

Oryx

The International Journal of Conservation

The original paper was published in the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire* (1903-1925 and 1926-1950) or in *Oryx*, the journal of Fauna and Flora International (from 1951).

The website of the journal is (from 2008):

<http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>

The PDF is reproduced with permission from the CD version of The Centenary Archive 1903-2003, a fully searchable database of 100 years of the publications of Fauna and Flora International.

More information on: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/>

The Society was founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, and subsequently named the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. Fauna & Flora International is conserving the planet's threatened species and ecosystems – with the people and communities who depend on them.

Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation, is now published quarterly by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Fauna & Flora International. It is a leading scientific journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, with a particular interest in material that has the potential to improve conservation management and practice.

The website, <http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>, plays a vital role in the journal's capacity-building work. Amongst the site's many attributes is a compendium of sources of free software for researchers and details of how to access Oryx at reduced rates or for free in developing countries. The website also includes extracts from Oryx issues 10, 25 and 50 years ago, and a gallery of research photographs that provide a fascinating insight into the places, species and people described in the journal.

The [Rhino Resource Center](#) posted this PDF in June 2009. We are grateful for the permission.

58 SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY GAME PRESERVA-
TION DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1932.

INTRODUCTORY.

The past year has shown marked signs of a more general interest in the question of Game Preservation.

Where formerly the interest was only noticeable amongst the scientific and sporting communities, now a wider public is becoming alive to the attractions of this Territory.

This changing attitude is due no doubt to the films of Africa's wild life which have been shown in popular places, and even more so perhaps to the influence of aircraft, which has brought the vast isolated game areas of Tanganyika within accessible distance.

By these means a far more intimate knowledge of the fauna of the country has been gained.

Consequently a movement is now on foot to provide National Parks or Game Parks, which will demarcate certain areas for the conservation of the natural haunts of the fauna of Tanganyika.

With the rapid progress of civilization, it is imperative that the interests of civilization and game should not clash. The aim of this department is to control the movements of game by Parks, Reserves, and Cultivation Protection measures, so that settlement and agriculture will not suffer.

In any event Tanganyika is large enough to give ample room to both biped and quadruped.

GAME AREAS.

1. *The Northern Province* provides a larger variety of game animals than any of the other provinces. It includes : wildebeeste, hartebeeste, zebra, ostrich, buffalo, giraffe, waterbuck, greater and lesser kudu, eland, roan, oryx, gerenuk, Grant's and Thomson's gazelle, reedbuck and palla ; rhinoceros are plentiful. Lions, leopards, and other carnivora

are numerous. Some good elephant are to be found in Masailand and the Mbulu District.

2. *Tanga Province*.—This province contains some good game country in which the following species are seen in fair numbers: rhinoceros, wildebeeste, hartebeeste, eland, waterbuck, buffalo, lesser kudu, zebra, Grant's and Thomson's gazelle, palla, reedbuck, giraffe, and ostrich.

Sable and Abbott's duiker are also found, but there are not very many.

There are a number of elephant, and tusks weighing up to one hundred pounds are not unknown.

3. *Lake Province*.—The famous Serengeti Plains, so noted for lions, are in this province. During a two or three weeks' safari, it is not uncommon for as many as sixty or seventy different lions to be seen.

The commoner species of game such as: wildebeeste, zebra, hartebeeste, topi, and Thomson's gazelle will be found in countless thousands. Grant's gazelle, buffalo, waterbuck, eland, giraffe, ostrich, and palla are numerous. Roan antelope and a few sable can also be seen. Sitatunga inhabit certain thick patches of reeds on the shores of Lake Victoria, but they are exceedingly wary and difficult to find. Jackson's hartebeeste occur in the Bukoba District, bordering upon Uganda.

It may be interesting to explain the procedure usually adopted on the plains when photographing lions:—

A car or lorry is driven along the plains until the large herds of wildebeeste and zebra are located. Lions will then usually be found either out in the open or lying in the shade of trees or in small rocky hills nearby, but almost always within sight of the large herds of game.

Having found them, the lorry is driven some distance away and one of the party gets out, and stalks and kills a zebra or wildebeeste, which is dragged at the back of the lorry to a distance of fifty or sixty yards from the lions. The rope with which the carcass is dragged, is so fastened that it can be released without any one having to get down from the lorry. If this is not possible, then great care is

taken that the movements of the person unfastening the rope are hidden by the lorry.

The lorry is now moved thirty or forty yards away. If the lions are hungry they may advance right away to the kill, very often with a lioness leading. They may wait until the vultures attempt to settle near the carcass, or it may be necessary to move further away from the kill, but once the lions are on it, one can drive to within a few yards of them and talk, smoke, and move about in the lorry.

In the beginning, after locating the lions, it is always advisable to examine them thoroughly with glasses from a distance of not less than one hundred yards. A lioness with very young cubs, or animals that have been wounded before, may object to being photographed. If, when the engine is switched off, the lions are snarling, if they begin twitching their tails from side to side and make short runs of a few feet in the direction of the car, altogether very definite signs of dislike are being expressed. The only thing to do then is to turn away as quickly as possible, and look for others who are more amenable.

It was indeed an interesting sight to watch how a lion moved the carcass of a hartebeeste bull. He grasped the back of its neck in his teeth, standing over the body with a fore-leg on either side and both hind-legs together, then, lifting up his head, walked slowly away, dragging his prey with him. Alternatively a lion will grasp some part of the animal and back away with the carcass.

So many of the Serengeti lions have been fed by various safari parties that in some cases they will, directly they hear the noise of a car, advance towards it, as to them it merely spells a supply of fresh meat. If a kill is towed at the back of a lorry with a fairly long rope and halted until the lions get to it, they will even dispute its being dragged away by hanging on when the car is moved.

Under the conditions now prevailing on the Serengeti Plains, it is possible to approach lions in their natural state as near or even nearer than to those at Whipsnade, provided one exercises necessary precautions.

To return from a trip to this natural Zoo with a box full of trophies on films is infinitely preferable, and certainly more sportsmanlike, than to bring home the pelts of a few unfortunate animals who probably approached the cars expecting only to be fed.

The new route from Arusha to the Serengeti via the Ngorongoro Crater is a great improvement on the old road which skirts Lake Natron.

As the road follows the lip of the crater for some 10 miles, one is enabled to get a magnificent view and with glasses to pick out the masses of wildebeeste and zebra which roam about at will in the crater.

4. *Central Province.*—The districts of Mkalama, Singida, and Kondoa-Irangi contain a fair supply of most of the common species of game and include rhinoceros, buffalo, and elephant. Greater kudu are plentiful between Dodoma and Mpwapwa on either side of the Central Line.

5. *Eastern Province.*—The districts of Kilosa, Morogoro, Kiberege, Utete, and Mahenge are noted for large herds of buffalo and elephant, which are well distributed throughout, but few elephants have tusks of more than fifty pounds in weight. Hippopotami are very numerous in the rivers, particularly in the Rufiji River. Rhinoceros also inhabit the dense bush. Sable and kudu are to be found together with most of the commoner species, such as zebra, wildebeeste, hartebeeste, waterbuck, eland, palla, and reedbuck. A few oryx may be seen north of Kilosa on the Mpwapwa border. Puku are comparatively numerous in the Kilombero valley.

Excellent fishing is to be obtained in the Kilombero River, and fish up to 20 or 30 lbs. are not uncommon.

This part of the Territory is really only suitable for visiting during the months of December, January, and February, as at other times the grass is very long and thick. Old time methods of travelling must be employed here. Foot safari with porters and transport on the river by canoe are the only modes of procedure through the bush, but motor transport can be utilized from railhead to a point on the main road from which the safari intends to strike inland.

6. *Iringa Province*.—The Bohora Flats situated midway between Malangali and Mbeya on the old road contain many varieties of game, including roan, eland, waterbuck, buffalo, palla, and reedbuck. Greater kudu are also present.

Lake Rukwa, which is situated some 70 miles north-west of Mbeya, is a most attractive place to visit. Many different species of game may be seen within a few miles of the lake, and include elephant, buffalo, eland, roan, topi, hartebeeste, giraffe, zebra, palla, and reedbuck. Puku, which in Tanganyika are only found here and in the Kilombero valley, are particularly numerous.

Bird life on the lake is fascinating, flocks of flamingoes and pelicans congregate on its water, as well as ducks, geese, and other varieties of fishing birds. Francolins, guinea-fowl, and sand-grouse frequent the lake shores.

Hippopotami wander in and out of the reeds bordering the lake. Numbers of crocodiles may be seen both in the lake and lying out on the banks of the Songwe River, which runs into Lake Rukwa.

7. *Lindi Province*.—Elephant are well distributed throughout the province except in parts of the districts of Newala, Masasi, and Mikindani. The following species of game may also be seen: Eland, greater kudu, wildebeeste, zebra, hartebeeste, waterbuck, buffalo, palla, reedbuck, bushbuck. Hippopotami exist in its rivers in fair numbers.

The Songea District of this province contains many herds of that comparatively rare antelope, the sable. Owing to Songea's distance from the railway, this antelope has been little molested.

8. *Western Province*.—In parts of the Tabora, Kahama, and Nzega Districts, wildebeeste, zebra, palla, giraffe, topi, eland, waterbuck, buffalo, ostrich, roan, and Thomson's gazelle are found. A few small herds of sable and greater kudu may also be seen, but they are not by any means common.

In the Kigoma and Ufipa Districts, hippopotami and reedbuck may be added to the above list. Siatunga are found in parts of the Ufipa District.

Elephant inhabit certain areas of the thick bush, but not in large numbers. A few rhinoceros may be seen, but they are comparatively rare.

GAME RESERVES.

1. *Complete Reserves.*

1.	Ngorongoro Crater	.	.	.	Northern Province.
2.	Lake Natron	.	.	.	" "
3.	Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	" "
4.	Mount Meru	.	.	.	" "
5.	Saba River	.	.	.	Central "
6.	Dodoma Township	.	.	.	" "
7.	Mtandu River	.	.	.	Lindi "
8.	Mtetesi River	.	.	.	" "
9.	Serengeti	.	.	.	Lake "
10.	Selous	.	.	.	Eastern "
11.	Katavi Plains	.	.	.	Western "
12.	Northern Railway	.	.	.	Tanga "

No person may hunt or in any way disturb game in a complete Game Reserve.

2. *Closed Reserves.*

1.	Lake Rukwa	.	.	.	Iringa Province.
2.	Serengeti (excluding Complete Reserve)	.	.	.	Northern and Lake Provinces.

No person may enter a Closed Reserve for hunting or photographic purposes, unless in possession of a special permit in addition to a game licence.

3. *Partial Reserves.*

1. Arusha and Moshi Districts in which greater kudu and the males of Grant's gazelles are protected.
2. The Sanya and Ardai plains, where the males of Grant's

gazelle are protected for a period of five years from August, 1930.

3. That part of the Moshi District to the west of the Kikafu River. Wildebeeste and Thomson's gazelle are protected here for three years from August, 1930.

4. The crater lakes of Bassoto, Massodish, and Babati, in which hippopotami only are protected.

5. Hippopotami are also protected in the area containing several small crater lakes in the Arusha-Moshi District.

All these Partial Reserves are in the Northern Province.

4. *Closed Areas.*

- 1. Pienaar's Heights Central Province.
- 2. A part of the Shinyanga District . Lake ,,
- 3. A part of the Sanya Plains Northern ,,

The first two of these areas are closed for scientific reasons in connection with Ttse Research, the third to allow game to return to the uninhabited vicinity of a main road, in order to conserve the species, and incidentally to afford passing motorists and others the opportunity of seeing game under natural conditions.

BREACHES OF GAME LAWS.

1. *Details of Offences under the Game Preservation Ordinance during 1932.*

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons discharged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted.</i>
Shooting game in Game Reserve (section 4)	20	—	20
Hunting game without licence (section 5 (1))	38	2	36
Illegal possession of Government trophies: Ivory, Rhino horns, etc. (section 19 (1))	20	4	16
Unexplained possession of game, meat or trophies (section 22 (1))	9	—	9
Total	87	6	81

Convictions were obtained against:—3 Europeans; 1 Goan; 76 Natives.

2. *Details of Offences under the Game Preservation Regulations during 1932.*

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons discharged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted.</i>
Hunting game by means of poison, traps, pitfalls, snares, bows, and arrows .	37	21	16

The persons convicted were all natives.

POACHING.

Poaching by Europeans in uninhabited areas is now, I am glad to say, hardly known.

In some parts it is a custom for employers of native labour to issue their employees with game meat from time to time. Certain species of game are bound to be overshot where this is made a regular practice.

It does not take long in game country for three or four shooters to fill a lorry with game meat. As at least one member of the party will have a game licence, it is difficult to prove which members were shooting, unless they are caught red-handed by a European officer.

The trade in wildebeeste and giraffe tails amongst natives, for making bangles, has to some extent dwindled, but as long as elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn have a monetary value there will always be an inducement for these animals to be killed.

Native poaching in the Serengeti Range is still considerable, and is only to be expected from the hunting tribes who live on its borders. The Game Ranger there informs me though that there has been a distinct decrease in this poaching during the year.

He states that very little poaching took place in the Serengeti Complete Reserve, although occasional camps and hides were located on the two boundary rivers, the Ruwana and the Mbalangeti.

Along the Tanganyika-Kenya border in the Tanga Province, a considerable toll of game is taken by the Wakamba, Wataita, Wafipa, and other hunting tribes.

In the dry uninhabited parts of the Central Province, a number of elephant and rhinoceros are killed annually by natives, who either bring them in as Found Ivory and Rhinoceros Horn for a reward, or dispose of them to some receiver for a small percentage of their value. Every endeavour is being made to deal with this illegal hunting.

The description of a hunt on the Serengeti Plains by a number of Waikoma natives was given to me by a well-known professional hunter, who was an eye-witness of the whole proceeding.

The natives were seen to approach a herd of zebra, who stampeded, at the same time kicking up immense clouds of dust. As they were running down wind, the dust followed them. After a short burst they halted, and it was then seen that the figures of natives appeared running in the dust clouds, which acted as a screen to their movements. One zebra appeared to be struck by an arrow, and was eventually killed.

This method of hunting game is infinitely preferable to the cruel practices of (*a*) shooting with a muzzle-loader or arrows at night from a "hide" near a water-hole; (*b*) digging pit-falls into which game are driven; (*c*) putting down rope nooses which are set in tracks going to and from water; (*d*) setting down-pointing arrows over tracks.

All these latter methods are the cause of many lingering and miserable deaths.

Death by shooting or by lions is comparatively painless compared to being eaten alive by a pack of hyænas, who are very soon in attendance on any crippled and wounded animals.

CULTIVATION PROTECTION.

The object of an elephant control scheme is to afford protection to those native cultivators who live in a zone frequented by these animals.

During the rainy season from December onwards for several months when there is plenty of water and cover, elephant herds are continually on the move, except during the hottest

part of the day. As they approach cultivation, the smell of ripening maize and matama is a great temptation which very often they are unable to resist. In areas where villages are small and scattered, it is almost impossible to give adequate protection and a certain amount of destruction is inevitable. Natives in many cases prefer to live under these conditions than in larger communities where to afford assistance is a comparatively easy matter.

It has been noted that herds appear to dislike the neighbourhood of large settlements, where there is more chance of hearing noises, such as the beating of drums, shouting of natives, and, if game scouts are stationed there, of occasional shots.

Kidodi, in the Kilosa District, with its huge area under cultivation of rice and matama, is a good example. The cultivated areas are surrounded by long grass and secondary bush. It is situated only about 1 mile north of the Selous Game Reserve, which for its size probably contains more elephant than any other part of the Territory.

Two game scouts have been stationed here to protect cultivation for the past five years. It is now the headquarters of a Ranger.

During a period of six months in last year, the settlement was only raided twice by elephants, and on both occasions an elephant was killed.

It appears here that the herds have learnt that to raid is not a safe proposition, as swift punishment inevitably follows.

In June, 1931, I camped here for the best part of a week. During that period, the shambas were raided nightly. On every occasion I followed them up in the early morning and in each case they returned to the reserve from whence they had come.

Hippopotami are responsible for a considerable amount of damage to native cultivation in the neighbourhood of river and swamps. Buffalo, too, and some of the antelope cause damage to crops; for instance, eland are particularly fond of cotton, but the worst offenders of all and which cause more

damage than all the other raiders put together are baboons, pigs, monkeys, and wart-hogs.

The average native cultivator now knows well that if he complains to his District Officer he will, if possible, be given immediate assistance against elephant and the large mammals, but baboons, pigs, etc., are his own little pigeon and he must deal with them himself. To shoot them with his old muzzle loader (if he has one) is to his way of thinking a mere waste of powder and iron bullets, as he does not eat the meat, at any rate not of baboons. Bushbuck and reedbuck which also raid from time to time are a different matter. They can be eaten, therefore very few complaints are received about the last two animals.

Baboons and pigs have become, after countless generations of raiding, fairly proficient at it. Baboons show little or no fear of native women, who are usually working in the shambas, and when driven away only go as far as the edge of the bush and wait there until the native owner has become tired of watching. As they come down from the stony hill or tree in which they have been sleeping, soon after sun-up, and are about until sun-down, they have the whole day at their disposal in which to raid.

It is considered that the increase in their numbers may be due to the fact that many leopards are trapped annually by natives for their skins, for which there is a good market.

In the Tanga Province, it was reported that rhinoceros were causing damage to cotton shambas. A few have been killed, and scouts are stationed there to deal with these animals.

2. *Fatality in connection with operations.*—Scout Chambesi was killed in the Lindi Province at the beginning of the year by an elephant which he had wounded.

3. *Narrow Escapes.*—Game Scout Amuri was surrounded by a herd of elephant near Lukulwe, Liwale District. He succeeded in climbing up a tree which was pushed down by one of the herd. He shot this one, and the remainder of the herd then cleared away.

In late 1931 a scout had a very narrow escape at Kisaki, Morogoro District.

It appeared that he had followed up a herd of elephant in the morning from a shamba which they had raided overnight. He came up with them in thick bush, and fired at one which dropped. The remainder of the herd then came towards the sound of the shot; firing again, he knocked another down, when suddenly an elephant charged from behind him. He attempted to run, but catching his foot in the long grass, fell flat on the ground, twisting his ankle, and the rifle flew out of his hand. The elephant stood over him, with one foot pressing on to the rifle, and with its trunk searched the air in every direction, but luckily did not get his wind. After a short time it moved away, and the scout was able to hobble to the nearest village.

On another occasion I was driving along the Mahenge road to the Ruaha river drift, when a native stopped my car to say that a scout had been gored that morning by a buffalo.

The scout had followed a herd of buffalo from where they had been raiding overnight into a patch of thick long grass, fired a shot and wounded one which he followed until it suddenly charged, knocking him down. The buffalo then proceeded to jab one of its horns into the fleshy part of his thigh. As the pain was so intense, it caused him to sit up; then remembering his knife, to draw it and jab the buffalo at the junction of the skull and neck. It left him and moved away a few yards, shaking its head. He was able to crawl to his rifle and kill it.

In a month's time he was back again at his work, and as keen as ever.

These are a few of the encounters incidental to protecting cultivation from raiding game which the staff, both European and native, must be prepared to face.

4. *Vermin*.—Two man-eating lions were shot at the beginning of the year by scouts in the Lindi Province. Both these animals had killed natives and would not enter traps when set for them. Their teeth and general condition were good.

ELEPHANT.

Elephant are spread throughout the Territory and herds of varying size are found in all its eight provinces. The bulk, though, of the herds is mainly concentrated in the Lindi and Eastern Provinces, which now includes the major part of that province which used to be known as the Mahenge Province.

With regard to the number of elephant in the Territory, I do not feel that sufficient information has been collected to enable me to submit figures which could be in any way accurate. Information has certainly been obtained, but during the past two years, it has been impossible for several reasons to continue with the census.

Only two European officers have been available for control measures, and the constant demand for their services has never enabled them to carry out other duties than to afford protection to cultivation in raided areas.

In this year (1933), with the now increased staff, it may be possible to collect sufficient data to enable figures to be given, if not for the whole Territory, for at least those areas in which raiding is controlled.

2. *Average weight of Ivory shot and found:—*

By Licence holders	. 48·33 lb. per tusk.
By Game staff	. . 17·34 „ „
Found Ivory	. . 17·75 „ „

3. *Heaviest tusks shot by Licence holders:—*

Tanga Province : 143 lb., *22 lb. ; 127 lb., 97 lb. ; 115 lb.,
*33 lb. ; 75 lb., 72 lb. ;

Eastern Province : 78 lb., 74 lb.

* Broken tusks.

CAPTURE OF WILD ANIMALS FOR EXPORT, AND REGULATIONS.

The following species of wild animals were captured and exported during 1932 :—

3 Rhinoceros ; 1 Buffalo ; 1 Eland ; 6 Zebras.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM RANGERS' REPORTS.

By Captain M. S. S. Moore, V.C.

Giraffe certainly do lie down, and I have seen them many times when touring round in my lorry.

I don't remember ever seeing giraffe lying down when travelling through the country on a foot safari. It would appear that a lorry or car conveys no fear, but that persons walking do.

On one occasion, I was able to get to within 40 yards of a large bull giraffe without being seen. As soon as he spotted me he gave a large snort, just like other game do when alarmed.

When rising from the ground a giraffe gets up front feet first, the whole proceeding being one quick scramble.

Topi.—There are vast numbers of these animals in the Closed Reserve, although one hardly sees them in the open plains away from trees.

A herd of game will often stand together under one tree during the heat of the day, but not so the topi. He prefers a tree to himself, and will stand as close as possible to the trunk. There are exceptions, of course, but it is more usual to find one only.

Topi calves are dropped from about August to November. It is not an unusual sight to see a mob of young calves all parked together under one tree, often at some distance away from the herd.

Grouping of species in the bush and plains.—In the bush, game of different varieties will be seen grazing together, but once the rains are over and the green grass up, the majority of them move out into the open country of the plains. It is then very noticeable how the various species keep to themselves. For instance, one can drive for miles and miles and see very little else except wildebeeste. Then one gets into the zebra zone, where only a few scattered head of other species are seen. Having passed through this zone one reaches nothing but vast numbers of Thomson's gazelle, with perhaps a few Grant's gazelle, zebra, and wildebeeste grazing near by.

Nature's cruelty.—Quite recently, I came across a freshly-born zebra foal, probably only a few minutes old, whose mother had apparently been frightened away. Already the vultures had begun their ghastly work, as the unfortunate little fellow's eyes were picked out, and I had to shoot him.

By Captain J. Minnery.

Mrs. Trappe, Honorary Game Ranger, shot a raiding elephant on West Kilimanjaro. It was found that the raider had, in addition to its own two tusks, a piece of tusk embedded in its head. The piece was twenty-six inches in length and had caused an open sore. It was probably acquired whilst fighting with another elephant.

A black serval was seen near the Kenya boundary, just south of Lake Jipe on the 6th February. On the following day, about 20 miles south-east of this point, I ran into another, which I shot. The skin was jet black, with a few silver hairs on the withers, elbows, rump, and in the ears. The whiskers were black.

Lions.—A well-known professional hunter reported to me that whilst on safari in the Serengeti Plains, he came across a lion which had just killed, and was eating, a lion cub.

An Albino Waterbuck was noticed by Major Russell of Usa whilst travelling in the country east of the Kikuletwa River in the Arusha District.

By Mr. W. O. Harvey.

Quite a number of small parties of elephant numbering from two to half a dozen are inveterate shamba raiders and live about shambas during the crop season. One large bull (ninety-five pounder) was shot by scouts Mwanga and Ninga at Kihundo in Kilwa District. This animal ate matama all night, would not be frightened away by rifle shots fired over his back, nor did he take any notice of drums and shouting. In the daytime he lay down regularly, *on his side*, in the bush, a few hundred yards away from the shamba, and went to sleep. At Ndandawala's village near

Mbwemkuru (opposite Tendaguru) I followed three bulls from the matama fields and found all three lying down, *resting on their sides*, only a few hundred yards from the shambas. I shot the smallest one, his tusks weighed forty-five pounds.

A few herds in the Liwale and Kilwa Districts make towards the sound of a shot, in the wet season, chiefly.

There are numerous small salt licks all over country, so that elephant do not congregate in any particular spots in their search of salt. It is possible that the elephant which have moved down to the coast, in the Kilwa District, have done so to satisfy their craving for salt as they have been right into the sea both in the Kiswere area (south) and round Marendego (north) towards Mohoro, but I cannot be certain.

It has been reported to me by two different scouts that they have witnessed the killing of young elephant by lions ; one on the Mbwemkuru River near Makumba after the scout had shot the mother, and another one near the Lukwika River on the edge of the Mtetesi Game Reserve, at a little distance from its mother.

On the lower Bangalea River, between the road leading from Masasi to Lukwika Mission and the Rovuma, no elephant have crossed over the Rovuma this year (unusual) with the result that a large population of natives have settled in that area. I think that this is definitely the result of the scouts' work in that piece of country.

Man-eating lions are again becoming busy in the Lindi District. In this district, lions live almost entirely on pigs and wart-hogs, which are easy to catch when the grass is short.

Wart-hogs have a keen sense of smell, they only feed during the day and at night go to ground in an old ant-bear hole.

Now that the grass is long, and often wet, lions seem to experience great difficulty in approaching their usual prey.

It is possible too that lions dislike hunting in long grass ; the fact remains that they prefer to follow native paths, roads, and open shambas near to villages. A hungry lion takes what he can get easily.

APPENDIX 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE COLLECTED DURING 1932.

	£
Revenue from Game Licences . . .	5,885
Revenue from Sale of Ivory . . .	22,444
	<hr/>
Total for 1932 . . .	£28,329

EXPENDITURE ON GAME DEPARTMENT, 1932.

	£
Personal emoluments	3,656
Other charges.	1,347
	<hr/>
Total	£5,003

CANADA.

ADVANCE REPORT ON THE RAW FUR PRODUCTION,
SEASON 1931-32.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA.

Canada's raw fur production in the 12 months' ended 30th June, 1932, had total value of \$10,156,225, compared with \$11,681,221 in the preceding season. These totals comprise the values of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts from the fur farms, the value of the latter representing 26 per cent of the whole in the season 1930-1 and 30 per cent in the season 1931-2. Although the total value of the fur production was less than in 1930-1, the numbers of most of the principal kinds of pelts show increases. All of the different kinds of fox, excepting white, increased in number, and larger numbers are also recorded for beaver, ermine, lynx, mink, raccoon, and skunk. Muskrat records a small decrease. Average prices were lower than in the preceding season for all kinds of furs, excepting fisher and wild cat, which advanced slightly.

The silver fox retains the place which it has held for the past three seasons as the most important of Canadian fur bearers, having a production valued at \$3,089,179, or 30 per cent of the total output of all kinds. Muskrat is second