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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

**GAME DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT,
1951**



46 p.

1953

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ANALYSIS OF LICENCES ISSUED

A. NUMBERS ISSUED

LICENCES	1937	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Visitor's Full	27	20	—	—	11	41	63	45	65	57
Visitor's 14-day	24	27	2	—	1	9	21	28	27	21
Resident's Full	200	176	217	324	499	438	477	496	816	566
Resident's 14-day	77	97	42	63	90	92	101	116	188	122
Resident's Private Land	163	192	159	143	147	147	151	162	203	144
Bird	870	915	601	692	778	900	1,189	1,090	1,489	1,331
Elephant, 1st	88	41	67	150	271	128	159	116	190	155
Elephant, 2nd	13	5	7	24	100	16	15	8	12	5
Rhino	33	27	37	30	64	87	102	76	125	98
Giraffe	2	5	—	—	6	9	11	11	26	9
Ostrich	7	16	15	23	30	51	63	68	92	41
Lion (Masai)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Cheetah (Masai)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Leopard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20

B. ISSUE BY RACES, 1951

LICENCES	European	Indian	Goan	Arab and Somali	Native
Visitor's Full	56	1	—	—	—
Visitor's 14-day	21	—	—	—	—
Visitor's Private Land	2	—	—	—	—
Resident's Full	483	73	5	5	—
Resident's 14-day	111	8	3	—	—
Resident's Private Land	129	15	—	—	—
Bird	861	356	54	23	37
Elephant, 1st	131	19	—	1	—
Elephant, 2nd	5	—	—	—	—
Rhino	87	11	—	—	—
Giraffe	9	—	—	—	—
Leopard	19	1	—	—	—
Lion (Masai)	13	1	—	—	—
Cheetah (Masai)	3	—	—	—	—
Ostrich	13	18	—	—	—

4

	1950	1951	
SALE OF TROPHIES AND SKINS			
Sale of ivory at Mombasa ..	25,458½ lb.	20,477½ lb.	
Average price of ivory ..	15/40 per lb.	15/50 per lb.	
Sale of rhino horn at Mombasa ..	1,421 lb.	1,698½ lb.	
Average price of rhino horn	30/80 per lb.	42/15 per lb.	
No. of certificates of legal possession for articles made of leopard skin ..	2,682	1,405	
No. of certificates of legal possession for whole leopard skins ..	253	528	
	certificates for 658 skins, of which 254 skins came from neighbouring territories.	certificates for 1,021 skins, of which 384 skins came from neighbouring territories.	
No. of sale permits for leopard skins ..	287	244	
	permits for 544 skins, of which 157 came from neighbouring territories.	permits for 586 skins, of which 318 came from neighbouring territories.	
Sale permits issued for trophies other than leopard skins ..	205	222	
Certificates of legal possession for trophies other than leopard skins ..	2,682	3,366	
Permits to sell ivory and rhino horn ..	153	162	
Certificates of legal possession for ivory and rhino horn ..	655	518	
Five hundred and twenty registers of game animals hunted and killed or wounded were returned to the Game Warden.			
<i>List of Game Shot on Licence in 1951 according to Registers Returned to Game Warden</i>			
Elephant ..	79	Bushbuck ..	99
Rhino ..	33	Lesser Kudu ..	30
Giraffe ..	3	Bongo ..	2
Leopard ..	11	Eland ..	41
Lion (Masai) ..	9	Reedbuck ..	69
Cheetah (Masai) ..	1	Waterbuck ..	87
Ostrich ..	7	Duiker ..	66
Colobus Monkey ..	2	Oribi ..	31
Lion ..	19	Steinbuck ..	22
Cheetah ..	5	Klipspringer ..	1
Serval Cat ..	1	Grant's Gazelle ..	240
Hippo ..	5	Thomson's Gazelle ..	375
Sable ..	1	Gerenuk ..	103
Oryx ..	84	Impala ..	298
Wildbeest ..	52	Dikdik ..	176
Hartebeest ..	162	Common Zebra ..	175
Topi ..	124	Grey's Zebra ..	17
Hunter's Antelope ..	4	Peter's Gazelle ..	3
Buffalo ..	99		

5

In Part III the regulations regarding the wounding and reporting of animals are made much more severe. If a hunter wounds an elephant or rhino and fails to recover, his licence is forfeit. In 1950 nearly 40 elephants were so wounded. Assistant hunters are now licensed by the Game Warden, the fee to assist visitors being Sh. 100 annually. Under section 31 the use of various missiles and weapons is prohibited except with the permission of the Game Warden. The use of the .22 rifle is now strictly regulated. The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources can alter the fees for licences, and no one can obtain a special licence without application to the Game Warden, who can ensure that unsuitable or unaccompanied inexperienced persons do not get such licences. Section 18 provides for control of hunting by the Administration who are enabled to check who is in their district.

Part IV. Application has been made to amend section 32 so that the onus of proof to prove lawful possession is placed on accused where possession is proved. Several cases were lost because of the lack of this provision. Section 34, Dealer's permit, helps to check the unlawful trader but will be difficult to administer. Section 37 is important whereby the movement of meat can be restricted. Regulations have been passed under this section prohibiting the removal of more than 200 lb. fresh and 20 lb. of dried meat from the main hunting areas without the Game Warden's permit. This regulation will not be universally popular, but it is generally acknowledged in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia that the manufacture of biltong was mainly responsible for the disappearance of game in these countries. In Kenya in past years whole families took out licences to obtain biltong; now the public must understand that if they wish to preserve the sport of big game hunting they must only shoot to obtain a good trophy and to enjoy a hunt in the sporting sense by pitting their skill and endurance against that of the animal.

Part V contains provision in section 46 which cancels automatically all valid licences on the conviction of the holder for any offence under the Ordinance. Previously licences in such cases were not cancelled unless the Game Warden positively so ordered.

By Part VI considerable powers have been delegated to the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources formerly wielded by the Governor in Council. Under section 56 detailed instructions have been issued to licensing officers for their guidance so that licences are only issued to suitable and proper persons.

A study of the Schedules contradicts any idea that no real preservation of animals takes place outside the Royal National Parks and Reserves. It should be noted that the Schedules of game permitted to be shot on licence have been cut down, and the list of animals protected throughout the Colony or in certain areas increased. The fees for animals that may only be shot on special licence have been increased.

At the end of the Report some photographs are appended. Many were taken in Narok, in the Controlled Area: probably the finest lion photographs obtainable in Kenya came from this area, and nowhere else in Kenya have such leopard photographs been obtained. In this area photography and restricted shooting take place side by side, and the wonderful show of game in this area is in great measure due to the presence of Major Temple-Boreham. His wardenship of this area is a model one, and he shows unstinted devotion to his charges, coupled with great readiness to help all visiting parties. Much of this Report has been devoted to the new Ordinance, but it is patently obvious that regulations, unless enforced, are useless, and this means efficient and devoted staff work.

In this connexion also this Department would like to acknowledge the great debt that all lovers of wild life owe the Director (Col. Cowie) and the staff of the Royal National Parks of Kenya, with whom the closest co-operation and harmony is maintained.

Summary of animals shot on control:—

	1950	1951
Elephant	91	102
Buffalo	452	347
Rhino	84	60
Giraffe	52	41
Hippo	4	11
Lion	36	10
Leopard	11	11
Cheetah	4	1
Zebra	380	357
Hartebeest	31	7
Wildebeest	5	18
Oryx	0	1
Ostrich	24	9
Eland	0	2
Other Antelope	234	187

Fortunately no development scheme in progress during 1951 necessitated the removal of wild life on a large scale from any particular area. Such animals as were shot were mostly invaders from neighbouring forests or bush. In some cases the erection of barriers would save a lot of work and money. At present it seems that some sort of electrical fence is the most practical, cheap and effective method. The National Parks are trying out electric fences in various places.

IV—NOTES ON ANIMALS

Lions are undoubtedly the great attraction both for photography and shooting. Nearly all lions are shot on kills, in fact lion hunting as described by Mr. Adamson in his report is seldom practised these days. After July lion shooting was permitted in Narok District on payment of special licence of Sh. 200, but they remained protected as Royal Game in the "Fly Area", where they provide one of the sights of the game world. The Game Warden saw on one occasion 27 in one place, of which 23 were grouped on an ant-hill in three lines like a school photograph. Lion may still be found in considerable numbers in the Makindu, lower Garissa and Isiolo areas, for those who are willing to hunt them. Lions still cause trouble on European stock farms in the Kedong Valley, Rumuruti, and rather curiously on some of the higher farms below the bamboo line above Timau. In short, the lion position is satisfactory and they are holding their own, and in certain areas, like Garissa, increasing, but they are becoming cunning and difficult to hunt.

Lions appear to have mortal combats among themselves and not always between the same sexes. Mr. Bousfield in Narok District came on a full-grown lioness that had undoubtedly been killed by a big maned male. The body of the lioness was terribly mauled; one bite alone penetrated to the heart, exposing the lungs. When Mr. Bousfield arrived the lion, another lioness and a cub were lying about close by. That the lion had done the killing was proved by the tufts of fair mane lying about. What on earth prompted the lion to kill one of his wives in this savage fashion?

At the Nakuru Agricultural Show the Game Department exhibited four pairs of magnificent tusks, two pairs averaging over the 140 lb. mark, and the other two over 120 lb. Large tusks for which Kenya is so famous can still be obtained if one is willing to devote more than a few days to hunting. The average size of tusk shot on licence is probably declining because people confine their activities to the easy accessible places; 70 lb. tusks can still be easily obtained. In the Aberdare forests elephant are undoubtedly increasing considerably, also in the country between Malindi and Garsen. But few will hunt them in these areas where the going is difficult and thick.

People are always asking if the elephant population is increasing or decreasing. Any guess at the total population of Kenya elephant is fanciful. However, here are some figures as to the number which die by various means each year. These figures were obtained from the Ivory Room at Mombasa and include all elephant shot on control and tusks confiscated or found, and include these found in the National Parks:—

1950	..	1,214 tusks were sold	..	..	..	607 elephants
		Add those shot on licence	..	..	..	202 elephants
						—
		Total recorded deaths during 1950	..			809 elephants
						—
1951	..	1,086 tusks were sold	..	..	..	543 elephants
		Add those shot on licence	..	..	..	160 elephants
						—
		Total recorded deaths during 1951	..			703 elephants
						—

These figures exclude those elephant unlawfully shot or found and where the tusks are unlawfully sold. The wastage each year amounts to the 1,000 mark.

Mr. Adamson gives a graphic account of the plight in which the elephants found themselves in the Northern Province before the advent of the rains. In addition in the Maralal District, there was considerable mortality from anthrax. So the impression is that during 1951 elephants probably did not increase.

Appended is a photograph (No. 24) of what may be one of the largest ever tusks; the owner is still alive, but the Game Warden has been offered up to £1,000 for permission to shoot him! However, he is a very old elephant and seldom wanders far from his home in the Northern Reserve. It is reckoned that the left tusk is at least ten feet long: what does it weigh?

Buffalo hold their own in spite of rinderpest and the fact that they have been very heavily shot by Rangers on farms bordering the Aberdare and Mount Kenya forests. One experienced hunter who knows these areas well gives his opinion that the alleged huge herds of buffalo in the Kenya forests do not exist, if they ever existed at all. Probably Narok is their stronghold where the world's record head was shot by Mr. Holmberg. The one photographed by the Game Warden has horns probably well over 50 inches. Buffalo provide good sport and a fine trophy, but like other wild animals they cannot survive if shot in large numbers by serried ranks of riflemen after biltong. This was in fact happening in Narok in late years. The Game Ranger took photographs of four buffalo carcasses lying together; the hunters had left the horns and had only removed the choice cuts of meat and hide. It is curious how few zoos want these fine animals. The Game Department is always obtaining young calves for which there is no demand. Mr. Albert Bartlett of Naro Moru, brother of Fred Bartlett, one of the staff, has two buffalo heifers running with his herd. A photo is appended (No. 23).

Rhino are regarded across the Atlantic as Africa's fiercest and most dangerous denizen. Most film companies want to photograph the demise of this stupid prehistoric beast upsetting a lorry. The rhino is probably the main target of the poison arrow bowmen. He is easy to approach, he provides a lot of meat and his horns have considerable value—at one time nearly Sh. 50 per lb. For this reason many rhino, especially those between Nairobi and the coast, have old arrow wounds. A lot, therefore, get shot in self-defence. He is not a difficult animal to kill and is invariably turned by a heavy bore rifle. The licence to shoot a rhino was increased to Sh. 300. In Narok "Fly Area" he has been given temporary protection, and he may not be shot within 12 miles of Isiolo. Rhino is very widely spread throughout the Colony from the high forests to the low coast bush country. Here again, is the rhino holding his own? Here are figures supplied as in the case of elephants, and those of you who know Kenya can judge the position yourselves:—

1950	..	Number of rhino horns sold—520	..	..	..	260 beasts
		Add those shot on licence	..	..	..	125 beasts
						—
		Total deaths reported	..	..	..	385 beasts
						—
1951	..	Number of rhino horns sold—582	..	..	..	291 beasts
		Add those shot on licence	..	..	..	98 beasts
						—
		Total deaths reported	..	..	..	389 beasts
						—

One thing is certain, rhino will disappear long before elephant.

Leopard are now the subject of a special Sh. 200 licence and are given protection in the "Fly Area" in Narok. Since July the sale of leopard skins has been practically stopped, at least in the open market. Sportsmen, mostly visitors from overseas, generally have no difficulty in getting one on a kill in the Loita area of Narok.

Cheetah, so often shot in mistake for a leopard, is on the danger list. There is a very large demand for live cheetahs and he is not difficult to shoot owing to his habit of running a short distance and then crouching. They are protected in the "Fly Area" in Narok, and throughout Masai are the subject of Sh. 100 licence. Probably he should be made the subject of a special licence throughout the Colony.

A sitatunga was shot near Kisumu in the Nyakatch marshes by a Game Scout, who saw something in the dark feeding in a rice field. Fortunately, Mr. Robertson, Honorary Game Warden, saved the skin and horns. The bone of the horns seems almost transparent and they were about 24 inches in length. This is the first recorded sitatunga "shot" in Kenya for many years.

Two male bongo were shot in fair fight, one on the Mau by Mr. Hopkins, a visitor, in company with Mr. S. Lawrence-Brown, the professional hunter. Another was shot in the Cherangani Mountains by the Game Warden. Neither of the trophies were large ones; in fact, a survey of the largest horns existing in the Colony reveals that they were mostly picked up or brought in by Ndorobo. The Game Warden saw about 10 females and a young male which stood before him in a clearing for several seconds. Unfortunately his bearer was carrying the camera which could not be brought into action quickly enough, if you wish to

tusks I estimate must be at least eleven feet long. I first saw him about ten years ago in Sogorti Guda crater. He is getting very old and I do not think will live much longer. It is to be hoped that when he dies his tusks will be found and sent to adorn the Museum (*see* photo (24)).

GAME CASES

About 80 convictions were obtained during the year.

The most noteworthy case was the one involving the massacre of the Garbatula elephants which I have already mentioned in the early part of my report. This was quite the most tedious and difficult case I have had to investigate. And it was not until eight months had elapsed after the incident had taken place that the offenders were finally brought to trial. However, after travelling over 1,600 miles and spending 45 days on the case, I ultimately succeeded in getting 18 convictions. The prosecution was very ably conducted by the Assistant Inspector from Wajir. I do not think it would have been possible to get anywhere with this case without the extremely intelligent work of Game Scout Wako Kadata, a Boran. I might add that in all my several years of dealing with the Boran, I have never yet received help from any of the Boran Chiefs or elders.

A Dorobo, ex-employee of a very well-known settler of Nanyuki, had been trained by his master to catch game from horseback. On retiring the Dorobo was presented with a pony by his grateful employer. Taking advantage of the gift and training, he spent his spare moments in the pursuit of giraffe which were speared from the saddle. I got to hear of these goings on and was trying to collect evidence when the Almighty took a hand. The Dorobo was drowned while trying to swim his horse across the Uaso at Crocodile's Jaws during heavy floods.

Military personnel on the whole behaved extremely well during the year, with one notable exception. An officer with one of his *askaris* opened fire on a herd of buffalo, killing a cow and wounding a bull. Little or no attempt was made to follow up the wounded animal and no report was made. I investigated the case and obtained evidence which appeared to be conclusive. At my suggestion the Game Warden agreed to allow the matter to be handled by a Military Court, but I was not informed of the final result.

Extract from report by a K.A.R. Officer on the shooting of a hippo in Lake Rudolf:—

"REPORT ON THE SHOOTING OF A HIPPOPOTAMUS IN SELF-DEFENCE"

... On the 20th August, I went out with a party of local men of the El Molo tribe on rafts to catch some fish. Whilst fishing some hippo were noticed basking in the water about fifty yards distant. Another raft approached the hippo and one of the El Molo threw a harpoon at one of them. It hit the beast in the neck. The beast shook its head and threw off the harpoon and then charged my raft. To save the lives of the men on the raft I fired eight rounds rapid at the beast as it closed. The beast seized the raft. I was thrown into the water and we all swam for the shore. Luckily my rounds took effect and the beast turned away (in disgust at being called a beast, I should think) and later died. I carried my rifle with me in case of just such an accident.

The Chief in token of his gratitude presented me with the tusks of the dead animal and I felt that I could not refuse them"

I consider that it would have been much more in keeping with the romantic tone of the report to have written "presented me with his daughter", particularly if followed by "I felt that I could not refuse her".

(2) Major E. W. Temple-Borchau, M.C., Game Ranger, Narok— Annual Report. 1951

GENERAL

The year 1951 has been a good one for the game in this district, and there has been heavy local rain during most months of the year. Unlike last year (1950), there has been a large migration of game, mostly zebra and wildebeeste, to the Loita Plains area of the cattle country. However, no complaints have been made by the Masai cattle owners, who, I understand, would prefer to have this annual game migration to their cattle-grazing areas, rather than have the proposed game control fence across the Loita Plains.

The main benefit to the game animals in this district has been the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, 1951, which became law on 3rd July, 1951. On this date Narok, Masai District, became a Game Controlled Area, and the removal from this district of more than 200 lb. of fresh game meat or more than 20 lb. of dried, pickled or other preserved game meat, was strictly prohibited. Consequently, the day of the biltong hunter in this district is now over.

As from 3rd July, 1951, Controlled Area Permits have been issued by the Game Warden's Office, Nairobi, to genuine sportsmen. This has had the desired effect of limiting the number of sportsmen to this district during any one period. It is considered that all visitors to this district will greatly benefit by these regulations.

It is understood that the sum of Sh. 5,695 has been received and credited to the Narok Local Native Council Funds for extra fees on game animals issued on Controlled Area Permits during the period 3rd July to 31st December, 1951. The Masai people appear to be very pleased with this addition to their Local Native Council funds, and feel that at last they are getting some return from the wealth of game in their district.

In the writer's opinion the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, 1951, together with the Controlled Area Regulations and restrictions on the removal of game meat, will be of the utmost benefit to the game in this district, and of the greatest help in maintaining this wonderful game area which is such a valuable asset to the Colony.

VISITORS (SHOOTING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC)

The following figures show the total number of visitors to this district since the writer took over the duties of Game Ranger in June, 1946:—

1946 (June to December)	.. .. .	172 visitors
1947	.. .. .	323 visitors
1948	.. .. .	356 visitors
1949	.. .. .	401 visitors
1950	.. .. .	423 visitors
1951 (January to June)	.. .. . 182	} 309 visitors
1951 (July to December)	.. .. . 127	
Total	.. .. .	<u>1,984 visitors</u>

It is interesting to note that the number of sportsmen who shot game in this district during the period July to December, 1951, totalled 127, whereas shooting sportsmen visiting the district over the same period in 1950 totalled 314. i.e. a difference of 187 shooting visitors.

GAME GENERAL

Lion.—These magnificent animals have been protected in this district since August, 1948, and they continue to be given complete protection in the "Fly Area" only. Here they are now very tame, and a constant source of enjoyment to the numerous visitors and particularly photographers. It is always possible these days to obtain good lion pictures: see photographs Nos. (2), (3) and (4) taken by the writer in the "Fly Area" of this district. These are typical examples of what visitors can expect to see in the lion country.

It is estimated that there are now about 300 lion living in the "Fly Area" of this district. All lion in this area continue to do exceptionally well, and several lionesses with new litters of cubs were seen during the year. It has been noticed that the mortality amongst lion cubs in the "Fly Area" is very low, and the majority of these youngsters grow up very quickly.

Since July, 1951, one lion may be shot in the cattle country only of this district by the holder of a special lion licence issued by the Game Warden's Office, Nairobi, for a fee of Sh. 200, plus a Controlled Area fee of Sh. 20. This system is working very well and is popular with the Masai people who give *safari* parties a lot of help in hunting lion in their cattle-grazing areas. It also gives the true sportsman a chance of bagging a really good Masai lion, and at the same time disposes of the odd "stock killer" which would otherwise have to be dealt with by the writer on control.

Leopard.—As from July, 1951, leopard have been put on a special licence costing Sh. 200 throughout the Colony. This also applies to the cattle country of this district, where an additional Controlled Area fee of Sh. 20 per leopard is imposed.

These animals are completely protected in the "Fly Area" of this district, where it is now sometimes possible to obtain photographs of these handsome and elusive cats—please see the photograph No. 5 taken by the writer in the Mara and Talek areas where leopard are already beginning to respond to their much-needed protection.

Cheetah.—Protected in this district since January, 1950, but as from July, 1951, one cheetah may be shot in the cattle country only on a special licence costing Sh. 100, plus Controlled Area fee of Sh. 100. Cheetah are still given much-needed protection in the "Fly Area", where they are now more frequently seen, and it is occasionally possible to photograph them—please see photograph No. 6.

Elephant.—Plentiful along the Mara and Migore Rivers, and in the Lolgorien, Kilgoris, Chepalungu and Loita Hills areas. As from July, 1951, elephant licences cost Sh. 1,500 for the first and Sh. 2,000 for the second, plus a Controlled Area fee of Sh. 100 per elephant shot in the Narok, Masai District.

As previously mentioned, the elephants in this district do not normally carry large ivory and big tuskers are few and far between. However, a large bull carrying tusks of 108 lb. and 105 lb. was shot on the Loita Hills during the month of May, 1951, and two weeks later another bull elephant carrying tusks of approximately 90 lb. and 80 lb. respectively was shot on the Loita Hills not far from the Tanganyika border. It is possible that both these large tuskers wandered into Kenya from Tanganyika and neither of them seemed to be well known to the local Masai.

Apart from several smaller herds, and odd bulls, there is a herd of approximately 90 elephants, mostly cows and calves, living in the Mara area. This large herd moves over most parts of the "Fly Area" when there is any rain about and

nearly always appears to be very "kali". Safari parties have reported some difficulty in obtaining photographs of this particular herd, and the writer was "seen off" on two separate occasions during this year. Please see photograph No. 1 showing part of this herd before they were aware of the camera!

Rhino.—These near prehistoric and slow-breeding animals have now been granted complete and much-needed protection in the "Fly Area" as from July, 1951. Still very few and far between in this area, but it is hoped that they will now have a chance to breed up again.

Rhino may be shot on a special licence costing Sh. 300, plus Controlled Area fee of Sh. 100, in the cattle country of this district, where they can always be found by those who are prepared to hunt for them.

Hippo.—Now fairly plentiful along the Mara River where they have been protected since 1946. Hippo have considerably increased in the Mara area, and when the river is low it is possible to obtain good photographs of these animals.

Note.—One hippo may be shot by the holder of a Class "A" licence in Lake Victoria or within five miles thereof.

Giraffe.—Continue to increase in most parts of the district and are no longer being shot to be turned into biltong. Large numbers of calves were noticed during the year.

Buffalo.—Greatly increased during the year, and large numbers of cows with calves have been seen in most parts of the "Fly Area". Herds of three to four hundred buffalo are now *not* an unusual sight.

Restrictions on the removal of game meat from this district successfully prevented biltong hunters from taking their usual toll of these animals, and scaring them out of the district. There are now more buffalo in the "Fly Area" than has been the case for a considerable time, and it is hoped that this satisfactory state will continue.

Eland.—The law prohibiting the shooting of female eland, and the restrictions on the removal of game meat will be the saving of these lovely animals. Although still very nervous, larger herds can now be seen in various parts of the "Fly Area", and increased numbers of cows with calves have been particularly noticeable.

Roan.—Protected throughout Kenya as from August, 1950. It is considered that they are increasing slowly in this district and a number of calves were seen in the Mara National Reserve during the year. Still very few and far between in the "Fly Area" east of the Mara River.

Common (Hoofed) Game.—Continue to hold their own and can be seen in big concentrations throughout the "Fly Area" of this district. Large numbers of zebra and wildebeeste migrated to the Loita Plains during April and May, but most of them had returned to the "Fly Area" by July and August.

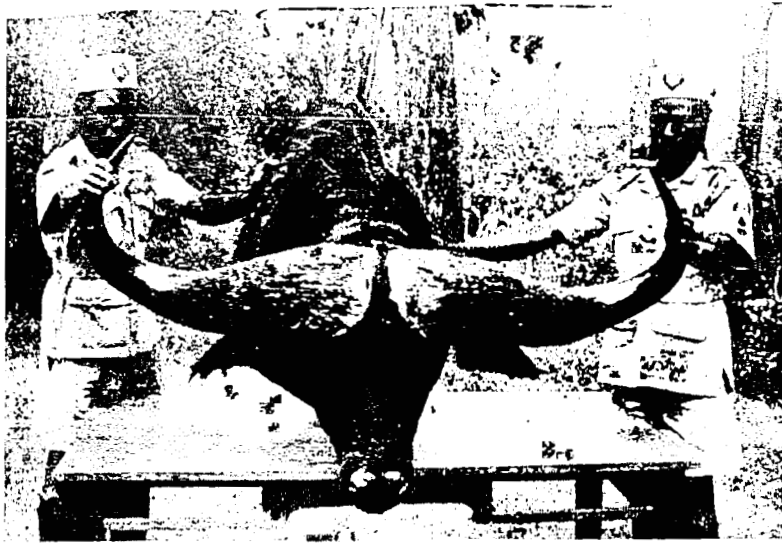
As previously reported, zebra and wildebeest have their young during the long rains, i.e. April and May, whereas topi drop their calves during the short rains, i.e. October and November.

GAME CONTROL

Lion and Leopard.—The following number of known stock killers were destroyed by the writer during 1951:—

Lion	9	Leopard	4
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A further seven lion and five leopard were killed by Masai in defence of their stock during the year.



(19) World's record buffalo—Narok—spread 58 in., shot by Andrew Holmberg



(21) Buffalo with very large head—Narok

[Photo by W. H. Hale]



(20) Rhino head—45 in. and 23 in.—Mount Kenya, shot by Eric Rundgren



(22) Greater Kudu exhausted after being chased by wild dogs

[Photo by G. A. G. Adamson]

None of the up-country settlers hunted in this district, mainly due to the crossings of the three sand streams being silted up and impassable to motor transport; as much as 70 inches of rainfall was reported from the Makueni District. The few roan antelope which roam that area still survive. Rhino are still plentiful, also lesser kudu, in the Kiangini locality.

I have seen considerable leopard spoor—something to combat the baboon menace. I suggest leopards in this district be declared Royal Game. They feed on baboons which are innumerable in this area.

The triangle between Makindu and the Kiboko streams has been spared from settlement schemes for the present. Here rhinos may still roam and multiply. Lions are still scarce in the area but a fair show of cheetah exists.

Reports of lion killings in the Makindu township reached me, but trap guns revealed the Makindu lions to be hyenas. They killed nine head of cattle and a dozen goats before being eliminated.

Baboons appear the main trouble-givers; complaints come to me from European sisal estates and native cultivators. Rhinos, after developing a taste for maize, are next on the list of depredators.

In my opinion, native poaching since 1950 has decreased to a pleasing extent, which is all to the good and augurs well for the future.

(4) Capt. T. R. P. Salmon, Game Ranger, Kerugoya—Annual Report, 1951

At the start I must mention that owing to the exceptional heavy rains both our fur and feathered friends have had an exceptional breeding season. Game has been able to migrate as in the past from the Embu District to the Yatta Plains instead of, as in the past five years, being anchored to the Tana Valley and its tributaries. People, ignorant of this fact, think that the game is not so plentiful when they do not see a herd of kongoni or waterbuck, normally resident.

This year, however, conditions are different, many pans which have been dry, dusty and desolate are now full of water and water lilies and other aquatic plants have appeared almost overnight, as if at the command of some fairy wand. It is difficult to realize that these green trees burdened with busy and chattering weaver birds reflected in the mirror of a bush pond were the hard, barren bush of such a short time past. The game, however, is in sufficient numbers for the available area, as in both the Wakamba and Embu Districts cultivation is expanding at a fast rate and the area where game has the right to live is ever diminishing.

ELEPHANT

Starting with the heavy game, elephant are in good force; the cow herds are well attended by their young and have been able to find sufficient food without coming into conflict with cultivated areas so frequently as in the past few years. I have not had to shoot any in the Embu District, though I have had to in adjacent districts. In the Embu District elephant do not of course confine themselves entirely to that district; they roam around. We can say that their headquarter is the Tana Valley, their main highways are across the Yatta where they pick up the River Tiva and River Athi and wander leisurely in the area between the two aforementioned rivers, down to Mutha and into that area which can be entered by *homo sapiens* only in the rains. I think this area still contains some of Africa's largest tuskers. Their other routes are up into Mount Kenya, east of Chuka (this route is used a lot in severe drought) and cutting across to Gai Rock Giraffe pool and thence to the Tana again.

RHINOCEROS

As usual, the above are the most unstable of our game, continually getting into trouble. We have had no casualties amongst the African population in the Embu District, but we have had to shoot six rhino which were disturbing the peace; four had arrows embedded in their hide, one a bullet wound and one had no apparent reason for his bad temper.

BUFFALO

Although hit by rinderpest, the buffalo holds his own and is a past master at self-preservation. This year they have caused little or no trouble; they are also in good numbers.

ANTELOPE, ETC.

Though not so plentiful as in the past, I have seen three herds of eland in the Mwea, one numbering 30; kongoni, waterbuck and impala are plentiful and all have taken opportunity of migrating across the river. The smaller antelopes, duiker, steinbuck and dikdik are well represented. The large game in this district is practically all nocturnal, lying up in thick wait-a-bit thorn bush; lion are in small number.

MOUNT KENYA

I shot 15 elephant in the Embu-Mount Kenya Forest, which were causing havoc in the nurseries and plantations. They were shot on three different occasions, two lots of four and seven.

FORT HALL

Here the rains have caused the elephant to come down into the cultivated lands, and we have had to shoot five. Whilst in this area I noticed tracks of bongo, bushbuck, giant hog and leopard. Buffalo on one occasion took to eating cereals for their breakfast and when the Game Scouts went to hunt the marauders, the local inhabitants took on the job as beaters. One enthusiast hit a beehive with a rock and the bees, much annoyed, stopped the hunt; not only were the hunters put to flight, but the bees killed a cow buffalo. This had a bigger deterrent effect on the buffalo, as they left the neighbourhood.

KITUI

It is surprising how much small game there is in the district, taking into consideration that every male Akamba is using a bow and arrow at a very early age, and that they are born hunters and trackers. On the Yatta there are elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, giraffe, eland, lesser kudu, waterbuck, oryx, impala, dikdik, etc.

The lesser kudu are here in large numbers; I have never seen so many of this species in any other part of the Colony. Some of the Embu lion followed the game over to the Yatta, and killed one bullock belonging to the Veterinary Department. Elephant and rhino do considerable damage to crops in this district; this year however it has been less acute.

Sixteen elephant and 20 rhino were killed in protection of crops. The damage occurs mostly on *shambas* which border on the Tana River and in the N. Mwingi area. Chief Katheka is one of the biggest complainants. His people are very fond of elephant meat and I have found on several occasions that no damage has been done and that the elephant are not near their cultivation. But they maintain that the pond water in the grazing areas is really of more value to the Akamba than their crops as they are so often afflicted by drought, therefore they depend so much for their livelihood on their stock. During the last few years the Akamba have built a lot of dams. This new source of water has also been most attractive to the elephant as they always prefer pond water to river. Whilst on the subject of dams,

It seems more likely that they seek harder ground than the waterlogged quagmires of the forest. Some years ago an elephant was discovered in the Marakwet Forest completely bogged down in a swamp, where it had died of starvation.

Whilst following *shamba* raiders at the Endeless end of the mountain, the tracks led to one of the well-known Elgon caves. The entrance was very low, and the writer, who is six feet tall, had to bend very considerably to enter. An average elephant kneeling is well over six feet in height, yet there was unmistakable evidence, in the form of tracks of quite big elephant, to show that they had entered. By what means they had squeezed under a ledge of solid rock, not more than four feet from the ground, is quite beyond the writer's comprehension.

BARINGO

Twenty years ago Locust Control led to the opening up of this previously inaccessible district. Within a year or two "biltong gangs" had achieved the virtual extinction of game in this area. Under the game laws then in existence, a gang of 20 licence holders could legitimately shoot about 80 oryx, 60 eland and hundreds of other species within a few weeks. The survivors eventually found sanctuary in the adjoining Northern Game Reserve on top of the Laikipia Escarpment.

The allocation of large ranches in this part of the old Northern Game Reserve may lead to the reverse process. The game is now being shot and driven out of these occupied areas and is, to some extent, returning to the Baringo District. The movement has been encouraging rather than spectacular, and it would be too optimistic to say that Baringo is likely to become an important game area. The preservation of game costs money which is not always available, and in the absence of funds the definitely established game areas must take priority. It is pleasing to record, however, that the situation has at least not deteriorated.

The Lake itself is becoming a popular week-end resort. The duck shooting at Kampi-ya-Samaki, the most favoured camp, has suffered accordingly, but in other parts the bird shooting is still some of the best Kenya can offer. The question of the "close season" remains a problem. The main difficulty is that it is often not observed by the birds. Several species continue to breed at the most extraordinary times, in flagrant defiance of the game laws.

The hippo and crocodiles still hold their own, the latter in spite of several years of trapping. The Baringo crocodile is a small and inoffensive species and is treated with contempt by the Njemps fishermen. The company concerned with the trapping and sale of crocodile skins has abandoned the project. The main contributory causes were that the distance from railhead was too long and the crocodiles were too short.

CHERANGANI

Further *safaris* along this range prove that buffalo and leopard are very numerous and widely spread. Elephant occur in the high uninhabited forest to the south-east. Bongo, in small herds, occur in at least three different areas.

The bongo has become a dollar-earner. One American tourist has hunted them, unfortunately in vain, and intends to return. Several inquiries have been received from professional hunters anxious to add this crowning achievement to their clients' bag. It is unlikely that this sudden interest in bongo hunting will lead to a serious reduction in their numbers. The bongo is well able to look after himself.

LAKE VICTORIA

A *safari* round the north end of the Lake was undertaken to establish finally one hopes, that the hippo situation does not call for drastic action.

All evidence points to the fact that serious damage seldom, if ever, occurs. If it does occur, the existing organization, headed by our Honorary Game Warden, Mr. Robertson, can cope with it.

SETTLED AREAS

The situation in the Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu areas does not present a very happy picture. Anything edible or with a skin value is approaching extinction. The balance of nature has been completely upset and baboon and pig are becoming the most notable zoological occurrences.

The topi are diminishing rapidly and it is doubtful if Jackson's hartebeest still exist in the district. The Thomas' cob, surprisingly, seem to be holding their own along the Nzoia River and the Soy giraffe are still with us.

The situngu still occurs in some of the Cherangani swamps. The writer would like to express his gratitude to Mr. Arnold Hopf for his information on their movements and his efforts to preserve them.

(6) F. G. Bartlett, Game Ranger, Nanyuki—Annual Report, 1951

The area I cover in my work consists of the slopes of Mount Kenya from Morania (Meru Reserve boundary) to Karatina and then across to Nyeri and the slopes of the Aberdares to the Ngobit, plus the farming area lying below the two mountains about 20 miles short of Rumuruti and across to the Mukogodo Native Reserve. Until March I was doing the Meru Reserve as well. This area is now under Capt. Zaphiro. For six months of the year Mr. R. T. Elliott was working with me, but had to go to Kapenguria to take over from Mr. J. Sim whilst he was on leave.

Most of the work in this area is control of game damaging crops. Hyena also present a problem as they have learned to kill cattle and sheep on farms. During the dry season when there is little control to do on buffalo, elephant and rhino, we usually tackle the hyena where they are numerous, by launching a poisoning campaign.

BUFFALO

These animals live up on the great forest areas of Mount Kenya and the Aberdares and also the forest in the Mukogodo Reserve. There are a few farms which have small herds of buffalo living in the thick bush and forested parts of the farms.

During the course of the year we have had to shoot a number of these animals, especially during the rains. The rain drives them out of the forest down on the farms lying below the forest. Most of the farms against the forests grow crops, which the buffalo get into. By shooting one or two or sometimes more of these animals they learn to keep away for a time, until they forget and come again. Shooting them is the only practical method. Buffalo also do considerable damage to the young trees in the forest plantations. The bulls are the main culprits as they rub all the bark off the young trees, which usually kills the trees. Most of the buffalo bulls have lice on their bodies. The irritation caused by these parasites makes the host rub against rocks and trees and he seems to get most satisfaction by rubbing his head against the bark of young trees, and his favourite seems to be the cyprus grown by the Forest Department.

Buffalo bulls are very fond of mud baths; the mud dries on their bodies, giving them different shades of colour. On many occasions in bush I have mistaken them for rhino. The mud cakes hard and seems to protect them against vicious biting flies which usually swarm on to buffalo lying in thick bush during the heat of the day. Forest guinea fowl sometimes are to be found with a herd of

buffalo. Once, whilst hunting elephant in Nyeri forest, I came across a herd of buffalo with guinea fowl running all round them, eating insects off the buffalo dung.

Quite a few buffalo shot by Mr. Elliott and myself have been found to have old bullet wounds. The cause of it mostly is farmers allowing their natives to shoot game with small calibre rifles and not supervising them properly. Two natives were killed by lone bull buffalo on the Aberdares, undoubtedly wounded bulls. As usual we were informed about 10 days afterwards, so nothing much could be done. We shot several lone bulls in the area hoping to get the right one.

As the buffalo lie up in very thick bush, we hunt them with dogs. This method is not as easy as one is inclined to believe. The danger of being bowled over by an enraged buffalo is great. What usually happens on a hunt I will describe. We nearly always go out in the morning (the dogs work better when it is cool) and also the morning dew helps a lot in tracking the buffalo. From the *shamba* we follow the tracks, which usually lead through heavy undergrowth to where the animal or animals are lying up. The dogs usually start barking about 30 to a 100 yards ahead. Sometimes we can hear the grunt of the buffalo when he stands to bay. He will probably stand for ten seconds or a little more and then goes off crashing through the bush. He will stand at odd intervals to bay until he gets into the thickest bush imaginable. Meanwhile, we are steadily coming up, going cautiously, on the lookout for the odd buffalo that might be lurking behind, not knowing which way to bolt. The going is tough and we are sometimes pretty well exhausted by the time we get up to where the buffalo is. The only way to get up is to follow the game track into the buffalo. There is a danger that he will get your wind and come galloping down the track towards you. We sometimes manage to get both barrels off at him, which does not always drop him, in which case there is only time to fling oneself off the track into the bush to the side to get out of the way. The buffalo sometimes carries on with the dogs behind in full cry, but there is a chance he might turn and come back. Recently Rodney Elliott had a hang fire at the crucial moment but managed to get the second barrel off into its face and then fling himself backwards into some bush; the buffalo passed on in full gallop. The gun-bearer behind fired at it and then had his rifle knocked backwards. Luckily he managed to regain hold of his rifle and balance and put some more shots into the buffalo just as it was turning back to gore him. The buffalo dropped down dead; on examination we found it had been wounded before with a heavy rifle and soft nose ammunition into the neck. The dogs are a great help in finding the buffalo and holding him, but at the same time they make him really angry so that he makes short rushes at them, and quite often we find ourselves face to face with him when he makes one of his dashes. Owing to the thick bush and the speed he goes through the bush he makes a difficult target, especially as we always try and put in a crippling shot.

Owing to the prolonged rains we have had this year, the buffalo are still down on the lower levels, causing trouble at Mweiga and the forest plantations near Nanyuki. As a result we are still dealing with them instead of carrying out our hyena poisoning campaign.

LOSSES TO DOG PACK

In previous years we have had very heavy losses through distemper; early on in the year we lost most of our best dogs. Now, through inoculations done six or eight months ago, we have had no losses, and at present have a very good buffalo pack.

Losses from buffalo	2
Losses from pig (wart hog, bush pig and giant forest hog)	4
Losses from leopard	1
and four injured quite badly.	

If a leopard jumps on one of our dogs the rest of the pack will rush in, and, in order to save all our best dogs from terrible injuries, we have been compelled to shoot the leopard. It is inevitable that it will happen again, as we do all our buffalo hunting in the forests and bush where the leopard live.

PIG SNOUTS

Up to the present relatively few farmers have taken advantage of the Sh. 5 reward for wart hog snouts in this district.

ELEPHANT

These animals live in the forest and bamboo on the slopes of Mount Kenya and the Aberdares. During heavy rains they, too, come down to the lower levels, causing damage to crops and forest plantations. By shooting one or two when they come down it tends to drive them up again for the rest of the year. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains this year, they have been very persistent in the Nyeri Forest area, where I have had to shoot quite a few and so has Mr. Elliott. We have had to shoot the odd ones at Karatina, Ragati, Naro Moru, Nanyuki and Ontulili Forest Plantations. One thing that I might mention is that I have never seen tick birds accompanying elephant.

RHINO

Rhino cause very little damage to crops and forest plantations. If it was not for the fact that they are such bad-tempered animals and quite often charge us whilst hunting other game, it would not be necessary to shoot them at all. These animals, I find, are pretty local in their movements. They are fairly noisy feeders when chewing, and on a quiet evening I have heard them up to about 30 to 40 yards.

LION

In this district we are very seldom troubled by them killing stock. For a short time at Morania we had an influx of them, and for a while they killed many cattle and sheep on Mr. Powys' and Mr. Murray's farms. They took such a liking for mutton and beef that they would not clear out, and we had to shoot the whole lot, numbering about ten. One lioness we shot was from the moorlands of Mount Kenya. She was living in the bamboo until we carefully stalked her one day and shot her. The other lion were from the low country around Isiolo.

LEOPARD

Leopard are numerous in the forest and bamboo. Lately we have seen nine at different places whilst out hunting buffalo. One female leopard we found had killed a large bushbuck ram, an animal bigger than herself.

SERVAL CAT

Serval cats are still to be seen at night, especially after a shower of rain, though it is many years since I have seen the black variety.

LYNX

Lynx are also to be seen on occasions at the lower altitudes up to 7,000 feet.

HYENA

The spotted variety are numerous and sometimes hunt in large packs at night, pulling down fully-grown cattle and sheep and even killing donkeys and horse foals. There are occasions that I know of when a big hyena has killed more than one cow unaided. They are cunning animals and sometimes become very difficult to destroy, especially in the settled areas. The best and most practical method of destroying them is with strychnine in capsules in a bit of meat bait

put out on a drag. In some places where the rinderpest killed off buffalo, bushbuck, bush pig, etc., the hyena managed to breed up their young where normally the young usually died from starvation. In the Naro Moru, Mweiga and Ontulili areas we poisoned a great number, counting 63 carcasses. Many more died unnoticed in the forests.

WATERBUCK

Waterbuck are numerous in all the forest areas on Mount Kenya and the Aberdares, though we only get the one variety (Defassa). Rinderpest this year did not seem to affect them.

BUSHBUCK

Rinderpest took heavy toll of them in this district, though in the Morainia side of the mountain they seem to be very numerous.

ELAND

They are recovering and seem more numerous than they were a few years back. On some farms I have seen some big herds. On the moorlands of Kenya I have seen as many as 200 together.

SUNI

Whilst out hunting buffalo we have seen them on a number of occasions in the forests.

ORIBI (KENYÆ)

I have only seen one once below Nanyuki. They are very rare in this district.

GERENUK

Gerenuk are to be seen on the lower end of the Loldaiga Ranges in the hot thorn bush country. I have seen one up to 7,000 feet, which is unusual.

REEDBUCK

The Bohor reedbuck are numerous, but the Chanler's are rare.

GRANT'S AND THOMSON'S GAZELLE

These are found only on the farms in this district.

IMPALA

Also only on the farms.

GIRAFFE

Giraffe are to be found in the thorn bush country which is mostly farming country. Most of the damage accredited to giraffe to the fences I noticed was done by ostrich. The odd one does break a leg in the fence now and again.

ZEBRA

There are large numbers on some farms. They soon get used to a fence and will not break it unless stampeded into it. Some herds of zebra are now found in the glades of the forests on Mount Kenya and the Aberdares. When disturbed they will go right into the forest. I have found them together with buffalo on occasions in the glades.

(7) R. T. Elliott, Game Ranger, Nanyuki and Kapenguria—Annual Report, 1951

During this year I was stationed in two separate districts. The period January to March and October to December was spent in the Nanyuki District and the remainder at Kapenguria relieving the Game Ranger, J. L. Sim, who went on long leave. Because of this I feel it best to split my report into two and cover the two areas separately as they are far from being similar.

NANYUKI DISTRICT

General.—This area consists of the Nyeri Station, Nyeri, Mweiga, Naro Moru, Timau, Ngare Ndare Districts and of the mountain slopes of Mount Kenya and the Aberdares adjoining these districts. In these forested slopes live the big game in relatively high concentration, which at certain seasons encroach on to the adjoining farms and forest plantings. As yet the only satisfactory method of keeping these encroachments within reasonable bounds is by control shooting. The peak period of this encroachment is during the heavy rains, when all the game tends to leave the steep slopes and continuous wet of the bamboo levels and come down into the forest adjoining the plantings of the farmer and forester.

Buffalo.—These continue to thrive and, despite the rinderpest, are far from few in number. Several have been shot on control which have been found to have been wounded with light rifles, and it is to be hoped that this practice will not continue.

At least two natives have been gored to death by these animals. The practice of arming natives to shoot on farms is believed to be chiefly responsible for this wounding and undoubtedly, unless these natives are *extremely* carefully supervised, it is asking for trouble to employ them, and I have no doubt at all that both the above fatalities were caused by buffalo which had been wounded.

Elephant.—These continue to thrive on both the mountain slopes. It may well be that the numbers of elephant which have been visiting Nyeri Forest are chiefly caused by their being forced out from above by other and larger herds. It is impossible to know if this is true until a more accurate count can be done in the National Park on the Aberdares. There certainly does not seem to be so many elephant on the western slopes of Mount Kenya as there are on the Aberdares. Also, they seem to come to Nyeri Forest more for the feed than for the salt lick, short of it.

Rhino.—These cause very little trouble considering the numbers which exist in the area, and it is rarely that we receive requests to shoot them, the chief cause of trouble being when they start horning the farmers' dairy boys or dairy cattle.

Giant Forest Hog.—These seem to be very susceptible to rinderpest and they suffered heavy losses in the epidemic which occurred in 1950, many of the carcasses only coming to light this year.

Bushbuck.—As above, and especially in the Nyeri Station area where the outbreak first occurred.

Waterbuck.—No cases of deaths were observed as a result of the rinderpest. It is believed they do not get it.

Leopard.—Leopard seem still to be in very fair numbers in this district and continue to kill stock now and then. There has been a marked tendency, since the new Ordinance, to call us in to deal with them. Though this can be a nuisance, it will undoubtedly help the leopard to increase still more.

Kenya Hartebeest.—These seem to be slowly picking up again in parts where the stock that had survived was not too small. It is nice to see them often when crossing Cole's Plain and here they are visibly on the increase.

Eland.—These are still very few and far between but now, with the female stock safe, they should begin to pick up, as there is still a scattering of them throughout the forest slopes. The farms which still have them are very few.

APPENDIX A
GAME AND VERMIN KILLED ON CONTROL

ANIMALS	Thomson's Falls	Kinangop	Solai and Subukia	Rumuruti	Maralal	Rongai	Elmenteita	Ngobit	Bahati Forest	Naiyasha	Gilgil	Total	REMARKS
Elephant	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2 male.
Giraffe	91	2	2	27	—	—	10	66	—	19	8	225	110 male, 115 female.
Impressari	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	4 male, 7 female.
Porcupine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2 male, 2 female.
Antelope	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 male.
Leopard	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Jackal	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Wild Cats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Antelope	10	—	2	4	72	—	1	—	3	4	1	97	
Jackal	2	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Wild Dogs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Wild Cat	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Antelope (Grant's)	—	—	4	98	50	—	10	—	—	43	—	205	
Antelope	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	
Antelope	15	1	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	36	
Antelope	28	—	2	6	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	43	
Antelope	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	
Antelope	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Antelope	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	39	15 Reticulated; 24 Masai.
Antelope	19	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	—	11	—	59	
Antelope	2	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	32	
Antelope	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Antelope	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	21	
Antelope	40	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	6	56	
Antelope	2	3	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	7	2	28	
Antelope	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	
Antelope	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Antelope	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total												908	

44

APPENDIX B

LIST OF IVORY, RHINO HORNS, ETC., HANDED IN OR CONFISCATED

Month	Animals	Weight of Ivory or Rhino Horn, etc.	How Obtained	How Disposed of, i.e. to Whom Handed in
January	6 Rhino	Total 22 lb.	Shot by Manager, Luonick Ranch, Saguta Mugie.	Handed in to the Game Department, Nairobi, 31/1/51.
January	Ostrich	13 eggs	Confiscated from native	12 handed in to Game Department, 31/1/51. One sold. Cash sent in.
March	1 Elephant	25 and 25 lb.		Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi, 10/4/51.
March	1 Rhino	10 and 5 lb.	Shot by Mr. Hall, Manager to Mr. G. Colville, Rumuruti.	" " "
March	1 Elephant	19 and 19 lb.	Found dead on Mr. Tomlinson's Farm, Rumuruti.	" " "
April	2 Elephant	3, 2 and 2 lb.	Received from the District Commissioner, Maralal.	" " "
	1 Hippo	1 and 1/2 lb.		" " "
	1 Cheetah	1 skin		" " "
	2 Leopards	2 skins		" " "
April	3 Lions	3 skins	Received from Malcolm Graham, Luonick Ranch.	" " "
April	6 Rhino	Total 50 lb.		" " "
May	1 Cheetah	1 skin	Native convicted	Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi, 7/6/51.
May	25 Hyrax	25 skins	Native convicted	" " "
June	Elephant	94 and 90 lb.	Found dead on Mr. Tomlinson's Farm	Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi, 13/7/51.
June	Rhino	5 and 2 1/2 lb.	From A. Armstrong	" " "
June	5 Rhinos	4 1/2 and 2 1/2, 5 and 5, 1 1/2, 1/2, 3 1/2, 7 1/2 and 3 lb.	G. Colville's Estate, Rumuruti	" " "
June	3 Rhinos	8, 4, 4, 3, 2 and 2 lb.	From Mr. Graham	" " "

45



APPENDIX B—(Contd.)

LIST OF IVORY, RHINO HORNS, etc., HANDED IN OR CONFISCATED—(Contd.)

Month	Animals	Weight of Ivory or Rhino Horn, etc.	How Obtained	How Disposed of, i.e. to Whom Handed in
June ..	1 Rhino ..	5 lb. (1 horn only) ..	From Soysambu	Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi.
June ..	4 Leopards	4 skins	From District Commissioner, Maralal ..	" " "
July ..	1 Elephant	15 and 15 lb.	Deighton Downs, Ngobit	" " "
July ..	6 Giraffe ..	2 tails	Native convicted	Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi, 13/7/51.
September	1 Leopard	1 skin	Forest Department, Thomson's Falls ..	Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi, 27/10/51.
September	1 Elephant	18 and 17 lb.	Deighton Downs, Ngobit	" " "
September	1 Rhino ..	3 and 2½ lb.	From R. Rookam Smith, Thomson's Falls	" " "
October	4 Rhino ..	Not weighed by me	Shot at Luonick by G. Van der Merwe ..	Handed in to District Commissioner, Nanyuki.
October	1 Giraffe ..	Hide and tail	Shot by C. A. Forester, Rumuruti ..	Not yet collected.
October	1 Rhino ..	4 and 2 lb.	Found on Capt. Blair's Farm, Thomson's Falls.	Handed in to Game Department, Nairobi, 22/12/51.