of his way, intending to how his followers that the local rhinoceros was quite harmess even when with a small calf. In his own words: "The mother saw us almost at the same instant as we saw her and (presumably) cautioning the child to keep on its way, for it did so, she turned towards us with the head down and no diminution whatever of the speed which appeared to be rather faster than a trot. I may confess at once that in spite of what I had just said to the game guard I clipped a cittridge from the magazine to the chamber of ny rifle, but temembering also all that I had been told about these beasts and not at all wishing to lose my game and elephant licences, and perhaps district into the bargain, 1 had enough faith to shift my rille to my right hand and ge ticulate wildy with my left, uttering loud shoos at the thinoceros as I did so. It was not until she was eight yards away (paced subsequently) that she took any notice of the invitation which had by now swelled to a chorus, but when she did she acted promptly and turned off after the young one and was rapidly gone. I must almit that if I hard not had it so well drilled into me that white rhinoceros are not dangerous I should unhesitatingly have classified this as a charge.
41. One of the Italian Mission Fathers in that area was recently driving by car atong a bad road, going slowly in consequence, when a young rhinoceros came out of the lush, and, as he puts it, " danced in front of him." Fnowing these animals were harmess he at once stopped, in order not to risk injuring it, but confesses to being a trifle perturbed when the mother appeared alongside the dancing child and aiffed at the car. The Rev. Father drove slowly forward, and as the calf gave ground in tront, the parent rhinoceros fell in behind, following snortingly the slowly moving car. The strange procession lasted for ahout 40 yards before the calf turned off into the bush and was at once followed by its parent.
