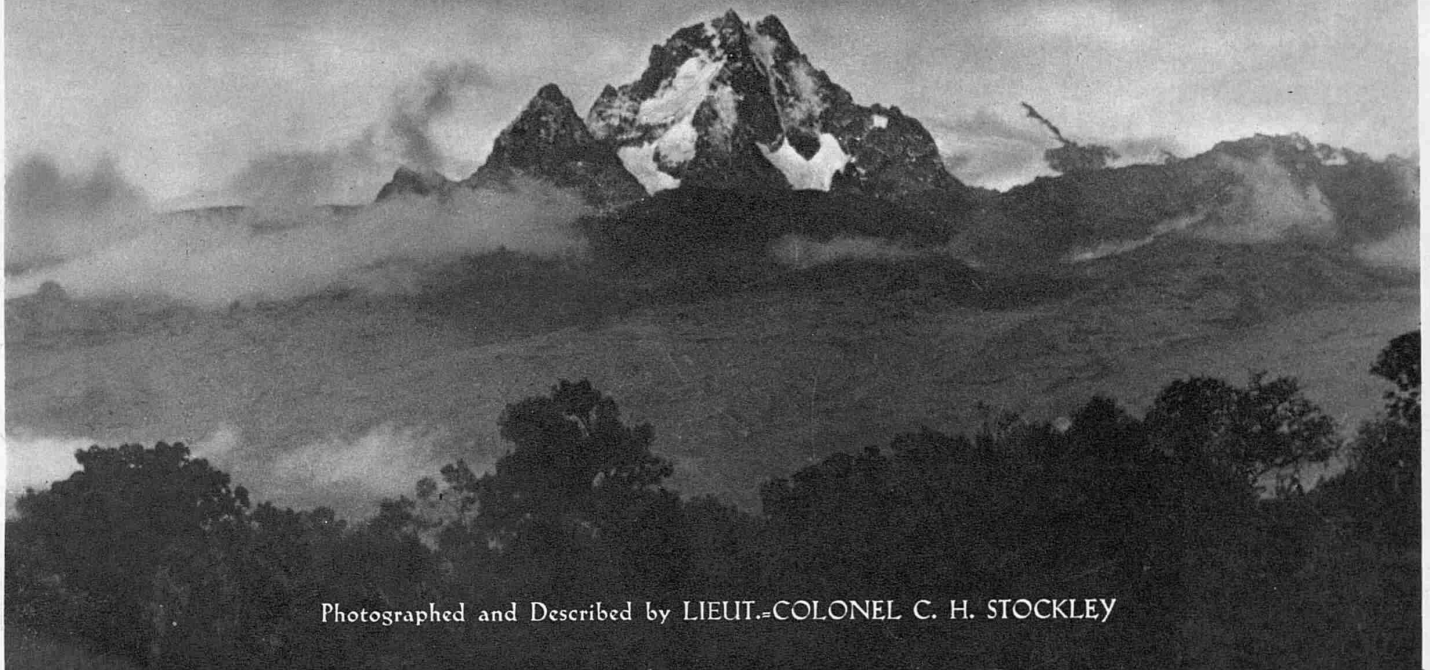


WILD LIFE IN KENYA COLONY

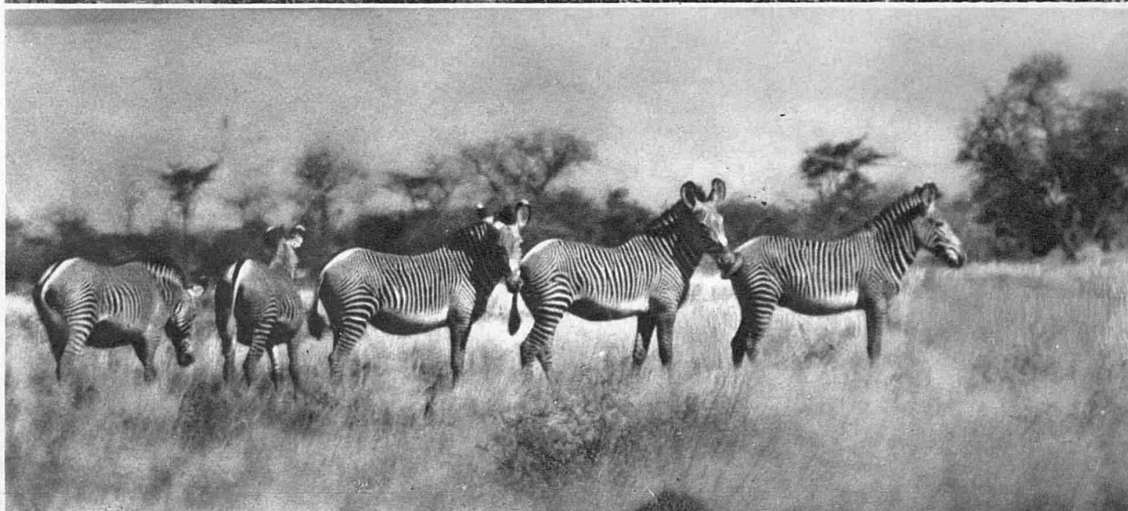
A Photographic Miscellany of the Jungle Inhabitants



Photographed and Described by LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. STOCKLEY



Above: MOUNT KENYA: A photograph taken from Colonel Stockley's garden. Mount Kenya is 17,040 feet high and has only been climbed twice. It is assessed as one of the most difficult peaks to conquer in the world. The summit was first reached by Sir Halford Mackinder in 1899, and in 1929 P. Wyn-Harris, E. E. Sipton and G. A. Sommerfelt got to the top. At one time, Mount Kenya was some 3000 feet higher than it is now, as it is a volcano in an advanced state of decay, the crumbling at the top being responsible for its loss in height. It is densely wooded up to 12,000 feet, with forests of cedar, camphor and yellow-wood.



Left: A COW AND HER CALF: Rhinoceros are found in the forests on the lower slopes of Mount Kenya, together with elephant and buffalo. The cow in the photograph has an immense horn of about 36 inches, and is probably one of the largest ever photographed. She appeared with her calf just after sunset to wallow in a reedy pool, to which paths worn by elephant and rhino through many centuries lead from the depths of the forest.

Left: A HERD OF GREVY'S ZEBRA: The Northern Frontier Province is the habitat of Grevy's Zebra and the Reticulated giraffe, both species being peculiar to this part of the world. About ten years ago, the former were in danger of extinction, but careful preservation has resulted in a flourishing stock remaining.