

GREAT AND SMALL GAME OF AFRICA

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRIBUTION, HABITS, AND NATURAL
HISTORY OF THE SPORTING MAMMALS, WITH
PERSONAL HUNTING EXPERIENCES

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WITH FIFTEEN HAND-COLOURED PLATES AND NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAVURE ILLUSTRATIONS

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It will not, with modern rifles, be necessary to approach within
20 yards, and shots can be taken, where the animal is not a
few rods of a corner approach unobserved, and a single shot will
be the shot of a quincunx deposit any of the animals, and the
difficulty of the Lee-Method type would be very small, and a
single shot will be sufficient to bring down a large animal, and
if the animal is rushing along the woods, there is no chance of
missing a double barrel. "Part 111" you will see, and it is
very possible to take with it the best of your shot. Quite recently some
experts appear to have contemplated the possibility of getting the
smaller bore, with few exceptions, giving the maximum energy of
their, and if this striking energy, with a proper "insulation" of the
bullet, can be secured, there would appear to be no objection to any
smaller bore than the one mentioned that a larger bore is the

PLATE I

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Common Rhinoceros Head. | 5. Holmwood's Rhinoceros Horn. |
| 2. Burchell's Rhinoceros Head. | 6. Burchell's Rhinoceros Horn. |
| 3. Common Hippopotamus Head. | 7. Hippopotamus Foot. |
| 4. Liberian Hippopotamus Head. | 8. Rhinoceros Foot. |
| 9. Rhinoceros Foot. | |

comparatively low and broad crowns, with a peculiar and characteristic pattern, easy of recognition when once seen. The head is large and massive, with a concave profile, small eyes, and the somewhat tubular erect ears situated far back ; the upper lip being often pointed and prehensile. The powerful limbs are relatively short for the size of the body, and each toe bears a hoof-like nail of great breadth. The tail is thin and of medium length ; and the skin, which may be divided into several partially distinct shields by deep folds, is of great thickness, and is either nearly naked, or more or less sparsely covered with coarse hair.

At the present day the group is restricted to Africa and the warmer parts of Asia. In Africa it is represented by the widely-spread common or black rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*), the nearly extinct Burchell's, or white rhinoceros (*R. simus*) of the Cape and south-eastern regions, and the little-known Holmwood's rhinoceros (*R. holmwoodi*) of East Africa. All three are distinguished from their Asiatic relatives by their smooth skins and the absence of front teeth ; and all have two horns. Burchell's rhinoceros, which is a grass-feeder, differs, however, very widely from the common species in the structure of its cheek-teeth. Holmwood's rhinoceros is at present known only by the horns and may prove not to be a distinct form.

THE BLACK RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros bicornis*)

Zwaart Rhenoster OF THE BOERS ; *Upejana* OF THE ZULUS AND MATABELE ; *'Sipejana* OF THE SWAZIS AND MATONGA ; *Borele* AND *Keitloa* OF THE BECHUANAS ; *Upelepe* OF THE BASUTO ; *Chipambiri* OF THE LOWER ZAMBESI NATIVES AND ALOMWE (P.E.A.)¹

The prehensile-lipped rhinoceros, as this beast may be termed, is in one sense an antediluvian animal, the group to which it belongs having made

¹ Portuguese East Africa.



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bull ; and if the sportsman is well posted on a knoll, and the whole herd turns back, he may get two or three shots at bulls as they rush past him. His chance of making a bag will be greater if he is a good runner and enterprising enough to keep the herd in sight.

In case of an elephant, when fired at, charging, it is the business of the horsemen to gallop up and distract his attention from the dismounted party and draw his charge ; or if he makes off, he must be headed back to the rifle.

If, as sometimes unfortunately happens, a wounded elephant gets well away with the herd, the horsemen must follow him up for a couple of days or so, so that, if he dies, his death may be reported and his tusks secured.

The cutting out of the tusks is very difficult, and good axes should be obtained when fitting out for the trip. If the carcass is left for a sufficient number of days the tusks can be drawn.

H. G. C. SWAYNE.

THE RHINOCEROS

SUB-ORDER PERISSODACTYLA

Family RHINOCEROTIDÆ. *Genus* RHINOCEROS

The Odd-toed Hoofed Mammals include the rhinoceroses, horses, and tapirs, and may always be recognised by the circumstance that the toes corresponding to the middle finger and toe of man are symmetrical in themselves and larger than either of the others ; such toes being sometimes the only ones present.

The rhinoceroses are bulky, ungainly animals, with three toes to each foot, and a horn on the middle of the nose, not unfrequently followed by a second horn in the middle line of the forehead. They may or may not possess teeth in the front of the jaws ; but the grinding-teeth have always