

AFRICA.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS
IN AFRICA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1906.



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1906.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1896.				
1	To Mr. Hardinge (East Africa Protectorate) and to Mr. Berkeley (Uganda.)	May 27	Refers to the excessive destruction of "big game" and the need for preventive measures, and requests report.	1
2	Mr. Gosselin (Berlin).	June 22 (Rec. June 29.)	Transmits copy of regulations for the protection of game, issued in German East Africa, with remarks as to the measures proposed by Major von Wissmann.	2
3	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	August 15	Submits remarks, based upon observations of the Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner, upon the regulations in No. 2, and encloses copy of certain proclamations.	4
4	Acting High Commissioner Gallwey (Southern Nigeria) to Foreign Office.	August 19 (Rec. Oct. 2.)	Expresses opinion that the time has not yet come for the issue in West Africa of regulations similar to those in No. 2.	6
5	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	October 8	Transmits copy of a memorandum by the Government Secretary for Zululand, on the Zululand Game Laws and copy of the Cape and Natal Laws.	6
6	Decree of the Imperial Governor of German South-West Africa.	October 15	A Decree extending the close time for ostriches in German South-West Africa.	26
7	Acting Commissioner Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate).	September 9 (Rec. Nov. 19.)	Expresses opinion that the only effective means of preserving elephants is by the prohibition of the export of tusks below a certain weight; discusses the regulations in No. 2; and encloses draft regulations putting a stop to the killing of game within the limits named.	26
1897.				
8	To Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin).	January 19	Sends copy of No. 7 and requests that the German Government should be approached as to whether they are willing to suggest to the Powers interested an international arrangement prohibiting the export of tusks below a certain weight.	30

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
189				
9	Mr. Berkeley (Uganda).	November 25 1896, (Rec. Feb. 15 1897.)	Submits draft regulations for the preservation of big game, with observations and explanatory remarks.	31
10	Viscount Gough (Berlin.)	May 1 (Rec. May 3.)	Sends copy of a note from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs forwarding opinion of Dr. Wissmann upon statements in No. 7 and his suggestion for an International Conference and requesting expression of views of Her Majesty's Government.	34
11	India Office to Foreign Office.	July 20	Sends copy of letter from the Government of India reciting the various Acts in operation for the preservation of game, and enclosing copies of opinions of experienced officers upon the regulations in No. 2.	36
12	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	July 29	Conveys suggestions as to the grouping and the representation of the African Colonies and Territories, in the event of the proposed International Conference being held.	42
13	Memorandum by Sir John Kirk.	July 31	Opinion upon the best practical means of giving effect to the idea of creating a wild game preserve in East Africa.	42
14	Mr. F. C. Selous ...	August 15 (Rec. Aug. 25.)	Gives his opinion as to the best methods of preserving African game, advocating a close season and the reservation of certain areas.	43
15	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	September 8	Sends papers containing opinions of the leading African sportsmen and a collection of laws in Africa and India; summarises the objects to be aimed at; suggests that the proposed Conference should meet in the spring of 1898.	44
1898.				
16	To Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin).	March 3	Instructs him to submit to the German Government certain considerations which make an international conference desirable, and to inform them that, if they concur, Her Majesty's Government will be happy to concert with them the exact bases of discussion and to issue invitations for a Conference.	45
17	High Commissioner Sir A. Milner (Capetown).	May 7 (Rec. May 28.)	Sends copy of Ministers' minute forwarding a report by the Under Secretary for Agriculture embodying the views of the Government.	45
18	Administrator Galloway (Natal).	May 14 (Rec. June 4.)	Encloses copy of Ministers' minute discussing the proposals for an International Conference, and stating that they wish the Cape delegate to the Conference to represent Natal also.	47

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject	Page.
1898.				
19	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	June 9	Transmits copy of No. 17. ...	48
20	High Commissioner Sir A. Milner (South Africa).	June 1 (Rec. June 18.)	Encloses copy of a despatch from Southern Rhodesia, expressing readiness to participate in the proposed Conference; refers to Nos. 17 and 18 and infers that Cape does not wish to send a delegate to the Conference.	48
21	Viscount Gough (Berlin).	June 17 (Rec. June 20.)	Sends translation of a circular and an ordinance issued on the 17th of January by the Imperial Governor of German East Africa.	49
22	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	June 29	Transmits copies of Nos. 18 and 20 ...	51
23	Extract from British South Africa Company Gazette.	July 13	Notice No. 126 of 1898 promulgating certain regulations prohibiting the destruction of game in the Tuli District.	51
24	Viscount Gough (Berlin).	July 13 (Rec. July 18.)	Reports that the German Government are very willing to take part in the proposed Conference, and suggest that the proposals to be submitted should be settled in consultation with Major Wissmann.	51
25	Extract from British South Africa Company Gazette.	September 28	Notice No. 199 of 1898 establishing a close time for all kinds of game except waterfowl in Southern Rhodesia.	52
26	Acting Governor Denton (Lagos).	September 15 (Rec. Oct. 10.)	Considers it desirable that regulations should be passed, but that before any steps are taken the result of the Conference will be awaited.	52
27	Governor Hodgson (Gold Coast).	September 26 (Rec. Oct. 24.)	Agrees as to the desirability of co-operation to preserve big game; gives figures showing the export of ivory during the last six years; and suggests that monkeys whose skins are of marketable value should be included in any scheme of preservation.	53
28	Sir A. Hardinge (East Africa Protectorate).	September 29 (Rec. Oct. 31.)	Sends a revised draft of the amended Game Regulations for the East Africa Protectorate, and calls attention to a new provision to prevent the unauthorized use of arms and ammunition in the interior.	54
1899.				
29	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	January 16	Sends copy of the Southern Rhodesia Game Preservation Regulations, 1898.	54
30	Extract from the British Central Africa Gazette.	March 1	Notice No. 1 proclaiming the Mweru Marsh a Game Reserve, and defining its boundaries.	55

Serial no.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1899.		
21	Governor Sir F. Cardew (Sierra Leone).	February 14 (Rec. Mar. 4.)	States that all the District Commissioners in the Protectorate agree as to the desirability of taking steps to preserve game, but are of opinion that it would be difficult to enforce any regulations issued with that object; suggests postponement of the question for two years.	56
32	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	March 20	Transmits copies of Nos. 26, 27 and 31...	56
33	To Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin).	April 4	Transmits paper showing the bases which Her Majesty's Government consider may serve as the groundwork of the deliberations of the Conference; if German Government agree generally in these proposed bases, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to issue invitations for a Conference in London at an early date.	56
34	Administrator Llewelyn (Gambia).	March 21 (Rec. Apr. 20.)	Supports the introduction of an Ordinance for the preservation of certain wild animals and advocates the protection of certain birds also.	57
35	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	May 6	Sends copy of No. 34	58
36	To Sub-Commissioner Craufurd (East Africa Protectorate).	August 11	Transmits amended regulations and authorises issue.	58
37	Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin).	August 8 (Rec. Aug. 14.)	Transmits translation of a note from the German Government concurring in the bases for discussion proposed in No. 33, and stating that they agree to an early Conference.	62
38	To Acting-Commissioner Ternan (Uganda).	August 28	Transmits revised regulations for issue.	62
39	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	October 11	Sends copy of Southern Rhodesia Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899.	66
40	Acting-Commissioner Ternan (Uganda) to District Sub-Commissioners.	October 19	Circular suspending the issue of permits for shooting more than the two elephants allowed by licences.	70
41	To Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris, Rome, Constantinople, Cairo, Lisbon, Madrid, and Brussels (for Congo Free State).	November 11	Communicates the bases agreed upon by Her Majesty's Government with the German Government for a proposed Conference in January next, and requests them to report whether the various Governments would be disposed to take part.	71
42	Sir F. Plunkett (Brussels).	December 7 (Rec. Dec. 8.)	Transmits reply to No. 41 from the Congo Government, who are willing to take part in the Conference, but point out certain difficulties.	72

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1899.		
		—		
43	The Acting Commissioner (East Africa Protectorate).	December 8	Notice promulgating the "Game Laws Amendment Regulations, 1899" for the East Africa Protectorate.	73
44	Mr. Adam (Madrid)	December 7 (Rec. Dec. 11.)	Transmits note from the Spanish Government accepting the invitation to the Conference.	74
45	Sir F. Plunkett (Brussels).	December 16 (Rec. Dec. 18.)	Sends copies of two Decrees regulating the killing of elephants in the Congo Free State.	74
46	Consul-General Sadler (Somaliland).	December 5 (Rec. Dec. 28.)	Submits views on the question of the preservation of wild animals and birds.	76
47	M. Geoffray (French Embassy, London).	December 29	States that the French Government accept invitation to Conference provided French commercial interests do not suffer and that Madagascar is not included in any resolutions which may be arrived at.	78
		1900.		
		—		
48	Sir H. Johnston (Uganda).	November 21, 1899. (Rec. Jan. 8.)	Requests permission to take the steps described for the preservation of game in Uganda.	79
49	To M. Geoffray (French Embassy, London).	January 9	States that the only object of Her Majesty's Government in proposing the Conference is to come to an agreement as to the best methods of preventing the wanton destruction of animal life, and that Madagascar was included for the reason that it contains fauna which certain naturalists are anxious to preserve.	80
50	To Sir H. Johnston (Uganda).	January 11	Approves proposals submitted in No. 48 and points out that it is the duty of officials to carry out the regulations as to the prevention of the slaughter of elephants.	81
51	British Museum to Foreign Office.	January 11	Encloses a memorandum by Professor Ray Lankaster respecting the extermination of certain species by human agency.	81
52	Commissioner Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate).	January 25 (Rec. Apr. 2.)	Sends copy of regulations issued calling upon holders of game licences to furnish returns of game killed under their licences.	82
53	Ditto	February 12 (Rec. Apr. 2.)	Furnishes report upon the working of the game laws for the year ending 31st December, 1899, together with a return of the licences issued during that year.	83
54	To Commissioner Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate.)	April 6	Approves regulations enclosed in No. 52.	85
55	Convention	May 19	Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish.	86

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1900. —		
56	The British Plenipotentiaries to the Conference.	May 21	Submits Convention with remarks and certain memoranda.	91
57	To Mr. Harrington (Abyssinia), Sir F. Cardew (Liberia) and Sir A. Hardinge (Zanzibar).	May 25	Transmits copy of No. 55 and requests its communication to their Governments with a statement that Her Majesty's Government hope to receive at an early date a formal note of accession.	108
58	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	May 28	Sends copies of No. 55; trusts that the Convention will be transmitted to the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and Southern Rhodesia, with an expression of the hope of Her Majesty's Government that they will accede to the Convention at the earliest possible date; and that the Governors of the West African Colonies may be instructed to issue without delay regulations to carry out the intentions of the Conference.	109
59	Vice-Consul Ainsworth (East Africa Protectorate).	June 6	Memoranda on the observance of the game laws in the Wakamba Province, East Africa Protectorate.	109
60	Sir H. Johnston (Uganda).	April 5 (Rec. June 11.)	Reports steps taken to preserve game from undue attacks on the part of natives.	110
61	Foreign Office to India Office.	June 18	Sends copy of No. 55 and requests memorandum showing the smallest expense at which experiments could be instituted in East Africa or Uganda for the domestication of elephants, zebras, &c.	111
62	To Sir A. Hardinge (East Africa Protectorate).	June 20	Asks him to arrange, if possible, with the Governors of German and Italian East Africa for issue of regulations enforcing provisions of No. 55 as regards confiscation of cow ivory; requests report as to the effect on British ports of the enforcement of the Protectorate regulations.	111
63	High Commissioner Lugard (Northern Nigeria).	June 1 (Rec. July 6.)	Submits observations as to the bearing on West Africa of the deliberations of the Conference.	111
64	To Governors of Lagos, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia and Northern and Southern Nigeria.	July 10	Sends copy of No. 58 and requests that they will take steps to pass an Ordinance giving power to issue Regulations for carrying out the Convention.	112
65	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	July 10	Transmits copy of No. 64	113

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1900.		
		—		
66	Lord Currie (Rome)	July 12 (Rec. July 16.)	Reports receipt of a note from the Italian Minister stating that his Government have requested the Benadir Commercial Society to issue Regulations for the protection of female and immature elephants in their district.	113
67	Lord Delamere ...	July 17	Makes suggestions for a game reserve with boundaries as stated, in East Africa.	113
68	Governor-General the Earl of Minto (Canada).	June 26 (Rec. July 18.)	Encloses copy of a Privy Council minute, expressing view that advantageous results might be obtained by placing a small herd of camels in the game preserve in the Rocky Mountain Park, and recommending that matter be brought before the Conference for the preservation of big game in South Africa.	114
69	To Governor Sir A. Milner (Cape of Good Hope) and Governor Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson (Natal).	July 21	Encloses copy of No. 58 and expresses hope that Ministers will resolve to adhere to the convention as soon as possible and introduce the necessary legislation.	115
70	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	July 24	Transmits copy of No. 68	116
71	To High Commissioner Lugard (Northern Nigeria.)	August 3	Regrets that No. 63 was received too late to lay before the Conference, but observes that the points to which he referred have been considered.	116
72	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	August 3	Transmits copy of Nos. 63 and 71 ..	116
73	Lord Currie (Rome)	August 4 (Rec. Aug. 13.)	Forwards copy of a note from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the Royal Commissioner of Erythræa is of opinion that there are great difficulties in the application of the Convention to Erythræa and that no reply has yet been received from the Governor of Benadir.	117
74	Lord Delamere ...	August 12	Advocates the creation of a reserve and the protection of elephants.	117
75	Sir E. Monson (Paris).	August 25 (Rec. Aug. 27.)	Transmits copy of a note from the French Minister stating that, pending the ratification of the Convention, the Governors of the French Colonies in Africa have been told to take such measures as they consider advisable.	119
76	Sir A. Hardinge (East Africa Protectorate).	August 7 (Rec. Sept. 3.)	Encloses copies of letters to the Governors of German and Italian East Africa in the sense of No. 62.	120
77	Mr. Thornton (Lisbon).	August 27 (Rec. Sept. 11.)	Sends copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that steps for the preservation of game were taken before the Conference, and that any further action must await the accession of the British Colonies.	121

Serial No.	From or to whom	Date.	Subject.	Page
1900.				
78	To Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin), Sir H. Drummond Wolff (Madrid), Mr. Raikes (Brussels), Sir E. Monson (Paris), Lord Currie (Rome) and Sir H. MacDonell (Lisbon).	September 12	Informs him that the Sultan of Zanzibar has announced his accession to the Convention in respect of his mainland territories, and requests that the [Governor] Government may be so informed.	121
79	High Commissioner Sir A. Milner (Capetown).	August 29 (Rec. Sept. 15.)	Encloses copy of a despatch from the Administrator of South Rhodesia as to the Article of the Convention under which that territory should adhere, and suggests that if the present Game Law is not sufficient the Secretary of State should indicate in what manner amendment is desired.	122
80	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	September 25	Transmits copy of No. 79; expresses opinion that the territory should adhere under Article VII. and not under Article VI., and asks what answer should be returned as to the sufficiency of legislation in Southern Rhodesia on the subject.	123
81	India Office to Foreign Office.	October 18	Forwards a report by an Indian expert on the best way and the probable cost of catching and training wild elephants in British Africa.	123
82	Governor Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson (Natal).	October 11 (Rec. Nov. 3.)	Encloses copy of minute stating that the Natal Government is willing to adhere to the Convention.	125
83	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	November 17	Transmits copy of No. 82	126
84	Governor Sir A. Milner (Cape of Good Hope).	November 23 (Rec. Dec. 14.)	Encloses copy of Ministers' minute stating that the Cape Government adheres to the principles of the Convention, and asking that steps may be taken to ascertain in what manner the various Governments concerned propose to levy the export tax on certain articles under section 10 of Article II.	127
1901.				
85	Italian Embassy in London.	January 2	<i>Pro-memoria</i> stating that the Government of Erythrea have issued strict instructions to prevent big game hunting, but pointing out difficulties raised by hunting raids of natives from across the border.	128
86	To Count Costa (Italian Embassy, London).	January 9	States that the question of the difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the game regulations in Erythrea, as reported in No. 85, has been referred to His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.	128

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
		1901.		
87	Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin).	January 21 (Rec. Jan. 28.)	Reports issue of a Decree in German East Africa relative to the protection of elephant ivory.	128
88	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	February 16	Sends copy of No. 84, and enquires as to the means of determining the amount of export duty under Section 10 of Article II.	129
89	Consul-General Sadler (Somaliland).	March 20 (Rec. April 9.)	Submits, with remarks, draft regulations for the protection of game.	129
90	Lord Currie (Rome)	April 24 (Rec. May 4.)	States that the Italian Government will not fail to inform His Majesty's Government of any provisions adopted in Erythraea and the Benadir Coast in conformity with the Convention.	137
91	Acting-Commissioner Manning (British Central Africa Protectorate).	March 11 (Rec. May 11.)	Sends copy of Government Notice amending the boundaries of the Mweru Marsh game reserve.	138
92	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	April 16 (Rec. May 13.)	Recommends relaxation of the recently issued regulations in the matter of permission to buy small quantities of horn, &c.; and the removal of the rhinoceros bird from the list of protected birds.	139
93	Sir F. Lascelles (Berlin).	May 6 (Rec. May 13.)	Transmits copy of an Order issued in German East Africa forbidding the export of elephant tusks under 10 lbs. weight, and states that the discussions respecting the proposed regulations in all the German African Protectorates are not yet concluded.	139
94	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	May 15	Replies to his suggestions for amendment of the regulations; authorises removal of the rhinoceros bird from the prohibition schedule.	140
95	Sir H. MacDonell (Lisbon).	May 8 (Rec. May 20.)	Encloses copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the Convention cannot be ratified by the Portuguese Government until its provisions have been applied to the British South African Colonies.	141
96	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	May 21	Encloses, with reference to legislation in Natal respecting the imposition of export duties on ivory, &c., copy of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates Regulations, and states that as the Convention is still unratified, the Colonial Governments are free to take such steps as they think fit.	142
97	Mr. Codrington (North Eastern Rhodesia), to Acting Commissioner Manning (British Central Africa Protectorate).	February 23	Gives information as to the boundaries, and suitability, &c., for game of the Mweru Marsh Reserve.	142

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1901. —		
98	Sir H. MacDonell (Lisbon).	May 28 (Rec. June 3.)	Sends copy of a note from the Foreign Minister stating that the Governors of the Portuguese Colonial Provinces have been instructed to study the measures that may be conveniently adopted in accordance with the Convention.	143
99	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	June 11	Encloses copy of a letter from Mr. Val Geilgud pointing out that the preservation of the buffalo means the preservation of the tsetse fly.	144
100	British Museum to Foreign Office.	June 24	Remarks on points raised in enclosure to No. 99, and expresses opinion that destruction of buffalo should not be authorised until evidence that the buffalo harbours the Nagana parasite has been furnished.	144
101	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	June 12 (Rec. July 8.)	Expresses regret, in reply to No. 94, that his suggested alterations in the Game Regulations were not approved, and encloses copy of Gazette notices issued by him respecting the rhinoceros bird and the grant of permission to exceed limits of schedules to the Regulations.	145
102	Ditto	June 13 (Rec. July 8.)	Transmits Regulations in regard to the export of ivory from German East Africa.	146
103	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	July 17	Transmits copy of the memorandum in No. 81 and requests that the Resident at Penang may be asked to report upon the possibility of obtaining trained elephants and skilled mahouts from Penang or Siam and to furnish an estimate of the cost of their shipment to East Africa.	147
104	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	September 4	Transmits Ordinances and Regulations received from the West African Colonies.	147
105	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	September 6 (Rec. Sept. 30.)	Sends copy of opinions upon the connection between the tsetse fly and the buffalo and expresses opinion that the buffalo cannot be regarded as the only host of the tsetse fly parasite.	148
106	Commissioner Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate).	September 30 (Rec. Nov. 15.)	Reports his experience regarding the connection between the tsetse fly and the preservation of buffalo.	151
107	Acting Commissioner Jackson (Uganda).	September 27 (Rec. Nov. 15.)	Reports his experience regarding the connection between the tsetse fly and the preservation of buffalo.	151
108	(Sierra Leone Ordinance.)	November 20	"The Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1901."	153

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1902. —		
109	High Commissioner Sir F. Swettenham (Federated Malay States).	January 6 (Rec. Feb. 3.)	Encloses reports as to the possibility of obtaining trained elephants and skilled mahouts for service in East Africa, and as to the estimated cost of their shipment.	156
110	Colonial Office to Foreign Office.	February 7	Transmits copy of No. 109	158
111	Ditto	March 14	Sends copy of Proclamation No. 15 of 1901 of Northern Nigeria.	158
112	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	March 11 (Rec. Apr. 14.)	Transmits report upon the zebra farm in German East Africa.	168
113	Ditto	March 11 (Rec. Apr. 14.)	Transmits supplementary report upon the portion of the game reserve south of the railway line, towards Kilimanjaro.	169
114	Sir R. Rodd (Rome)	April 29 (Rec. May 5.)	Encloses copy of a Decree empowering the issue in Erythraea of regulations in regard to the shooting of wild animals in, and their exportation, from, that Colony.	171
115	Mr Cordeaux for Commissioner Swayne (Somaliland).	May 1 (Rec. May 16.)	Submits return of animals killed under game licences during the year ended 31st December, 1901.	172
116	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	May 29	Authorises him to throw open the portion of the game reserve specified and agrees to the issue to certain selected <i>bonâ fide</i> settlers of licences conferring the same privileges as those given by a public officer's licence; agrees also that the shooting of elands and the lowering of the price of the ordinary settler's licence are at present undesirable.	173
117	Sir R. Rodd (Rome)	June 3 (Rec. June 14.)	Encloses copy of a Decree issued in Erythraea with regard to the exportation of wild animals from that Colony.	173
118	(Captain Johnston Stewart).	(Rec. June 23.)	Report upon game in the Urema Valley and north to the Zambesi.	174
119	Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	May 16 (Rec. June 25.)	Encloses return of game killed under licence during the year 1901; states that fifty licences in all were issued and that there were two convictions for breaches of the regulations.	175
120	To Mr. Thornton (Lisbon).	June 28	Transmits copy of No. 118, and requests that the importance of making the regulations effective be urged upon the Portuguese Government.	176

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1902.				
—				
121	Commissioner Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate).	June 9 (Rec. July 24.)	Sends return of game killed under licence during the year ending 31st March, 1902.	177
122	(Decree)	September 17	Decree of the Congo State including the okapi among the species of animals wholly protected on account of the danger of their extermination.	180
123	To Acting Commissioner Jackson (East Africa Protectorate) and to Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	September 20	Conveys purport of Mr. Darrah's suggestions regarding the catching and taming of elephants in the African Protectorates and requests report as to what extent elephants, if trained, would be utilized.	180
124	(Proclamation)	October 31	British Central Africa Protectorate Proclamation, adding the puku, lechwe, and inyala to the class of animals of which limited numbers may be killed under both kinds of licences.	181
125	Ditto	November 1	Uganda Protectorate Proclamation, declaring certain areas to be game reserves.	181
1903.				
—				
126	Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	November 24, 1902 (Rec. Jan. 5.)	Encloses copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe on the subject of utilizing trained African elephants in Uganda; concurs in opinion expressed that the use to which trained elephants could be put would not be sufficient to justify the expense involved.	181
127	Ditto	December 8, 1902 (Rec. Jan. 15.)	Encloses, in continuation of No. 119, a supplementary list of game killed under licence during latter part of 1901.	184
128	Sir M. Gosselin (Lisbon).	January 16 (Rec. Jan. 21).	Sends copy of a note from Portuguese Minister enumerating the steps which have been taken to enforce the game laws in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, and in the territories of the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies.	185
129	Acting Commissioner Cordeaux (Somaliland).	January 15 (Rec. Jan. 31.)	Submits return of animals killed under game licences during 1902.	185
130	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	December 9, 1902 (Rec. Feb. 16.)	Submits memoranda by public officials as to the employment of tame elephants.	186
131	Governor Sir C. A. King - Harman (Sierra Leone).	March 23 (Rec. Apr. 11.)	Transmits copies of amended regulations for the preservation of certain wild animals, &c.	188

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1903.		
132	Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	May 1 (Rec. June 8.)	Reports upon the damage done to plantations by elephants and submits proposals.	191
133	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	May 7 (Rec. June 8.)	Submits draft of an Ordinance limiting the number of animals of a single species which may be shot under a settler's licence to ten.	192
134	Ditto	May 7 (Rec. June 8.)	Transmits copy of notices which are being published to effect the rearrangement of certain animals in the Schedules of the Regulations as regards the numbers which may be killed.	193
135	Acting Commissioner Pearce (British Central Africa Protectorate).	May 1 (Rec. June 10.)	Encloses return of game killed under licence during the year ending 31st March, 1903.	195
136	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	June 11	Expresses concurrence in the object of the Ordinance forwarded in No. 133, but enquires whether, in view of the fact that a settler may depend upon one single species for food, he still considers that the draft Ordinance should be issued in its present shape.	199
137	Ditto	June 16	Approves the issue of the Notices submitted in No. 134, and enjoins care in wording the changes.	199
138	To Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	June 16	Approves proposals submitted in No. 132 as a tentative measure and requests report in due course as to their effect.	199
139	(Gold Coast Regulations.)	June 30	Regulations as to the preservation of wild animals.	200
140	(Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and Ashanti Regulations.)	June 30	Ditto	202
141	Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington (Abyssinia).	June 6 (Rec. July 13.)	States that it is useless to hope for any further accession of King Menelek to the Convention than the approval of its objects already reported.	205
142	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	June 20 (Rec. July 22.)	Transmits copy of an Ordinance for the protection of wild birds which, in view of the urgency of the matter, he has promulgated without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.	205
143	Ditto	June 26 (Rec. July 22.)	Encloses copy of a despatch from Mr. Hobley reporting the probable export of cow and immature ivory in the East Africa Protectorate, through Abyssinia.	206
144	To Mr. de Bunsen (Paris).	July 24	States that as there appears to be no immediate prospect of the accession of Liberia and Abyssinia to the Convention he should request the French Government to waive their reservation and proceed to the ratification of the Convention.	207

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1903. —		
145	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	July 25	Approves his action in extending till 31st March, 1904, the notice making lawful the purchase of immature cow ivory, draws attention to the question of preserving elephants.	207
146	(Southern Rhodesia Ordinance.)	(Rec. Aug. 22)	Ordinance to amend "The Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899."	208
147	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate.)	July 17 (Rec. Aug. 22.)	Encloses copy of a Proclamation removing civet and other small cats from the list of protected animals in Schedule III. of the Regulations, and gives his reasons therefor.	208
148	To Colonel Harrington (Abyssinia).	August 22	Encloses copy of No. 143, and requests him to approach the Emperor Menelek with a view to prevent, if possible, the trade in ivory referred to taking place through his territories.	209
149	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	August 22	Encloses copy of No. 148, and enquires whether a plan could be devised which would render it more lucrative for traders to bring down their legitimate ivory through the British sphere in spite of the duty to which it is subject.	209
150	Ditto	August 27	Approves the issue of the Proclamation enclosed in No. 147.	210
151	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	August 28 (Rec. Sept. 28.)	Encloses copy of despatch from the Governor of German East Africa, respecting the results of measures taken by the German authorities against the sale of small ivory; states that as regards the reported sale of immature ivory in Zanzibar he has requested Mr. Cave to discuss the matter with Mr. Rogers, with a view to stopping it.	210
152	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	October 1	Acknowledges No. 151, and awaits the result of Mr. Cave's discussion with Mr. Rogers respecting the sale of small ivory.	211
153	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	September 14 (Rec. Oct. 26.)	States that enormous quantities of game-hides are being imported into Kisumu from German East Africa, and that the Regulations give no power to prevent the export of hides not obtained in the Protectorate.	211
154	Mr. Clerk (Abyssinia).	October 2 (Rec. Nov. 9.)	States that the Emperor Menelek will do his best to assist in preventing the trade in immature ivory and is anxious to obtain information to guide him in checking the slaughter of cows and young elephants in his own dominions.	211
155	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	October 26 (Rec. Nov. 21.)	Sends copy of a Game Report by the Game Ranger and suggests, in view of what is contained therein, that the jackal should be removed from the schedule of protected animals.	212

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1903.				
156	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	November 2 (Rec. Nov. 26.)	Reports, in reply to No. 149, that he, the Assistant Deputy Commissioner, and the Manager of the Uganda Railway are agreed that the freight for ivory should be reduced if present rates prevent ivory from taking the railway route.	219
157	To Mr. Clerk (Abyssinia).	November 30	Requests that endeavours be made to obtain from the Emperor Menelek the issue of orders for the confiscation of tusks less than eleven pounds in weight; states that the Commissioners of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates have been instructed to communicate with him (Mr. Clerk).	220
158	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	November 30	Transmits copies of Nos. 154 and 157, and directs him to communicate with Mr. Clerk.	220
159	To Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	November 30	Transmits copies of Nos. 143, 148, 149, 154, 156 and 157, and directs him to communicate with Mr. Clerk.	220
160	Mr. Clerk (Abyssinia).	October 31 (Rec. Dec. 3.)	Reports that the Emperor Menelek has issued orders for the seizure of all tusks under 20 lbs., and for the arrest of all persons trading in immature ivory.	221
161	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	November 16 (Rec. Dec. 10.)	States that No. 152 has been communicated to Mr. Cave (Zanzibar), and that Regulations on the lines of those now in force in East Africa will be issued.	221
162	To Mr. Clerk (Abyssinia).	December 14	Requests him to express to the Emperor Menelek the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government at the steps which he is taking to suppress the trade in immature ivory.	221
163	(Soudan Ordinance).	December	"The Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance, 1903."	222
1904.				
164	Mr. Sinclair (Zanzibar).	January 6 (Rec. Feb. 15.)	Encloses, with remarks, a draft of proposed regulations to prohibit the importation and sale of small and cow ivory.	228
165	Sir M. Gosselin (Lisbon).	February 6 (Rec. Feb. 17.)	Encloses translation of the Regulations for the preservation of game in the district of Lourenço Marques.	229
166	To Sir M. Gosselin (Lisbon).	February 26.	Requests him to express to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government at the promulgation of the Regulations in No. 165.	235
167	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	February 3 (Rec. Mar. 3.)	Encloses copy of memoranda in which the removal from the schedules of protected animals in the Game Regulations of the smaller monkeys, cats, jackals and wild pigs is recommended, and transmits copy of Proclamation issued giving effect to the proposals.	235

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1904. —		
168	Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	February 9 (Rec. Mar. 12.)	Encloses returns of game shot during 1903 together with a list of licences issued.	236
169	To Sir C. Eliot (East Africa Protectorate).	March 14	Approves the Proclamation forwarded in No. 167.	240
170	Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	March 15 (Rec. April 25.)	Encloses return of all game shot during 1903 under public officers' and sportsmen's licences.	240
171	Mr. Sinclair (Zanzibar).	May 18 (Rec. June 15.)	Transmits copy of a decree and a notice issued by the Zanzibar Government prohibiting the importation and sale of small and cow ivory.	242
172	Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	May 27 (Rec. June 30.)	Encloses supplementary list of game shot under licence during 1903.	243
173	Commissioner Swayne (Somaliland).	August 3 (Rec. Aug. 20.)	Submits an amended return of animals killed under licence in 1903, and states that it is impossible to obtain a more complete return.	243
174	Sir M. Gosselin (Lisbon).	October 13 (Rec. Oct. 19.)	Reports that instructions have been telegraphed to the Governor-General of Mozambique to draw up regulations for the district of Inhambane without delay; suggests that Portuguese Government be asked to use their influence with the Zambesia and Nyassa Companies to adopt regulations in their territories, analogous to those in Mozambique.	244
175	To Sir M. Gosselin (Lisbon).	October 25	Requests, in reply to No. 174, that an expression of the pleasure of His Majesty's Government be conveyed to the Portuguese Government and approves of his suggested representation to that Government regarding the Zambesia and Nyassa Companies.	245
176	Signor Pansa (London).	November 4	States that the Italian Government agree with the British Government as to the necessity for game preservation in East Africa, and that measures are being considered for the Benadir.	245
177	Mr. Cartwright (Lisbon).	November 15 (Rec. Nov. 19.)	States that the instructions given in No. 175 have been carried out, and that the Portuguese Government are considering the matter.	246
178	Consul - General Baldwin (Lour-enço Marques).	November 5 (Rec. Nov. 28.)	Encloses, with remarks, a copy of an Ordinance applying the Lourenço Marques Game Regulations temporarily to the districts of Inhambane and Gaza.	246
179	To Mr. Cartwright (Lisbon).	December 6	Encloses copy of No. 178 and requests him to convey to the Portuguese Government an expression of the Marquess of Lansdowne's appreciation.	247

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1904.				
180.	Commissioner Sir A. Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate).	November 5 (Rec. Dec. 19.)	Transmits Proclamation setting forth the boundaries of the new game reserve in the Central Angoniland District, together with a sketch map.	248
1905.				
181	Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.	February 2	Report of proceedings at a deputation to the Secretary of State on February 2, 1905.	249
182	High Commissioner Viscount Milner (North - Western Rhodesia).	January 23 (Rec. Feb. 11.)	Transmits copy of Proclamation No. 1, of 1905, dealing with the preservation of game in North-Western Rhodesia, and copy of a letter from Lewanika agreeing to the Proclamation on condition of receiving one-half of the proceeds of all licences issued.	258
183	To the Governors and High Commissioners of the West African Colonies and Protectorates.	March 21	States proceedings at a deputation at Colonial Office, on February 2, 1905, and requests a report showing what game there is in the various parts of the Colony and whether anything is being done to preserve it.	265
184	Acting Commissioner Wilson (Uganda).	March 8 (Rec. April 8.)	Submits return of game shot during 1904.	266
185	Commissioner Sir D. Stewart (East Africa Protectorate).	March 17 (Rec. April 10.)	Transmits the East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905, together with a minute by the Crown Advocate; suggests an amendment on the lines proposed by Mr. Barth for dealing with confiscated ivory.	267
186	To the British South Africa Company.	April 18	Transmits extracts from report of proceedings at a deputation at Colonial Office on February 2, 1905, and draws attention to observations as to the restriction of the sale of hides or undersized ivory and as to requiring holders of game licences to furnish returns of the game killed by them.	268
187	Commissioner Swayne (Somaliland).	April 2 (Rec. April 20.)	Forwards return of game shot in 1904...	269
188	To Commissioner Sir D. Stewart (East Africa Protectorate).	April 26	Sanctions the East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905, and agrees to an amendment on the lines proposed by Mr. Barth for dealing with confiscated ivory.	270
189	Acting Commissioner Wilson (Uganda).	March 31 (Rec. May 5.)	Submits the Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905.	270
190	Governor Probyn (Sierra Leone).	April 28 (Rec. May 15.)	Transmits list of the wild animals found in the Protectorate; states nature of restrictive legislation in force or proposed.	271

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1905.		
191	To Commissioners Sir D. Stewart (East Africa Protectorate), Sadler (Uganda), and Swayne (Somaliland).	June 1	Transmits extracts from report of proceedings at a deputation at Colonial Office on February 2, 1905, and gives substance of reply to the deputation; requests suggestions for carrying out more fully the principles of the International Convention of May 19th, 1900, and a report on the measures in force for the preservation of game, with their numbers and different varieties.	273
192	To Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	June 20	Sanctions the Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905, and requests that an amending Ordinance for dealing with confiscated ivory may be enacted.	273
193	Governor Egerton (Lagos).	May 29 (Rec. June 24.)	States that the question as to the revision of regulations for the preservation of wild animals, &c., has been referred to the Conservator of Forests, whose report will be duly transmitted.	274
194	Acting Governor Bryan (Gold Coast).	June 3 (Rec. June 24.)	Transmits memorandum by Mr. Hull, and minutes by the Chief Justice and Attorney-General; he agrees with the Attorney-General that there is no reason to suppose the various fauna are in danger of being exterminated.	274
195	Commissioner Sir D. Stewart (East Africa Protectorate).	June 20 (Rec. July 17.)	Transmits the Cow and Small Ivory Ordinance, No. 6 of 1905.	277
196	Governor Sir G. C. Denton (Gambia).	June 22 (Rec. July 17.)	Réplies to No. 183, and transmits copies of reports by the three Travelling Commissioners.	278
197	Governor the Earl of Selborne (Swaziland).	July 10 (Rec. July 29.)	Forwards Proclamation No. 3 of 1905, establishing a close season for game, together with a report by the Attorney-General.	282
198	Ditto	July 10 (Rec. July 29.)	Forwards Proclamation No. 7 (Swaziland) of 1905, establishing a game reserve in the Southern district of Swaziland, together with a report by the Attorney-General.	283
199	Ditto	July 10 (Rec. July 29.)	Forwards Proclamation No. 9 (Swaziland) of 1905, replacing certain classes of game on the open list, together with a report by the Attorney-General.	284
200	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	August 1	Transmits copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, forwarding a Decree issued by the Governor of Eritrea forbidding the killing of elephants in the Italian colony of Eritrea.	285
201	Ditto	August 18	Transmits copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome forwarding translation of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the endeavour to obtain the adhesion of the Emperor Menelek to the London Convention of May, 1900.	286

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1905.				
202	Acting High Commissioner Thorburn (Southern Nigeria).	August 17 (Rec. Sept. 7.)	Transmits copy of an Order under the Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation 1901, Rules thereunder, and of a report by the Acting Attorney-General.	287
203	The Commissioner (East Africa Protectorate).	August 25 (Rec. Sept. 15.)	Transmits Game Returns for the year 1904-5.	291
204	Acting High Commissioner Thorburn (Southern Nigeria).	August 30 (Rec. Sept. 21.)	Transmits, with remarks, reports by the Conservator of Forests on the preservation of game.	294
205	Acting Governor Thorburn(Lagos).	September 1 (Rec. Sept. 21.)	Transmits Order passed in Executive Council under Section 3 of the Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1900.	301
206	Foreign Office to Colonial Office.	October 10	Transmits copy of a despatch by Sir C. Phipps enclosing a Decree by the Congo Government forbidding traffic in wild animals mentioned, during the close season and during the whole year in certain districts.	305
207	Sir F. Lugard (Northern Nigeria).	November 3	Replies briefly to questions asked in No. 183, and promises a fuller report on his return to the Protectorate.	306
208	Acting High Commissioner Wallace (Northern Nigeria).	October 26 (Rec. Nov. 23.)	Transmits Regulations made under Proclamation, No. 15 of 1901.	308
209	Governor the Earl of Selborne (Transvaal).	November 13 (Rec. Dec. 2.)	Submits Game Preservation Ordinance, 1905 (No. 6 of 1905).	312
210	Commissioner Sadler (Uganda).	November 1 (Rec. Dec. 8.)	Submits report called for in No. 191 ...	319
211	Commissioner Swayne (Somaliland).	November 21 (Rec. Dec. 9.)	Submits, in reply to No. 191, report on reserves and measures in force.	322
212	Acting Governor Thorburn(Lagos).	November 30 (Rec. Dec. 22.)	Forwards report by Captain Ambrose, Travelling Commissioner, Ilesha, on the destruction of game, and recommends the establishment of game reserves.	330
1906.				
213	To the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.	February 7	Transmits, for observations, copies of Nos. 190, 194, 196, 204, 207, 210, 211 and 212.	334
214	To British Museum.	February 20	Transmits copies of Nos. 183, 191 and 213.	335
215	To the Zoological Society of London.	February 28	Ditto	335

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1906. —		
216	Zoological Society of London.	March 23	Expresses thanks for No. 215, and submits observations on two points of importance: (1) the destructive action of natives and professional hunters; (2) the creation and control of reserves.	335
217	Commissioner Swayne (Somaliland).	March 12 (Rec. Mar. 24.)	Submits return of game killed under Public Officers' licences during 1905.	336
218	Commissioner Sadler (East Africa Protectorate).	March 6 (Rec. Mar. 29.)	Transmits Draft Game Ordinance, with remarks, together with a report by the Crown Advocate.	337
219	High Commissioner Sir F. Lugard (Northern Nigeria).	March 8 (Rec. Apr. 4.)	Transmits copy of Regulations which should have been included in No. 208.	338
220	Commissioner Sadler (East Africa Protectorate).	March 12 (Rec. Apr. 6.)	Submits, in reply to No. 191, a copy of a letter and a memorandum by the Deputy Commissioner, containing remarks upon the Game Ranger's Department and reports by Mr. Percival, the Game Ranger.	340
221	Acting Commissioner Wilson (Uganda).	March 26 (Rec. Apr. 30.)	Submits return of all game shot under licence during 1905, and reports convictions for contravention of the game regulations.	350
222	• Ditto	April 4 (Rec. April 30.)	Submits Draft Game Ordinance and observations upon the general question.	352
223	Commissioner Sadler (East Africa Protectorate).	April 17 (Rec. May 30.)	Reports publication of the Game Ordinance and transmits copies, together with rules made under Section 7 thereof, which make legal the export in transit through the East Africa Protectorate of any ivory lawfully acquired in Uganda.	356
224	The Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.	June 9	Submits observations upon the despatches enclosed in No. 213, with their recommendations.	367
225	• Ditto	June 15	Report of proceedings at a deputation to the Secretary of State on June 15, 1906.	373
226	High Commissioner the Earl of Selborne (Southern Rhodesia).	July 9 (Rec. July 28.)	Transmits copies of the Southern Rhodesia Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906, together with copies of despatches from the Administrator and Resident Commissioner on the subject.	381

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1906.		
227	To India Office ...	August 2	Sends copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Somaliland to the Political Resident at Aden asking for the enforcement of regulations to assist the Somaliland Administration in ensuring the observance of their game regulations, and enquires if any action has been taken, and, if not, whether the matter could be recommended to the consideration of the Indian Government.	385
228	To Commissioner Sadler (East Africa Protectorate).	August 2	Transmits copies of Nos. 224 and 225, and requests information on certain points raised by the Society.	386
229	To Commissioner Hesketh Bell (Uganda).	August 2	Transmits, with remarks, copies of Nos. 224 and 225, and requests arrangements for the supply of additional information as desired in No. 224.	387
230	To Commissioner Cordeaux (Somaliland).	August 2	Transmits copies of Nos. 224 and 225 and requests information on certain points raised by the Society.	387
231	To Commissioner Hesketh Bell (Uganda).	August 3	Approves the Ordinance transmitted in No. 222, subject to the alterations specified.	388
232	Proclamation by the High Commissioner for South Africa.	(Rec. Aug. 8.)	Proclamation No. 16 of 1906, and High Commissioner's Notice No. 77 of 1906, amending the powers given by special licences.	388
233	To Governors of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria.	August 10	Transmits, with remarks, copies of Nos. 224 and 225 and requests to be informed in due course as to how far it has been possible to effect the recommendations made therein.	389
234	India Office ...	August 16	Transmits copy of telegraphic correspondence with the Resident at Aden, respecting the assistance asked of him towards enabling the Somaliland Administration better to enforce their regulations.	390
235	To Commissioner Sir A. Sharpe (British Central Africa Protectorate).	August 17	Transmits copies of Nos. 224 and 225, drawing attention to the recommendations made therein.	391

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British Central Africa.—Sketch map, showing the position of the game reserve in Central Angoniland, to face page	248
Gold Coast.—Sketch map, showing suggested game reserve, to face page	276
Somaliland.—Sketch map, showing the actual and proposed reserves, to face page	330
Somaliland.—Sketch map, to illustrate the memorandum by Mr. Frederick Gillett, "The Habitat of the Game Animals of Somaliland," to face page	372

AFRICA.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS
IN AFRICA.

No. 1.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to MR. A. HARDINGE (EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE) and to MR. BERKELEY (UGANDA).

[Answered by Mr. Berkeley, No. 9.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 27, 1896.

My attention has recently been called to the excessive destruction, by travellers and others in East Africa, of the larger wild animals generally known as "big game." There is reason to fear that unless some check is imposed upon the indiscriminate slaughter of these animals, they will, in the course of a few years, disappear from the British Protectorate.

I am not aware how far the enclosed Regulations for sporting licences, issued by the Imperial British East Africa Company have ever been applied, and it is obviously difficult to insure the observance by parties inland of regulations affecting the killing of game. It is eminently desirable, however, that some steps should be taken, and I have, therefore, to request that you will furnish me with a report on the subject. It will be for your consideration whether it would be advisable to deal with the question to some extent by establishing a close time, by specifying reserved districts, and by limiting the number of any particular class of game to be shot by an individual sportsman.

In any case a regulation should be issued, if not already in force, requiring persons, intending to shoot big game for sporting purposes, to take out a licence, the fee for which should be sufficiently high to serve as a check. In British Central Africa the cost of a licence is £25.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SPORTING LICENCES.

1. Every person desiring to take or kill game in the territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company must obtain a licence for the purpose from the Company.

2. Licences are obtainable from the Administrator at Mombasa, or from the District Superintendents at Wanga, Melindi, or Lamu.

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3. The fee for a licence is £25, and such licence enables the holder to take and kill game in any part of the Company's territory, the animals at present comprised within the designation being the elephant, rhinoceros, and the larger antelopes.

4. The licence must be taken out and paid for in advance, and will run for a period not exceeding 12 months, and is non-transferable. The licence must bear the name in full of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, and period of duration, and the signature of the Administrator or his duly authorised representative. Any omission or alteration of these particulars will render the licence invalid. All licences are to be submitted to the inspection of the Superintendents of Districts when required, and the non-production of a licence when duly demanded will, unless a good and sufficient reason is given, entail the same penalties as the non-possession of a licence.

5. If a licence is lost or destroyed, the licensee can obtain a fresh one for the remainder of the term for which the lost licence was available, on payment of a sum calculated at the same ratio as the sum total for the whole term.

6. The importation and use of fire-arms and ammunition are in all cases subject to the Special Regulations which may be in force under the General Act of the Brussels Conference.

7. It is notified that, in accordance with the Schedule of Duties laid down in the Zanzibar Commercial Treaties of 1885 and 1886, ivory obtained in the Company's territory is liable to a tax of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and rhinoceros horn and hippopotamus teeth to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

8. Licensees, while in the Company's territory, will be subject to the Laws and Regulations of the Company, and, before obtaining a licence, will be required to deposit a sum of £100 as surety, which will be returned to the licensee on leaving the country, provided he has conformed to the said Laws and Regulations in good faith.

9. Any person found taking or killing game in the Company's territory without a licence shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £50.

No. 2.

MR. GOSSELIN (BERLIN) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received June 29, 1896.)

MY LORD,

Berlin, June 22, 1896.

THE "Kolonialblatt" of the 15th instant publishes the text of a Regulation issued by Major von Wissmann on the 7th ultimo, for the protection of game in German East Africa.

A Regulation with this object was issued in 1891 for the Moschi district (Kili-mandjaro) alone. This is now to be replaced by the more extensive Regulations (full summary of which I have the honour to transmit herewith) which it is hoped will prevent the extirpation of many sorts of animals, inevitable in the near future, had the present state of things been allowed to continue.

In a circular to the district authorities the Governor admits that the new Regulations may at first cause difficulties with the natives; but he observes that section 4 of the new Rules has long worked well at Moschi, natives cheerfully paying 500 rupees for the permission to hunt elephants.

The new Rules will, no doubt, diminish existing sporting rights, but the Government very properly points out that it is the duty of the present generation of sportsmen to think of their successors.

Major von Wissmann explains that he intends to form sanctuaries for game, in which no shooting will be permitted without the special permission of the Imperial Government.

These sanctuaries will be of special interest to science, as a means of preserving from extirpation the rarer specimens of the animal kingdom.

He accordingly invites the local officials at the inland stations to indicate the localities which, in their opinion, would be suitable for such game preserves, which should measure each way at least 10 "Wegertunde" [? 25 miles]. He also asks for suggestions as to hippopotamus reserves, in places where they might not be injurious to plantations.

The Government orders that the following districts are at once to be regarded as sanctuaries for game:—

1. The district, bounded on the north by the Rubehobeho country, on the west by the ascent to the Khutu plateau, on the south by the River Rufiyi as far as Mtemese (see Ramsay's Map), and on the east by a line including the Steppe Lakes as far as Mserakera.

2. The district lying to the west of Kilimandjaro Mountains as far south as the Meru Mountains, west through the Ololboro and Matiom Hills, and north "through the Anglo-German frontier."

Major von Wissmann further suggests that it would be as well if the station authorities endeavour to domesticate the following animals: Zebras, especially when crossed with Muscat and other asses or horses, ostriches, hyæna-dogs, when crossed with European sporting dogs, and "gepards" (sporting leopards).

The thanks of all sportsmen are due to Major von Wissmann for this attempt to do something towards checking the wanton destruction of African game, and it is earnestly to be hoped that his efforts may be crowned with the success they deserve.

I have, &c.,
MARTIN GOSSELIN.

Enclosure in No. 2.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Section 1. Everyone wishing to shoot game must have an official permit, good for a year, valid for the whole Colony.

Sec. 2. For a European a permit costs 20 rupees.

Sec. 3. Persons not natives of the Colony who are professional hunters, or who go into the interior with an expedition equipped for hunting wild game, must pay 500 rupees for each member of the caravan not a native.

Sec. 4. For natives the charge is 5 rupees; if he is a professional elephant or rhinoceros-hunter he must pay 500 rupees, or (if he only hunts rhinoceros) 200 rupees.

Sec. 5. If animals are only shot for food no licence is necessary; but caravans on arriving where there is a German official must give an account of the animals shot, with particulars as to their nature and number, and proof of the necessity of shooting them.

Sec. 6. Nor is it necessary to have a licence in order to shoot animals trespassing on cultivated ground; but the approval of the local official must be obtained.

Sec. 7. Nor is a licence necessary to shoot apes, beasts of prey of all kinds, wild pigs, all birds except ostriches and secretary birds, and reptiles.

Sec. 8. It is forbidden to shoot all young calves, foals, young elephants (without tusks, or with tusks less than 3 kilog. in weight), females so far as distinguishable as such, except of the species named in section 7.

Sec. 9. It is permitted to catch young animals in order to send them to zoological gardens and scientific institutions. If this is pursued as a trade, permission must be obtained on payment of a suitable sum.

Sec. 10. Without express permission from the Imperial Governor it is forbidden to shoot zebras in the Moschi district, eland, antelopes, giraffes, buffalo, ostriches and secretary birds.

Sec. 11. Without express permission it is forbidden to use nets, fire drives, or drives on a large scale. If there is imminent danger of damage from the depredations of wild animals, provisional leave can be obtained from the local official.

Sec. 12. The following charges are levied on non-natives:—
100 rupees for the first and 250 rupees for every subsequent elephant bagged, and 50 rupees for the first rhinoceros, and 150 for every subsequent rhinoceros killed.

Sec. 13. Special game preserves will be established and special Regulations made therefor.

Sec. 14. Infractions of the above Regulations are punishable with a fine of 50 to 1,000 rupees, in case of fraud by a five-fold to twenty-fold licence fee.

The animals unlawfully killed, or parts of them (tusks, horns, &c.) are confiscated.

In cases of repetition of the offence the right to shoot can be withdrawn for a time or altogether.

Sec. 15. This Order comes into force from to-day.

The Imperial Governor,
DR. VON WISSMANN.

Dar-es-Salaam,
May 7, 1896.

No. 3.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 15, 1896.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to request you to inform the Marquess of Salisbury that he caused Mr. Gosselin's despatch,* inclosing Regulations for the protection of wild game in German East Africa, to be sent to Sir Graham Bower, the Imperial Secretary at Cape Town, now in this country, for his observations, and the following remarks are based upon his observations:—

2. The German East Africa Game Law differs materially from the laws hitherto in force in territories under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for South Africa. The laws hitherto enacted by the High Commissioner for the protection of game are specially framed to give effect to the following principles:—

- (1.) The establishment of a close season, which shall embrace the whole of the breeding season.
- (2.) The complete protection of certain rare animals such as the elephant, giraffe, and eland—these three being now threatened with extinction.
- (3.) A substantial charge for a game licence.

3. The German Law proceeds on different lines. It provides for:—

- (1.) The creation of special sanctuaries or game preserves.
- (2.) The special, but not complete, protection of certain animals.

4. As regards the first of these two provisions, it is not stated what steps the German authorities may propose taking to provide gamekeepers, but it is doubtful whether any large game preserve would be safe from poachers unless very careful and special protection was given to it. Probably also, even in a game preserve, it would be necessary to permit the shooting of carnivorous animals, otherwise the antelopes, &c., would be merely preserved for the benefit of the lions and tigers.

5. It is to be observed that the buffalo is specially protected, but the tsetse-fly is said to follow the buffalo, and as the development of the country is greatly retarded by the prevalence of the fly, it is doubtful whether the buffalo is really deserving of special favour. The secretary bird is said to kill snakes, and is therefore deserving of special protection.

* No. 2.

Wild pigs are believed to kill snakes, and it is not clear why these animals may be shot without a licence.

6. The worst enemies of all wild game are—

- (1.) The skin hunters who seek and kill game solely for their skins, leaving the carcasses when skinned to the vultures.
- (2.) The natives, who cannot be made to understand the advantages of a close season.
- (3.) The wanton sportsmen who shoot females, and who kill large numbers of males on the chance of securing a single good specimen head.

7. To meet these enemies all licences should be for a specified number of large game—the term “large game” being defined in the permit. The native Chiefs should also be given a pecuniary interest in the preservation of game as well as in the enforcement of the Game Laws. A close season should also be established for birds.

8. A copy of the High Commissioner’s Proclamation, and also of the Zululand Proclamations are enclosed.*

I am to add that Mr. Chamberlain is taking steps to obtain information on the working of the Proclamations in Zululand, and that a further communication will be addressed to you when it is received.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

Enclosure in No. 3.

[ZULULAND No. V, 1895.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Honourable Sir WALTER FRANCIS HELY-HUTCHINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, Governor of Zululand, &c.

Whereas it has been found desirable to amend and make certain additions to Section 7 of Zululand Proclamation No. V, 1893, of date the 19th December, 1893, and to make certain alterations in the Schedules attached to the said Proclamation :

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers and authority in me vested, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known as follows :—

1. After the words “any elephant or elephants” occurring in the seventh line of the said Section 7, there shall be deemed to be inserted, and are hereby inserted, the words “or any rhinoceros, white or black.”
2. In the Schedule (C) attached to the said Proclamation No. V, 1893, the words “the rhinoceros” and “waterbuck” occurring in the first line of the said Schedule (C) shall be deemed to be and are hereby deleted.
3. In the Schedule (D) attached to the said Proclamation No. V, 1893, the words “or waterbuck” shall be deemed to be and are hereby inserted after the words “the piva,” occurring in the first line of the said Schedule (D).
4. Nothing in this Proclamation (which shall be construed with the said Proclamation No. V, 1893) shall be deemed in any wise to alter or repeal any of the other provisions of the said Proclamation No. V, 1893.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

* Enclosure 7 in No. 5; Enclosures in No. 5; Zululand Proclamation No. 5, 1893: not reprinted.

Given under my hand and seal, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this 16th day of March, 1895.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor of Zululand.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand :

J. WINDHAM,
Acting Secretary for Zululand.

No. 4.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER GALLWEY (SOUTHERN NIGERIA) to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received October 2, 1896.)

SIR, Old Calabar, August 19, 1896.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th July,* inclosing a copy of the Regulations† that have recently been issued for the protection of wild animals in German East Africa.

I do not think that the time has yet come for similar Regulations being usefully issued in this Protectorate. West Africa, as far as the coast is concerned, is not a big game country when compared with East Africa, and it would be well to wait until the Protectorate Hinterland is more opened up before drawing up any Regulations of a similar nature to those quoted.

It might be well, however, to discuss the matter with Mr. Moor on his arrival in England.

I am, &c.,
H. L. GALLWEY.

No. 5.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, October 8, 1896.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of a Memorandum by Mr. W. Windham, the Government Secretary for Zululand, on the subject of the Game Laws of Zululand.

It will be noticed that there are "game preserves" in Zululand, and I am to draw attention to the practice followed there of defining the number and species of game in each permit, when the permits for shooting large game were granted, after a period of several years, during which specimens were only allowed to be shot for strictly scientific purposes, and also to the practice of awarding to natives who report cases of the infringement of the law half the fines inflicted on offenders.

I am to add that it is the duty of all the Chiefs in Zululand to report any contraventions of the Game Laws, and to see that the provisions of the Proclamation are carried out so far as it is in their power to do so.

I am to inclose the Cape and Natal Laws on the subject. The British South Africa Company's Ordinance, which deals with the matter, is No. 7 of 1893.

I am, &c.,
R. H. MEADE.

* Not printed.

† Enclosure in No. 2.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM ON THE GAME LAWS OF ZULULAND.

The documents returned herewith show that the Game Laws of Zululand differ very materially from the Laws and Regulations of the Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, and the German East Africa Company, and that they vary, to a certain extent, from those in force in the Colony of Natal.

For the purpose of comparison, the points of difference are roughly summarized in the statements hereto annexed.

A distinction will be drawn in this Memorandum between "Birds" and "Animals."

I.—*Birds.*

It will be seen that in Zululand the partridge, pheasant, korhan, guinea-fowl, and crane are protected for a period of seven months in the year, whilst the birds are breeding and being reared. For the remaining season of the year they may be killed, without any licence on Crown lands, or with the permission of the owner on private lands. The paauw and wild duck are likewise protected for six months.

The ostrich, secretary-bird, and turkey-buzzard may not be killed at any time without a special licence from the Governor. I am not aware that any such licence has yet been granted. The secretary-bird and turkey-buzzard are preserved, as they are known to destroy snakes. The latter does so much harm, however, in devouring young partridges, &c., that it is doubtful whether it should still be protected. In Natal it is now excluded from the list of "Royal Game." (See Section 5, Act 24, 1894.)

The law has hitherto worked very satisfactorily in Zululand. So far as the destruction of birds is concerned, the provisions of the Proclamation are rarely, if ever, infringed, as, with the exception of young herd boys, the natives do not hunt for them, and the only Europeans, not in the public service, who enter the country with fire-arms and ammunition, for sporting purposes or otherwise, are required to obtain permission of the Resident Magistrate of the district to do so. The services of the Zululand police are employed wherever they are stationed to insure a strict observance of the Game Law, and the natives are encouraged to report any cases of its infringement by awards of half the fine inflicted on offenders.

II.—*Animals.*

These may be divided into two classes, viz. :—

- (a.) Those specified in Schedule (C) to Proclamation, Zululand, No. V, 1893, which are protected for six months in the year, and may be hunted in the open season without any licence on Crown lands, or with the owner's permission on private lands.

The same remarks apply to these as have been made with regard to birds, except that the common species of buck are often hunted, in the open season, by natives in regular hunting parties.

- (b.) Those specified in Schedule (D) to the same Proclamation, which are known as "Royal Game," and may not be destroyed without the special permission of the Governor.

To this species of game the Government of Zululand has directed its particular attention. For quite five or six years scarcely a permit was granted to anyone to kill any of these animals—an exception being made only in the case of an application for a specimen on behalf of a museum. About two or three years ago, however, the tsetse fly and the disease known as "nagana" caused so many losses amongst cattle in the localities frequented by large game, and had broken out, and was apparently spreading to such an extent, in places where its existence had not been known for many years, that, after careful investigation, it was generally admitted that the disease and the fly were due to the presence and increase of large game.

The restrictions on the destruction of this class of game were therefore relaxed, and permits were issued by the Governor to kill such animals as the buffalo within certain limits, the number and species of game being defined in each permit. But, in order to prevent the possible extinction of the heavy game certain areas were laid off as "game preserves," wherein hunting is absolutely prohibited. These areas are, if I remember rightly, five in number. They are selected in unhealthy and uninhabited localities particularly frequented by heavy game. With a view to the protection of these areas during the open season, when hunting parties are in search and pursuit of other game, special native police were employed and stationed at each of the preserves, and two Europeans were appointed as supervisors to make frequent inspection of the preserves, and to prosecute any offenders for trespass. This system was only introduced last year, and up to the time of the disbandment of the supervisors and police at the close of the shooting season, I am not aware that any infringement of the preserves took place.

In conclusion, it may be said that the measures hitherto adopted for the preservation of large game in Zululand have been successful.

W. WINDHAM,
Government Secretary, Zululand.

Row, Dumbartonshire, N.B.,
August 29, 1896.

N.B.—Looking to the geographical positions of the two countries, it is probable that the same species of game are to be found in German East Africa as in Zululand.

W. W.

Annex 1.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

Country.	Variety.	Remarks.
Zululand	(a.) Partridge korhan, pheasant, crane, guinea-fowl, paauw, and wild duck. (b.) Ostrich, secretary-bird, Turkey-buzzard.	Protected by close season, seven months in the year. May be killed by special permission of the Governor only.
Cape Colony and British South Africa Company's territories.	Paauw, guinea-fowl, korhan, pheasant, partridge, grouse, dikkop.	Protected by close season, as defined by Proclamation for various districts. Game licence required for Crown lands, and permission of owners on private lands.
Natal	(a.) Partridge, pheasant, dikkop, guinea-fowl, wild duck, and wild geese. (b.) Paauw, korhan, crane, ostrich, secretary-bird.	Protected by close season, seven and a half months in the year. Guinea-fowl may be shot for damaging crops. May be killed by special permit of the Governor only.
Bechuanaland	Ostrich	The ostrich is the only bird which appears to be protected in Bechuanaland. Regulations as at (a) under "Animals."
German East Africa ...	Ostrich, secretary-bird	May be killed by special permit of the Governor only. All other birds unprotected.

Annex 2.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANIMALS.

Country.	Species.	Remarks.
Zululand	(a.) Hares, rabbits, buffalo, wildebeest, gnu, quagga, zebra, koodoo, rheebock, steenbok, reitbok, boschbok, bluebok, duiker. (b.) Piva or waterbuck, roan-antelope, impala, klipspringer, ouribi, inyata, hippopotamus, eland, hartebeest, springbok, blesbok, rhinoceros (white and black), elephant, also specially protected in this way with higher penalties.	Protected by close season, six months in the year. May be killed by special permit of the Governor only. Certain areas entirely preserved.
Cape Colony and British South Africa Company's territories.	(a.) Hare, rabbit, and all buck not specified in section (b) hereunder. N.B.—Also camelopard (see section 2 of Act No. 36 of 1886). (b.) Elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, eland, koodoo, hartebeest, hontebok, blesbok, gemsbok, reitbok, zebra, quagga, Burchall zebra, gnu, wildebeest.	Protected by season as defined by Proclamation in various districts. Game licence required on Crown lands, and permit of owners on private lands. May be killed by special permit of the Governor only. Landed proprietors and persons authorized by them may kill elephants on their own property without such permit.
Natal	(a.) Hare, impala, rheebock, boschbok, bluebok, klipspringer, duiker, female boschbok. (b.) Hippopotamus, hartebeest, steenbok, koodoo, reitbok, springbok, blesbok, ouribi, rooi reitbok, red boschbok. (c.) Eland, springbok	Protected by season, eight and a half months in the year. May be killed by special permission of the Governor only. Protected absolutely.
Bechuanaland	(a.) Hippopotamus, rhinoceros, buffalo, zebra, quagga, and all antelopes, except eland, duiker, and steenbok. (b.) Elephant, giraffe, eland	Protected by close season, six months in the year. Heavy licence necessary to shoot in open season. Officers in the public service and travellers may kill game in season, without permission, not more than one mile from ordinary roads. Natives are exempt from operation of law on tribal lands. Protected absolutely.
German East Africa... ..	Zebra, eland, giraffe, buffalo Calves, foals, young elephants	May be killed by special permission of the Governor only. Protected absolutely, except for scientific institutions. Licence necessary for other animals, and in case of elephant and rhinoceros a charge is made for licence.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

Act No. 36 of 1886.]

[Promulgated July 6, 1886.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Analysis.

Preamble.

1. Repeal of existing game laws.
2. The word "game" defined.
Game licence.
3. Governor to have power to proclaim the close season for the several districts of this Colony.
4. Penalty for shooting, killing, capturing, or selling game without a licence. Except game found in lands, gardens, &c.
Special permission of Governor required for destruction of certain game.
Penalty.
5. Penalty for shooting or selling game during close season.
6. Penalty for taking away, &c., eggs of game birds, or for selling or purchasing the same.
Governor may grant permit to take young birds, eggs, &c., for certain purposes.
Number and denomination of birds, eggs, &c., to be stated in permit.
Anyone exceeding terms of permit guilty of contravention, &c.
7. No person to kill, &c., game on any land without landowner's permission.
Permission subsequent to commission of the act sufficient.
No penalty unless landowner have given notice, personally or in "Gazette," &c., of intention to preserve game.
8. Burthen of proof in case of shooting, &c., without a licence to rest with person charged.
9. Game animals presumed to be wild.
10. How fines to be recovered, and to whom paid.
Moiety of fine to go to informer.
11. Governor may, by special Proclamation, protect certain game animals for any time not exceeding three years.
12. Governor, on advice of Divisional Councils, may suspend operations of this Act.
13. Penalties for contravention of Act not specially provided for.
14. What shall be *prima facie* evidence of non-possession of licence.
15. Until otherwise proclaimed, close season to be that by law now existing.
16. No licence required for shooting on own land.
17. Short title.

ACT FOR THE BETTER PRESERVATION OF GAME.

[Assented to June 25, 1886.]

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to game :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof :—

Repeal of existing game laws. 1. The following Game Law Proclamations are hereby repealed, that is to say, the Proclamation dated the 21st March, 1822, entitled "Game Law Proclamation," the Proclamation dated the 23rd August, 1822, entitled "Amendment of Game Law

—Elephants,” and the Proclamation dated the 14th March, 1823, entitled “Amendment of Game Law—Elands.”

2. The word “game” shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken and understood to mean and comprehend the several birds and animals of this Colony following, not being domesticated, commonly known as pauw, korhan, guinea-fowl, pheasant, partridge, grouse, and dikkop, elephant, camelopard, sea-cow (hippopotamus), buffalo, zebra, quagga, Burchell zebra, buck (comprehending the whole antelope species, with the exception of springbucks actually migrating, but including the gnu or wildebeest), hare and rabbit (not being coneys); and the words “game licence” shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken and understood to mean a game licence duly issued by Government.

The word “game” defined.

Game licence.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by Proclamation to be by him issued, to fix and prescribe for each district in this Colony the close time or fence seasons within which it shall not be lawful to kill, pursue, hunt, or shoot at, the different kinds of game respectively within such district either with or without a game licence respectively, or with or without the land-owner’s permission.

Governor to have power to proclaim the close season for the several districts of this Colony.

4. No person shall, save as is hereinafter provided, kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt, or shoot at, sell, hawk, or expose for sale, game in any part of this Colony, without having previously obtained a game licence, under the penalty of not exceeding 30s. for the first offence, and not exceeding £5 for every subsequent offence, excepting herefrom any game found injuring crops in cultivated lands or gardens. No person, however, shall be at liberty to pursue, shoot, kill, destroy, or capture any elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, eland, koodoo, hartebeest, bontebok, blesbok, gemsbok, rietbok, zebra, quagga, Burchell zebra, or any gnu or wildebeest of either variety, without having obtained a special permission to that effect from the Governor, under a penalty of not exceeding £10 for each offence, or, on failure of payment thereof, not exceeding one month’s imprisonment, with or without hard labour: Provided, however, that landed proprietors and persons authorized by them shall, without having such special permission, be at liberty to shoot elephant upon the property of such landed proprietors.

Penalty for shooting, killing, capturing, or selling game without a licence.

Except game found in lands, gardens, &c.

Special permission of Governor required for destruction of certain game.

Penalty.

5. No person shall kill, pursue, or shoot at game in any district in the Colony during the close time, or shall possess, sell, hawk, or expose for sale game in such district after the expiration of one week from the commencement of the close time which shall be proclaimed for any such district, under a penalty of £4 for the first offence, and £8 for every subsequent offence.

Penalty for shooting or selling game during close season.

6. No person shall, without special permission of the Governor, for purposes to be mentioned in such permission as hereinafter is provided, at any time wilfully take away, disturb, or destroy eggs, or sell, hawk, or expose for sale, or shall purchase eggs of any game birds in any part of this Colony, under the penalty of any sum not exceeding £4 for the first offence, and not less than £8, nor exceeding £10, for every subsequent offence; and the said eggs shall be confiscated to Government, in whose custody soever the same may at any time be found, and may be seized *brevi manu* by any land-owner, occupier of land, justice of the peace, field-cornet, constable, or police officer: Provided, always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor to permit under his hand any fit or proper person or persons to take, or carry, away the eggs of any game bird, or the young of any game, whether bird or other game, for the purpose of rearing or breeding the same, or for the purpose of acclimatization or scientific investigation; and any person so obtaining the Governor’s written permission as aforesaid may himself obtain or take the said eggs, birds, or animals: Provided, always, that such writing shall distinctly state the number and denomination of such eggs, birds, or animals which the holders are employed to obtain or take, which shall collectively not exceed the number specified by the Governor’s permission aforesaid. And any person obtaining or taking a greater number or other kinds of such eggs, birds, or animals than those specified in the Governor’s permission as aforesaid, or giving or affecting to give any person or persons authority to take or obtain, together with what he shall himself take or obtain in the whole, more than the number or other than the kinds specified in such permission as aforesaid, shall be held guilty of wilfully taking all such young or eggs as he shall have taken or obtained, or shall have given or affected to give authority in the whole to take or obtain.

Penalty for taking away, &c., eggs of game birds, or for selling or purchasing the same.

Governor may grant permit to take young birds, eggs, &c., for certain purposes.

Number and denomination of birds, eggs, &c., to be stated in permit.

Any one exceeding terms of permit guilty of contravention, &c.

No person to kill, &c., game on any land without land-owner's permission.

Permission subsequent to commission of the act sufficient.

No penalty unless land-owner have given notice personally or in "Gazette," &c., of intention to preserve game.

Burthen of proof in case of shooting, &c., without a licence to rest with person charged.

Game animals presumed to be wild.

How fines to be recovered, and to whom paid.

Moiety of fine to go to informer.

Governor may by special Proclamation protect certain game animals for any time not exceeding three years.

Governor on advice of Divisional Councils may suspend operations of this Act.

Penalties for contravention of Act not specially provided for.

What shall be *prima facie* evidence of non-possession of licence.

7. No persons shall at any time, either with or without a game licence, kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt, or shoot at any game on any lands within this Colony, without the permission of the owner of such lands, if private property, under the penalty of any sum not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and not exceeding £10 for every subsequent offence, in addition to any penalty, if any, to which he may be liable under any other section of this Act, the penalty provided by this section to be paid to the owner of the land; but any permission given by such owner after the event with reference to the offence shall be as valid as if given before the offence. But no penalty under this section shall in any case be enforced unless notice and warning shall have been given, either personally or by letter, or in the "Gazette," or in a local newspaper, by the owner that he is desirous to preserve the game thereon.

8. Whenever any person shall be charged with killing, capturing, pursuing, hunting, or shooting at, selling, hawking, or exposing for sale, game in any part of the Colony without a licence, and shall allege in defence that such game was injuring crops in cultivated lands or gardens, the proof of the truth of such allegation shall be with the person charged.

9. In any case prosecuted under this Act every game animal shall be presumed to have been wild until shown to have been domesticated.

10. The several fines above-mentioned may be recovered by any person, on behalf as well as of himself as of the Crown, in all cases where the fine shall not exceed £25, in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of the district where the offence may have been committed, and in other cases in the Supreme Court, the Court of the eastern districts or the High Court of Griqualand, as the case may be, or the Circuit Court for the district where the offence may have been committed; and a moiety of any fine imposed upon any offender on conviction, for contravening any of the provisions of this Act, shall, save as is hereinbefore otherwise specially provided, be paid to the person on whose information such conviction shall have taken place, provided such person be not an accessory.

11. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by Proclamation in the "Gazette," to proclaim and declare as to any parts of this Colony that any bird or animal, to be specified in such Proclamation, shall be protected and not destroyed for any number of years not exceeding three, to be mentioned in such Proclamation, and also to extend to any such bird or other animal the protection of this Act, as if the same were included among the game animals in this Act defined, or to extend to any such bird or other animal the protection of such of the provisions of this Act as may be specified in such Proclamation, as if such bird or other animal were expressly protected by name in such provisions respectively; and also from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend such Proclamation.

12. It shall be lawful for the Governor, on good cause shown by the Divisional Council of any of the divisions of the Colony, to suspend, by Proclamation in the "Gazette," in whole or in part, as may seem right, the operation of this Act, or any part or parts thereof, in the said division, for any time or with regard to any animal, or both, for any time and with regard to any animal to be specified in the said Proclamation.

13. Any offender being convicted for contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, in default of payment of the fine imposed upon him, and in default of other provision in that behalf in this Act specially provided, shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, unless the fine be sooner paid.

14. In any prosecution for infringement of any section of this Act, by doing anything without licence, it shall be *prima facie* sufficient for the prosecutor to show that the accused does not appear as the holder of a licence in the list of persons to whom the requisite licence in such case shall have been issued, respectively, kept in the office of the Resident Magistrate before whom, or in whose district, such case

shall be brought for trial in any Court; but it shall be lawful for such accused person to rebut such evidence by proof that he was in fact, at the time of the commission of the offence charged, the lawful holder of such a licence.

15. Until otherwise proclaimed by the Governor under the provisions of this Act, the fence or close season at present established by law shall continue to be such fence or close season.

16. No land-owner shall require a game licence for the purpose of shooting game on his own land.

17. This Act may be cited as "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1886."

Until otherwise proclaimed, close season to be that by law now existing.
No licence required for shooting on own land.
Short title.

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Act No. 38 of 1891.]

[Promulgated August 21, 1891.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Analysis.

Preamble.

1. Penalty in Section 4 of Act 36 of 1886 expunged and different penalty inserted.
2. Licence of £3 for persons selling, hawking, or exposing game for sale.
Conditions of licence.
Not to apply to owners or occupiers of land.
3. Amendment of Section 7 of Act 36 of 1886.
4. Section 5 of Act 36 of 1886 not to apply to possession of game transmitted from district in which at time of transmission there was no close season.
6. Short title and effect of Act.

ACT TO AMEND THE ACT NO. 36 OF 1886, COMMONLY CALLED "THE GAME LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1886."

[Assented to August 18, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows:—

1. All the words after "Governor" in the 4th section of the Act No. 36 of 1886, commonly called "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1886," are hereby expunged, and the following inserted in their stead: "under penalty for the first conviction of a fine not exceeding £25, or, in default of payment thereof, imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding three months, and for a second or any subsequent conviction, a fine of £50, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months: Provided, however, that landed proprietors and persons authorized by them shall, without having such special permission, be at liberty to shoot elephant upon the property of such landed proprietors."

Penalty in section 4 of Act 36 of 1886 expunged and different penalty inserted.

2. From and after the passing of this Act no person shall, anything to the contrary in the 4th section of "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1886," or any law notwithstanding, sell, barter, hawk, or expose for sale any game without having previously taken out a licence to be duly issued by any Distributor of Stamps or any other authorized officer, which licence shall be in addition to the licence to kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt, or shoot at game required by the said section of the said Act, and shall be issued subject to the following conditions:—

Licence of £3 for persons selling, hawking, or exposing game for sale.

Conditions of licence.

- (a.) No such licence shall be issued by any Distributor of Stamps or any other authorized officer without a certificate from the Resident Magis-

trate of the district that the applicant for such licence is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a fit and proper person to sell game.

(b.) Every such licence shall, no matter at what period of the year the same be taken out, expire on the 31st December following: Provided that when any such licence shall be taken out from or after the 1st July, there shall be payable only one-half of the sum appointed in respect of such licence.

(c.) The sum of £3 shall be payable in respect of every such licence.

Every person who shall sell, barter, hawk, or expose for sale any game without having previously taken out such licence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one month, unless the fine be sooner paid: Provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the selling, bartering, hawking, or exposing for sale by the owner or occupier of land of any game killed upon the land owned or occupied by him.

Not to apply to owners or occupiers of land.

Amendment of section 7 of Act 36 of 1886.

3. After the words "shoot any game" in the 7th section of the said Act there shall be inserted the following words: "or with gun or dog trespass," and there shall be added to the said section the following: "For the purposes of this section the word 'owner' shall be taken to include the occupier or the person entitled to the right to shoot game on the lands in question."

Section 5 of Act 36 of 1886 not to apply to possession of game transmitted from district in which at time of transmission there was no close season.

4. Nothing in the 5th section of Act No. 36 of 1886 contained shall render it illegal to possess game in any district during the close time of any district if such game shall have been transmitted into such district from some other district in which at the time of such transmission there shall not have been a close season for such game.

5. All fines and penalties under this Act shall be recoverable in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of the district in which the offence shall have been committed.

Short title and effect of Act.

6. This Act may be cited as "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1891," and shall be read as one with "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1886."

Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

[No. 16, 1891.]

NATAL.

LAW (ENACTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NATAL, WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL THEREOF), "TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE BETTER PRESERVATION OF GAME IN THE COLONY OF NATAL."

C. B. H. MITCHELL, Governor.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Repeal of Law 28, 1890.

1. Law No. 28, 1890, intituled "Law to make Provision for the better Preservation of Game in the Colony of Natal," is hereby repealed.

Prohibition of use or possession of nets, &c., for destroying game.

2. No person shall at any time kill, catch, capture, or destroy by means of nets, springes, gins, traps, snares, or sticks any of the animals or birds specified in the Schedules of this Law; or have in his possession, or set any such net, springe, gin, trap, or snare, for the purpose of killing, catching, or destroying any of the said animals or birds: Providing that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the destruction of the birds specified in Schedule (A) by means of sticks within a native location at any time out of the close season appointed in Section 3 of this Law.

3. No person shall within the Colony of Natal during the close season (that is to say, from the 16th day of August to the 30th day of April, both inclusive), kill, catch, capture, shoot at, pursue, or wilfully disturb any of the birds or animals specified in Schedules (A) and (B) of this Law.

Close season for birds and animals in Schedules (A) and (B).

4. No person shall at any time kill, catch, destroy, shoot at, or attempt to kill, catch, destroy, or aid in killing, catching, shooting at, or destroying by any means whatever, or chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb any of the animals specified in Schedule (C) of this Law, except by express permission of the Governor. Every permission so granted shall specify the time for which the same shall endure, and in what division or divisions, and on what lands it shall have effect: Provided that no such permission shall be granted before the expiration of three years after the commencement of this Law; and no such permission shall be given except on the application of owners or occupiers of the land over which such permission extends.

Prohibition of killing, catching, &c. animals in Schedule (C).

Governor's permit for so doing.

Proviso.

5. Any person who between the 16th day of August and the 30th day of April, both inclusive, shall possess, carry, sell, or offer for sale any of the animals or birds, dead or alive, specified in Schedules (A) and (B) of this Law respectively, shall be guilty of a contravention of this Law unless such person shall prove that the animal or bird was either killed or taken, or brought, or received during the period in which such animal or bird could be legally killed, or has been imported by sea.

Offence of possession, selling, &c., during close season.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of any of the preceding sections of this Law, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate on the application of the owner or occupier of any land who shall satisfy such Magistrate that duiker, hares, or guinea-fowl are causing loss and damage by destroying trees, plants, or standing crops, to grant a special permit to the person applying to destroy in whatever manner he may please such duiker, hares, or guinea-fowl, upon such land only, during a time to be specified in the permit.

Special permit to destroy certain game causing damage.

7. Where one or more persons, at any period of the year, shall unlawfully trespass on lands belonging to any private person without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, or on Crown lands without the consent of the Governor or the Resident Magistrate of the Division within which such lands are situated, with the intent to capture, destroy, or to aid in capturing or destroying, by nets, springes, gins, traps, snares, or sticks, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt, with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb any of the animals or birds specified in the Schedules (A), (B), and (C) of this Law, each and every such person shall be liable to the punishments provided for contraventions of this Law.

Trespassing for the purpose of destroying game.

8. Any person found trespassing on any private or Crown lands in pursuit or in search of any of the animals or birds mentioned in Schedules (A), (B), and (C) of this Law, with or without dogs, may be lawfully required by the owner or occupier of such private lands, or any servant or other person empowered by such owner or occupier, or, in the case of Crown lands, such trespasser may be required by any Magistrate, field-cornet, or constable, forthwith, to quit such private or Crown lands, and also to state his real name and place of abode; and any person who shall refuse or wilfully delay to quit such lands on being required so to do, or to state his true name or place of abode, shall be liable to the punishments provided for contraventions of this Law.

Trespassers in search of game may be ordered to quit, and to give name and place of abode.

9. No person shall at any time kill, catch, pursue, hunt, or destroy any of the animals, or birds specified in Schedules (A), (B), and (C) of this Law on any lands belonging to any corporate body or Local Board, or belonging to or occupied by any Company or private person, or be upon any such land for such purpose, without the consent of the Corporation, Local Board, Company, or private person.

Prohibition of pursuit of game on certain lands without permission of owner.

10. Any person contravening any of the provisions of this Law shall upon conviction forfeit any sum not less than £2, and not exceeding £20, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

Punishments for contraventions.

11. All contraventions of this Law may be prosecuted by any person before the Court of the Magistrate of the Division in which the contravention of the Law took place or at any Branch Court in such Division.

Prosecution.

Disposal of
fines and
penalties.

12. All fines and penalties levied under the provisions of this Law shall belong to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and shall be applied to the uses of the Government of this Colony: Provided it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to award any sum not exceeding one-half of any such fine or penalty to any informer by whose information any person shall be convicted of contravening any of the provisions of this Law.

Meaning of
"occu-
pier."

13. The word "occupier" wherever used in this Law shall be held to mean and include any person who is lessee under a written agreement of shooting rights in and over lands other than Crown lands, and such lessee may exercise over the lands so leased by him the rights of an occupier under this Law.

Schedule (A).

All varieties of the birds under-mentioned, and termed or known in this Colony as the partridge, pheasant, dikkop, and wild guinea-fowl.

Schedule (B).

Hares, and all varieties of the antelope genus, generally termed or known in this Colony as the impala, rheebock, steenbock, boschbock, bluebock, klipspringer, and duiker.

Schedule (C).

The hippopotamus, commonly called sea-cow, eland, hartebeest, koodoo, reitbock, springbock, blesbock, ouribi, rooi reibok, female boschbock, commonly called imbabala, red boschbock, commonly called inkumbi, paauw, korhan, crane, ostrich, secretary-bird, and turkey-buzzard, known as the insingisi.

Given at Government House, Natal, this 17th day of July, 1891.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

F. S. HADEN,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

[No. 24, 1894.]

NATAL.

ACT TO AMEND "THE GAME LAW, 1891."

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

Governor's
permit may
not be
granted for
killing eland
or spring-
buck.

1. The permission which the Governor of Natal is empowered to grant for the shooting of Royal game under Clause 4 of the Law No. 16, 1891, intituled "Law to make Provision for the better Preservation of game in the Colony of Natal," shall not extend to eland and springbuck.

Close season
for animals
and birds in
Schedule (C).

2. No permission shall be given by the Governor to shoot any of the animals or birds included in Schedule (C) except between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August, both inclusive, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 4 of Law No. 16, 1891.

3. The following birds shall be added to the Schedule (A): "Wild duck and wild geese." Wild duck and geese.

4. The term "steenbok" in Schedule (B) shall be, and the same is hereby, expunged, and from the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be included in Schedule (C) of the aforesaid Law. Steenbok.

5. The "turkey-buzzard," commonly called the "insingisi," shall be excluded from Schedule (C). Turkey-buzzard.

6. The female bushbuk, commonly called "imbabala," shall be expunged from Schedule (C), and included in Schedule (B). Imbabala.

Given at Government House, Natal, this 16th day of July, 1894.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN ROBINSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

ZULULAND No. II, 1897.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Honourable Sir WALTER FRANCIS HELY-HUTCHINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, Governor of Zululand, &c.

Whereas it has been found advisable to consolidate the Game Laws at present in force in Zululand, and to make certain amendments and additions thereto:

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers and authority vested in me, I do hereby proclaim and make known as follows:—

1. The Zululand Proclamation No. 5, 1893, dated the 19th day of December, 1893, and the Zululand Proclamation No. 5, 1895, of date the 16th day of March, 1895, with the schedules forming part thereof, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect the prosecution for any contravention of the repealed provisions committed before the coming into effect of this Proclamation, all which prosecutions shall be had, and penalties for such offences enforced in like manner as if the aforesaid repeal had not taken place.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person within the territory of Zululand from the 1st day of September to the 31st day of March, both inclusive, to capture or destroy, or aid in capturing or destroying, by means of nets, springes, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill or attempt to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any of the animals specified in the Schedule (A) to this Law annexed.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of March, both inclusive, to capture or destroy, or attempt to capture or destroy, or aid in capturing or destroying, by means of nets, springes, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill, or attempt to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any of the wild birds specified in Schedule (B) hereunto annexed.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person, from the 1st day of September to the last day of February, both inclusive, to capture or destroy, or attempt to capture or destroy, or aid in capturing or destroying, by means of nets, springes, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill or attempt to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any of the animals specified in Schedule (C) hereunto annexed.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person at any period during the year to capture or destroy, or attempt to capture or destroy or aid in capturing or destroying, by means of nets, springes, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill or attempt to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any of the animals specified in the Schedule (D) hereunto annexed, except by permission of the Governor or Resident Commissioner first had and obtained in writing.

6. Any person contravening any of the four preceding sections hereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person at any period during the year to capture or destroy, or attempt to capture or destroy, or aid in capturing or destroying, by means of nets, springes, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill or attempt to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any elephant or elephants or white rhinoceros. Any person contravening this section shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, but not less than £50, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any period not less than three months but not exceeding six months.

8. Any person who, between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of March, both inclusive, shall expose or offer for sale, or have in his control or possession, any of the birds, dead or alive, specified in Schedule (A), and any person who between the 1st day of October and the 31st day of March, both inclusive, shall expose or offer for sale, or have in his control or possession, any of the birds, dead or alive, specified in Schedule (B), annexed to the said Law respectively, or any portion of the said birds, shall, on conviction of such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, unless such person shall prove that the bird was either killed, or taken, or bought, or received during the period in which such bird could be legally killed, or from some person residing out of Zululand.

9. Any person who, between the 1st day of September and the last day of February, both inclusive, shall expose or offer for sale, or have in his control or possession, any of the animals, dead or alive, specified in Schedule (C) annexed to this Law, or any portion of the said animals, shall, on conviction of such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, unless such person shall prove that the animal was either killed, or taken, or bought, or received during the period in which such animal could be legally killed, or from some person residing out of Zululand.

10. Where one or more persons, at any period of the year, shall unlawfully trespass on lands belonging to any private person without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, or on Crown lands without the consent of the Governor or Resident Commissioner or Resident Magistrate of the district within which such lands are situated, with the intent to capture, destroy, or to aid in capturing or destroying, by nets, springes, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt, with dogs, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any of the animals specified in the Schedules (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) to this Law annexed, each and every such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months.

11. Any person found trespassing on any private or Crown lands in pursuit or in search of any of the animals mentioned in Schedules (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) hereto annexed, with or without dogs, may be lawfully required by the owner or occupier of such private lands, or any servant or other person empowered by such owner or occupier, or in the case of Crown land, such trespasser may be required by any Resident Magistrate, field-cornet, or constable, forthwith to quit such private or Crown lands, and also to state his real name and place of abode, and any person who shall refuse or wilfully delay to quit such lands on being required so to do, or to state his true name or place of abode, shall be liable to a penalty not

exceeding £10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months.

12. All contraventions of any of the preceding sections of this Law may be prosecuted by any private person before the Court of any Resident Magistrate having jurisdiction.

13. A special written authority may be granted by the Governor or Resident Commissioner, on written application made to them by any person on that behalf, to kill any of the animals mentioned in Schedule (E) hereunto annexed. Such authority will have to be exhibited to the Resident Magistrate of the district, where the animals named are to be shot immediately on entering such district who will thereupon issue a licence specifying the locality where such animals may be shot. For every such licence at the time of its issue a sum of £10 will have to be paid by the recipient of the same to the officer issuing such licence for every animal named therein. Every licence will be personal to the holder thereof and not be transferable, and no refund will be made in the event of the holder of such licence being unsuccessful in shooting the animals specified therein. No licence will be granted to any person to kill more than two of the animals specified in Schedule (E) during any one year. Any person killing any of the animals mentioned in Schedule (E) hereunto annexed, without having obtained a licence so to do, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £25, or in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding six months.

14. Reserves, within which it will not be allowed to kill game without a special written permit, may from time to time be established by the Governor by notice in the "Government Gazette," defining such Reserves. On written application being received by the Governor or Resident Commissioner, they may grant special written authority to any person making application to kill large game in the Reserves so to be established, and on such authority being exhibited to the Resident Magistrate of the district, which will have to be done immediately on entering the district by the person holding the same, the Resident Magistrate will issue a licence, personal to the holder of the same and not transferable, specifying the description and number of game to be killed and the locality for which such licence may be issued, but the number of game to be killed under each licence shall be limited to four head of each of the following species, viz., buffalo, waterbuck, wildebeeste, and koodoo. For every such licence a sum of £10 will have to be paid per month or less period to the officer issuing the same, and no refund will be made in the event of the holder of the licence being unsuccessful in killing any or all of the animals specified therein. It will be entirely in the option of the Governor or Resident Commissioner whether they will grant any permission or not, and it shall also be a distinct condition of the licence, that a proportion of one to four of the heads, horns, and hides of the animals killed in the Reserves shall be handed to the Resident Magistrate of the district on behalf of the Government of Zululand, before the licence holder leaves the district, if he is called upon to do so by the Resident Magistrate.

15. In the event of any person being found to have killed any animals in excess of those specified in his licence, such licence will be declared cancelled, and the amount paid for the same be considered as forfeited to the Zululand Government without any adjudication.

16. Any bird or birds, or animal or animals, or any skins, hides, horns, tusks, or carcasses, or portion of the same, of any animal or animals, killed or being found in the possession of any person in contravention of the provisions of this Proclamation, or in excess of what has been allowed to be killed by such person by special licence, shall be seized and be forfeited to the Zululand Government without any adjudication of forfeiture being required.

17. All contraventions of this Proclamation may be dealt with by the Resident Magistrate of the district wherein such contravention took place, and all fines and penalties levied in virtue of any of the sections hereof shall belong to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and shall be applied to the uses of the Government of Zululand: Provided it shall be lawful for such Resident Magistrate to award any sum not exceeding one-half of any such fine or penalty to any informer by whose information any person shall be convicted under any of the sections of this Law.

Any person shooting in any of the Reserves without a licence, or killing any game in excess of the number mentioned in any licence granted to him, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £10, but not less than £5, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

18. The Governor and Resident Commissioner shall have power to grant permission to kill game, except that specified in Section 7, out of season to native and other residents of Zululand, when it is proved to their satisfaction that the game is doing damage to crops, and in times of scarcity.

Schedule (A).

All varieties of the birds undermentioned and termed or known in Zululand as the partridge, pheasant, korhan, and guinea fowl.

Schedule (B).

All varieties of the birds termed or known in Zululand as the paw and wild duck.

Schedule (C).

Hares, rabbits, buffalo, water duck, wildebeeste, or gnu (black and blue), koodoo, klipspringer, inhlengane, and all such varieties of the antelope genus which are generally termed or known in Zululand as the redbuck, also called "mkumbi," rheebock, steenbok, reitbok, boschbok, bluebok, duiker, and are not specially mentioned in Schedule (D).

Schedule (D).

The roan antelope, impala, ouribi, and inyala; the quagga, zebra, eland, hartebeeste, blesbok, ostrich, secretary-bird, and turkey-buzzard, known as the insingisi.

Schedule (E).

Hippopotamus and black rhinoceros.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and seal at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this 22nd day of April, 1897.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor of Zululand.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand :
W. E. PEACHEY,
Secretary for Zululand.

[Amended.]

ZULULAND, No. 15, 1897.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor of Zululand directs it to be notified, for general information, that persons desirous of taking arms and ammunition into Zululand are required to observe the undermentioned regulations :—

1. A permit must be obtained from the Resident Magistrate of the district into which persons intend to enter. On entering Zululand, for example, if it is intended

to enter Zululand by Rorke's or Vant's Drifts, application should be made to the Resident Magistrate, Nqutu; if by Middle Drift, to the Resident Magistrate, Nkandhla; if by Bond's Drift to the Resident Magistrate, Eshowe; if from the South African Republic, to the Resident Magistrate, Entonjaneni, Nkandhla, or Ndwandwe; if from Swaziland or the Portuguese possessions, to the Resident Magistrate, Ubombo or Ingwavuma, &c.

2. Persons wishing to obtain such permits must apply for the same in writing, describing the arms and ammunition, and forward at the same time the necessary fees according to the following scale:—

- For each fire-arm, 1s.
- For each pound of gunpowder, 3d.
- For each 100, or less, loaded cartridges, 3d.
- For each 100, or less, empty cartridge cases, 3d.
- For each 100, or less, percussion caps, 3d.

The general conditions under which the shooting of game is allowed in Zululand are embodied in the Proclamation No. 2, 1897, published in the "Natal Government Gazette," dated the 27th April, 1897, to which special attention is invited.

By His Excellency's command:

W. E. PEACHEY,
Secretary for Zululand.

Government House,
Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
April 28, 1897.

ZULULAND, No. 16, 1897.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of Zululand Proclamation No. 2 of 1897, His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that game Reserves have been established in the Hlabisa and Lower Umfolozi districts of the territory of Zululand, which Reserves are sketched and bounded as hereinunder stated,* and numbered Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Permits to shoot within the Reserves Nos. 1 and 2 may be applied for in terms of Section 14 of the Zululand Proclamation hereinbefore mentioned, and, if granted, will be subject to the conditions, stipulations, and penalties provided for under that Proclamation.

No permits will be granted for the present to shoot within the Reserves numbered 3 and 4.

By His Excellency's command:

W. E. PEACHEY,
Secretary for Zululand.

Government House,
Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
April 22, 1897.

Enclosure 7 in No. 5.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency Sir HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, Governor of the Territory of British Bechuanaland, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the granting of licences, authorizing the killing of certain game, in the territory known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate

* Not shown here.

(including the Tati District), and to provide for the payment of certain fees in respect of the granting of such licences :

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers, authorities and jurisdiction conferred upon and committed to me by Her Majesty, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known as follows :—

1. The operation of this Proclamation is limited to the territories as defined in section three of my Proclamation of the 27th day of September, 1892.

2. For the purposes of this Proclamation the following term shall have the meaning herein assigned to it, viz. :—

“ Large game ” shall mean the wild ostrich, and the several animals following, not being domesticated, and commonly known as the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, buffalo, zebra, quagga, and all animals of the antelope species, except eland, duiker, and steinbok.

3. It shall be lawful for any Assistant Commissioner exercising jurisdiction within the territory or territories of any native Chief or Chiefs, to issue with the consent of such Chief or Chiefs as the case may require to any person or number of persons not exceeding five and forming one party, applying therefor a licence to shoot large game within the territory or territories of the Chief or Chiefs so consenting as aforesaid. Provided, however, that any such Assistant Commissioner shall be at liberty, if he shall consider it necessary and just so to do, to refuse to issue any such licence on the original application, or to refuse to issue a fresh licence on the expiration of any preceding licence.

4. Such licence shall not be transferable and shall be in force for twelve months from the date thereof.

5. There shall be paid for and in respect of each licence to the Assistant Commissioner issuing the same, the following sums :—

(a) £75 to be collected by means of stamps affixed to the licence and cancelled by such Assistant Commissioner;

(b) £25 for and on behalf of each Chief whose consent is necessary and has been obtained, to the issue of such licence, such Assistant Commissioner shall be responsible to pay over to each native Chief all sums so received on his behalf.

6. The period from the first day of September in each year to the last day of February in the succeeding year, both inclusive, shall be a close or fence season, within which it shall be unlawful to kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt or shoot at large game; and no licence or permit issued under this Proclamation shall authorize or allow any person to kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt or shoot at such game during such close season.

7. No person shall, at any time, with or without any licence or permit, catch, capture, pursue, hunt, or shoot at any elephant, giraffe, or eland; and every person contravening this section shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding £150, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months.

8. Any person who shall, save as hereinafter provided, kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt or shoot at any large game without having previously obtained a licence or permit under the provisions of this Proclamation, or after the expiration of the time for which such licence or permit shall have been granted or in violation of the terms thereof or during the close or fence season in Section 6 referred to, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £150, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months.

9. It shall be lawful for any member of the Bechuanaland Border Police or other person authorized thereto by any Resident Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Magistrate, within the limits of his jurisdiction, at any time to demand the production of his licence or permit by any person engaged in the pursuit of large game, and any person failing or refusing to produce the same shall be liable

on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £50, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding four months.

10. Any penalties imposed by this Proclamation may be sued for before any Resident Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Magistrate having jurisdiction, and all such penalties may be recovered by a seizure and sale of any property belonging to the person convicted, and any portion of the penalties recovered, not exceeding in any case one-half, shall be paid to the person (not being in the service of the Bechuanaland Government) on whose information the conviction was obtained, and the balance shall be paid into the revenue.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Proclamation contained, it shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner from time to time to issue permits, hereinafter styled station permits, to the Officer Commanding at any place where members of the Bechuanaland Border Police Force and officials in the service of the Government are stationed, authorizing and allowing the members of the said force and the said officials to kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt or shoot at a certain quantity of large game, the number and nature of the same to be specified in the said station permit; such station permit shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of issue, and shall have force and effect throughout all territory within a distance of 30 miles from the place or station in respect of which it shall be issued. It shall be lawful for the Officer Commanding at such station, upon receipt of such station permit, to grant and issue from time to time, within the said year during which such station permit shall remain in force, to any member of the said force under his command or to any Government official at such station, a permit under his hand authorizing and allowing such person to kill, catch, capture, pursue, hunt or shoot at a certain number of animals being of the description of large game in the said station permit mentioned, and within the said distance of 30 miles; provided that the total number of animals in respect of which such permits shall be issued shall not exceed the number specified in the said station permit.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Proclamation contained the following persons may without taking out a licence under this Proclamation kill large game in reasonable quantities for food, except during the close season defined in Article VI of this Proclamation :—

- (a) All persons in the service of the Government of British Bechuanaland or the Bechuanaland Protectorate when travelling on duty.
- (b) Persons travelling on any ordinary roads within a distance of not more than 1 mile from such road.

13. The provisions of this Proclamation shall not apply to the members of any native tribe killing large game or elephants, giraffes or elands within the territory in the occupation of such tribe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and Seal this 19th September, 1893.

HENRY B. LOCH,
High Commissioner.

By command of His Excellency the High Commissioner,

GRAHAM BOWER,
Imperial Secretary.

Enclosure 8 in No. 5.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

Whereas, under the provisions of "The Africa Order in Council, 1889 (and 1893)," Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the British Central

Africa Protectorate (hereinafter referred to as "the Protectorate") has power to make Queen's Regulations for peace, order, and good government;

And whereas it is expedient that Regulations should be made for the preservation of game;

It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General has, in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, made the following

Regulations.

1. These Regulations shall apply to the killing, hunting, and capturing of all wild beasts within the Protectorate.

2. For the purposes of these Regulations:—

"Game reserve" means all the territories within the boundaries of the Elephant Marsh Reserve and the Lake Chilwa Reserve respectively, as the same are described in the first schedule; and

"Kill, hunt, or capture" includes killing, hunting, or capturing by any methods, also all attempts to kill, hunt, or capture, and "hunt" includes molesting in any manner.

3. The Commissioner may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State, proclaim any other territory as a game reserve, or may, by Proclamation, extend or restrict the limits of any game reserve; and thereupon these Regulations shall apply to the territories affected by any such Proclamation as if they had been constituted game reserves by these Regulations.

4. The Commissioner may in his discretion grant licences in such form as he thinks fit in accordance with the following scale as regards the animals authorized to be killed, hunted, or captured, the local limits to which the licence extends, and the payments to be made for the respective licences, that is to say:—

Licence.	Wild beast.	Local Limits.	Payment.
Licence (A)	Any wild beast mentioned in Schedule II.	Any part of the Protectorate except within a game reserve.	£ 25
Licence (B)	Any wild beast mentioned in Schedule II, Part 2.	Ditto	3
Licence (C)	Ditto	Ditto	1

Licence (A) includes the right to kill, hunt, or capture any wild beast, whether mentioned in Schedule II or not.

Licences (B) and (C) include the right to kill, hunt, or capture any wild beast except those mentioned in Schedule II, Part I.

None of these licences entitles the holder to kill, hunt, or capture any wild beast upon, or to trespass upon, private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

5. A person may without any licence kill, hunt, or capture any wild beast not mentioned in Schedule II in any part of the Protectorate, except within a game reserve or on private property.

6. The Commissioner may in his discretion grant any licence for which a higher rate is payable in substitution for a licence for which a lower rate is payable on payment of the difference, or he may on such payment make the existing licence available, by indorsement, as if it had been originally granted at the higher rate.

7. Every licence shall be in force for one year from its date, and shall then expire, and every substituted or indorsed licence shall be in force for the residue of the year for which the original licence was granted.

8. Any person who kills, hunts, or captures any wild beast in contravention of these Regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to the following penalties, that is to say:—

- (a.) If without the proper licence he kills, hunts, or captures any wild beast mentioned in Schedule II., Part I., he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50, and, in default, to imprisonment for three months.
- (b.) If without the proper licence he kills, hunts, or captures any wild beast mentioned in Schedule II., Part II., he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, or, in default, to imprisonment for two months.
- (c.) If without holding any licence under these Regulations he kills, hunts, or captures any animal whatever within a game reserve, or is found within a game reserve under such circumstances as to show that he was in pursuit of animals, and was not lawfully employed there, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, or, in default, to imprisonment for one month, without prejudice to his liability to any other penalty under this Regulation.

9. Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to relieve any person from the obligation of taking out any licence which for the time being is required to be taken out for possessing or using a gun.

10. The Regulations of the 9th September, 1896, for the preservation of wild game in certain parts of the Protectorate, are hereby repealed.

11. These Regulations may be cited as "The Game Regulations, 1897."

(Signed)

Approved,
SALISBURY.

Foreign Office,
February 12, 1897.

SCHEDULE I.

GAME RESERVES.

1.—*The Elephant Marsh Reserve.*

Commencing at the junction of the Ruo and Shiré Rivers, the boundary of the Elephant Marsh Reserve shall follow the right bank of the River Ruo as far as the Zoa Falls, and shall thence be carried along a straight line in a north-westerly direction until it strikes the left bank of the River Shiré opposite the junction of the Mwanza with the Shiré; the boundary shall then cross the River Shiré and follow the right bank of the Mwanza River up stream to a point distant from the Shiré 12 miles in a straight line; thence the boundary shall run in a southerly direction, keeping always at a distance of 12 miles from the right bank of the Shiré River until it reaches the boundary-line dividing the Lower Shiré district from the Ruo. It shall then follow that boundary-line in an easterly direction until it strikes the right bank of the Shiré River; the boundary shall then follow the right bank of the Shiré River up stream to a point opposite the point of commencement, namely, the junction of the Shiré and the Ruo Rivers.

2.—*The Lake Chilwa Reserve.*

Commencing at the source of the River Palombe in the Mlange district, the boundary of the Lake Chilwa Reserve shall be carried in an easterly direction to the source of the most southern affluent of the River Sombani, and from this point shall be carried along a straight line in an easterly direction to the Anglo-Portuguese frontier, which it shall follow to the shores of Lake Chilwa. The boundary shall continue along the shore of the lake southward, westward, and northward as far as the confluence of the Likangala River. It shall then follow the course of the Likangala River up stream as far as the eastern boundary of Messrs. Buchanan Brothers' Mlungusi estate, thence along the said eastern boundary of the said estate

southwards to a point on the left bank of the Ntondwe River. It shall then follow the northern boundary of Mr. Bruce's Namasi estate eastwards until the said boundary reaches the Palombe River, thence along the right bank of the Palombe River up stream to its source.

SCHEDULE II.

Part I.

Wild beasts in respect of which licence (A) is required:—

Elephant.	Giraffe.
Rhinoceros.	Gnu (Wildebeest).

Part II.

Wild beasts in respect of which licence (B) or licence (C) is required:—

Zebra.	Klipspringer.
Wart hog (<i>Phacochærus</i>).	Reed-buck.
Bush-pig (<i>Potamochoerus</i>).	Puku (<i>Cobus vardoni</i>).
Buffalo.	Senga Puku (<i>C. senganus</i>).
Eland.	Lechwe (<i>C. lechwe</i>).
Kudu.	Crawshay's Cobus (<i>C. Crawshayi</i>).
Situtunga (<i>Tragelaphus Spekei</i>).	Water-buck (<i>C. ellipsiprymnus</i>).
Inyala (<i>T. angasii</i>).	Impala (<i>Æpyceros melampus</i>).
Bush-buck (<i>T. scriptus</i>).	Hartebeest (<i>Bubalis</i>).
Duyker (<i>Cephalophus</i>).	Tsessébe (<i>Damaliscus</i>).
Oribi (<i>Ourebia</i>).	Sable antelope.
Sharpe's antelope (<i>Rhaphiceros Sharpei</i>).	Roan antelope.

No. 6.

DECREE OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA RESPECTING THE KILLING OF GAME.*

It is decreed herewith as follows:—

In the Decree respecting the killing of game of the 4th January, 1892, the close time for male ostriches, &c., shall be extended up to the 30th November, so that section 4 will read—

“The pursuit of ostriches, as also the taking of eggs from the breeding-places, is prohibited in the period from the 1st August to the 30th November.”

Section 9 is to be omitted, so that the Decree will conclude with section 11.

This amendment comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

VON LINDEQUIST,
Acting Imperial Governor.

Windhoek,
October 15, 1896.

No. 7.

ACTING COMMISSIONER SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received November 19, 1896.)

MY LORD,

The Residency, Zomba, September 9, 1896.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th July, 1896,† forwarding copy of Regulations‡ which have recently been issued

* Translation from the “Kolonialblatt, January 1, 1897. † Not printed. ‡ See No. 2.

in German East Africa, and inquiring whether I am of opinion that any similar Regulations could usefully be issued in this Protectorate.

As Sir Harry Johnston is at the present moment in England on leave of absence, I think it is probable that these Regulations issued by the German authorities will have been submitted to him at the Foreign Office for his remarks.

In case it should not be so, I now reply to your Lordship's inquiries.

With regard to elephants, it is doubtless true that throughout tropical Africa they are being gradually exterminated. In many parts, such as the British Central Africa Protectorate, it will not take many years before they are practically extinct; whereas, on the other hand, in districts which are naturally very difficult of access, they will continue to exist probably for centuries.

It is extremely difficult to take any steps in tropical Africa which are likely to have much result with a view of preventing the slaughter of elephants. It is rather generally, and quite erroneously, supposed in Europe that the slaughter of elephants is due to a great extent to Europeans. This, however, is not the case, except in so far as it is the demand for ivory which causes their slaughter. Very few elephants are shot by Europeans in tropical Africa. The number killed annually is trifling compared with the vast number which are constantly being mobbed and followed and killed by natives.

My own opinion is, and has always been, that there is only one method by which we can stop this slaughter of elephants of all sizes, and that is that all the Powers who hold territory in Africa should agree to prohibit the export of tusks of less weight than, say, 15 lbs. each. If this course were taken by all the Powers, as soon as it became known throughout tropical Africa (and that would probably take two or three years) the killing of small elephants would cease, as the ivory would be no longer of value to the natives, and they would not waste their powder on anything but the larger bulls.

For one Power alone, or two or three, however, to pass such a Regulation as this would be useless unless all the others joined in it, as it would simply result in the ivory of small size no longer being exported through those particular territories where it was forbidden, but going by new channels to the territories which had no such Regulations.

Failing the agreement by all the Powers to prohibit the export of ivory under a certain weight, what I think is the next best means of placing a check on the slaughter of elephants is the publication of Regulations requiring those who hunt elephants to take out a licence for which a certain fee should be paid. This system, of course, is a check on all Europeans; but with regard to natives it is even then very difficult to prevent illegal killing. The Protectorate of British Central Africa is comparatively small in extent, and our stations are now numerous, compared with the territories beyond, and yet it is found to be almost impossible to keep watch on the natives of any district as to whether they are killing elephants or not. Africans scarcely ever inform of one another, and instances have occurred here of elephants being killed within a few miles of a station, and yet nothing having been known of it till long after.

The licence to kill elephants in this Protectorate costs £25. Only a few have as yet been taken out, and those mostly by European travellers who come here for sport. In many cases where native chiefs have had elephants killed in their districts, Sir Harry Johnston has allowed them to retain one tusk, while the other has been given up to Her Majesty's Government, as it was considered that this was one of their very ancient rights, and to do away with it at once would have caused much dissatisfaction.

With regard to the forming of "sanctuaries" for elephants, I do not think that such a scheme is really very practicable. For some years before I entered the Consular service I was travelling and shooting in Africa, and have had a considerable amount of experience with regard to elephant hunting, and I do not think that

such sanctuaries as could be looked after in tropical Africa would do much towards preventing the wholesale slaughter of elephants. If such a sanctuary is merely expected to be a small preserve with a comparatively small number of elephants living in it, it would not be difficult to keep it looked after, but this would have little effect on the wholesale slaughter of elephants throughout Africa. The Congo forests themselves may be considered as one enormous sanctuary, which will hold many elephants long after they have disappeared from the more open parts of Africa.

To make a large tract of country a "sanctuary" can easily be done on paper, but to insure the actual preservation of the elephants means that, from some source or other, a very considerable annual sum must be found to guard such a tract of country.

With regard to other game, I have only recently written home to Sir Harry Johnston, asking him to consult with the Foreign Office with the object of drawing up Regulations imposing a licence for shooting ordinary game. The amount to be paid for such annual licence I propose should be £3, which would be willingly paid by Europeans in this country.

1. To sum up, therefore, I do not think that Major von Wissmann's proposal for the establishment of "sanctuaries" will be practicable except over small areas, and, therefore, the establishment of such "sanctuaries" will have little or no effect in preventing the destruction of elephants and other game on a large scale. (See note at end of despatch.)

2. The Regulation imposing a licence for the hunting of elephants (500 rupees in German East Africa, £25 in British Central Africa) is a good one, and will to some extent prevent their slaughter.

3. The Regulation providing for an annual licence to kill game (which I propose should be £3 for this Protectorate) will be a good one, and will prevent a great deal of promiscuous slaughter by Europeans in the more civilised districts of this Protectorate.

Referring to Major von Wissmann's suggestion that it would be well if station authorities endeavoured to domesticate zebras, ostriches, &c., efforts have been made in this Protectorate to domesticate the zebra, but they have not as yet met with much success. A reward of £100 was recently offered to any one who would catch and domesticate zebras, but owing to the apathy of the African it has been found impossible to do much.

No one who has lived any length of time in tropical Africa can do anything but deplore the wholesale slaughter which is going on of elephants, and to some extent of other game, but many of the suggestions made in Europe by those who do not understand the conditions of life out here, are hopelessly unworkable. As I have already said, what appears to me to be the only method to check the slaughter of elephants is to make tusks under 15 lbs. in weight unsaleable. This would undoubtedly have the desired effect, and I know of no other remedy which would be effective.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED SHARPE.

NOTE.—The observations that I have above made to your Lordship with regard to the preservation of elephants and other game, refer to the general question as regards Africa. As to this Protectorate, as I have already stated, I propose to impose a certain game licence in addition to the "big game licence" now in force, and in addition to that I propose to form immediately what may be called perhaps a "small sanctuary." There is, on the Shiré River, immediately above Chiromo, a large extent of flat plains, marshy during the rains, but dry at this time of the year. These used, years ago, to be tenanted by large herds of elephants. They are still frequented by large quantities of buffalo, waterbuck, and zebra. Nature has provided a close season here, as for six months in the year it is impossible for Europeans to traverse these plains owing to the water lying upon them. During the dry season, however, and especially after the grass is burnt, there is no protection for the game, and large quantities are killed every year.

During the last two months I have had reason to complain to, and expostulate with, a number of so-called sportsmen, whose ambition it is to slaughter as many buffalo, &c., as they can. I have only a day or two ago received a number of letters from residents in this country asking that some steps may be taken to preserve the game in these plains, which are known in existing maps as "the Elephant Marsh."

I have now, therefore, decided to immediately prohibit the killing of game of all descriptions within certain limits of the Shiré River, between Chiromo and Makwira's, without a written permit from Her Majesty's Commissioner or Acting Commissioner.

I have every hope, that as this tract of country lies close to Chiromo, Mr. Hillier, the collector there, may be able to keep a careful guard upon it, and that as it is still tenanted by large quantities of game it may be kept as a preserve for long to come.

As I have already stated to your Lordship, I do not think that these small "sanctuaries" can be taken to have any effect upon the general question of the disappearance of game in tropical Africa, but at any rate this preserve which I propose to make will be of interest in future years, and will cost little or nothing to protect, as it lies in close proximity to two of our river stations.

In order to immediately put a stop to the slaughter which is going on in the "Elephant Marsh," I am issuing in the Gazette, which will appear a few days hence, Regulations, a draft of which I now inclose. Should your Lordship consider any alteration in these Regulations desirable, I can, on receiving amended Regulations, reissue them, but in the meantime I trust, should it be necessary to take action against individuals on these Regulations just published, that my action will be upheld by the Foreign Office.

A. S.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WILD GAME IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE
PROTECTORATE OF BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Whereas, under the provisions of "The Africa Orders in Council, 1889 and 1893," Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the British Central Africa Protectorate (hereinafter referred to as the Protectorate) has power from time to time to make Regulations for peace, order, and good government:

It is hereby notified that the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General has, in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, made the following

Regulations—

1. From and after the 15th day of September, 1896, the piece of country included within the limits laid down in Schedule 1 of these Regulations shall be considered and treated as a "Preserve."

2. It shall be illegal for any person or persons to shoot, trap, net, or in any way molest any description of wild game within such limits without a written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.

3. Such written permit shall be in the form given in Schedule 2 of these Regulations.

4. Any person holding such a permit and making use of it shall be required to produce it for inspection to any officer of the Administration of the Protectorate, whether European or native, who may request it to be shown to him.

5. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to issue as many or as few such permits and to such persons as he may deem advisable.

6. It shall be in the power of the Commissioner at any time to withdraw and cancel any permit issued by him.

7. Any breach of any one of the above Regulations, or of any part of their conditions or failure to comply with them, or with any part of their conditions is an offence against "The Order in Council, 1889," as amended by "The Order in Council, 1893," and will be punishable accordingly.

SCHEDULE 1.

Commencing at the junction of the Ruo and Shiré Rivers, the boundary of the piece of country, referred to in the foregoing Regulations, shall follow the right bank of the River Ruo as far as the Zoa Falls; thence the boundary shall run in a straight line in a north-westerly direction until it strikes the left bank of the Shiré River, opposite the junction of the Mwanza with the Shiré; crossing the Shiré River the boundary shall then follow the right bank of the Mwanza up-stream to a point distant from the Shiré, 12 miles in a straight line; thence the boundary shall run in a southerly direction, keeping always at a distance of 12 miles from the right bank of the Shiré River until it reaches the boundary-line dividing the Lower Shiré district from the Ruo district; it shall then follow that boundary-line in an easterly direction until it strikes the right bank of the Shiré River; the boundary shall then follow the right bank of the Shiré up-stream to a point opposite the point of commencement, viz., the junction of the Shiré and Ruo Rivers.

SCHEDULE 2.

British Central Africa Protectorate.

Permit to shoot game within the district defined in Schedule 1 of the Regulations for the Preservation of Wild Game in certain parts of the Protectorate of British Central Africa.

Mr. _____ is hereby authorised to shoot wild game within the limits of the preserved district laid down in Schedule 1 of the Regulations above mentioned, and subject to the conditions stated therein.

This permit is available until the _____ day of _____, unless before that date it is cancelled by the Commissioner, written notice to the holder thereof being considered as cancellation.

(Signed)

Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.

Zomba [date].

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

SKETCH MAP OF WILD GAME PRESERVE, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA (RUO DISTRICT),
AREA, 400,000 ACRES (APPROXIMATELY).

[Not reproduced.]

No. 8.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN).

[Answered by No. 10.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 19, 1897.

YOUR Excellency will recollect that, as reported in Mr. Gosselin's despatch, of the 15th July,* Dr. Kayser, in conversation with Mr. Gosselin, expressed the opinion that one of the best methods of preventing the indiscriminate slaughter of elephants in Africa would be found in the prohibition of the export of tusks of less than a certain weight, and he suggested the possibility of an international arrangement authorising the confiscation on the coast of all tusks under that weight.

* Not printed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners in the different African Protectorates were consulted on the general question, and the inclosed copy of a despatch* from Mr. Sharpe, now in charge of the British Central Africa Protectorate, shows that he is of opinion that the only effective step is one of the nature suggested by Dr. Kayser.

I have to request Your Excellency to communicate a copy of Mr. Sharpe's despatch, and its enclosures, to the German Government, and to ascertain whether they would be prepared to suggest to the Powers interested the signature of such an international arrangement as that contemplated.

Your Excellency might at the same time suggest to the German Government that, in addition to such an arrangement, it would be desirable, if possible, to have a close time fixed for elephants and hippopotami by international agreement, and to obtain the consent of the Powers to the enforcement of a system of sporting licences or permits to Europeans, both of which expedients, according to Mr. Goselin's despatch, of the 15th July, 1896,† appear to have commended themselves to the German authorities.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 9.

MR. BERKELEY (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received February 15, 1897.)

MY LORD,

Port Alice, November 25, 1896.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch, of the 27th May last,‡ I have the honour to submit herewith, in the shape of proposed Regulations, to which I have added certain explanatory observations, a Report upon what would seem to be the best means of providing for the undoubtedly needed protection and preservation of "big game" in this Protectorate.

I venture to submit these draft Regulations, and the remarks which accompany them, to your Lordship, with some degree of confidence that they may be found to deal satisfactorily with the whole question, as I have had in their preparation the valuable assistance of Mr. F. J. Jackson, whose name may perhaps be known to your Lordship as that of a prominent authority on all matters connected with big game and big-game shooting, and who, moreover, is well acquainted with this part of Africa.

The Regulations which I venture to propose are as follows:—

1. Except as provided for in Regulations Nos. 14 and 15, no shooting of game is permitted without a licence.
2. No licence shall be issued under any circumstances to professional elephant hunters.
3. Licences to shoot game must be obtained§ either (1) from Her Majesty's Commissioner for the whole of the Protectorate, or (2) from officers in charge of districts, and authorised by Her Majesty's Commissioner to issue licences each for his district only.

In the first case, the price of a licence is fixed at 1,000 rupees, and in the second at 500 rupees. The licence to be valid for one year.

4. In addition to the fee for the licence, a further charge of 100 rupees will be levied for each elephant "bagged."

5. It is made compulsory on all sportsmen or others shooting game under a licence to make such arrangements as will guarantee that all the men (porters, &c.) in their employ will receive their full allowance of usual food (flour, &c.) when away from a food centre where such can be bought with trade-goods on the spot.

6. The killing of all females is prohibited, except in the case of elephant, rhinoceros, and those antelopes of which the females carry horns. Of elephants and

* No. 7.

† Not printed.

‡ No. 1.

§ (1) and (2) are put forward as alternative proposals, not as parts of one Regulation.

rhinoceros only one female may be killed, and of the antelopes mentioned only two specimens of each kind (for one licence).

7. Only a specified number of the following species of game are allowed to be shot under one licence, namely:—

Of elephant	12
„ rhinoceros	3
„ hippopotamus	6
„ giraffe	1*
„ buffalo	1*

8. A record of all game killed shall be kept by each person shooting under a licence, and a copy shall be supplied by him to the officer in charge of the district where the shooting has taken place.

9. No shooting of any game is allowed within a radius of 25 miles of a Government station, except with the special permission of the officer in charge of the district, under authority from Her Majesty's Commissioner.

10. Her Majesty's Commissioner is authorised to declare from time to time any district to be "closed" for such period as he may think fit, in order to allow game to increase.

11. Not more than two licences will be issued to any one party.

12. All shooting of big game must be done on foot. Horses are only to be employed for running down wounded game that might otherwise be lost.

13. Government officials in the service of this Administration will be required to conform with the above Regulations, but will not be required to pay for a licence when they occasionally have an opportunity to shoot.

14. Subject to the above Regulations, no licence will be necessary for the responsible persons in charge of a caravan to shoot game for food, but it shall be compulsory on such persons to report at each Government station on their way what game has been so shot, with the necessary particulars and numbers, and to show that, although all precautions had been taken to provide the caravan with food in the usual way, such shooting of game was necessary or justifiable.

15. No licence will be necessary to shoot animals trespassing on cultivated ground, nor to shoot apes, beasts of prey of all kinds, reptiles, and birds, except ostriches and such others as may hereafter at any time be indicated.

16. And in order to preserve elephants from indiscriminate slaughter by natives in every part of the Protectorate, public notice is hereby given that (on and after a certain date, say, six months after the issue of these Regulations) all elephant tusks weighing 10 lbs. or less will be confiscated.

In regard to these suggested Regulations, I have the honour to submit the following explanatory remarks:—

Regulation 2.—The total exclusion of professional elephant hunters (non-native) may seem, perhaps, somewhat drastic, but it is believed to be necessary (or, at least, that it will shortly be so when facilities for travelling have improved) if the local supply of ivory is not to be rapidly exhausted, and the animals driven out of the Protectorate, or out of practicable reach.

Regulation 3.—It would probably be best to adopt only the second proposal, namely, that of licences for districts, as by this means a more efficient control or supervision could be exercised over individual proceedings throughout this very extensive territory, and it would have the further advantage of permitting the Administration to limit shooting operations in any particular district that might seem to be attracting too many guns.

As regards a "close time" (Regulation 10), it has seemed difficult to make any definite Regulation. The game drop their young at different times, and Mr. Jackson says:—

"From what I have seen myself in this district" (Mau), "the game drop their

* The cattle disease of 1890 has rendered these very scarce.

young from December to June, and as I suppose they are at least four to five months—some much longer—with young, the close time should be all the year round.”

I have thought, therefore, that a Regulation such as No. 10, intended to protect from time to time a special district in need of rest and the prohibition of the killing of females—with the exceptions mentioned in Regulation 6—might best meet the requirements of the case.

Regulation 5 seems indispensable to provide against the wholesale destruction of game to provide food for the men of the caravan when the sportsman is away from food districts in search of big game. There is no reason to doubt that arrangements can always be made now, with the assistance of donkeys, or by engaging natives in the district, to carry supplies of food from a food centre to the shooting camp which the sportsman proposes to make his temporary or permanent head-quarters.

Regulation 6.—Female hartebeest, *G. Grantii*, *G. Thomsoni*, and oryx are all horned, and most sportsmen would like to have two good heads (female) of each. The female oryx often carries finer horns than the bull.

As regards elephants, there are probably ten or fifteen cows to one bull, but unless specially sought for the females are less likely to be met. If, therefore, a sportsman should come by chance on a herd composed of cows only, and have had but little luck with regard to others (bulls), it would be hard to deprive him of the chance.

A female rhinoceros often carries a finer horn than the bull, and it requires, moreover, very considerable experience to distinguish the sex unless the cow is accompanied by a calf.

For these reasons, it has seemed well to make the above exceptions to the general rule against the killing of female game.

Regulation 8.—The object of this Regulation is to enable district officers to furnish Her Majesty's Commissioner with information and recommendations in regard to Regulation 10.

Regulation 11.—If three or four men shoot from one camp they frighten and harass game much more than two, as it is kept on the move in all directions. But if only two guns are out, the game in two quarters has a day or two of rest at a time.

Regulation 12.—It is thought that the practice of riding down game, as is or was done in South Africa, and of “browning” herds, as it is called, has led to game becoming extinct in places where it might otherwise have remained fairly plentiful.

This Regulation would, I believe, be approved by sportsmen generally. The absence of horses in the Protectorate will, meanwhile, make it compulsory, but as there is no reason to doubt that they will be imported in due course, I would venture to recommend that the Regulation be included.

Regulation 16.—This provision is, I venture to think, of urgent importance, as very great mischief is done by the natives in killing cows and young elephants for the sake of small tusks. When these have become liable to confiscation the traders will naturally cease to buy them, and when the natives find there is no sale for these small tusks, they will, to a very great extent, cease from trying to procure them.

As regards the question of “sanctuaries” for game, which the Regulations for German East Africa provide, and to which reference is made in the letter from the Colonial Office of the 15th August, 1896,* I venture to think that the matter would at present offer various and not inconsiderable difficulties if it were intended to have any real practical value, and it may therefore, perhaps, as well be left over for consideration at some future period.

I would suggest that, for the present, it would be the simplest course that the districts mentioned in Regulation 3 should be the present administrative districts of the Protectorate. These are: Mau, Kavirondo, Usoga (all three, for sporting purposes, as far as they stretch northwards), Uganda, Toru (to include Ankoli), and Unyoro.

* No. 3.

Finally, should your Lordship be pleased to approve of the Regulations in substance as above proposed, or amended as may seem desirable, I would suggest that a clause should be added, as in the case of Queen's Regulations under "The Africa Order in Council, 1889," making their breach a punishable offence; and I would venture to ask that a supply of copies of the Regulations in print should be sent out for use in this Protectorate, together with a supply of forms of licence for issue to applicants locally.

I have, &c.,
ERNEST J. L. BERKELEY.

No. 10.

VISCOUNT GOUGH (BERLIN) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received May 3, 1897.)

[Answered by No. 16.]

MY LORD,

Berlin, May 1, 1897.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, of the 19th January last,* I have the honour to enclose copy and translation of a note which I have received from the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, enclosing an opinion supplied by Dr. Wissmann on the subject of the protection of big game in Africa.

Baron von Marschall states that he would be glad to learn the views of Her Majesty's Government on the proposals made by Dr. Wissmann, and especially as to his suggestion for an International Conference.

I have, &c.,
GOUGH.

Enclosure in No. 10.

BARON VON MARSCHALL to VISCOUNT GOUGH.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, April 26, 1897.

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir F. Lascelles' note, of the 29th January, relative to proposals for an agreement as to International Regulations for the protection of game in Central Africa, and to inform Lord Gough, in reply, that the Imperial Government has always paid particular attention to the question as to what protective measures could be taken to prevent the extermination of elephants and hippopotami in Africa.

As the Imperial Governor, Major von Wissmann, has always laid stress on the importance of Regulations of this nature, he has been asked to furnish the Government with his observations on the subject. Copy of his communication is enclosed herewith.

The Undersigned would be much obliged if Her Majesty's Government were made acquainted with the above; and a statement of their views as to Major von Wissmann's proposals, and especially as to his suggestion relative to an International Conference, would be gratefully received.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, &c.

MARSCHALL.

Major VON WISSMANN to BARON RICHTOFEN.

(Translation.)

Wiesbaden, April 2, 1897.

I DOUBT the correctness of Mr. Sharpe's statement, that the main blame for the extinction of big game in Africa rests with the natives, and not Europeans. I have

* No. 8.

too often seen how every European who possesses a gun on board a Congo steamer fires in the most reckless fashion, especially at hippopotami, without having any regard as to whether or no he can possess himself of the animal when killed. I have seen so much big game killed or mortally wounded in this wanton fashion, and, indeed, only by Europeans. The Foreign Office is aware of the measures which I took as Governor by the institution of my Game Laws against these irresponsible and reckless proceedings. I am convinced that these Regulations will be of considerable service. I can also bear witness to the fact that in East Africa a considerable number of native hunters have paid the comparatively high fees for licences to shoot elephants. I have also (as Mr. Sharpe does, too, in supporting my proposals) attached the greatest importance to the prohibition of the sale of small tusks, that is, of young or female elephants, hippopotami, &c., as well as of small horns of young rhinos.

I entirely concur in his proposal that all tusks sold in the market should weigh over 15 lbs. I do not, however, agree with him in his opinion that if one of the African Colonial Powers refused to agree to these Regulations, the proposed measures would be of no value. I believe, on the contrary, that they would be very efficacious. The great woods of the Congo Basin, especially north of the 6th degree south latitude, are, in the main, the only haunt of the elephant still remaining almost untouched. These primeval forests, sparsely inhabited, and infested by the dreaded aboriginal tribe of the Batwa, present an almost impenetrable obstacle to the elephant hunters who are pressing in from the east, south, and north.

There can scarcely be any doubt that the Congo State will show the utmost readiness to take measures to preserve its natural wealth, ivory. What is true of the Congo State is no less true of the "Congo Français," and, therefore, I have little doubt that the French Colonial authorities will also see their advantage in adhering to the proposed protective measures. I notice with the greatest satisfaction that the English Colonial authorities, on their side, attach importance to the proposals, and I am convinced that it can only be to the advantage of German East Africa, and eventually also of the Cameroons, to take measures for the protection of big game, especially of the elephant, although German East Africa is certainly the poorest of all the districts mentioned in elephants.

I come now to another part of my proposal, namely, to the establishment of reserves, for which licences should only be given under very special circumstances. Mr. Sharpe thinks this measure advisable, and possible to carry out for small game, but not for elephants. Mr. Sharpe points out that only a few years ago elephants were frequently to be met with in the elephant marshes on the Shiré, and travellers tell us the same of the morasses on the north shore of the Nyasa Lake. It is just such districts, morasses, shallow lakes with a thick growth of reeds, where salt springs or salt deposits are to be found, that constitute regular haunts for big game, and especially for elephants, who regularly at certain times of the year make for them from every direction. In such districts the elephant hunter has naturally a much greater chance of success than in places which are not the regular haunts of the elephant, but are only casually visited in his wanderings. And these districts, which, as marshy wildernesses, are sure to be sparsely inhabited, should, when enlarged by a suitable addition of territory, be turned into game reserves. The additional territory is necessary, in order to make it more difficult for the hunter to intercept the game on their way to or from the resort. I have no doubt that Mr. Sharpe, who, as an elephant hunter of renown, must certainly have more experience than I possess, would allow, that without the great destruction of elephants which has taken place in the elephant marsh on the Shiré, and in the morasses north of Nyasa Lake, the surrounding districts would be far richer in elephants than they are now. It is true that it would be difficult to prevent infractions of the game reserves by natives, but that is hardly a reason for giving up the game altogether, or not trying to do what we can with the means which we possess.

When, in 1887, I made my third journey through the districts between Lomani and the Upper Congo (Lualaba), which are periodically flooded and much frequented by elephants, I was unable to induce any native (as I had done in my first journey) to lead me to fresh elephant tracks. It transpired that these districts belonged to the sphere under the control of Tippu Tipp, and that he had only accorded special permission to shoot elephants under the condition that half of the ivory should

be surrendered to him. Why should we not then directly prohibit elephant hunting on the part of a whole tribe, and make this tribe (of course, through its Chiefs) responsible for the prevention of elephant hunting in the tribal district by any outsider? It would be possible to compensate this tribe for the prohibition of hunting by some special privilege, or else allow a certain number of hunters a certain number of elephants. In districts where there are European posts, and the natives are under a certain degree of control, such measures would be more easily executed than in districts where there was no control at all.

In conclusion, I would venture to propose that steps should be taken for convening a Conference to consider this, and, perhaps, also, kindred subjects, such, for instance, as training and breeding zebras, preservation of small game, &c., and to recommend certain measures to the Governments concerned.

Perhaps the place of meeting should be Brussels, on account of the great interest of the Congo State in game preservation, and also for geographical reasons.

Dr. v. WISSMANN.

No. 11.

INDIA OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received July 21, 1897.)

SIR,

India Office, July 20, 1897.

I AM directed by Lord George Hamilton to forward herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from the Government of India, dated the 15th June, and enclosures, reciting the various Acts which are in operation in India for the preservation of wild game.

2. Amongst the enclosures* will be found copies of a Forest Manual and Forest Acts, which are described by the Government of India as constituting or including the Game Laws in British India. In the opinion of the Government of India, no difficulty is experienced in enforcing the Forest Rules regarding game.

3. Several officers of special experience in matters relating to wild animals and game in India were consulted in regard to Major von Wissmann's Regulation. Copies of their opinions are also amongst the enclosures.

I am, &c.,

A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to LORD G. HAMILTON.

MY LORD,

Simla, June 15, 1897.

YOUR despatch, dated the 6th August, 1896, forwarded for report a copy of certain correspondence on the subject of a Regulation for the protection of wild animals in German East Africa.

2. In the Madras Presidency the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants is forbidden under the Local Act of the Governor in Council, No. I. of 1873. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Lower Burmah, the Central Provinces, and Coorg, the preservation of wild elephants is provided for by the General Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. VI. of 1879. This Act was extended—

In 1882 to the Eastern Duars in the Goalpara district and to part of the Sylhet district of Assam;

In 1884 to the whole of the Darjeeling district, the Western Duars, and the Bykuntpur Forest in the Jalpaiguri district of Bengal;

In 1889 to the Chittagong district of Bengal; and

* Enclosures 2 to 21 : not printed.

In 1895 to the Midnapur district of Bengal.

A proposal made by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to extend the Act to the permanently settled portions of the Goalpara district and to certain zamindari estates in the Garo Hills district is under consideration. The Wynaad is situated partly in the Malabar and partly in the Nilgiri district of Madras. The Government forests in that tract are covered by Madras Act No. I. of 1873, and by the Rules under the Forest Act issued by the Madras Government in 1894 and 1896. In India the reserved forests afford extensive sanctuaries, and elephants have increased considerably, especially in Burmah, since the introduction of Act VI. of 1879.

3. We enclose a copy of the Forest Manual issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which contains the Forest Act, as modified up to the 1st December, 1894, and the Rules thereunder. We also forward copies of other Rules under Forest Acts, as described in the attached list, and a copy of the Nilgiris Game and Fish Preservation Act (Madras Act, No. II. of 1879). These Acts and Rules constitute or include the Game Laws in force in British India. The native State of Mysore has a Law for the protection of elephants from indiscriminate slaughter, and this has operated to appreciably increase the number of elephants in Mysore. The advisability of establishing a general Game Law for India has more than once come under consideration; but, for reasons which need not here be discussed, no such general Act has ever been passed. No difficulty is experienced in enforcing the Forest Rules regarding game.

4. Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, lately a Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces and now in the service of the Rajah of Sirmur, Messrs. S. Eardley-Wilmot and E. P. Dansey, Conservators of Forests in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Mr. J. Dalrymple Clark, Officiating Superintendent of the Dacca Kheddahs, were consulted in regard to Major von Wissmann's Regulation. These officers have special experience in matters relating to wild animals and game in India. Copies of their opinions are enclosed. We have nothing to add. The circumstances of German East Africa are not familiar to us; but we believe that no tracts of India can be similar. We will only observe that the establishment of sanctuaries is no doubt an excellent measure, and that the provision of a "close" season seems also desirable.

We have, &c.,

ELGIN.

G. S. WHITE.

J. WESTLAND,

J. WOODBURN.

M. D. CHALMERS.

E. H. H. COLLEN.

A. C. TREVOR.

Enclosure 22 in No. 11.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REGULATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA, BY S. EARDLEY WILMOT, CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1. The Regulations issued by the Governor of German East Africa may be briefly summarized as follows:—

- (a.) The creation of sanctuaries for game.
- (b.) A registration on payment of all hunters and shooters in the Colony.
- (c.) A grouping of the hunting community into Europeans and natives, and a further sub-division, according to the species of game hunted.
- (d.) A prohibition everywhere against shooting immature animals, and the females of certain species.
- (e.) A prohibition against the use of nets and driving, and against trespass in certain areas in search of game.

- (f.) The imposition of a royalty on each head shot of valuable game; and
- (g.) Exemption from the working of the Rules in the case of beasts of prey, crop protection, and when animals are shot for meat.

2. The Rules as they stand appear to be extremely comprehensive when viewed from an Indian stand-point; for in this country there are practically no game laws except in those localities where Municipal Regulations prohibit the import of small game during certain seasons, and in reserved forests where game birds are protected during the breeding seasons; where also a prohibition against the killing of females may be enforced; and where a limit is put to driving and netting. The forest areas under the Government of India, however, are advantageously situated, in that for four months of the year entry is prohibited on account of danger from fire, and during four other months they are, in many instances at least closed by climatic causes against the entry of all but those tribes who inhabit them. Where such circumstances exist we have practically established sanctuaries closed for a considerable portion of the year to the great majority of the public, and it is worthy of note that, even with these restrictions, game has vastly decreased in numbers during the past twenty years, and will no doubt still largely decrease in the future, even where it is not entirely extirpated.

3. The reasons for this state of things are not far to seek, and they are shortly—that the closure of the forests is not coincident with the breeding season of the game, and in consequence an extravagant loss of life occurs just at that time when protection is most needed, and secondly that it is impossible, under the present Regulations, to prevent guns licensed for crop protection from being utilized for the destruction of game in the forests. We are thus unable to limit the number of hunters within any specified forests proportionately to the amount of game it may be found desirable to destroy annually. It would, of course, be easy to remedy these defects in proportion, first, by establishing a close season, during which the females might bring forth their young in safety except from their natural enemies; and, secondly, by granting only a limited number of shooting licences in each district; licences for crop protection being issued only for guns say with less than 18-in. barrels. And it may be added that, as one of the attractions to an Indian career as well as one of the few relaxations available depends on the preservation of the natural fauna, these questions merit some attention in every country where prolonged exile is one of the necessities attached to the service of the State.

4. In view of the experiences as above indicated gained in India during many years' dwelling amongst big game, I would suggest that any game laws to be made for British Africa should be primarily based on protection during the breeding season, and the limitation of the number of hunters. Working from this foundation, the detailed Regulations suitable to the peculiarities of the country and its inhabitants could be easily drafted. Those adopted in German East Africa contain much of value, more especially in the registration of all hunters and the creation of sanctuaries. The latter, indeed, is especially recommended; the prevention of trespass within a specified area being so much easier to carry out in a wild country than the enforcement of general game laws over a larger area; but in my opinion the Rules are not complete and will only retard, and not prevent, the extirpation of large game unless breeding animals are protected and shooters limited to a reasonable number. The successful administration of game laws is a matter of time; restrictions must, save in desperate cases, be introduced gradually, and I have no doubt that German authorities who in Europe estimate most accurately the head of game which any forest will support, the actual stock and the annual increase thereof, fixing, from these statistics the number of head to be shot off in each year, regard Major von Wissmann's Rules as a beginning towards attaining the end they have determined to arrive at, namely, that of keeping up a sufficient supply of game in the country they administer.

Dated February 15, 1897.

Enclosure 23 in No. 11.

THE INSPECTING FOREST OFFICER, Sirmur, to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ~

Sirmur, February 25, 1897.

With reference to your letter dated the 30th ultimo, and its enclosure, regarding Regulations for the protection of game in German East Africa, and requiring an expression of my opinion on the Regulations, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :—

2. The formation of sanctuaries for game in which no shooting will be permitted without the special permission of the Imperial Government, is undoubtedly the only proper and rational course to pursue if the interesting fauna of the country is to be preserved from eventual extinction, and this measure of protection is called for in the interests both of service and the public which loves sport. These sanctuaries can be properly guarded, they will form the breeding grounds from which the excess game population will spread over adjacent areas still open to shooting, and will thus materially help to maintain the supply of game in the latter.

Similar sanctuaries for the preservation and multiplication of game are much needed in India, supplementary to the general Regulations for the preservation of game framed under the existing Forest Laws. The localities selected for the formation of sanctuaries must, in all cases, be the natural homes of the species which it is desired to preserve. The locale of such sanctuaries must be as widely cut off as circumstances will allow from areas given up to agriculture or other forms of husbandry. Shooting, unless under very exceptional considerations would not be allowed within any sanctuary, the latter being wholly and solely given up to the preservation and increase of game.

3. As regards the Regulations for the preservation of game in general they appear to be sufficiently liberal, as well as stringent when preservation calls for exceptional method in order to protect the animals from wholesale extinction. Game very naturally gravitates towards agriculture, and the provisions framed with a view to protecting the agriculturists appear to be designed wisely. But all said, agricultural pursuits and the preservation of game which subsist on the products of agriculture cannot exist conjointly. Either the game is extirpated by secret methods for its destruction, or the losses sustained by agriculture drive the inhabitants to other pursuits.

Enclosure 24 in No. 11.

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

February 26, 1897.

With reference to your letter dated the 3rd instant, to the address of the Chief Secretary of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, requiring me to furnish the Government of India direct, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with an expression of my opinion and with any suggestions I may be in a position to offer upon the Regulations for the protection of wild animals in German East Africa, I have the honour to reply as follows :—

2. I may be permitted to preface my report with the remark that the subject is evidently one which cannot be profitably discussed by anybody not possessing a good local knowledge of the conditions prevailing on the African Continent, a knowledge which I do not myself possess.

3. The usefulness in all countries of a Regulation for the protection of wild animals is manifest, but the nature of the restrictions imposed for this purpose must depend to a great extent on their political expediency, and more especially is this the case in newly-acquired Colonies inhabited, perhaps, by an ignorant if not unfriendly population, accustomed to look upon wild animals as the common property of all.

4. Here in India, which is not inhabited by an ignorant and unfriendly population to the same extent, it is believed, as German East Africa, we have had

to advance by very gradual steps in the direction taken by Major von Wissmann, and have not seen our way to impose within the limits of many scores of years the restrictions which Major von Wissmann has apparently found it feasible to impose at once and after a relatively brief occupation of the country.

5. The fifth Rule of the Regulation, if not wholly impracticable, should at least conduce to a deal of friction and ill-feeling. One of its clauses provides that even where animals have been shot for food, the caravans "on arriving where there is a German official, must give an account of the animals shot, with particulars as to their nature and number, and proof of the necessity for shooting them."

The opportunities for tyranny afforded by this one rule alone should thus be abundant.

6. Under Rule 6 the cultivator who may have ingratiated himself with the "local official" is to be allowed to shoot animals found eating his crops, but the unlucky man who has not succeeded in thus ingratiating himself must rest content with looking on.

7. Rule 7 permits the shooting of certain animals without a licence. It is obscurely worded and is to be objected to for sanctioning the almost unrestricted slaughter of birds in season and out of season, including many families of game birds, useful as food for man.

8. Rule 8 is doubtless well intended, but badly worded. May the young of the deer tribes be shot? Or are these included in the term "calves," "foals"? Surely it would have been better to say "it is forbidden to shoot the females (as far as distinguishable) and the young of all animals, except those named in Section 7."

9. Rule 10 seems a good one, but since the "Imperial Governor" has all this power vested in him, why not have extended the protection to a host of other animals (and especially to the more beautiful among the feathered tribes) if only to the extent of a closed season?

10. Rule 11 is not sufficiently precise; who is to decide what constitutes netting, driving, &c., on a "large scale"?

11. Rule 13 which provided for sanctuaries, or what will be practically "Reserved Forests" is a most excellent one, and it would perhaps have been better if the majority of the restrictions embodied in the Regulation had been made applicable to such Reserves only, according to the policy adopted in this country. It would then have been only necessary to make some additional provision for the protection (outside the Reserves) of elephants and other animals of great economic importance, of useful or harmless birds, &c., rendering it unnecessary to interfere so largely as would appear to have been done by Major von Wissmann with the liberty and pursuits of the people.

12. Too many of the sections of the Regulation are conspicuous for the careless way in which they have been drawn up, and for the possibility of applying them in their present state to conditions, and things and circumstances which were doubtless not intended by the person who framed them. Rule 1 thus only refers to "game animals," of which, however, no list is given, or definition attempted; but most of the other Rules refer to "animals" without clearly specifying whether the entire animal kingdom is meant or only a part of it. If the entire animal kingdom is intended, and Rule 7 would appear to bear this out, then the Regulation is nothing less than an absurdity.

Enclosure 25 in No. 11.

THE OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT OF KHEDDAHs to the COMMISSARY-GENERAL,
Bengal Command.

Camp in the Garo Hills Jungle, March 10, 1897.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 18th ultimo, and its enclosures, asking for my opinion regarding the Regulations for the protection of game in German East Africa, recently issued by Major von

Wissmann, and of that officer's proposal to form sanctuaries for game as compared with the Elephant Preservation Act in India.

2. I am afraid that my opinion about British Africa is worth very little, for it is some years since I visited that country for the purpose of shooting, and I have never been in German Africa. I may, however, be permitted to state that my recollection of the parts I shot in, leads me to suppose that some such Regulations as these already enforced by Major von Wissmann in German Africa might well be introduced into British Africa. It was required, I considered, years ago, and I apprehend is now far more necessary than it seemed to be then.

3. As regards India, I am of opinion that the uncontrolled and indiscriminate slaughter of all sorts of animals at all times of the year (especially in the months of March, April, and May) has already, to a certain extent in some places, and altogether in others, extirpated some of the more rare animals such as rhinoceros, and in certain places some of the more common sort such as deer. I believe that, in the course of time, many sorts of wild animals in India will be inevitably extirpated should the present condition of affairs continue, and I may add, as is probably well known to yourself, that many sportsmen hold the same opinion.

4. In the interests of those animals which are now rare, and in the general interests of the animal kingdom, I would advocate the formation of the sanctuaries such as Major von Wissmann proposes. Animals in many parts require protection from advancing civilization, and sanctuaries in some places would help to preserve elephants. The Elephant Preservation Act does not protect any other class of animals, and I may here mention the case of the Garo Hills from which I write. They are an elephant reserve, and I have been capturing elephants in them for the past three months. In years gone by they abounded with game, and elephants in them were fairly quiet and comparatively easy to catch as they were not disturbed except by this department. All this is now changed. With the exception of elephants (of which there are plenty) there appears to be very little animal life left, and the elephants are now very "wild" and difficult to drive and capture. The Act is somewhat nullified by the Rules under it, which allow yearly leases to hunt elephants outside reserves to be sold to irresponsible natives who hunt under no sort of control, who can practically do as they please in the jungle, and whose sole idea is to make money. To anyone acquainted with the craft, the number of casualties shown in the returns of elephants admittedly so caught tells its own tale, and it appears to me that the sooner the lease system is placed under some official with knowledge of elephant craft, so much the better for those animals and for Government interests.

5. The law on the subject being sufficient, there is no occasion to include elephants in any Regulations for the protection of wild animals. I am assuming, of course, that the Government of India would never for an instant entertain any proposal to allow these noble and useful animals to be shot for sport or ivory. That the latter has been allowed to such an extent in Africa will yet, I believe, be a matter of regret, for I fancy the time will come when elephants will be the most valuable carriage in the interior of that country. I see no reason why they should not be caught and tamed there as they are in India and as in ancient times we know they were in Africa. There are huge tracts of country in Africa infested, as perhaps you are aware, by the tsetse fly, and no animals except elephants can traverse them. Once African elephants are caught and tamed, they are the only animals I know of which can or will be used to open up the remotest corners of that continent to commerce.

6. Should any such Regulations as Major von Wissmann's be introduced into India, I think shooting licences should only be valid for certain months of the year, and should be for districts and not for provinces or the whole of India. This I fancy would render supervision more easy. I would make a distinction between Europeans, resident in the country, and Europeans not resident, who come out in the cold weather to shoot. Presumably the latter could afford to pay a fairly heavy fee for their licences, and we know as a rule the former cannot. I would also make a provision that no person can by right claim a licence on paying the fee. I should certainly charge a fee at least 200 rupees for each rhinoceros shot, as these animals are getting more rare every season, and their horns alone are worth on an average 200 rupees in the market.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 29, 1897.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May* on the subject of a proposed Conference between the Powers having African interests, with a view to the preservation of elephants and other African fauna.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, that should such a Conference be held, Mr. Chamberlain would wish that the territories under the administration of this Department should be represented.

3. Mr. Chamberlain apprehends that the circumstances of the African territories under British administration are, in relation to the question of the preservation of fauna, widely different, and that the territories might for the purpose in question be divided into three groups, the West African, the East African, and the South African, including in each case the territories under the administration of the Foreign Office, as well as those under this Department.

4. In the event of its being decided to hold a Conference and to send more than one British Representative, it would, Mr. Chamberlain suggests, be convenient to arrange that some one with local experience should represent each group, and, although it is understood that the Conference would merely recommend measures for the consideration of the each of the Governments concerned, it would be as well to obtain the concurrence of the Colonial Governments and Chartered Companies, whose administrations form part of any particular group, to the appointment of the Representative of that group.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

MEMORANDUM BY SIR JOHN KIRK.

With reference to the best practical means of giving effect to the idea of creating a *wild game preserve in East Africa*, on which subject you asked me to give you a few remarks, I am of opinion that it will be of no use to go too far in the present rather elementary stage of local government in that part.

What I would do would be by keeping sportsmen out of a certain area, rather than by establishing *rangers and park-keepers* to regulate what goes on within the area reserved. For this purpose, a much larger area is needed than will eventually be required.

I would trust largely to applying the rules to enforce the Brussels Arms Act to sporting rifles and gentlemen's guns. The tendency has been to relax these provisions where high-class weapons are in the hands of men of wealth and position. I would be very strict with such, both as to stamping, transfer, and personal licence.

Next, I would apply laws such as the Imperial British East Africa Company issued, or on that line, and enforce payment of the licence.

Next, I would issue an order prohibiting all killing of game by sportsmen *within a large defined area or areas*, and make them sufficiently large so as to offer no excuse for anyone wandering casually into it.

Local knowledge, such as is possessed by the officials on the spot, would be needed to define these areas. They should not be such as are now thickly inhabited, they should not be pierced by any main road, they should not be desirable for agriculture, and they should be away from a foreign frontier. If possible, they should include a variety of grass, bush and forest, also rising and level ground.

I should think one district on the Tana, another in the Kikuyu or Kenia region, and a third on the Mau heights and plateau would answer; but, at first, I would

* Not printed.

only keep people out of these as sportsmen, and not trouble further to protect the game within.

The time will come when more will be needed, but not yet. The thing now is to preserve the game that is there and keep hunters out.

It is wonderful how little effect natives with spears, traps, and arrows have on game in a country, and how suddenly it disappears before the gun and rifle.

That is how I should be inclined to deal with the question.

JOHN KIRK.

Wavertree, Sevenoaks,
July 31, 1897.

No. 14.

MR. F. C. SELOUS to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received August 25, 1897.)

DEAR SIR CLEMENT,

Windsor Hotel, Montreal, August 15, 1897.

WE arrived here safely yesterday evening. I have read through all the papers you gave me as well as the letters written by Sir John Kirk and Dr. Sclater, and it seems to me that there is very little left for me to add to their suggestions as regards the preservation of African game. The game in South Africa has been destroyed by three agencies: Firstly, by Europeans (principally Boers of Dutch and French descent), who killed immense numbers of antelopes, quaggas, &c., for the sake of their hides, and large numbers of elephants and ostriches for their tusks and feathers; secondly, by native Africans possessed of fire-arms, who have been the principal factor in the destruction of game between the Limpopo and the Zambesi; and thirdly, by the rinderpest, which has been altogether beyond human control. With the last and most potent agency I have mentioned, it is impossible to cope; but the laws now in force in those parts of the interior of Africa, under the control of Europeans, ought to be sufficient to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of game by white men for the sake of their hides, and the comparatively small number of animals that are annually killed by prospectors and travellers for the sake of food—and the killing of which no laws will prevent in a wild country—will not do much harm. With the destruction of game by the natives it is more difficult to deal, though it must not be forgotten that in many districts in the interior of Africa the destruction of the game has been almost entirely due to natives possessed of fire-arms, whilst, at the present moment, it is hardly too much to say that 997 out of every 1,000 elephants whose tusks come to the London market are killed by African natives. To preserve the game still left in territories under British control, I would advocate a close season for every species, during which time, of course, licences would not be granted to hunting parties, and, in addition to this, I would recommend that certain areas should be reserved, in which the killing of game at any time would be illegal. Such laws and regulations would control parties of European sportsmen, and would put a stop to the destruction of game for the sake of their hides, and although the laws would not be observed by individual prospectors or travellers, the comparatively small number of animals killed by such men, would not much matter. The destruction of game by white men I think can be controlled and regulated, but it will be a much more difficult matter to prevent their extermination by black men, and the only way to do this is either by disarming them, or effectively preventing them from obtaining any kind of ammunition. It is absurd to make laws to prevent the killing of game by white men and at the same time to allow the native Africans to shoot them down at their pleasure. In my time, the white rhinoceros has been exterminated in northern and north-eastern Matabeleland entirely by native hunters—the small number of these animals killed in those countries by Europeans being a mere drop in the ocean; and at the present moment the game along the Upper Zambesi—where the game laws of the British South Africa Company are supposed to be in force—is being fast

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destroyed by the natives, who are well armed with guns and rifles, and who obtain their supplies of ammunition from the Portuguese settlements on the west coast.

I have nothing further to add, and remain, &c.,

F. C. SELOUS.

No. 15.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 8, 1897.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, a collection of papers* relating to the preservation of game in different parts of Africa and in India.

The papers contain the opinions of African sportsmen and travellers in addition to a collection of the Laws now in force on the subject in Africa and India.

There appears to be a general consensus of opinion that the objects to be aimed at in order so far as possible to insure the preservation of game, are as follows:—

1. The prevention of the export of elephant tusks of less than a certain weight.
2. The creation of reserves.
3. A close time for all animals or the prohibition of the slaughter of females.
4. A system of licences for natives as well as Europeans.
5. The enforcement of the provisions of the Brussels Act in regard to the supply of arms and ammunition to natives.
6. The complete exemptions of certain useful animals and birds.

It is probable that the utmost which would be obtained from the assembling of a Conference would be the passing of Resolutions engaging the Governments concerned to issue Regulations containing the above or similar provisions, and that the actual terms of the Regulations themselves would be left for each Power to decide, and Lord Salisbury is disposed to think that this is all that need be attempted.

His Lordship has no objection to offer to Mr. Secretary Chamberlain's proposal, that in considering the question the territories affected should be divided into geographical groups, and that the various African Colonies and Protectorates should have a voice in the matter. He thinks, however, that it would facilitate business if the Representatives were merely Delegates such as were attached to the Brussels Conference, and not actually members of the Conference itself.

As regards the time and place for the Conference, Lord Salisbury would suggest that it should be held next spring in London. The matter does not greatly press, and it is likely that more experts would be in London at that time than earlier, and there would be an advantage in being able to consult British authorities on the spot.

If Mr. Chamberlain agrees in the lines above indicated, Lord Salisbury would instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin to communicate with the German Government on the matter before taking any further steps.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS BERTIE.

* Nos. 7 and 11 and others not printed.

THIS VOLUME IS TIGHTLY BOUND

No. 16.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN).

[Answered by No. 24.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 3, 1898.

On receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 1st May, 1897,* I placed myself in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to ascertaining his opinion on the suggestion made by Major von Wissmann for an International Conference, to consider the question of the protection of wild animals in Africa.

I am now in a position to inform Your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government concur in the opinion that such a Conference is desirable, and I have to request you to submit the following considerations to the German Government:—

The objects to be aimed at, in order, so far as possible, to provide against the unreasonable slaughter of wild animals, appear to be:—

1. The enforcement of the provisions of the Brussels Act in regard to the supply of arms and ammunition to natives;
2. A system of licences for natives as well as for Europeans;
3. The establishment of reserves within which innocuous wild animals shall be strictly preserved;
4. A close time for all animals or the prohibition of the slaughter of females;
5. The complete preservation of certain useful animals and birds;
6. The prevention of the export of elephants' tusks of less than a fixed weight.

The primary advantage to be gained from a Conference would appear to be the support which the opinions of such an assembly would give to the Regulations which the countries represented at it might issue in accordance with them. It would probably be sufficient to record such opinions in a Protocol without attempting to lay down any special formula for the Regulations themselves. These must necessarily differ according to the portion of Africa to which they are applied, but actual uniformity is only required in the rates on ivory, and the minimum weight of the tusks allowed to be exported.

If the German Government concur in the general ideas above expressed, and would be willing to take part in a Conference to carry them out, Her Majesty's Government will be happy to concert with them the exact bases of discussion, and, when these are settled, to issue invitations for a Conference to be held in London in the spring or early summer of the present year, when it is probable that many experts on the subject will be staying in London, whose opinions the Conference might wish to obtain by personal examination.

I shall be glad to learn from Your Excellency the reception accorded by the German Government to these proposals.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 17.

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR A. MILNER (CAPE TOWN) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received May 28, 1898.)

[Answered by No. 69.]

SIR,

Government House, Cape Town, May 7, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a Minute from Ministers on the subject of game preservation in Africa.

I have, &c.,
A. MILNER.

* No. 10.

Enclosure in No. 17.

MINUTE from MINISTERS to GOVERNOR.

In returning herewith the enclosures to his Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner's Minute of the 2nd instant, relative to the preservation of game in South Africa, Ministers have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency, the accompanying Report of the Under Secretary for Agriculture embodying the views of the Government on the subject.

J. GORDON SPRIGG.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
April 18, 1898.

REPORT by Mr. CURREY.

The SECRETARY to the PRIME MINISTER,

THIS correspondence has been perused with great interest, and it is needless to say that the Government of this Colony is in full accord with the spirit of the proposals made. This question of the rapid diminution in the numbers of the large game of the Colony has from time to time received serious consideration, with a view to steps being taken to avert the threatened extermination of the larger species of antelopes, buffaloes, and elephants. The existing Game Law of the Colony provides that elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, eland, koodoo, hartebeeste, bontebok, blesbok, gemsbok, rietbok, quagga, Burchell's zebra, gnu, or wildebeeste, may not be shot without a special permit from the Governor. Landed proprietors may, however, shoot elephants on their own property without such permission. The Government is also empowered to specially protect all game animals or birds for any time not exceeding three years; and this is continually being done at the present time, as game is found to be getting scarce in various localities. No charge is made for these special permits to shoot big game, it being felt that permission to shoot a limited number of animals, when given to landlords for themselves and a few friends, tends to make the recipients jealous preservers of such big game as may be on their lands.

The question of "sanctuaries" has already received consideration, but proposals to make a reserve on the Cape flats, and set apart 200,000 morgen of land in the Zandveld, Bushmansland, for the same purpose, had, after mature consideration, to be abandoned.

The question of preserving elephants within the Colony is a complex one. On the one hand, the Government is most anxious to make every effort to preserve the few remaining specimens which exist at the Knysna and in the Addo bush, Uitenhage, possibly about 25 in the former area, and 150 in the latter, where they are protected by nature to a great extent, the bush being so dense as to effectually give them shelter from attack.

It is questionable, however, whether elephants should be protected in inhabited districts to any great extent, looking at the damage caused to standing crops in the vicinity, as well as to the danger to life and limb.

The Government of this Colony is most desirous of doing all in its power to facilitate the protection of large game, and will gladly co-operate so far as it is possible in any judicious steps to that end; but it must be pointed out that the conditions of a settled Colony are very different from those of newly-acquired territories, and that heavy licence-fees and other restrictions are felt to be in a great measure uncalled for. The same end appears to be better attained by an appeal to the sporting instincts of landowners, coupled with judicious exercise of the power of granting permits to shoot and the power of proclaiming any variety of game to be specially protected for a longer or shorter period as may be found necessary. With regard to elephants, it is feared that nothing further can be done within the Colony, but the Government will gladly aid in carrying out any Regulation that may be adopted in other portions of Africa.

It is further suggested that the eland and giraffe are also specially worthy of

consideration at the hands of the Conference; the latter animal has long since disappeared within our Colonial borders.

CHARLES CURREY,
Under-Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town,
April 15, 1898 .

No. 18.

ADMINISTRATOR GALLWEY (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received June 4, 1898.)

[Answered by No. 69.]

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,

SIR,

Natal, May 14, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch I have addressed to the High Commissioner on the subject of game preservation in Africa.

I have, &c.,
M. H. GALLWEY.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Administrator GALLWEY to High Commissioner Sir A. MILNER.

Government House, Pietermaritzburg,

SIR,

Natal, May 14, 1898.

WITH reference to your despatch, of the 2nd April, on the subject of game preservation in South Africa, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Minute I have received from the Prime Minister on the subject.

2. My Ministers do not propose to send a special Delegate from Natal to attend the proposed International Conference on game preservation in Africa, but they will be glad if any Delegate who may be sent by the Cape Government may represent Natal also.

3. I have forwarded a copy of this despatch, and its enclosures, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
M. H. GALLWEY.

MINUTE NO. 10.—GAME PROTECTION IN NATAL AND THE PROVINCE OF ZULULAND.

The Game Laws of the Colony, copies of which are enclosed, make ample provision for the protection of such large game as is still to be found in Natal, and which consists of some few hippopotami, a small number of eland, and some troops of hartebeeste. A few springbok are occasionally found in the northern district of the Colony. The law absolutely prohibits the killing of eland or springbok. All royal game under the law may only be shot under special permit, and as such game has been decreasing of late from rinderpest and other causes, no permits whatever are being issued this year for the killing of royal game, and it is the full intention of the Government to conserve royal game in the Colony as far as possible.

As regards the Province of Zululand, the Proclamation No. 2, 1897, is enclosed. There are two reserves within which game is absolutely protected at present. There are two other reserves, in which all shooting is prohibited except under special licence from the Government. In other parts of the province the killing of game is allowed under ordinary licence from the Magistrate of the division. Elephants and white rhinoceri are absolutely protected from destruction, and as regards hippopotami and black rhinoceri, special permits may be granted by the Governor to persons to shoot not more than two of each in one year.

But in view of the established fact that the fly follows the game, and that cattle cannot exist in the areas frequented by the fly, it becomes a question as to whether the Government will be justified in preserving the game at the cost of clearing the stock from those districts of Zululand where the fly prevails.

Ministers do not propose to send a special Delegate from Natal to attend the International Conference proposed to be held in London on the subject of game protection in Africa, but will be very glad if any Delegate who may be sent by the Cape Government to the Conference may be allowed to represent Natal also.

HENRY BINNS.

Prime Minister's Office,
Pietermaritzburg, Natal,
May 13, 1898.

No. 19.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, June 9, 1898.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch* from the High Commissioner for South Africa on the subject of game preservation in Africa.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 20.

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR A. MILNER (CAPE TOWN) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.
(Received June 18, 1898.)

SIR, Government House, Cape Town, June 1, 1898.
WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th ultimo,* respecting the preservation of game in South Africa, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Acting Administrator of Rhodesia on the subject.

I understand that the Officer Administering the Government of Natal has forwarded to you a copy of his despatch to me of the 14th ultimo,† from which it appears that his Government do not desire to send a special Delegate to the proposed Conference, but will be glad if any Delegate sent by the Cape Government may represent Natal also. I infer, however, from Ministers' Minute of the 18th April, enclosed in my despatch of the 7th ultimo,* that they also do not intend to send a Delegate.

I have, &c.,
A. MILNER.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Acting Administrator MILTON to Sir A. MILNER.

SIR, Administrator's Office, Salisbury, May 10, 1898.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Secretary of State, on the subject of game preservation in South Africa.

In reply, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that this Administration will be pleased to join in the proposed Conference to discuss the question of the preservation of the more valuable animals and birds, but understands that it will not be bound by the Resolutions that may be passed at the Conference.

* No. 17.

† See No. 18.

The existing Law provides generally for the preservation of royal game, and gives the Administration power to protect any class of animal for any period that may be deemed desirable.

I have, &c.,
W. H. MILTON.

No. 21.

VISCOUNT GOUGH (BERLIN) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received June 20, 1898.)

MY LORD,

Berlin, June 17, 1898.

WITH reference to Mr. Gosselin's despatch, of the 22nd June, 1896,* and to subsequent correspondence respecting the preservation of game in Africa, I have the honour to enclose a translation of a Circular and an Ordinance issued on the 17th January last by the Imperial Governor of East Africa on this subject, and which were published in the "Kolonialblatt" of the 15th instant.

I have, &c.,
GOUGH.

Enclosure in No. 21.

CIRCULAR of the Imperial Governor of German East Africa to the District and Sub-District Offices and Stations in the Interior.

(Translation.)

By the enclosed amended Game Ordinance, which is based upon the results of practical experience, the Ordinance of the 7th May, 1896, respecting the protection of game in German East Africa, and its supplements, are repealed. This is to take effect from the day of public notification in each district.

I empower the local administrative authorities, especially in frontier districts, to issue provisional Regulations altering this Ordinance when necessity arises; they must, however, in this case apply for confirmation of their decisions by the Government without delay. For the establishment of game reserves the sanction of the Government must be previously obtained. Those already existing remain.

It may at times also be found necessary to refuse the issue of hunting licences to natives altogether, or to forbid entirely the killing of certain species of game. In view of the diversity of the conditions of existence of game in the several districts of the Protectorate, and the small knowledge of the subject which we at present possess, it is impossible to introduce a general close time.

I shall be glad to receive reports without delay as to the feasibility and desirability of the following measures:—

1. Licences to hunt elephants shall no longer be issued to natives.
2. The Station shall grant to one or more trustworthy "fundi" the exclusive right of elephant hunting in the district.
3. Guns and ammunition shall be supplied to these men by the Station, for themselves and for their followers, in return for which they shall enter the service of the Station as foresters and gamekeepers.
4. Of each elephant killed they shall deliver one tusk—to be chosen by the Station.

These privileged hunters will be induced by their own interest to report every

* No. 2.

case of unlawful killing of an elephant; and, above all, they will learn to hunt in a sportsmanlike manner.

The Imperial Governor,
LIEBERT.

Dar-es-Salaam,
January 17, 1898.

ORDINANCE respecting the Protection of Game in German East Africa.

Section 1.—Every person who wishes to kill game must provide himself with a game licence, which is issued by a District or Sub-District Officer, or by a Station, for a particular person and for a period of one year from the date of issue. Such licences are valid for the whole Protectorate.

Section 2.—The fee for a licence for Europeans is 10 rupees. If they are professionally engaged in hunting, the fee is 500 rupees; and if they proceed into the interior with an expedition specially organised for hunting, the fee shall be 800 rupees for each non-native participator. For native members of such an expedition, the lesser game licence described in Section 3 must be obtained.

Section 3.—A game licence for natives is subject to a fee of 5 rupees. If they are professionally engaged in hunting elephants or rhinoceros, they must pay 500 rupees in order to obtain a licence. If the people are trustworthy, the payment of this fee may be deferred.

Section 4.—For hunting Associations, the native leader or entrepreneur ("fundi") must take out one greater game licence under Section 3, and also one lesser licence under Section 3, for each native member of the Association. These assistants, whose number must be determined when the greater game licence is issued, and must not exceed thirty, are subject to the provisions of Section 10.

Section 5.—A licence is not required when the game is killed merely for the purpose of obtaining food on the march.

Section 6.—No game licence is required for killing monkeys, all carnivora, wild boar, amphibians, and reptiles.

For the killing of adult lions a premium of 30 rupees, for adult leopards a premium of 20 rupees, will be paid on application by the competent local authorities.

Section 7.—The killing of sucking elephants is prohibited.

Section 8.—The capture of young animals for breeding purposes, or for transmission to zoological gardens and scientific institutions, is permitted. If this kind of capture is carried on professionally, the greater game licence must be taken out. This permission can at any time be revoked if its exercise results in a considerable reduction of the head of game.

Section 9.—Without express permission, game may not be hunted with nets, fire, or large battues. In case the game is causing considerable damage to crops in migration, the local authorities may grant this permission.

Section 10.—A tax of 100 rupees shall be levied for every elephant killed. The hunter may avoid the payment of this tax by the surrender of one tusk, and the total amount of such taxes paid by any one hunter during the year shall not exceed the fee paid for the greater game licence.

Section 11.—In districts where great Chiefs have a customary claim to one of the tusks of each elephant killed by a native hunter, the tusk surrendered shall in future be due alternately to the Station and to the Chief, so that if two elephants are killed, the hunter will get two tusks, the Station and the Chief one each.

Section 12.—Infractions of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by fines up to 500 rupees, or, in case of non-payment, by imprisonment up to three months. In case the dues are fraudulently withheld, from twice to twenty-five times the amount of such dues shall be levied as a penalty.

Of all moneys received in consequence of this Ordinance, one-half shall be paid in to the Government, the other half shall be devoted to the purposes of the public service at the District Office or Station where the licence is issued or the fine levied. Game unlawfully obtained, or parts of the same, may be confiscated.

In case of a repetition of the offence, the permission to hunt may be withdrawn for a time, or permanently.

The Imperial Governor,
LIEBERT.

Dar-es-Salaam,
January 17, 1898.

No. 22.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 29, 1898.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 9th instant,* a copy of the despatches† from the Governor of Natal and the High Commissioner for South Africa, on the subject of the preservation of game in South Africa.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 23.

EXTRACT from the "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" of
July 13, 1898.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 126 OF 1898.

Secretary's Office, Salisbury, July 7, 1898.

It is hereby notified for public information that in accordance with the provisions contained in the 11th section of the Game Preservation Act, No. 36 of 1886, the following Regulations shall be strictly enforced within the Tuli district, as is more fully described in Sub-section (K) of Section 4 of Government Notice No. 61 of 1897 :—

From and after the 1st August, 1898, and until the 31st July, 1900, no person shall pursue, kill, shoot, destroy, or capture any elephant, hippopotamus, eland, koodoo, hartebeest, blesbok, gemsbok, wildebeest, roan or sable antelope, waterbuck, giraffe, quagga, zebra, or ostrich, under a penalty for the first conviction of a fine not exceeding £25, or in default of payment thereof imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months; and for a second conviction a fine of £50, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months.

By command of His Honour the Acting Administrator,
PERCY INSKIPP,
Under-Secretary.

No. 24.

VISCOUNT GOUGH (BERLIN) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received July 18, 1898.)

[Answered by No. 33.]

MY LORD,

Berlin, July 13, 1898.

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd March last,‡ relative to the proposed International Conference to consider the question of the protection of wild animals in Africa, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that I have

* No. 19.

† Nos. 18 and 20.

‡ No. 16.

received a note from the Acting Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Imperial Government are very willing to take part in such an International Conference for regulating the protection of game in Central Africa, and that they entertain no objection in principle to the general ideas expressed in Your Lordship's despatch above referred to.

The Imperial Government would, however, attach great value to the drafting of the proposals to be submitted to the Conference as a basis of negotiations being carried out with the co-operation of Major von Wissmann, the former Governor of German East Africa, who would also be appointed German Delegate to the Conference. As Major von Wissmann is at present travelling in South-West Africa, Baron von Richthofen suggests awaiting his return, which may be expected in the autumn of this year, and promises then to address a further communication to Her Majesty's Embassy on the subject.

I have, &c.,
GOUGH.

No. 25.

EXTRACT from the "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" of
September 28, 1898.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 199 OF 1898.

Secretary's Office, Salisbury, September 28, 1898.

It is hereby notified for public information that under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 2 of "The Game Preservation Regulations, 1898," his Honour the Acting Administrator has been pleased to prescribe the following close or fence season within which, except as is hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful to kill, pursue, hunt, or shoot at any kind of game, except water-fowl, either with or without a game licence or with or without the landowner's permission in the several districts of Southern Rhodesia:—

From the 1st day of October in any year to the 30th day of April inclusive in the following year: Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for prospectors, farmers, and travellers to shoot game required for actual consumption as provided for and under the restrictions prescribed in Sections 3 and 4 of the aforesaid Regulations.

By command of His Honour the Acting Administrator,
PERCY INSKIPP,
Under-Secretary.

No. 26.

ACTING GOVERNOR DENTON (LAGOS) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received October 10, 1898.)

SIR, Government House, Lagos, September 15, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd ultimo,* and, in reply to it, beg to state that I consider that it is most desirable that Regulations having for their object the preservation of game in this Colony and Protectorate should be passed, and I may add that I find this opinion is very generally held by those whom I have consulted on the subject.

2. Action, similar in principle to what is contemplated by the Regulations you forward, has already been introduced in the Benin country of the Niger Coast Protectorate in the shape of a licence to kill elephants, costing £5, available for six months, and I consider this procedure might well be followed here; but, as there is a prospect of a Conference on the subject, it may be advisable to await the result of its deliberations before taking any further steps in the matter.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE C. DENTON.

* Not printed.

No. 27.

GOVERNOR HODGSON (GOLD COAST) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received October 24, 1898.)

SIR,

Government House, Accra, September 26, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 3rd and 17th August* on the subject of the preservation of the elephant and other African animals from extermination. The Gold Coast has not within its confines large numbers of elephants or other large game, and the trade in ivory is small; but, looking at the question from a general standpoint, it appears to me to be most desirable that the Governments concerned should co-operate, as far as practicable, in the manner suggested.

2. During the last six years the export of ivory has been as follows :—

Years.	Ivory.	
	Quantity.	Value.
1892	Lbs. 32,003	£ s. d. 5,417 10 0
1893	6,707	2,273 11 4
1894	10,283	2,786 5 5
1895	6,762	1,775 6 7
1896	6,931	1,993 19 7
1897	7,857	1,916 6 4
January to June 1898 ...	2,349	524 18 10

Nearly the whole of this ivory was, I think, brought into the Colony by caravans from the Western Soudan, though some may have come from the northern territories and the district of Kwahu, where elephants are to be found.

3. I suggest that monkeys with skins of marketable value should be included in any scheme of preservation which may be agreed upon. The monkey whose skin is most in demand is, I believe, the *Colobus Vellerosus*. The slaughter of monkeys in the Gold Coast and countries contiguous to it has been enormous, so much so that the animal is fast being exterminated. This will be clear from the following figures showing the exports from the Gold Coast in recent years :—

Years.	Monkey Skins.	
	Number.	Value.
1892	188,646	£ s. d. 34,807 19 5
1893	181,059	46,813 15 0
1894	168,405	41,001 14 10
1895	90,548	14,220 3 0
1896	67,660	8,662 8 6
1897	14,438	811 5 0
January to June 1898 ...	1,067	75 11 6

I have, &c.,
F. M. HODGSON.

* Not printed.

No. 28.

SIR A. HARDINGE (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received October 31, 1898.)

MY LORD,

Mombasa, September 29, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, as directed, a revised draft* of the Game Regulations for the East Africa Protectorate, embodying the various amendments introduced, with your approval, since the issue of the original Regulations.

Your Lordship will observe in Section 11 a provision which has not previously been submitted to you. Its object is to prevent persons who may wish to evade the Regulations from taking out fire-arms and ammunition from the Registration Office under the pretence that they are not intended to be used for killing game, and then using them for that purpose in remote parts of the territory, such as the Lake Rudolf region, Boran, &c., where the exercise of control over their action by Government officers may be very difficult. Such persons could evade subsequent detection by sending their ivory into German or Italian territory; and once they had disappeared into the vast, imperfectly-known interior with their sporting rifles, it might not always be possible to trace their movements. Of course, the power is discretionary only, and need not be exercised in circumstances where the *bona fides* of the importer was beyond all doubts.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

No. 29.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 16, 1899.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 8th October, 1896, † I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of Regulations which have been framed by the Acting Administrator, Rhodesia, and approved by the High Commissioner for South Africa, entitled "The Game Preservation Regulations, 1898."

I am, &c.,
FRED. GRAHAM.

Enclosure in No. 29.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE, No. 198 OF 1898.

It is hereby notified for public information that His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve and to authorize the publication of the subjoined Regulations, entitled "The Game Preservation Regulations, 1898," framed by His Honour the Acting Administrator, with the advice and consent of his Council, under the provisions of "The Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894."

By command of His Honour the Acting Administrator,
PERCY INSKIPP,
Under-Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Salisbury,
September 27, 1898.

REGULATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER PRESERVATION OF GAME.

1. Sections 3 and 12 relating to close time of the Act of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, intituled "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1886," are hereby repealed.
2. It shall be lawful for the Administrator by Notice in the "Gazette" to fix and prescribe for each district in Southern Rhodesia, or for any portion thereof,

* Not printed.

† No. 5.

the close time or fence seasons within which it shall not be lawful to kill, pursue, hunt, or shoot at the different kinds of game respectively within such districts, either with or without a game licence, or with or without the landowner's permission.

3. The Administrator may exempt from the prohibition, contained in such Notice as is mentioned in Section 2, prospectors, farmers, and persons travelling through the country who may shoot game for actual consumption, provided, however, that it be beyond 10 miles from any township, and that in no case shall the game so shot, caught, or killed be brought into any town or sold, under a penalty of £10 for the first offence and £20 for every subsequent offence.

4. Such exemption as is provided for in Section 3 shall not entitle any person to kill, pursue, hunt, shoot at, destroy, or capture any elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, white or black rhinoceros, buffalo, tsesebe, roan and sable antelope, koodoo, eland, or ostrich without having first obtained the special permission of the Administrator; or any bird or animal which shall have been specially protected under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act No. 36 of 1886. Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty of £50 for the first offence, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, and for a second or any subsequent conviction a penalty of £100, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding twelve months, unless the fine be sooner paid.

5. The penalties provided for in the said Act and in these Regulations may be recovered by any person in the Court of the Magistrate of the district in which the offence may have been committed, and a moiety of any penalty imposed upon any offender for contravening any of the provisions of the said Act or of these Regulations may be paid at the discretion of such Court to the person, not being an accessory, on whose information such conviction shall have taken place.

6. It shall be lawful for the Administrator, by Notice in the "Gazette," to suspend in whole or in part, as may seem to him expedient, the operation of these Regulations or of "The Game Law Amendment Act, 1886," in any district or portion thereof for any time or in regard to any animal or both for any time and in regard to any animal to be specified in the said Notice.

7. In the 4th section of the said Act the words "rietbok" and "buffalo" shall be deleted, and between the words "variety" and "without" there shall be inserted the words, "roan and sable antelope, giraffe, tsesebe, and ostrich."

8. These Regulations may be cited as "The Game Preservation Regulations, 1898," and shall be read as one with the said Act No. 36 of 1886.

No. 30.

EXTRACT from the "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA GAZETTE" of March 24, 1899.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

NOTICE No. 1 OF 1899.

Notice.

It is hereby notified that the district known as the Mweru Marsh is proclaimed a Game Reserve and the boundary of this Reserve is as follows:—

Starting at the point where the boundaries of the British South Africa Company and the Congo Free State meet at the north of Lake Mweru the boundary shall run along the coast of Lake Mweru to the Kalungwisi River and thence along that river to Kasenjere's Village and thence by a line passing through Msama's, Abdallah's, and Mkula's towns to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and shall follow that boundary westwards to the point of starting.

ROBERT CODRINGTON,
Deputy Administrator.

Blantyre, March 1, 1899.

No. 31.

GOVERNOR SIR F. CARDEW (SIERRA LEONE) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received March 4, 1899.)

Government House, Fort Thornton, Freetown,

SIR,

Sierra Leone, February 14, 1899.

REFERRING to your despatch* on the subject of the preservation of the elephant and other African animals from extermination, I have the honour to inform you that I have called for and received reports from the Commissioners of the various districts of the Protectorate on this matter, and they are all of opinion that it would be very desirable to take measures to preserve game of all kinds, but at the same time they consider it would be difficult to enforce any Regulations which might be issued with that object.

2. They have each submitted their opinions as to the measures that should be taken, but in view of the recent disturbances in the Protectorate and the new order of things which prevails there, additional legislation of the restrictive nature which would be necessary to carry out the preservation of game is not, I think, desirable at present, as it would tend to unduly harass the natives, and I would suggest that this question should be postponed for the next two years.

In the meantime I may mention that the natives have not now many facilities for the destruction of wild animals, as the importation of gunpowder into the Protectorate is for the present entirely prohibited, and will not be allowed to be reintroduced in the future except under the strictest limitations.

I have, &c.,
F. CARDEW.

No. 32.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 20, 1899.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, copies of despatches† from the Acting Governor of Lagos, the Governor of the Gold Coast, and the Governor of Sierra Leone, on the subject of the preservation of game in the Colonies.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 33.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN).

[Answered by No. 37.]

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 4, 1899.

I TRANSMIT herewith a paper showing the bases which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, may serve as the groundwork of the deliberations of the International Conference on the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fishes in Africa. Your Excellency is authorized to communicate the paper to the German Government. In doing so you should state that if the German Government agree generally in the proposed bases, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to issue invitations for a Conference to meet in London at an early date, in accordance with the understanding already come to, as recorded in Lord Gough's despatch of the 13th July, 1898.‡ Her Majesty's Government entertain the hope that the bases may commend themselves to the German Government as drawn, but they are quite ready to consider any suggestions which may be put forward for modification or additions after Major von Wissmann has arrived and been consulted.

* Not printed.

† Nos. 26, 27 and 31.

‡ No. 24.

Enclosure in No. 33.

DRAFT of suggested Basés for Deliberations of an International Conference for the Protection of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fishes in Africa.

1. The prohibition of the killing of wild animals under 1 year old and females with their young, except noxious animals and beasts of prey.
2. The creation of reserves within which it shall be unlawful to hunt, capture, or kill any wild animal or bird, not excepted from protection under 1.
3. The prohibition of wholesale trade in the hides, skins, horns, and tusks of wild animals, and in the skins and plumage of birds.
4. The prohibition of the use of dynamite or other explosives and of poison in streams, lakes, or ponds for the purpose of taking fish.
5. A close season for certain kinds of animals and birds, and the complete protection of some kinds.
6. The prohibition of the export of elephants' tusks of less than 10 lbs. weight, and the imposition of a higher rate of duty on tusks between that weight and 30 lbs. than on those above 30 lbs.
7. The introduction of a system of licences to individuals not natives desiring to kill, hunt, or capture wild animals, birds, or fishes, and of tribal or other licences to natives.
8. The rigorous enforcement within the zone to which the Act will apply of a strict supervision over the sale of fire-arms and ammunition.
9. The zone to which the Act shall apply to be that defined in Article VIII. of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1889-90, except that its southern limit shall be the northern boundary of the German possessions in South-West Africa from its western extremity to its junction with the River Zambesi, and thence the right bank of that river to the Indian Ocean. The Act to apply also to Madagascar and the Aldabra Islands.

No. 34.

ADMINISTRATOR LLEWELYN (GAMBIA) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received April 20, 1899.)

SIR,

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, March 21, 1899.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches* respecting the proposed International Conference to consider the question of the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

2. All true sportsmen will unhesitatingly support such a movement, and observe any Regulations that may be in force on the subject. But the difficulty comes in with the natives. They are "pothunters," and it will be hard to persuade them not to lie in wait for a hippopotamus that lands in their rice farms to take his daily meal, whereas, if they can kill the hippopotamus, they will have many meals off him.

3. I warmly support the introduction in this Colony of an Ordinance to secure the preservation of certain wild animals, and to regulate the slaughter of others.

4. I would go further, and include birds, especially small birds of bright plumage and large birds like the Marabu, for, I regret to say, owing to the demand for these birds in France, a very large number have been destroyed within the last few years. It is a regular business in the Cassamance to give a native a gun with

* Not printed.

dust-shot cartridges and send him into the interior to shoot small birds for the milliners in Paris.

I have, &c.,
R. B. LLEWELYN.

No. 35.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, May 6, 1899.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch* from the Administrator of Gambia, on the subject of the proposed International Conference to consider the question of the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 36.

FOREIGN OFFICE to SUB-COMMISSIONER CRAUFURD (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR, Foreign Office, August 11, 1899.
I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you an amended form of Regulations for the preservation of game in the East Africa Protectorate, and to state that his Lordship authorises you to bring them into force.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 36.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REGULATIONS made by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate, with the approval of the Secretary of State, under Article 45 of "The East Africa Order in Council, 1897."

Preservation of Game.

In these Regulations—

"Kill, hunt, or capture" means killing, hunting, or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill, hunt or capture. "Hunting" includes molesting.

"Game" means any elephant, giraffe, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, wild buffalo, zebra, wild pig, gazelle, gnu, or antelope of whatever species or variety.

"Public officer" means an officer in the public service of the East Africa, Uganda, or Zanzibar Protectorate, the Uganda Railway, or an officer of one of Her Majesty's ships on the East Africa Station.

"Native" has the same meaning as in "The East Africa Order in Council, 1899."

* No. 34.

“Settler” means a person ordinarily resident in some district of the Protectorate not being a public officer or a native.

“Trader” means a person who travels from one district of the Protectorate to other districts for the purposes of trade, not being a public officer or native.

“Sportsman” means a person who visits any part of the Protectorate wholly or partly for sporting purposes, not being a public officer, settler, or native.

2. The whole of the Kenia district of the Province of Ukamba, except the area within 10 miles around the Government Station at Kikuyu, is hereby declared to be a game reserve.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may by Proclamation declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and these Regulations shall apply to every such game reserve.

Save as provided in these Regulations, any person who in a game reserve kills, hunts, or captures any animal whatever, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was in pursuit of game, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

3. The following licences to kill, hunt, or capture game elsewhere than in a game reserve may be granted by the Commissioner or any authorised Sub-Commissioner, that is to say:—

- (1.) A sportsman's licence;
- (2.) A public officer's licence;
- (3.) A settler's licence;
- (4.) A trader's licence; and
- (5.) A native's licence.

Every licence shall be in force for one year only from the date of issue.

Every licence shall bear in full the name of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the Commissioner or Sub-Commissioner.

Every licence must be produced when called for by any officer of the Protectorate Government, and any person failing to produce his licence shall be liable to the same penalties as if he were unlicensed.

4. A sportsman's licence, for which the fee is 375 rupees, or a public officer's licence, for which the fee is 45 rupees, respectively, authorise the holder to kill, hunt, or capture any game in any part of the Protectorate not being a game reserve, but not to kill or capture more than two of each of the following species of animals, namely, elephant (male only), rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, and giraffe, unless the licence so provides. The fee for each additional elephant is 180 rupees, and for each additional rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, or giraffe is 90 rupees.

5. A settler's licence, for which the fee is 45 rupees, authorises the holder within the district in which he resides, but not within a game reserve, to kill, hunt, or capture the following antelopes only, namely, grantii, hartibeeste, thomsonii, impala, and wildebeeste, but not to kill or capture more than four antelopes in any month. The licence does not authorise the holder to kill, hunt, or capture antelopes of any other variety or any other game.

6. A trader's licence is granted on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as a settler's licence, except that it is available in any district of the Protectorate, but must be endorsed at the earliest opportunity by the District Officer of each district through or into which the trader passes.

7. A native's licence authorising the holder to kill, hunt, or capture game within the province in which the native resides may be granted by the Sub-Commissioner of the province upon such terms, in respect of such game, and on payment of such fee (if any), as the Sub-Commissioner thinks fit in the circumstances.

A native desiring to kill, hunt, or capture game beyond the province in which he resides must apply to the Commissioner through the Sub-Commissioner of his province and the Commissioner may grant such licence on such terms as he may think fit.

8. A public officer's licence shall not be granted except to a public officer, and a settler's or trader's licence shall not be granted except to a settler or trader, as the case may be, as defined in these Regulations; but a sportsman's licence may be granted to a settler or trader.

9. When a licence similar to a public officer's licence under these Regulations has been granted in the Uganda Protectorate, that licence shall authorise the holder to kill, hunt, or capture game in the East Africa Protectorate, in all respects as if the licence had been granted in the East Africa Protectorate, provided that such licence shall be first endorsed by a Sub-Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate.

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations with respect to game reserves, a public officer employed in or near a game reserve may be specially authorised by his licence to kill, hunt, or capture game in that game reserve, but in such case the provisions of Regulation 4 may be restricted, and shall not be extended.

11. The Commissioner or the Sub-Commissioner of any province may require any person applying for a licence to give security by bond or deposit not exceeding 1,500 rupees for his compliance with these Regulations.

12. Any person whose licence has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of his term on payment of a fee not exceeding one-fifth of the fee paid for the licence so lost or destroyed.

13. Any licence granted under these Regulations does not entitle the holder to kill, hunt, or capture any animal, or to trespass, upon private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

14. The killing, hunting, or capturing of female or immature male elephants is hereby prohibited, and any ivory of a female elephant, or any tusk weighing less than 10 lbs. may be confiscated.

15. Any person who, after having killed or captured animals or, as the case may be, animals of a single species, to the number authorised by his licence, proceeds to hunt any animals which he is not authorised to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations and punishable accordingly.

16. The poisoning of water, and the use of dynamite or other explosive, for the destruction of fish, are hereby prohibited.

17. The Commissioner may by Proclamation as respects the Protectorate or any part of it, and any Sub-Commissioner may by public Notice as respects his province prohibit the destruction of any species or variety of birds: and any person who kills, hunts, or captures any bird in contravention of such Proclamation or Notice, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

18. The Commissioner or the Sub-Commissioner of any province may at his discretion require any person importing fire-arms or ammunition that may be used by such person for the purposes of killing game or other animals to take out a licence under these Regulations, and may refuse to allow the fire-arms or ammunition to be taken from the public warehouse until such licence is taken out. Save as aforesaid, nothing in these Regulations shall affect the provisions of "The East Africa Fire-arms Regulations, 1896."

19. Where a Magistrate has reasonable cause to believe that any person has been guilty of a breach of these Regulations, he may issue a warrant authorising the officer named therein to search any baggage, packages, waggons, tents, building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person, and if the officer finds any heads, tusks, skins, or other remains of animals appearing to have been killed, or any live animals appearing to have been captured, in contravention of these Regulations, he shall seize and take the same before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

20. Any person who kills, hunts, or captures any animal in contravention of these Regulations, or otherwise commits any breach of these Regulations, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to 500 rupees, and when the offence relates to more animals than two, to a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to 200 rupees, and in either case to imprisonment which may extend to two months, with or without a fine.

In all cases of conviction, any heads, tusks, or skins in the possession of the offender appearing to the Court to have belonged to such number of animals as shall have been killed in contravention of these Regulations, and all live animals captured in contravention of these Regulations, shall be forfeited.

If the person convicted is the holder of a licence, his licence may be revoked by the Court.

21. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent any person from killing, hunting, or capturing any game on his own land, provided that he has conformed to "The East Africa Fire-arms Regulations, 1896," and has taken out a settler's licence or a trader's licence, as the case may require.

22. All previous Regulations as to the killing of game in the Protectorate are hereby repealed.

23. The forms of licences appearing in the Schedule hereto, with such modifications as circumstances require, may be used.

24. These Regulations may be cited as "The Game Regulations, 1899."

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

No. 1.—*Sportsman's Licence (Fee, 375 rupees), or Public Officer's Licence (Fee, 45 rupees).*

A.B., of _____, is hereby licensed to kill, hunt, and capture game within the East Africa Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1899."

The said *A.B.* is authorized, subject to the said Regulations, to kill or capture the following animals in addition to the number of the same species allowed by the Regulations, that is to say:—

	Fee Paid. Rupees.
..... Elephants
..... Rhinoceros
..... Hippopotamus
..... Buffalo
..... Giraffe

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1899.

(Signed)

Commissioner [or Sub-Commissioner].

No. 2.—*Settler's Licence (Fee, 45 rupees).*

C.D., of _____, is hereby licensed to kill, hunt, or capture antelopes only within the _____ district of the East Africa Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1899."

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1899.

(Signed)

Commissioner [or Sub-Commissioner].

No. 3.—*Trader's Licence (Fee, 45 rupees).*

E.F., of _____, is hereby licensed to kill, hunt, or capture antelopes only in any district of the East Africa Protectorate in which he may be, for the purposes of his trade, for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1899."

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1899.

(Signed)

Commissioner [or Sub-Commissioner].

[N.B.—This licence must be indorsed at the earliest opportunity by the District Officer of each district through, or into, which the holder passes.]

No. 37.

SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received August 14, 1899.)

MY LORD,

Berlin, August 8, 1899.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith translation of a note which I have received from Baron von Richthofen, stating that the German Government are of opinion that the programme proposed by Her Majesty's Government would form a suitable basis for the negotiations of the Conference for the Protection of Game in Africa, and that, Major von Wissmann's health having improved, they would concur in an early summoning of the Conference.

I have, &c.,

FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Enclosure in No. 37.

Baron VON RICHTHOFEN to Sir F. LASCELLES.

(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, August 7, 1899.

With reference to Sir Frank Lascelles's note of the 11th April last, the Undersigned has the honour to inform His Excellency that the Imperial Government are ready to take part in an International Conference for the Protection of Game in Africa, and consider that the programme which was communicated to them will serve as a suitable foundation for the proposed negotiations.

The Imperial Government intend to send as their Representative Major von Wissmann, Governor *en disponibilité*, to whom Dr. Bumiller, Councillor of Legation, will probably be attached.

Major von Wissmann has stated that the state of his health, which was recently impaired, has sufficiently improved to permit of his taking part in the Conference, even in the course of the next few months.

In these circumstances, the Imperial Government would readily assent to an early summoning of the Conference.

The Undersigned, &c.

RICHTHOFEN.

No. 38.

FOREIGN OFFICE to ACTING COMMISSIONER TERNAN (UGANDA).

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 28, 1899.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copies of revised Regulations for the Protection of Game in Uganda, and

to instruct you to issue the Regulations as soon as received. They will take the place of those sent home in Mr. Berkeley's despatch of the 1st November last.*

I am also to transmit, for your information, copies of Regulations which were sent out to Mr. Craufurd on the 11th instant for issue in the East Africa Protectorate.† They are similar, *mutatis mutandis*, to those for Uganda, but it has not been thought necessary to include naval officers among those "public officers" who are entitled to a special licence in Uganda.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

Enclosure in No. 38.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

REGULATIONS made by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Uganda Protectorate, with the approval of the Secretary of State, under Article 99 of "The Africa Order in Council, 1889."

Preservation of Game.

1. In these Regulations:—

"Kill, hunt, or capture" means killing, hunting, or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill, hunt, or capture: "Hunting" includes molesting.

"Game" means any elephant, giraffe, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, wild buffalo, zebra, wild pig, gazelle, gnu, or antelope of whatever species or variety.

"Public Officer" means an officer in the public service of the Uganda, East Africa, or Zanzibar Protectorate, or of the Uganda Railway.

"Native" means any native of Africa, not being of European or American race or parentage.

"Settler" means a person ordinarily resident in some district of the Protectorate not being a public officer or a native.

"Trader" means a person who travels from one district of the Protectorate to other districts for the purpose of trade, not being a public officer or native.

"Sportsman" means a person who visits any part of the Protectorate wholly or partly for sporting purposes, not being a public officer, settler, or native.

"Sub-Commissioner" means the officer for the time being in charge of the Mau, Kavirondo, Usoga, Uganda, Ankole, Toru, or Unyoro district.

2. The areas comprised within a radius of 10 miles round each of the Government Stations at Naivasha, the Eldoma Ravine, and Nandi are hereby declared to be game reserves.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may by Proclamation declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and these Regulations shall apply to every such game reserve.

Save as provided in these Regulations, any person who in a game reserve kills, hunts, or captures any animal whatever, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was in pursuit of game, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

3. The following licences to kill, hunt, or capture game elsewhere than in a

* Not printed.

† No. 36.

game reserve may be granted by the Commissioner or any authorized Sub-Commissioner, that is to say :—

- (1.) A sportsman's licence;
- (2.) A public officer's licence;
- (3.) A settler's licence;
- (4.) A trader's licence; and
- (5.) A native's licence.

Every licence shall be in force for one year only from the date of issue.

Every licence shall bear in full the name of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the Commissioner or Sub-Commissioner.

Every licence must be produced when called for by any officer of the Protectorate Government, and any person failing to produce his licence shall be liable to the same penalties as if he were unlicensed.

4. A sportsman's licence, for which the fee is 375 rupees, or a public officer's licence, for which the fee is 45 rupees, respectively, authorize the holder to kill, hunt, or capture any game in any part of the Protectorate not being a game reserve, but not to kill or capture more than two of each of the following species of animals, namely, elephant (male only), rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, and giraffe, unless the licence so provides. The fee for each additional elephant is 180 rupees, and for each additional rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, or giraffe is 90 rupees.

5. A settler's licence, for which the fee is 45 rupees, authorizes the holder within the district in which he resides, but not within a game reserve, to kill, hunt, or capture the following antelopes only, namely, grantii, hartibeeste, thomsonii, impala, and wildebeeste, but not to kill or capture more than four antelopes in any month. The licence does not authorize the holder to kill, hunt, or capture antelopes of any other variety or any other game.

6. A trader's licence is granted on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as a settler's licence, except that it is available in any district of the Protectorate, but must be indorsed at the earliest opportunity by the Sub-Commissioner or District Officer of each district through or into which the trader passes.

7. A native's licence authorizing the holder to kill, hunt, or capture game within the province in which the native resides may be granted by the Sub-Commissioner of the district upon such terms, in respect of such game, and on payment of such fee (if any), as the Sub-Commissioner thinks fit in the circumstances.

A native desiring to kill, hunt, or capture game beyond the district in which he resides must apply to the Commissioner through the Sub-Commissioner of his district, and the Commissioner may grant such licence on such terms as he may think fit.

8. A public officer's licence shall not be granted except to a public officer, and a settler's or trader's licence shall not be granted except to a settler or trader, as the case may be, as defined in these Regulations; but a sportsman's licence may be granted to a settler or trader.

9. When a licence similar to a public officer's licence under these Regulations has been granted in the East Africa Protectorate, that licence shall authorize the holder, except he be an officer of one of Her Majesty's ships on the East Africa Station, to kill, hunt, or capture game in the Uganda Protectorate, in all respects as if the licence had been granted in the Uganda Protectorate, provided that such licence shall be first indorsed by a Sub-Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate.

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations with respect to game reserves, a public officer employed in or near a game reserve may be specially authorized by his licence to kill, hunt, or capture game in that game reserve, but in such case the provisions of Regulation 4 may be restricted, and shall not be extended.

11. The Commissioner or the Sub-Commissioner of any district may require any person applying for a licence to give security by bond or deposit not exceeding 1,500 rupees for his compliance with these Regulations.

12. Any person whose licence has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of his term on payment of a fee not exceeding one-fifth of the fee paid for the licence so lost or destroyed.

13. Any licence granted under these Regulations does not entitle the holder to kill, hunt, or capture any animal, or to trespass, upon private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

14. The killing, hunting, or capturing of female or immature male elephants is hereby prohibited, and any ivory of a female elephant, or any tusk weighing less than 10 lbs., may be confiscated.

15. Any person who, after having killed or captured animals, or, as the case may be, animals of a single species, to the number authorized by his licence, proceeds to hunt any animals which he is not authorized to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations and punishable accordingly.

16. The poisoning of water, and the use of dynamite or other explosive, for the destruction of fish, are hereby prohibited.

17. The Commissioner may by Proclamation as respects the Protectorate or any part of it, and any Sub-Commissioner may by public Notice as respects his district, prohibit the destruction of any species or variety of birds; and any person who kills, hunts, or captures any bird in contravention of such Proclamation or Notice, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

18. The Commissioner or any Sub-Commissioner may at his discretion require any person importing fire-arms or ammunition that may be used by such person for the purposes of killing game or other animals to take out a licence under these Regulations, and may refuse to allow the fire-arms or ammunition to be taken from the Public warehouse until such licence is taken out. Save as aforesaid, nothing in these Regulations shall affect the provisions of "The Uganda Fire-arms Regulations, 1896."

19. Where a Magistrate has reasonable cause to believe that any person has been guilty of a breach of these Regulations, he may issue a warrant authorizing the officer named therein to search any baggage, packages, waggons, tents, building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person, and if the officer finds any heads, tusks, skins, or other remains of animals appearing to have been killed, or any live animals appearing to have been captured, in contravention of these Regulations, he shall seize and take the same before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

20. Any person who kills, hunts, or captures any animal in contravention of these Regulations, or otherwise commits any breach of these Regulations, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to 500 rupees, and when the offence relates to more animals than two, to a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to 200 rupees, and in either case to imprisonment which may extend to two months, with or without a fine.

In all cases of conviction, any heads, tusks, or skins in the possession of the offender, appearing to the Court to have belonged to such number of animals as shall have been killed in contravention of these Regulations, and all live animals captured in contravention of these Regulations, shall be forfeited.

If the person convicted is the holder of a licence, his licence may be revoked by the Court.

21. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent any person from killing, hunting, or capturing any game on his own land, provided that he has conformed to "The Uganda Fire-arms Regulations, 1896," and has taken out a settler's licence, or a trader's licence, as the case may require.

22. All previous Regulations as to the killing of game in the Protectorate are hereby repealed.

23. The forms of licences appearing in the Schedule hereto, with such modifications as circumstances require, may be used.

24. These Regulations may be cited as "The Game Regulations, 1899."

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

No. 1.—*Sportsman's Game Licence (Fee, 375 rupees), or Public Officer's Game Licence (Fee, 45 rupees).*

A.B., of _____, is hereby licensed to kill, hunt, and capture game within the Uganda Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1899."

The said *A.B.* is authorized, subject to the said Regulations, to kill or capture the following animals in addition to the number of the same species allowed by the Regulations, that is to say:—

	Fee Paid. Rupees.
..... Elephants
..... Rhinoceros
..... Hippopotamus
..... Buffalo
..... Giraffe

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1899.

(Signed)

Commissioner [or Sub-Commissioner]

No. 2.—*Settler's Game Licence (Fee, 45 rupees).*

C.D., of _____, is hereby licensed to kill, hunt, or capture antelopes only within the _____ district of the Uganda Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1899."

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1899.

(Signed)

Commissioner [or Sub-Commissioner].

No. 3.—*Trader's Game Licence (Fee, 45 rupees).*

E.F., of _____, is hereby licensed to kill, hunt, or capture antelopes only in any district of the Uganda Protectorate in which he may be, for the purposes of his trade, for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1899."

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1899.

(Signed)

Commissioner [or Sub-Commissioner].

[N.B.—This licence must be indorsed at the earliest opportunity by the Sub-Commissioner or District Officer of each district through, or into which the holder passes.]

No. 39.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, October 11, 1899.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, with reference to previous correspondence regarding the preservation of game in Africa, a copy of Ordinance No. 6

of 1899, of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, shortly entitled "The Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899."

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Enclosure in No. 39.

Ordinance No. 6, 1899.

AN ORDINANCE to Consolidate and Amend the Laws for the better Preservation of Game in Southern Rhodesia.

Be it enacted by the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :-

1. The several laws mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed as to their operation in Southern Rhodesia, except as to licences (if any) now current, which shall, respectively, be and remain in force until the expiration of the period for which the same shall have been granted. Repugnant laws repealed.

2. For the purposes of this Ordinance—

(1.) The word "Game" shall be deemed and taken to mean and include the several animals and birds, not being domesticated, respectively mentioned in the following classes:— Definitions.

Class A. All varieties of the following birds, namely, bustard (including Koorhaan and Paauw), dikkop, francolin (including pheasant and partridge), guinea fowl, sand-grouse (commonly known as Namaqua partridge), and all such of the antelope species as are not contained in the next Class B.

Class B. Elephant, hippopotamus, eland, koodoo, hartebeest (Rooi and Lichtenstein), bontebok, blesbók, gensbok, zebra, Burchell-zebra or quagga, impala, rhinoceros (black or white), roan and sable antelope, tsesebe, sitatunga, giraffe, ostrich (not domesticated), waterbuck, gnu or wildebeest, reitbok, letchwe, klip-springer, bushbok, and pookoo.

(2.) "Game Licence" shall mean a licence duly issued to hunt, kill, capture, pursue, or shoot at game.

(3.) "Administrator" shall mean the Administrators respectively of Mashonaland and Matabeleland in their respective provinces, or if at any time there shall be only one Administrator in Rhodesia, then such Administrator, and includes an Acting Administrator.

3. The Administrator may by notice in the "Gazette," or by special permit in regard to sub-section 4 hereof, exercise any of the following powers, viz. :— Powers of Administrator.

(1.) Declare as to any part of Southern Rhodesia that any bird or other animal to be therein specified shall be protected, and not hunted or destroyed, for any number of years not exceeding five.

(2.) Suspend the operation of this Ordinance or parts thereof, either as to Southern Rhodesia or certain districts or portions of districts, or protect certain game or classes of game for a period of time to be stated.

(3.) Declare or provide that certain game or descriptions of game mentioned in Classes A and B respectively in Section 2 shall be transferred from one class to the other, and again change or alter such provision.

(4.) Exempt from any of the provisions of this Ordinance prospectors, farmers, police, or persons travelling in the country, and permit them to shoot or capture game for actual consumption as food at places distant more than 20 miles from any township; but no game obtained under any such exemption shall be brought to any town, or be sold or bartered, and provided that nothing in any such exemption contained shall be deemed to authorize the killing or capture of game on the land of private persons in contravention of the provisions contained in Section 10 of this Ordinance.

(5.) Fix and prescribe the close time or fence seasons within which it shall not be lawful to kill, pursue, hunt, or shoot at game either with or without a game licence.

Such notice may apply either to—

(1.) The Province of Matabeleland or Mashonaland, or both;

(2.) A district or group of districts in either province, or partly in one and partly in the other;

(3.) A part of a district, or parts of several adjacent districts in either province, or partly in one and partly in the other, and may prescribe a different close time or fence season for certain classes or kinds of animals.

Game
injuring
crops or
gardens.

4. Except as to game found actually injuring crops in cultivated lands, or in gardens, no person shall, unless he be the holder of a game licence, kill, capture, hunt, pursue, or shoot at game. Such licence shall be taken out annually, and shall bear stamps to the value of £1.

Game
licence.

5. A game licence shall authorize the killing or pursuit of the description of game above mentioned in Class A of Section 2 during a shooting season, without other permission or authority.

Special
permission
to shoot or
capture
certain
game.

6. No person shall, under the authority of a game licence, hunt, pursue, capture, or kill any of the game above described in Class B of Section 2, or as Class B may hereafter be amended by the Administrator under the powers provided in sub-section (3) of Section 3 of this Ordinance without the permission in writing of the Administrator. Such permission may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be granted to the holder of a game licence for a period to be in such permission stated, whether such period be within a close or fence season or not.

Every permit granted by the Administrator under this section shall bear stamps to the value of £25. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Administrator to grant permission to hunt, pursue, capture, or kill any elephant, giraffe, hippopotamus, white rhinoceros, eland, zebra, Burchell zebra or quagga, koodoo or ostrich, which species shall be Royal game, unless such animals are required, *bona fide*, for scientific or farming purposes.

Shooting,
&c., and
sale of
game pro-
hibited in
close
season.

7. No person shall—

(1.) During a prescribed close time or fence season for any district or other area either pursue, capture, shoot at, or kill game therein; or possess, sell, hawk, or expose for sale any game in such district after the expiration of one week from the commencement of such close time or fence season.

(2.) Sell, hawk, or expose for sale any game unless holding a licence to sell game, which licence shall be in addition to a game licence. Such licence shall be taken out annually, and shall bear stamps to the value of £10.

No licence to sell game shall be issued or granted by any distributor of stamps or other authorized officer, unless the applicant shall produce a certificate signed by the Magistrate of the district that the applicant is, in his opinion, a fit and proper person to be licensed to sell game.

Special
permission
to take or
sell eggs or
young.

8. No person shall, without special permission in writing from the Administrator for scientific or other purposes to be mentioned in such permission, wilfully remove, disturb, or destroy any eggs, or the young of any bird or animal included under the definitions of game in Section 2 of this Ordinance, nor shall sell, hawk, or expose for sale any such eggs, or young birds or animals, whether obtained under permit or not. Every such permit shall distinctly state the number and denomination of such eggs, birds, or animals which the holder is entitled to obtain or take.

Persons ex-
ceeding per-
mit guilty of
contravening
section.

9. Any person who shall under colour of any such permit as is mentioned in the last preceding section obtain, or authorize or cause to be obtained, a greater number of eggs or young of birds or of kinds other than such as shall be specified in the permit granted to him, shall be guilty of contravening this section of this Ordinance.

Trespass
on private
property.

10. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to authorize the holder of a game licence to kill game or to enter or trespass upon lands of another

person in the pursuit of game, without the permission of the owner or occupier thereof granted before such killing or pursuit. But any permission given by such owner or occupier after the event with reference to the offence shall be as valid as is given before the offence.

11. If the owner or occupier of land shall have given notice or warning either by letter, advertisement in the "Gazette" or in a local newspaper, or by notice boards upon the property that he is desirous of preserving the game thereon, then any person who shall, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, enter or trespass thereon in pursuit of game shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £5 for a first offence, and not exceeding £10 for a subsequent offence. Such penalty shall be recoverable without prejudice to the owner's or occupier's right of action for trespass or for the value of any game taken or killed or injured by such person.

Penalty for trespass.

12. Whenever any person shall be charged with killing or capturing, pursuing, hunting, or shooting at, selling, hawking, or exposing for sale game without the requisite licence, and shall allege in defence that such game was injuring crops in cultivated lands or gardens, the proof of the truth of any such allegation shall be with the person charged.

Onus of proof of damage done by game to rest with person charged.

13. In any case prosecuted under this Ordinance every game animal or bird shall be presumed to have been wild unless proved to have been domesticated.

In any action game to be presumed to be wild.

14. Any person convicted of the contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to the penalties following, that is to say:—

(1.) For contravention of Section 4, for a first offence, a sum not exceeding £5, and for a second or subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding £10.

(2.) For contravention of Section 6, for a first offence, a sum not exceeding £100, and for a second or subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding £200.

(3.) For contravening sub-sections (1) and (2) respectively of Section 7, for a first offence, a sum not exceeding £20, and for a second or subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding £40.

Penalties.

(4.) For contravention of Sections 8 and 9 respectively, for a first offence, a sum not exceeding £10, and for a second or subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding £20.

(5.) For contravention of any other section in respect to which no other or special penalty has been prescribed, for a first offence, a sum not exceeding £50, and for a second or subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding £100.

(6.) For contravention of the terms or conditions of any exemption granted by an Administrator in pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 3, a sum not exceeding £20.

Provided that in any case in which a person shall be found guilty of a first offence against the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall within six months prior to the date upon which this Ordinance shall have come into operation have been convicted of any offence against any law hereby repealed, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding double the amount which, under the provisions hereof, may be imposed in respect to such first offence.

15. In default of payment of any penalty imposed for contravention of this Ordinance, the person convicted shall, in the absence of other provisions in that behalf in this Ordinance specially provided, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for the respective periods following:—

(1.) For a period not exceeding one month, if the fine imposed shall not exceed £5.

(2.) For a period not exceeding three months, if the fine imposed shall exceed £5 and not exceed £10.

(3.) For a period not exceeding six months, if the fine imposed shall exceed £10 and not exceed £50.

(4.) For a period not exceeding twelve months, if the fine imposed shall exceed £50.

Unless in each case the fine be sooner paid.

Cases to
be tried
before a
Magistrate.

16. All prosecutions for a contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance may be instituted and tried in the Court of the Magistrate of the district in which the offence was committed, and such Court may impose the penalties provided for such contravention.

Reward for
informa-
tion given.

17. The Court before which an offender shall be tried may, in case of conviction, award a sum not exceeding one-half of the fine or penalty recovered to any person upon whose information such conviction was obtained; provided that such person be not an accessory.

Private
prosecutor.

18. Any person shall be deemed to have capacity to prosecute as a private prosecutor any person charged with any offence under this Ordinance.

In prosecu-
tion it is suffi-
cient to set
forth offence
in words of
Ordinance.

19. In any prosecution for an offence under the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be sufficient to set forth the offence in the words of this Ordinance.

Title.

20. This law may be cited for all purposes as "The Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899."

SCHEDULE.

LAWS REPEALED.

No. and Year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Act No. 36, 1886	Game Law Amendment Act, 1886.	So much as has not already been repealed.
Ordinance No. 7, 1893	Game Law Amendment Ordinance, 1893.	The whole.
1898	Game Preservation Regulations, 1898.	The whole.
Act No. 33, 1889	Wild Ostriches Act	The whole.
Act No. 30, 1890	To amend certain provisions of Act No. 33 of 1889, known as "The Wild Ostriches Act, 1889."	The whole.

No. 40.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TERNAN (UGANDA) to DISTRICT SUB-COMMISSIONERS.

(Circular.)

SIR,

Port Alice, October 19, 1899.

WITH reference to paragraph (b), Regulation 4, of the Game Regulations, will you be so good as to note that, until further orders, no permits are to be issued allowing the shooting of elephants on payment of £12 each over and above the two which may be shot under the original terms of the licence.

I am, &c.,

TREVOR TERNAN.

The Sub-Commissioner,
District.

No. 41.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVES AT PARIS, ROME, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, LISBON, MADRID, AND BRUSSELS (FOR CONGO FREE STATE).

[*Answered from Brussels, No. 42 ; Madrid, No. 44 ; Paris, see No. 47.*]

(Circular.)

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, November 11, 1899.

SIR,

HER Majesty's Government have for some time past been in communication with the Government of Germany as to the best methods to be adopted for the preservation of the wild animals, birds, and fishes in the African Continent.

The two Governments have agreed that it would be desirable to establish the principles to be followed, on the subjoined bases:—

1. The prohibition of the killing of wild animals under one year old and females with their young, except noxious animals and beasts of prey.
2. The creation of reserves within which it shall be unlawful to hunt, capture, or kill any wild animal or bird not excepted from protection under 1.
3. The prohibition of wholesale trade in the hides, skins, horns, and tusks of wild animals, and in the skins and plumage of birds.
4. The prohibition of the use of dynamite or other explosives and of poison in streams, lakes, or ponds, for the purpose of taking fish.
5. A close season for certain kinds of animals and birds, and the complete protection of some kinds.
6. The prohibition of export of elephants' tusks of less than 10 lbs. weight, and the imposition of a higher rate of duty on tusks between that weight and 30 lbs. than on those above 30 lbs.
7. The introduction of a system of licences to individuals, not natives, desiring to kill, hunt, or capture wild animals, birds, or fishes, and of tribal or other licences to natives.
8. The rigorous enforcement within the zone to which the Act will apply of a strict supervision over the sale of fire-arms and ammunition.
9. The zone to which the Act shall apply to be that defined in Article VIII. of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1889-90, except that its southern limit shall be the northern boundary of the German possessions in South-Western Africa from its western extremity to its junction with the River Zambesi, and thence the right bank of that river to the Indian Ocean. The Act to apply also to Madagascar and the Aldabra Islands.

Her Majesty's Government, in accord with that of Germany, propose that representatives of the different powers, which by virtue of their African possessions are interested in the question, should meet in Conference at London in the first week in January next to endeavour to arrive at an agreement on the bases above enumerated.

I have to request you to ascertain and report to me whether the Government is disposed to take part in the proposed Conference.

A similar invitation has been addressed to the Governments of

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 42.

SIR F. PLUNKETT (BRUSSELS) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received December 8, 1899.)

My LORD,

Brussels, December 7, 1899.

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th ultimo,* I addressed a note to Baron von Eetvelde in the terms of that despatch, inviting the Government of the Independent State of the Congo to take part in the Conference which the Governments of Great Britain and Germany propose to hold in London early in January to study the best means for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fishes on the African Continent.

I have the honour to enclose copy of the note which I have received in reply from M. de Cuvelier.

M. de Cuvelier lays stress on the measures for the protection of elephants already taken in the Congo, and states that the Congolese Government approves the idea of this Conference, and will willingly take part in it; but he raises some serious difficulties as to the possibility of realizing common action unless all the Powers who were parties to the Acts of Berlin gave their consent.

He also points out that the proposal to put a heavier export duty on elephants' tusks below a certain size would entail a modification in the understanding which now exists between the Congo State, France, and Portugal.

I have, &c.,

F. R. PLUNKETT.

Enclosure in No. 42.

M. DE CUVELIER to Sir F. PLUNKETT.

M. LE MINISTRE,

Bruxelles, le 5 Décembre, 1899.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser pour me faire savoir que le Gouvernement Britannique et le Gouvernement Allemand ont porté leur attention sur les mesures qui seraient les meilleures à adopter pour la conservation des animaux sauvages, oiseaux, et poissons dans le Continent Africain, et qu'ils proposent que les Représentants des diverses Puissances qui, en raison de leurs possessions en Afrique, sont intéressées à cette question, se réunissent en Conférence à Londres, en janvier prochain, dans le but d'établir un accord à ce sujet sur les bases indiquées dans la lettre de votre Excellence.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Congo est également d'avis que des mesures de protection pour les espèces animales s'imposent; il se rallie entièrement au projet de la réunion d'une Conférence, et il est tout disposé à s'y faire représenter.

L'Etat du Congo a d'ailleurs pris des dispositions dans l'ordre des idées traitées par la lettre de votre Excellence, en vue notamment d'assurer la conservation de la race de l'éléphant: la chasse à l'éléphant dans l'Etat Indépendant est subordonnée à une autorisation spéciale, et soumise au paiement de taxes, et peut être interdite dans telles régions et à telles époques qu'il est nécessaire dans l'intérêt de la reproduction.

L'adhésion de l'Etat du Congo à un système général de protection du genre animal ne saurait être douteuse.

Tout en se ralliant en principe, il est toutefois amené, en raison de ses obligations internationales, à faire des réserves quant à l'applicabilité aux territoires du Bassin Conventionnel du Congo de certaines des suggestions indiquées dans la lettre de votre Excellence comme pouvant servir de bases à l'accord à intervenir. C'est ainsi notamment que la prohibition du commerce en gros des peaux, cuirs, et défenses d'animaux sauvages, de peaux et de plumes d'oiseaux, ne semble pas être conforme aux principes de l'Acte Général de Berlin, de même que la prohibition d'exporter des défenses d'éléphants d'un poids inférieur à 10 livres.

* No. 41.

D'autre part, la proposition de frapper d'un droit de sortie plus élevé les défenses d'ivoire entre 10 et 30 livres que celles d'un poids au-dessus de 30 livres; nécessiterait la modification—que nous ne pouvons préjuger—de l'accord existant entre la France, le Portugal, et l'Etat du Congo, réglant le tarif des droits de sortie dans la zone occidentale du Bassin Conventionnel du Congo.

Je saisis, &c.,

AD. DE CUVELIER.

No. 43.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The following Regulations made by Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate, and hereby declared to be urgent, are published for general information.

CLIFFORD H. CRAUFURD,
Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Mombasa,
December 8, 1899.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

"The Game Regulations, 1899," having in several instances been misconstrued by licence holders, the following additional Regulations are hereby made and ordered:—

1. Every licence holder shall enter daily in a book the following particulars: the date, place, approximate age, description and sex of each animal killed or captured.
2. The book containing these entries should be submitted as often as convenient, but not less frequently than once in two months, to the nearest executive official in the Protectorate Service for his counter-signature.
3. The Commissioner, or the Sub-Commissioner of any province duly authorized by the Commissioner, may at his discretion limit the number of any description of antelope or other animal to be killed or captured by any licensee, and, further, may prohibit the killing or capturing of any description of antelope or other animal within certain defined areas.
4. Until further notice, one only of the following descriptions of antelopes may be killed or captured by holders of a sportsman's or public officer's licence: sable, roan, eland, greater kudu, lesser kudu, Waller's gazelle, and water-buck.
5. The special authority required under Section 10 of "The Game Regulations, 1899," will only be given under the signature of the Commissioner and Consul-General.
6. The sale of heads, horns and skins of antelopes is prohibited from this date; any heads, horns and skins sold or purchased will be confiscated.
7. Any person giving information of any breach of these Regulations (with the exception of Section 6) or of "The Game Regulations, 1899," shall, on the conviction of the offender, receive a portion of the fine imposed for such offence, and in any case the reward paid to the informer shall at least amount to a sum of 150 rupees.
8. These Regulations may be cited as "The Game Laws Amendment Regulations, 1899."

No. 44.

MR. ADAM (MADRID) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received December 11, 1899.)

MY LORD,

Madrid, December 7, 1899.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 11th ultimo,* I have duly transmitted to the Spanish Government the invitation to take part in the proposed Conference to be held in London in January next, with a view to the adoption of the best measures for the preservation of the wild animals, birds, and fishes in the African Continent.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of a note which I have received from the Spanish Government, accepting with pleasure the invitation conveyed in your Lordship's despatch above referred to.

I have, &c.,

C. F. FREDERICK ADAM.

 Enclosure in No. 44.

SENOR DE LOME to Mr. ADAM.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Ministry of State, December 3, 1899.

IN reply to your note of the 2nd instant I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government will have great pleasure in being represented at the Conference which, on the initiative of the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, is to be held in London during the first week of January next, with the object of arriving at an understanding in regard to the preservation in the African Continent of wild animals, birds, and fishes.

While asking you to convey to your Government the thanks of His Majesty's Government for so kind an invitation, I avail, &c.

(For the Minister),

E. DUPUY DE LOME.

 No. 45.

SIR F. PLUNKETT (BRUSSELS) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received December 18, 1899.)

MY LORD,

Brussels, December 16, 1899.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith two copies of two Decrees which regulate the killing of elephants in the Independent State of the Congo.

The first of these bears date of the 25th July, 1889, and the second appears in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the Congo for October, 1896, a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 4th November, 1896.†

I have, &c.,

F. R. PLUNKETT.

 * No. 41.

† Not printed.

Enclosure 1 in No. 45.

EXTRACT from the "Bulletin Officiel de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo," No. 8.

DÉPARTEMENT DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

Décret sur la Chasse.

Léopold II., Roi des Belges, Souverain de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, à tous présents et à venir, salut :

Considérant qu'il y a lieu, dans l'intérêt de la conservation de la race des éléphants et du maintien des droits de l'Etat sur les éléphants capturés ou tués sur ses domaines, de déterminer les conditions dans lesquelles il sera permis aux particuliers de chasser ces animaux ;

Revu le Décret du 14 Septembre, 1886, et le Décret du 12 Novembre, 1886, approuvant l'Ordonnance du 14 Mai de la même année ;

Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Administrateurs-Généraux,

Nous avons décrété et décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. La chasse à l'éléphant est interdite dans toute l'étendue du territoire de l'Etat, à moins de permission spéciale.

Art. 2. Notre Gouverneur-Général détermine les conditions de cette permission et les taxes à percevoir de ce chef.

Art. 3. Quiconque sera trouvé chassant l'éléphant en contravention aux dispositions du présent Décret et des Arrêtés pris pour son exécution, sera puni d'une amende de 25 fr. à 500 fr. et d'une servitude pénale d'un mois à deux ans ou d'une de ces peines seulement.

Quiconque, en contravention à ces dispositions, se sera approprié un éléphant capturé ou tué à la chasse ou ses dépouilles sera puni des peines édictées par l'Article 19 du Code Pénal. Le recèlement sera puni conformément à l'Article 29 du même Code.

Les éléphants ainsi capturés ou tués seront restitués à l'Etat ou confisqués à son profit.

Art. 4. Tous usages et coutumes ayant force de loi et contraires aux dispositions du présent Décret sont abrogés.

Art. 5. Nos Administrateurs-Généraux du Département de l'Intérieur et du Département des Affaires Etrangères, ayant la Justice dans ses attributions, sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Décret, qui entrera en vigueur ce jour.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 25 Juillet, 1889.

LEOPOLD.

Par le Roi-Souverain :

Les Administrateurs-Généraux des Départements
de l'Intérieur et des Affaires Etrangères,

C. COQUILLAT.

EDM. VAN EETVELDE.

Enclosure 2 in No. 45.

EXTRACT from the "Bulletin Officiel de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo," No. 10.

Chasse à l'Eléphant: Conditions d'Autorisation.

Les dispositions suivantes régleront à l'avenir l'exécution du Décret du 25 Juillet, 1889, sur la chasse à l'éléphant, combinée avec celle du Décret du 28 Novembre, 1893, relatif à la perception des prestations en nature :

Le Gouverneur-Général et les Commissaires de District délégués pourront autoriser les Chefs reconnus par l'Etat à chasser ou à faire chasser l'éléphant dans

les domaines désignés par eux. La taxe qu'ils auront à acquitter de ce chef conformément à l'Article 2 du Décret du 25 Juillet, 1889, prérappelé, ne pourra excéder la moitié de l'ivoire provenant de la chasse. L'autre moitié sera leur propriété; il sera apposé sur cet ivoire une marque spéciale et l'ivoire ainsi marqué sera exempt de toute imposition, exception faite des droits de sortie au cas où il quitterait le territoire de l'Etat.

Afin d'assurer la conservation de l'éléphant, la chasse devra rester interdite dans les forêts et aux époques déterminées par les Commissaires de District délégués.

No. 46.

CONSUL-GENERAL SADLER (SOMALILAND) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received December 28, 1899.)

MY LORD,

Berbera, December 5, 1899.

I HAVE the honour as desired to submit my views on the subject of the preservation of wild animals and birds in the Somali Coast Protectorate. There are no rivers, properly speaking, or inland waters in the Protectorate; the question of inland fishing consequently calls for no remarks.

The only regulations which exist for the preservation of game are contained in the "Rules for Sportsmen in Somaliland." Except in so far as they prohibit the shooting of elephants in the reserve, and limit the number of elephants to be shot elsewhere, these Rules hardly touch the questions at issue.

In the enforcement of any regulations that may be drawn up for the better preservation of game the Protectorate will have a difficulty to contend with in the shape of the Midgans, which is by no means easy of solution. These people are an outcast tribe, probably aborigines of the country, who live in families scattered about amongst the other tribes, and who subsist entirely on the game they kill with their poisoned arrows. At present a large tract of the country is reserved against European sportsmen, but no certain means exist of preventing Midgans killing elephants and game therein. The Akils of the various tribes have frequently told me they are powerless to control them. Were we to hear of a certain individual killing an elephant in the reserve, steps could be taken against him, but the mischief is that we do not hear of these cases. I do not suppose that elephants are killed in the reserve to any large extent, but that they are occasionally destroyed I have no doubt. In August last a herd of twenty elephants passed into the reserve close to Hargaisa, and it was only owing to the presence of my camp there that they were not at once followed by a family of Midgans, who have established themselves for some time past at Hargaisa.

Throughout the Protectorate game is becoming scarce, and it is quite time more effective measures were taken for its preservation. It will not, however, be possible to effectually check the Midgans, who have been accustomed to kill game from time immemorial, and who have no other means of livelihood, certainly till we exercise a more effective control over the interior than we do now.

Still, this need not prevent our framing rules, which should stand as such and be gradually enforced in the case of the Midgans as our means of control increase and as circumstances dictate. In the meanwhile, such steps as are possible would be taken to restrict the operations of the Midgans. Unfortunately, we have no other line of life to offer them; agriculture is practically non-existent, and it is doubtful if they would take to trade.

I would propose the following measures for the better preservation of wild animals and birds in this Protectorate:—

(a.) The present reserve is too large to be properly controlled. Permission is occasionally given to shoot in it game other than elephants, especially to officers

on short leave from Aden. I would take, say, a-third of the reserve as a "protected area," in which I would allow no shooting or killing of any wild animals or birds whatever. This "protected area" would be chosen specially for the protection of elephants and bigger kudu, which are now getting rare, and for this purpose it may, perhaps, be necessary to make it in two portions, one in the plains, the other in the hilly tracts.

(b.) With regard to the rest of the reserves and the Protectorate generally I would recommend the institution of a system of licences for shooting parties and all persons carrying a gun or rifle in the Protectorate, other than natives. These licences might be of three kinds, for which fees of £10, £3, and £1, respectively, might be charged, and they should run for a twelvemonth.

(A.) Would carry permission to shoot elephants, rhinoceri, and kudu, besides all classes of wild animals in any portion of the Protectorate, except the "protected area."

(B.) Would carry permission to shoot any wild animals, except elephants, rhinoceri, and kudu in any portion of the Protectorate except the "protected area."

(C.) Would carry permission to shoot any wild animals, except elephants, rhinoceri, and kudu in any portion of the Protectorate, except the reserve and the "protected area."

The territories in the Haud and Ogadento which sportsmen resort outside our limits could not be controlled by these licences.

(c.) It would seem desirable, also, to place a limit on the number of certain animals which the holder of a licence may shoot. This might be as follows:—

Elephants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rhinoceri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bigger kudu	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lesser kudu	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Oryx	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(d.) The killing of game by shikaris or other attendants of sportsmen should be absolutely prohibited.

(e.) The trapping of game should be prohibited in the case of Europeans, and discouraged, as far as possible, in the case of natives.

(f.) There should be prohibition against the shooting of females and immature males of all species of game.

(g.) There should be a close season for all birds during the breeding season.

(h.) There is no trade at present in the skins and plumage of birds which exist in Somaliland under the most favourable conditions, as the Somalis do not molest them; but it will be well to make provisions against any wholesale trade of the kind in the future.

Live animals have been exported from Berbera by a German firm which claimed prescriptive rights they did not possess. Last year I restricted this export, and informed the firm that they would be allowed to export such animals as are for sale at the coast ports, but that steps were being taken to check the trapping in the interior of elephants, rhinoceri, lions, kudu, and all kinds of antelope. As a matter of fact elephants and rhinoceri never are trapped.

Skins and horns of wild animals are exported to Aden in small numbers where they are sold to through passengers touching at that port.

I should be inclined to prohibit altogether the export, for purposes of gain, of the animals noted above in this paragraph, and of their skins and horns, but owing to the little control we have at present over a long line of sea-coast outside our ports we could not effectually do so.

The zariba and export fees levied on wild animals and their skins and horns are noted at p. 3 of the "Rules for Sportsmen in Somaliland." Perhaps the best

preventive under the circumstances would be to raise the export duty on kudu from 5 rupees to 15 rupees, and on "other deer" from 1 rupee to 5 rupees. The duty on lions is sufficiently high as it is.

With regard to skins and horns I would treble the present zariba and export fees on the skins and horns of lions, kudu, and all kinds of antelope and deer.

These enhanced rates not to be applicable to sportsmen who have taken out a licence to shoot game, and whose trophies should be passed at the present rates.

(i.) As regards elephants' tusks, it is to be observed that the tusk of the Somali elephant runs much smaller than it does in the centre of Africa. Swayne lays down that a pair weighing 60 lbs. are a very good pair. A uniform export duty is levied from sportsmen at the rate of 1 rupee per lb. Under the circumstances I would not propose any increase of duty on tusks of less than 30 lbs.

Trade ivory is charged on a different scale, at 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, small ivory being valued at from 2 rupees to 3 rupees per lb., and large ivory from 4 rupees to 5 rupees per lb. The ivory exported on the whole runs small; it comes mostly from the south of our Protectorate, from the Haud and Ogaden.

To discourage the export of small tusks the export duty on trade ivory might be changed to 2 annas per lb. on tusks between 10 lbs. and 30 lbs., and 1 anna per lb. on tusks over 30 lbs. This will considerably raise the duty on the smaller tusks and but slightly on the larger ones. The export of tusks under 10 lbs. would be prohibited.

Regulations for the use and sale of fire-arms and ammunition in the Protectorate have already been drafted.

I am uncertain whether lions, being noxious animals, come within the list of wild animals it is intended to preserve. So far as this Protectorate is concerned, I think they should. There are not many left, and they do little damage. I should be sorry to see them extinct. They are much sought after by sportsmen, to whom they are one of the chief inducements for visiting the country.

I would propose to draft a set of regulations for the preservation of wild animals and birds in the Protectorate, when the result of the deliberations of the International Conference is made known, following the lines that may be laid down so far as they may be applicable to the Protectorate, including such of the provisions noted in this despatch as may meet with your Lordship's approval, and at the same time making necessary alterations in the "Rules for Sportsmen in Somaliland."

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

No. 47.

M. GEOFFRAY to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received January 1, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 49.]

M. LE MARQUIS, Ambassade de France, Londres, le 29 Décembre, 1899.

LE 1^{er} Novembre dernier, l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris a fait savoir à mon Gouvernement que, d'accord avec le Gouvernement Allemand, le Gouvernement de la Reine était dans l'attention de réunir à Londres, au commencement de l'année prochaine, une Conférence en vue d'étudier les mesures les plus propres à assurer la conservation des animaux, des oiseaux, et des poissons en Afrique. Sir Edmund Monson exprimait en même temps le désir de savoir si le Gouvernement de la République serait disposé à prendre part à cette réunion.

Après avoir soumis la question à l'examen qu'elle comporte, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de France me charge de faire connaître à votre Seigneurie que le Gouvernement de la République ne verrait en principe aucun inconvénient à se faire représenter à la Conférence dont il s'agit, sous la réserve toutefois que les délibérations de celle-ci ne tendraient pas, comme pourraient le faire craindre à première

vue certaines dispositions du projet Britannique à apporter à la liberté du commerce des restrictions préjudiciables aux intérêts Français. Il y aurait lieu de citer notamment dans cet ordre d'idées la disposition de l'Article 3 du projet, relatif à la prohibition du commerce en gros des peaux, cornes, et plumes; j'ajouterai en outre, que mon Gouvernement ne saurait admettre que les dispositions que la Conférence pourrait éventuellement adopter, s'appliquassent à l'Île de Madagascar, qui n'est pas comprise dans les territoires visés par l'Acte Général de Bruxelles et où nous entendons garder notre entière liberté d'action.

Je serais très obligé à votre Seigneurie de vouloir bien me faire savoir la suite que la présente communication lui aura paru comporter.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,
GEOFFRAY.

No. 48.

SIR H. JOHNSTON (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received January 8, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 50.]

MY LORD,

Eldoma Ravine Station, November 21, 1899.

I HAVE the honour to ask your Lordship's permission to take the following steps in regard to the preservation of game in the Uganda Protectorate:—

1. To restrict the area of the game reserve round the stations of Naivasha, Eldoma Ravine, Nandi, and other Government stations where a reserve has been proclaimed, to 4 or 5 miles (according to local circumstances) instead of to 10 miles; but, on the other hand, to admit of no exceptions whatever as to the killing of game within those reserves on the part of Government or Railway officials.

I find that the privilege of keeping game within those reserves accorded to Government officials in some cases quite nullifies the intention in forming the reserves. In more than one case the official in charge of a station has pointed out to me that it would be much better to restrict the area of the reserve round the station, but to make the rule as to the preservation of game absolute, at any rate for some time. An exception to this rule, however, is made in regard to predatory beasts, such as lions, leopards, hyenas, wild cats, and jackals. I should be disposed to add to this list in the case of stations situated near water, crocodiles and hippopotami, both of which are dangerous to life and property.

2. I ask permission to proclaim (temporarily) as a game reserve the area comprised within the following limits:—

The Sugota Game Reserve.—Starting from the mouth of the River Turkwel where that river enters Lake Rudolf, the boundary of the Sugota Game Reserve shall follow the coast of Lake Rudolf southwards until it reaches the south-easternmost point of the lake. From this point the boundary shall be carried south-eastwards to the western flank of Mount Nyiro, and thence shall continue southwards along the western face of the Laikipia escarpment until it reaches the source of the small stream which flows into the north-easternmost gulf of Lake Baringo. Following this stream, down stream, the boundary of the said game reserve shall continue along the north coast of Lake Baringo, and shall thence be drawn north-westward to the westernmost source of the River Oron in the Kamasia Mountains. From this point the boundary shall be carried in a north-westerly direction along the northern flanks of the Kamasia and Elgeyo plateau till it reaches the right bank of the River Weiwei or Turkwel, and thence shall follow the right bank of the Weiwei or Turkwel down stream to where the said river enters Lake Rudolf.

This relatively vast area contains at the present time herds of elephants, giraffes, and zebras, and is the attraction of an increasing number of caravans proceeding thither often with the ostensible excuse of "sport," but really with the intention of killing as many elephants as possible and securing their ivory. Other persons are proposing to come here in order to net large numbers of zebras and other wild animals to transport them to Europe. If it were convenient for the Uganda

Administration to establish a post at the south end of Lake Rudolf or on Lake Sugota, at the present time some means might be taken to see that the Game Regulations were enforced, but this plan not being at present feasible I see no other means of saving this district from speedy devastation, as far as the destruction of wild game is concerned, than by constituting it a game reserve, a reserve which can always be restricted in area at a later date.

Even in regard to persons supposed to be sportsmen pure and simple, who come out to this part of the world to shoot big game, I would point out to your Lordship that behind their profession of sport there is often a very practical purpose lurking.

Nobody is more interested in the natural history of this country than myself, nor in lending aid to scientific investigation. I also thoroughly sympathize with the fascination of big game shooting; but I really think the time has come to be severe on professional sportsmen whose devastations considerably affect the value of what may prove to be an important asset in the productions of this Protectorate.

I also propose, with your Lordship's sanction, to withdraw from the Sub-Commissioners of districts the power in the absence of the Commissioner to give permission for the killing of more than two elephants, rhinoceroses, or giraffes, and to reserve that right solely to the Commissioner, to whom application must be made direct for his permission.

When the Uganda Protectorate is better organized and the Administration has obtained the same control over the territories within its limits, as is the case in India and Ceylon, some relaxation of this rigour to outside sportsmen may be shown.

I have, &c.,
H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

No. 49.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to M. GEOFFRAY (FRENCH EMBASSY, LONDON).

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 9, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 29th ultimo* on the subject of the proposed Conference for the protection of wild animals, birds, and fishes in Africa. In reply, I have the honour to state that the only object which Her Majesty's Government have in view in assembling a Conference is to discuss, and, if possible, arrive at an agreement on the best methods of preventing the wanton destruction of animal life. The bases suggested in the invitation to the Powers are those which the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, after careful consideration, thought suitable to form the ground-work of such a discussion, but it will, of course, be open to the Representative of any Government taking part in the Conference to bring forward such arguments as he may see fit for or against the bases.

The reason for including Madagascar was that there are certain fauna peculiar to that island which naturalists are anxious to protect.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

* No. 47.

No. 50.

FOREIGN OFFICE to SIR H. JOHNSTON (UGANDA).

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 11, 1900.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has received your despatch of the 21st November, 1899,* relating to questions affecting the preservation of game in the Uganda Protectorate, and I am directed by his Lordship to state that he approves of your proposals to restrict the area of the reserves round certain stations, and to create a temporary reserve in the Sagota district, as defined in your despatch.

With regard to the alleged destruction of elephants by private parties or professional hunters, it is the duty of all officials of the Protectorate to do their utmost to enforce existing Regulations, and to report at once any infractions of them which may come to their notice, in order that proceedings may be taken in the proper Courts.

You should send home copies of any Regulations or instructions which you may issue on the subject.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 51.

BRITISH MUSEUM to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received January 15, 1900.)

DEAR SIR CLEMENT HILL,

Cromwell Road, London, January 11, 1900.

I INCLOSE a few notes with regard to the extermination of certain species by human agency.

The question of protection, and the best means of applying it in different countries, and in relation to different species, is a very wide one.

No doubt the proclamation of protected areas is the most important step to be taken in an unsettled country, but the absolute prohibition of trade in skins, horns, and tusks must in certain cases be of the utmost value.

The colobus of the West Coast could be thus protected.

I am sure that you are doing all that is reasonably possible, and only have to say that if at any time there is any definite piece of zoological information which I can procure for you, I shall be very glad to be of service.

Believe me, &c.,
E. RAY LANKESTER.

Enclosure in No. 51.

MEMORANDUM respecting Game Preservation.

The following instances may be cited as showing where protection would have been, or has actually been, important in saving an animal from extirpation:—

1. The blaubok (*Hippotragus leucophaeus*) was exterminated by the Cape Dutch, probably more than a century ago.

2. The true quagga (*Equus Quagga*), which seems to have been extirpated during the "seventies," could undoubtedly have been saved, at least for a period, if properly protected.

3. If, as seems to be the case, there are still a few white rhinoceros in Upper Mashonaland, between the Black and White Umbolora Rivers, the only hope of saving them is by the most stringent protection.

* No. 48.

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4. The bontebok (*Damaliscus pugaryus*) would undoubtedly have been already exterminated, were it not for the protection afforded it by the owner of Bredasdorp, Cape Colony.

5. The same is the case with the white-tailed gnu (*Connochæter gnu*), which remains only on a single farm in the Orange Free State.

6. In Kashmir the Hangal stag (*Cervus cashmirianus*) appears to have been preserved solely owing to stringent game laws.

7. On the Gold Coast the Guezeza Guenon (*Colebus guezeza*), a handsome monkey, which is largely hunted for the sake of its skin, stands in imminent danger of extirpation for the want of protective laws.

8. Protection would have saved, at least, a remnant of the typical American bison of the prairie (*Bos bison*).

9. In the Shetlands the great skua has been saved from local extirpation entirely by protective laws.

10. The South American cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola*), and several of the species of birds of paradise (*Paradisidæ*) from the Aru Islands and New Guinea, whose skins are in great commercial demand, will almost certainly be exterminated before many years, unless prompt and efficient measures are taken for their protection.

E. RAY LANKESTER.

January 10, 1900.

No. 52.

COMMISSIONER SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to
THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received April 2, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 54.]

MY LORD,

The Residency, Zomba, January 25, 1900.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch, dated the 11th November, 1899,* instructing me to issue a regulation calling upon all holders of game licences in the Protectorate to furnish, under penalties, returns of the numbers, sex, and species of animals killed by them under their licences, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of regulations, which I am publishing in the next number of the "Gazette," dealing with the subject.

As instructed in the last paragraph of the despatch now under acknowledgment, I will report to the Foreign Office should I have any reason to suppose that a licence has been misused.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED SHARPE.

Enclosure in No. 52.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Queen's Regulations: No. 3 of 1900.

("Preservation of Game Amendment Regulations, 1900.")

Whereas, under the provisions of "The Africa Orders in Council, 1889, to 1893," Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the British Central

* Not printed.

Africa Protectorate, by the authority of the Secretary of State, has power to make Queen's Regulations for peace, order, and good Government:

And whereas it is expedient that certain provisions shall be made to supplement "The Game Regulations, 1897," published in the "British Central Africa Gazette" of the 15th May, 1897:

It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General has, in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, made the following Regulations:—

"1. Every holder of a game licence in the British Central Africa Protectorate, issued under any of the provisions of 'The Game Regulations, 1897,' shall, within fourteen days after the termination of the term for which such licence may have been granted, furnish to Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General a return in writing, in the form given in the schedule hereto, of the numbers, sex, and species of animals killed by him under such licence.

"2. Any person failing to furnish such return in the manner, and within the term herein specified, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, or in default to imprisonment for two months.

"3. These Regulations may be cited as 'The Preservation of Game Amendment Regulations, 1900.'"

A. SHARPE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.

Zomba, January 25, 1900.

SCHEDULE.

GAME killed during the 12 months from _____ to _____, 190____, under
Game Licence No. _____.

Number killed.	Sex.	Species.	District in which killed.

I declare the above to be a true and complete statement of game killed by me under above licence.

(Signature) _____

No. 53.

COMMISSIONER SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to
THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received April 2, 1900.)

MY LORD,

The Residency, Zomba, February 12, 1900.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch, dated the 8th September, 1899,* requesting me to furnish a report on the working of the Game Laws of the British Central Africa Protectorate, together with a return showing the number of game licences which have been issued in the Protectorate during the current year, I have the honour to report as follows:—

I have taken the year 1899, 1st January to 31st December.

The game laws in this Protectorate are fixed by regulations which were published on the 15th May, 1897. These provide, firstly, for the issue of various game

* Not printed.

licences, "A," "B," and "C," and, secondly, for the formation of two "game reserves" (the "Elephant Marsh" Reserve and the "Shirwa" Reserve).

Various other regulations in the Protectorate have a bearing on the subject, such as the native Gun Licence Regulations of 1894 and the Regulations fixing the stamp duties.

The regulations have worked well in the Protectorate, and the result, so far as the preservation of game goes, has been a decidedly good one. It may be stated at the present date that game within the Protectorate is not decreasing in numbers, and is in some parts increasing.

The licences provided for under the game regulations are—

"A." A £25 licence, authorizing the holder to shoot any description of game in all parts of the Protectorate.

"B." A £3 licence, authorizing the shooting of certain descriptions of game only (excluding elephants, rhinoceros, giraffe, and gnu) in any part of the Protectorate.

"C." A £1 licence, giving the same rights as "B," except that it is not available within a "game reserve."

Immediately after the publication of the game regulations I saw that the issue of licences "A" and "B," giving the holders the power to shoot within the two specified "game reserves," would do away with the possibility of effectually protecting game within these reserves. Any European in the Protectorate anxious to shoot in a good game country was willing to pay £3 for licence "B" in order that he might enter "the Elephant Marsh Game Reserve," and shoot buffalo, zebra, &c. Seeing what would happen, therefore, I declined to issue any licences "A" or "B," unless the licensee signed a condition on the licence agreeing that it should not be available within "the Elephant Marsh Reserve."

Of the two reserves provided for in this Protectorate, the "Elephant Marsh Reserve" is naturally so placed that there is very little difficulty in effectually patrolling it, and maintaining a watch upon it. The other reserve (the Lake Shirwa Reserve) is not so well situated, and I therefore made no exception in licences "A" and "B" with regard to the latter reserve.

The result of this course has been that there has been absolutely no shooting whatsoever in the Elephant Marsh since the game regulations came into force. Buffalo have increased largely in numbers; zebra, waterbuck, and other game also; and during the last two seasons occasionally elephants have been seen there.

Game has become very tame, and steamers passing up the Shiré River see herds of buck and buffalo grazing within a few yards of the banks.

I consider that any reserve in Africa to be anything more than a nominal one must, in the first instance, be so situated that it can be easily guarded, and also that all shooting whatsoever must be forbidden within its boundaries.

The cause, however, of the cessation of the wholesale slaughter of game within the Protectorate has been not so much that Europeans have been controlled, but that the natives of the Protectorate have been stopped from shooting. The native Gun Tax in this country, although a small one, has deterred natives from carrying guns, and latterly (during the last two years) collectors of districts have refused to allow natives to shoot game without written permission, and have thus been able to keep the killing of game within reasonable bounds.

With regard to the question of the extermination of elephants in Central Africa, I would like to point out that a general misapprehension seems to exist, *i.e.*, that it is the Europeans who are killing them out. This is not the case. The exterminator of elephants is the native; and the putting in force of stringent regulations, forbidding Europeans to shoot elephants, except under heavy licences, will have little effect in stopping the present slaughter, unless at the same time steps are simultaneously taken to prevent natives from killing them.

Outside the limits of this Protectorate, in the Chartered Company's territories, natives (especially in the Awemba country) are in possession of enormous quantities of muzzle-loading guns, and are fast exterminating elephants.

I observe that in the draft regulations for the Soudan, while very stringent clauses have been inserted to prevent Europeans shooting, the slaughter of elephants by natives appears almost to be encouraged (*vide* clause 3, licence "C").

I enclose herewith a return showing the number of game licences which have been issued in the Protectorate during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED SHARPE.

Enclosure in No. 53.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

RETURN of Game Licences issued in the Year ending December 31, 1899.

District.	Licence "A."	Licence "B."	Licence "C."
CENTRAL.			
Angoniland	—	—	10
Lower Shiré	—	—	—
Zomba	—	12	11
Mlanje	—	—	11
Liwonde	—	—	5
South Nyasa	—	—	20
Ruo	—	5	14
Blantyre	—	1	19
West Shiré	—	—	13
Marimba	—	—	7
North Nyasa	—	—	24
West Nyasa	—	—	5
Total	—	18	139

No. 54.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COMMISSIONER SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state that he approves "The Preservation of Game Amendment Regulations, 1900," of which a copy was enclosed in your despatch of the 25th January.*

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

* No. 52.

CONVENTION SIGNED AT LONDON, MAY 19, 1900.*

In the name of Almighty God.

(Translation.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire;

His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom;

His Majesty the King-Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo;

The President of the French Republic;

His Majesty the King of Italy;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c., &c., &c.;

Being desirous of saving from indiscriminate slaughter, and of insuring the preservation throughout their possessions in Africa of the various forms of animal life existing in a wild state which are either useful to man or are harmless, have resolved, on the invitation addressed to them by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, in accord with the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, to assemble with this object a conference at London, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Sir John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Peer of Parliament, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, &c., &c.; Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, Director of the Affairs of Africa in her Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and Edwin Ray Lankester, Esquire, Director of the British Museum (Natural History);

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, Gustaf, Baron von Lindenfels, his Consul-General for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Privy Councillor of Legation, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, of the second class, with oak leaves and star, &c., &c.; and Dr. Hermann von Wissmann, Governor "en disponibilité," Major *à la suite* of the Army, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, of the third class, with sword and crown, &c., &c.;

His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom, Don Pedro Jover y Tovar, his Chamberlain, First Secretary of his Embassy at London, Commander of the Order of Charles III, of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, &c., &c.;

His Majesty the King-Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo, M. Alexander Félix Fuchs, President of the Court of Appeal of Boma, Knight of the Order of Leopold, Officer of the Royal Order of the Lion, &c., &c.;

The President of the French Republic, M. Léon Geoffray, Minister Plenipotentiary, Councillor of the Embassy of the French Republic at London, Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c.; and M. Louis Gustave Binger Colonial Governor, "hors cadres," Director of the Affairs of Africa at the Ministry of the Colonies, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c.;

* This Convention was presented to Parliament as [Cd. 101].

His Majesty the King of Italy, François, Count Bottaro Costa, Councillor of his Embassy at London;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, M. Jayme Batalha-Reis, his Consul-General at London;

Who, furnished with full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have adopted the following provisions:—

ARTICLE I.

The zone within which the provisions of the present Convention shall apply is bounded as follows: On the north by the 20th parallel of north latitude, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Red Sea and by the Indian Ocean, on the south by a line following the northern boundary of the German possessions in South-Western Africa, from its western extremity to its junction with the River Zambesi, and thence running along the right bank of that river as far as the Indian Ocean.

ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Powers declare that the most effective means of preserving the various forms of animal life existing in a wild state within the zone defined in Article I are the following:—

1. Prohibition of the hunting and destruction of the animals mentioned in Schedule I attached to the present Convention, and also of any other animals whose protection, whether owing to their usefulness or to their rarity and threatened extermination, may be considered necessary by each Local Government.

2. Prohibition of the hunting and destruction of young animals of the species mentioned in Schedule II attached to the present Convention.

3. Prohibition of the hunting and destruction of females of the species mentioned in Schedule III attached to the present Convention when accompanied by their young.

The prohibition, to a certain extent, of the destruction of any females, when they can be recognized as such, with the exception of those of the species mentioned in Schedule V attached to the present Convention.

4. Prohibition of the hunting and destruction, except in limited numbers, of animals of the species mentioned in Schedule IV attached to the present Convention.

5. Establishment, as far as it is possible, of reserves within which it shall be unlawful to hunt, capture, or kill any bird or other wild animal except those which shall be specially exempted from protection by the local authorities.

By the term "reserves" are to be understood sufficiently large tracts of land which have all the qualifications necessary as regards food, water, and, if possible, salt, for preserving birds or other wild animals, and for affording them the necessary quiet during the breeding time.

6. Establishment of close seasons with a view to facilitate the rearing of young.

7. Prohibition of the hunting of wild animals by any persons except holders of licences issued by the Local Government, such licences to be revocable in case of any breach of the provisions of the present Convention.

8. Restriction of the use of nets and pitfalls for taking animals.

9. Prohibition of the use of dynamite or other explosives, and of poison, for the purpose of taking fish in rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, ponds, or lagoons.

10. Imposition of export duties on the hides and skins of giraffes, antelopes, zebras, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami, on rhinoceros and antelope horns, and on hippopotamus tusks.

11. Prohibition of hunting or killing young elephants, and, in order to insure the efficacy of this measure, establishment of severe penalties against the hunters, and the confiscation in every case, by the Local Governments, of all elephant tusks weighing less than 5 kilogrammes.

The confiscation shall not be enforced when it shall be duly proved that the possession of the tusks weighing less than 5 kilogrammes was anterior to the date of

the coming into force of the present Convention. No such proof shall be accepted a year after that date.

12. Application of measures, such as the supervision of sick cattle, &c., for preventing the transmission of contagious diseases from domestic animals to wild animals.

13. Application of measures for effecting the sufficient reduction of the numbers of the animals of the species mentioned in Schedule V attached to the present Convention.

14. Application of measures for insuring the protection of the eggs of ostriches.

15. Destruction of the eggs of crocodiles, of those of poisonous snakes, and of those of pythons.

ARTICLE III.

The Contracting Parties undertake to promulgate, within a year from the date on which the present Convention comes into force, unless they already exist, provisions applying in their respective possessions within the zone defined in Article I the principles and measures laid down in Article II, and to communicate to one another, as soon as possible after issue, the text of such provisions, and, within eighteen months, information as to the areas which may be established as reserves.

It is, however, understood that the principles laid down in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 of Article II may be relaxed, either in order to permit the collection of specimens for museums or zoological gardens, or for any other scientific purpose, or in cases where such relaxation is desirable for important administrative reasons, or necessitated by temporary difficulties in the administrative organization of certain territories.

ARTICLE IV.

The Contracting Parties undertake to apply, as far as possible, each in their respective possessions, measures for encouraging the domestication of zebras, of elephants, of ostriches, &c.

ARTICLE V.

The Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the present Convention, by common accord, such modifications or improvements as experience may show to be useful.

ARTICLE VI.

The Powers having territories or possessions within the zone defined in Article I, who have not signed the present Convention, shall be permitted to accede to it. With this object, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is charged to communicate the present Convention to them before the exchange of ratifications.

The accession of each Power shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and by that Government to all the signatory or acceding States.

Such accession shall of itself carry with it acceptance of all the obligations stipulated in the present Convention.

ARTICLE VII.

The Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce, or to propose to the Legislatures of their self-governing Colonies, the necessary measures for carrying out the stipulations of the present Convention in their possessions and Colonies contiguous to the zone defined by Article I.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Convention shall be ratified.

The ratifications shall be deposited in London as soon as possible, and shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

As soon as all the ratifications shall have been produced, a Protocol of deposit shall be drawn up which shall be signed by the representatives in London of the Powers who shall have ratified.

A certified copy of this Protocol shall be forwarded to each of the Powers interested.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Convention shall come into force one month after the date of the signature of the Protocol of deposit of the ratifications provided for in Article VIII.

ARTICLE X.

The present Convention shall remain in force for fifteen years, and in the event of none of the Contracting Parties having notified, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of fifteen years, its intention of terminating its operation, it shall continue to remain in force for a year, and so on from year to year.

In case one of the signatory or acceding Powers shall denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall only affect the Power in question.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at London, in septuplicate, one copy for each Party, the nineteenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

(L.S.)	HOPE TOUN.
(L.S.)	CLEMENT LL. HILL.
(L.S.)	E. RAY LANKESTER.
(L.S.)	G. v. LINDENFELS.
(L.S.)	DR. VON WISSMANN.
(L.S.)	PEDRO JOVER Y TOVAR.
(L.S.)	F. FUCHS.
(L.S.)	GEOFFRAY.
(L.S.)	L. G. BINGER.
(L.S.)	COSTA.
(L.S.)	JAYME BATALHA-REIS.

ANNEX.

Schedule I.

Animals referred to in paragraph 1 of Article II, whose preservation it is desired to ensure:—

(Series A).—On account of their usefulness:—

1. Vultures.
2. The Secretary-bird.
3. Owls.
4. Rhinoceros-birds or Beef-eaters (*Buphaga*).

(Series B).—On account of their rarity and threatened extermination:—

1. The Giraffe.
2. The Gorilla.
3. The Chimpanzee.
4. The Mountain Zebra.
5. Wild Asses.
6. The White-tailed Gnu (*Connochaetes gnu*).
7. Elands (*Taurotragus*).
8. The little Liberian Hippopotamus.

Schedule II.

Animals referred to in paragraph 2 of Article II, of which it is desired to prohibit the destruction when young :—

1. The Elephant.
2. Rhinoceroses.
3. The Hippopotamus.
4. Zebras of the species not referred to in Schedule I.
5. Buffaloes.
6. Antelopes and Gazelles, especially species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochætes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Æpyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranium*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. Ibex.
8. Chevrotains (*Tragulus*).

Schedule III.

Animals referred to in paragraph 3 of Article II, the killing of the females of which, when accompanied by their young, is prohibited :—

1. The Elephant.
2. Rhinoceroses.
3. The Hippopotamus.
4. Zebras of the species not referred to in Schedule I.
5. Buffaloes.
6. Antelopes and Gazelles, especially species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochætes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Æpyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranium*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. Ibex.
8. Chevrotains (*Tragulus*).

Schedule IV.

Animals referred to in paragraph 4 of Article II, of which only limited numbers may be killed :—

1. The Elephant.
2. Rhinoceroses.
3. The Hippopotamus.
4. Zebras of the species not referred to in Schedule I.
5. Buffaloes.
6. Antelopes and Gazelles, especially species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochætes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Æpyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranium*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. Ibex.
8. Chevrotains (*Tragulus*).
9. The various Pigs.
10. Colobi and all the fur-Monkeys.
11. Aard-Varks (genus *Orycteropus*).
12. Dugongs (genus *Halicore*).
13. Manatees (genus *Manatus*).
14. The small Cats.
15. The Serval.
16. The Cheetah (*Cynælurus*).
17. Jackals.
18. The Aard-wolf (*Proteles*).
19. Small Monkeys.
20. Ostriches.
21. Marabouts.

22. Egrets.
23. Bustards.
24. Francolins, Guinea-fowl and other "Game" birds.
25. Large Tortoises.

Schedule V.

Harmful animals referred to in paragraphs 3 and 13 of Article II, of which it is desired to reduce the numbers within sufficient limits:—

1. The Lion.
2. The Leopard.
3. Hyænas.
4. The Hunting Dog (*Lycæon pictus*).
5. The Otter (*Lutra*).
6. Baboons (*Cynocephalus*) and other harmful Monkeys.
7. Large birds of prey, except Vultures, the Secretary-bird and Owls.
8. Crocodiles.
9. Poisonous Snakes.
10. Pythons.

No. 56.

THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO THE GAME CONFERENCE to
THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received May 22, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, May 21, 1900.

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo,* containing instructions for our guidance at the International Conference for the preservation of the wild animals, birds, and fishes of the African Continent, we have now the honour to submit to Your Lordship a Convention,† signed on the 19th instant by the members of the Conference, together with copies of certain memoranda which were laid before the Conference at its first meeting.

At the first meeting the Conference resolved to intrust to a Commission of certain members the task of examining and formulating the principles and measures to be adopted by the Conference. The Convention is the outcome of this examination. The Commission kept steadily in view the fact that the Conference was convened by the Governments of Great Britain and Germany with the sole object of protecting the wild animals, birds, and fishes of Africa, in the zone comprised in the Convention, from the destruction which has overtaken wild animals in Southern Africa and in other parts of the globe. The Convention is drawn on the basis that each Power must reserve to itself complete freedom as to the actual administrative measures to be applied in its own possessions, and that the smallest possible interference with legitimate commerce should arise from the proceedings of the Conference.

We trust that these ends have been obtained. The Convention lays down certain general principles which, we believe, will commend themselves to all those who are in any way interested in the preservation of the wild animals of Africa. It provides for the complete protection of certain animals, especially of immature elephants; and, although not technically operative before ratification, we have every reason to hope that it will lead to the immediate issue of Regulations which will go far to secure from molestation the rarer and more valuable animals now threatened with extermination.

The fact that the zone embraced by the Convention is limited to the south by a line which excludes large territories in which the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal hold possessions gave rise to apprehensions on the part of the latter Power that its commerce might suffer unless the various Administrations

* Not printed.

† See No. 55.

of those territories acceded to the Convention. The Representative of Portugal, therefore, signed with a reservation that his Government would delay its ratification until such accession had been obtained.

The Representatives of France, on the other hand, signed with the reservation of the French ratification until the Governments indicated in Article VI of the Convention have adhered.

We venture to hope that Your Lordship will see fit to exercise the influence of Her Majesty's Government to obtain both these results at an early date.

Whilst we hope and believe that the Convention now signed will largely tend to secure the objects with which it has been framed, we do not conceal from ourselves that, in the present stage of European administration in central tropical Africa, much depends on the formation of a sound public opinion to discountenance the wanton destruction of large numbers of harmless and useful animals by hunters and traders, and on the support which all sections of the community will give to those intrusted with the task of preserving such animals. Even if the Conference were only to attain this end, it would not have met wholly in vain.

In conclusion, we would express our conviction that all the members of the Conference were animated by a genuine desire to secure its success, and we would bring to your Lordship's special attention the able and willing assistance rendered by the Secretaries, Vicomte de Manneville, of the French Embassy, Mr. Crowe and Mr. Brooke, of the Foreign Office, to all of whom our thanks are due.

We have, &c.,
HOPETOUN.
CLEMENT LL. HILL.
E. RAY LANKESTER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 56.

Notes by Sir H. Johnston, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner in Uganda, on Game seen from the Uganda Railway in East Africa, October 10, 1899.

From Makindu I travelled on through the night towards Nairobi. As the dawn diffused itself over the Athi Plains we saw from the windows of the train a rare and beautiful sight. These immense level stretches of grass-land, reduced in the present drought to uniform grey yellow stubble, were literally covered by herds of game, individuals of which would approach quite close to the line as though they had already lost all fear of the rushing jointed monster with the smoking head. We saw zebras as close as one might see horses grazing in the meadows along an English railway, and gnus were to us as cattle lazily flicking the flies off their haunches. Grant's gazelle, and Thomson's gazelle would graze and merely lift their lovely heads as we rattled by. Hartebeests faced us and shook their horns with mock indignation. Three or four giraffes, even, could be discerned on the sky-line; while pallah and oribi, wart-hog and jackals were things of no account. Ostriches were constantly seen, and I noticed a group of three very handsome males, black with white plumes, in a dry stream bed just as we were entering the precincts of Nairobi station.

The whole hour's panorama of this wonderful zoological garden was like a sportsman's dream, but the fact was we had been crossing the Athi Game Reserve, where some two years of strenuously enforced respect for the Game Regulations has brought about this wonderful collection of animals, so rapidly growing in confidence of the protection accorded them, that herds of zebra frequently gallop like runaway horses through the sketched out township of Nairobi.

The restrictions imposed on all persons entering the Game Reserve of the Athi Plains have been so firmly and consistently enforced, that here, more than anywhere else in British Africa, has the Government met with a prompt reward in its first efforts to preserve from extinction the remarkable and beautiful animals which still constitute the glory of African fauna.

Enclosure 2 in No. 56.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE, 1898.

Game.—List of game in the Toro district :—

Elephants, hippo, lions, leopards, wild cats of different kinds, zebras, hartebeest, buffalo, water-buck, kobas, and several other varieties of antelope.

Elephants are simply swarming in the district, I should think there were 1,200 to 1,400; I know of three herds of over 100, and several nearly as large; they are to be found everywhere. The other day returning from Kawanga, I saw a herd of 121 near Kamtumi, and down Katwe, Père Varangot says they are all over the place, actually got amongst the cows feeding near camp.

Buffalo are to be got near Katwe and Semliki, but not many.

Lions and Leopards.—Almost everywhere, but they are difficult to shoot.

Zebra and Hartebeest in Kitakwenda.

In the forest running from Fort Wavertree to Kitakwenda, there are crowds of monkeys; also in forests on Ruenzori Mountains. I have shot a good many of black and white colobas.

There are lots of guinea fowl all over the country, more especially in Bamba country, between Ruenzori and Semliki. I have seen as many as 200 in one flock feeding. There are also a few partridges.

Fish.—Excellent fish can be got at Katwe and in Semliki, the same kind as one gets in the Nile at Assouan, Halfa, &c.

Enclosure 3 in No. 56.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1894.

This country possesses a very rich fauna, and it is one of the finest hunting grounds in the world. From a commercial point of view, the most valuable animal is the elephant. Ivory is our chief export. During the year 1893 about 19.12 tons* of ivory were exported from British Central Africa, of the approximate value of £18,252.† This estimate, however, does not represent much more than half the actual amount of ivory obtained from and sent out of the country, as the Arab traders, who manage to elude our custom-houses to a great extent, export annually a great many tons of ivory. The principal districts from which ivory is obtained are the Central Luangwa Valley, where elephants are said to be amazingly abundant: the regions to the north and west of Lake Bangweolo, and the marshes to the south of Lake Mweru. The plateau region south of Lake Tanganyika, and much of the country along the west coast of Lake Nyasa, also abound with elephants. The elephant is, however, found all over British Central Africa, though his visits to such regions as are settled by Europeans are only occasional. Nevertheless, during the last three years elephants have passed within a few miles of the Residency at Zomba. An elephant with fairly large tusks was killed near Chiromo by Commander Keane, R.N. (who was good enough to present the skull to the British Museum), and elephants have been killed not far from Blantyre and on the Upper Shiré. It is stated that elephants are present in some abundance to the east of Lake Nyasa, and also on Portuguese territory south of the Ruo. I have given a good deal of consideration to the question of whether the elephant is likely to become extinct, or whether it is possible that a moderate trade in ivory and the continued existence of the elephant are compatible. I have come to the conclusion that, provided the Brussels Act is enforced, and guns and gunpowder kept from the natives, especially from the Arabs, and Europeans only are allowed to shoot elephants by taking out a licence, the elephant is likely to exist with us for all time, and yet to supply a sufficiency of ivory for the trade. The fact is, we should leave

* 19 tons 2 cwt. 61 lbs.

† Reckoned at an average value of 8s. 6d. per lb.

the bulk of the elephant killing to those natives who kill the elephant by trap and spear. They do not perpetrate anything like the same destruction as the natives armed with guns, who indiscriminately shoot every elephant they come across. On the contrary, the natives who use only the spear naturally select bull elephants with good ivory, as it is almost as dangerous to attack a cow with small tusks, or with none at all, as to attack the biggest bull elephant. For the same reason, they do not kill the young elephants. As regards traps and pit-falls, they do not ensnare many beasts after all, and are generally so constructed that a young elephant might succeed in passing where a large and heavy beast would fall in. There are, further, certain marshy districts of vast extent, such as those which surround the south end of Lake Mweru, where the elephant would appear to have found a naturally guarded preserve—a refuge where only the white man would have the energy and resources to follow him. To these preserves there is no doubt the female elephant retires at the time when it is giving birth to its young. Consequently, if the white hunter is kept under control, and gunpowder is kept from the natives, there may be some chance of the elephant's existence being prolonged indefinitely. I think, however, some improvement in our existing regulations might be made in increasing their stringency, and making it almost a penal matter to shoot the cow elephant or the young elephant with tusks under a certain weight and size, as the slaughter of these beasts is simply wanton destruction, for their commercial value bears no proportion to the risk and trouble involved in killing them. As to whether the African elephant could be tamed, it is a question on which I hesitate to pronounce an opinion. Not infrequently young elephants are caught and given to Europeans; but they invariably die, because it is not a country where the milk supply is abundant, and it is usually impossible to procure enough milk to rear young elephants. Even, however, if he were reared to maturity, I think the disposition of the African elephant is too capricious and naturally savage to constitute him in any way a reliable beast of burden.

The rhinoceros is found pretty well all over British Central Africa, though nowhere in such large numbers as was the case in East Africa before the advent of British sportsmen. Rhinoceros horns are articles of export, and produce a small revenue. It is questionable whether it is worth while allowing this interesting beast to be killed for the sake of the horn, which is an article of adventitious value.

On the other hand, I would not only sanction but encourage the absolute destruction of the hippopotamus, which is perhaps a greater pest than any mammal found in Africa. He is extremely dangerous in all the rivers to boats and canoes, and I can personally testify that he frequently attacks without the least excuse, that is to say, without any provocation having been offered him. He commits intolerable ravages amongst the natives' crops, or on such European plantations as are near the river banks. As a commercial item, his tusks are moderately valuable and his hide very valuable. Although I would advocate the extermination of the hippopotamus, I know that in pronouncing this sentence it is much less easily accomplished than the extinction of the elephant, for there are many parts of the country where the hippopotamus, like the elephant, finds natural preserves into which it is almost impossible to follow him, and as the hippopotamus breeds at a quicker rate than the elephant, he is able to keep pace with the attacks which are made on him.

The giraffe is only found in one part of Central Africa so far as my information goes, and that is in the central valley of the Luangwa, where he undoubtedly exists, and where I should certainly like to preserve his existence when we obtain sufficient control over the country to forbid his extinction, and to see that our prohibition is carried into effect. Nearly all the well-known antelopes are found here in extraordinary abundance, and seem scarcely to diminish in numbers, in spite of the constant shooting which goes on. One exception, however, must be made to this statement, and that is the gnu—the gnu seems to diminish rapidly before the ravages of European and native sportsmen, and in places where he was once abundant is no longer to be met with. Lions and leopards are fairly common, the latter being the great nuisance of all European settlers, and much detested by the natives. Since we settled at Zomba, I am really unable to say how many leopards have been killed by guns and traps—something bordering on twenty. The only species of

jackal which I am aware of having met with in this part of Africa is the side-striped jackal, which when mature has a broad patch of rich chestnut brown down the middle of its back.

Seeing the extraordinary abundance of big game (it is almost impossible to exaggerate the number of buffaloes and zebras which are found here in mountains and plains alike), it would almost seem that one might look in the future to an important article of export in hides. A gentleman recently visiting this country for commercial purposes informs me that he has already commenced to make contracts for the export of hides, and that such as he has already exported from the Lower Shiré obtained a remarkably good price in the European market.

Enclosure 4 in No. 56.

1896.

A few notes may be of interest concerning the existence and distribution of big game in British Central Africa at the present time. Inquiries are so constantly made as to the attractions which this country offers to sportsmen, that as it is impossible to answer all these queries individually, I think it well to supply the following information for general use.

In the first place, it may be broadly stated that, compared with Somaliland, with parts of British East Africa and of the now closed Soudan, and possibly also of the regions near the River Benue on Lake Chad, British Central Africa no longer offers the inducements to hunters of which it could boast in the "70's" and "80's" when such sportsmen as the late Herbert Rhodes, Captain Hoste, Consul Elton, Major Faulkner, Lieutenant Pulley, Mr. Richard Crawshay, and Mr. (now Consul) Sharpe, made such splendid bags of elephants, antelopes, and lions. I can remember when I first entered this country in 1889, in company with Mr. Alfred Sharpe, that the latter pointed out to me elephants feeding in the Elephant Marsh just above Chiromo, we being at the time on the upper deck of the steam-ship "James Stevenson." Nyasaland, as far back as 1889, was full of elephants, since which time their diminution is but too evident, not so much at the hands of European sportsmen as of black and half-caste hunters from the Zambezi, who are supplied with guns and ammunition by certain ivory trading firms at Tété, and have been ravaging the western parts of the Protectorate and destroying elephants wholesale.

Mr. Alfred Sharpe has supplied me with the following notes:—

"As regards the distribution of game throughout the various districts of the British Central Africa Protectorate, I might state that buffalo, eland, kudu, bush-buck, sable antelope, water-buck, pallah, zebra, wart hogs, bush pigs, lions, and leopards, are found in every district.

"The following animals are restricted in their distribution:—

"Elephants are occasionally met within the Ruo, Zomba, West Shiré, South Nyasa, Central Angoniland, and Marimba and West Nyasa districts, being most abundant in Central Angoniland and in Marimba. Rhinoceroses are found in the Lower Shiré and Ruo districts, and more plentifully in the Zomba and low-lying parts of Mlanje districts. Rhinoceroses are occasionally heard of in the Upper Shiré, and again in the West Nyasa districts. I believe Mr. Crawshay has met with rhinoceros in the central part of the North Nyasa district. A pair of rhinoceros horns that the Commissioner sent home to the British Museum in 1893, and which were given to him by a person who obtained them in Portuguese territory immediately south of the Ruo, were singularly like in appearance the horns of the so-called white rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Simus*). In the West Shiré and Lower Shiré districts only, is found the very handsome Inyala (*Tragelaphus Angasi*) antelope. The roan antelope, a close ally of the sable, is very rarely met with in the Protectorate, or, indeed, in any part where the sable antelope itself is common. I have killed a roan antelope in the Ruo district. They are also met with outside the Protectorate in the British South Africa Company's territories between Nyasa and Tanganyika, and elsewhere to the west, and are extremely plentiful in the Mweru district (Itawa).

“The brindled gnu still lingers in the Zomba and Mlanje districts. The only other part of the Protectorate where it has been heard of is the Ruo district, one specimen having recently been shot in the Elephant Marsh near Chiromo.

“There are, in addition to the above-named animals, one or more species of duiker (*Cephalophus*), oribi (*Ourebia*), klip springer (*Oreotragus*), and the handsome tiger cat (*Felis serval*), which may come within the sportsmen's scope either as articles of food, or, in the case of the cat, for its handsome skin.

“Hyenas of the spotted kind and side-striped jackals are pretty generally distributed. In connection with the subject of big game, I would note the comparative scarcity of vultures. The only species of vulture which is at all commonly met with in the Protectorate is the dark brown Neophron. The black vulture with the naked crimson head so characteristic of South Africa is occasionally found, but it is far from common.

“Outside the limits of the Protectorate in the British South Africa Company's territories the following additional animals are met with:—

“In the countries along the course of the Great Luangwa, the giraffe and the tsessebi (*Damaliscus*); in the swampy regions about Bangweolo, the Luapula, and Lake Mweru the puku and lechwe and Crawshay's antelope (three species of cobus or waterbuck), and the situtunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*), the latter animal which lives almost entirely in the water. There are apparently two varieties of pallah in this country, one the ordinary pallah, found chiefly in the British South Africa Company's sphere, and the other variety met with in Nyasaland, which has been called after the Commissioner (*Æpyceros melampus var Johnstoni*), as the first specimen was sent home from Zomba.

“In addition to those parts of the Protectorate where the elephant is still found, it is met with in very large numbers in the Mweru district of the British South Africa Company's territories, and less abundantly in all other parts of the same territories to the west of the Protectorate, the rhinoceros being also fairly well distributed in those countries.

“When I first came to this country in 1887 to shoot big game, I found elephants numerous in what is known as the Elephant Marsh immediately north of Chiromo. I have even known them to have been shot from the little river-steamer, the ‘Lady Nyasa,’ when the latter was moored in that part of the Shiré running through the Elephant Marsh. Since 1889, however, the bulk of these beasts have moved away from this part of the Protectorate, and only return in occasional and fleeting visitations. In spite of what the Commissioner has said in his remarks preceding these notes, I am inclined to believe that elephants are slightly increasing in numbers in some districts of the Protectorate, especially in those parts where Government stations are fairly numerous, and a check is kept on their indiscriminate slaughter at the hands of the natives. I believe that elephants have actually increased within the last two years in the Shiré Highlands, though they have diminished actually throughout British Central Africa.

“Elephants feed chiefly on leaves and such fruit as are in season. They also eat the top shoots of the ‘Mabangu’ reeds, and the roots of certain trees which they are fond of chewing, which trees they uproot with their trunks and by butting. In Nyasaland they have become extremely wary from being constantly hunted. They are always on the move, especially in the dry season, when there is little cover, and get over great distances daily. When once disturbed or wounded they will travel for two or three days before settling down to regular feeding again. In the marshes bordering the Luapula River, south of Lake Mweru, when disturbed they make for the inaccessible papyrus marshes, where it is impossible to follow them. I have more than once seen a wounded elephant being helped and pushed along by his companions, and this trait has been also noted by Captain Weatherley in some interesting notes which he contributed to the ‘British Central Africa Gazette.’ In one case Captain Weatherley observed that four female elephants propped up and marched off a badly-wounded bull, two of them helping him along, while two remained slightly behind to ward off the hunter's attacks. The best roads as regards easy gradients in the hilly districts to the west of Nyasa used to be the elephant paths. These, however, are now becoming grown over and obliterated.

"There used to be large herds of buffalo in the Elephant Marsh, and a considerable number of these animals are still left in that place, together with zebra and water-buck. The terrible plague which killed off such incredible numbers of game in British East Africa and Central Africa in 1891-94 never reached the districts to the south of Lake Nyasa, though the game on parts of the Tanganyika Plateau became for a time almost extinct.

"The eland found throughout British Central Africa is the striped variety, sometimes called the Derbian eland, from its having been first represented by a specimen in the celebrated Knowsley menagerie. The eland frequents mostly wooded hills, also high-lying, open, grass-covered districts in the plateau lands west of Lake Nyasa, at the elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea. They are but seldom met with in the low-lying plains. The old bulls grow to an enormous size, but they are not difficult to shoot, as even when disturbed they may be shot by following them up, as they frequently stop to rest and look back.

"Kudu, of remarkable size and length of horns, are found in British Central Africa. The largest I ever shot measured 49 inches along the curve of the horns. The largest head I ever saw and measured, gave 62 inches as the length of the horn following the curve. Kudu are rarely found in the plains, and mostly in the wooded foot-hills both east and west of Lake Nyasa.

"The pallah frequents a special kind of country—forested plains with open glades of short grass, generally near to water. Wherever this kind of country is met with pallah are almost sure to be there found.

"As regards the brindled gnu, I am informed that, in addition to the Mlanje and Zomba districts, it is also met with on the Great Luangwa, not far from the Zambezi.

"I have written a good deal about lion shooting in British Central Africa, and have given some curious incidents about lions in letters to the 'Field' newspaper, where they can be referred to by those interested in the subject. In the Protectorate these animals are now becoming very bold. Whole villages have been occasionally abandoned by the natives owing to their attacks. I have seen houses built with a kind of a cage, with poles surrounding the thatched roofs to prevent lions tearing holes in the thatch and thus entering the dwelling.

"The variety of zebra found in British Central Africa is that known as Chapman's zebra, called, I think erroneously, a 'variety of Burchell's zebra.' The fact is that Chapman's zebra (*Equus Burchelli var Chapmani*) is the arch-type of the species, and is the form of zebra most commonly met with from the Egyptian Soudan to Bechuanaland. South of Bechuanaland the variety which was originally christened 'Burchell's zebra' is found, and from being first made known monopolised the position of the main type. The difference between Chapman's and Burchell's zebra is that the latter is far less regularly and completely striped than the Chapman variety. Burchell's zebra often has the legs unstriped, and the main stripes of the body marred and blurred in their effect by brownish lines coming in between them. It would seem, however, that the culmination of beauty on the part of even Chapman's zebra is found in British Central Africa, and Sir William Flower informs me, from the specimens which I sent to the British Museum, that it is doubtful whether our British Central Africa zebra may not be regarded as a different variety to Chapman's.

"The natives assert that on the north-eastern slopes of Mlanje Mountain there is a smaller species of zebra. No specimen has as yet been shot, but it is not at all unlikely that it may turn out to be a form of mountain zebra allied to the true zebra, and probably intermediate between it and Grevy's zebra, which is found in Southern Abyssinia.

"Enormous mortality took place amongst the zebras in all that portion of British Central Africa lying outside the Protectorate which was afflicted by the great game plague of 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. As already mentioned, this plague did not enter South Nyasaland. Here the zebras remain very abundant. It is such a beautiful beast, and its destruction would be such a loss to us, that the Commissioner

has recently done all in his power to discourage the killing of it, and is even disposed to place it on the list of big game, which cannot be shot without a licence, the more so as its meat is of little use.

“Undoubtedly big game is decreasing in British Central Africa, though I do not regard its extirpation as likely to occur soon, if at all, because there must of necessity be large areas left uncultivated in the mountain districts, and, in addition to what efforts may be made by the Administration to check the reckless slaughter of animals, nature herself provides a close season, for from November to July hunting is rendered difficult, if not impossible, on account of the enormous growth of dense high grass. It is during this period that the young animals are born, and attain sufficient size and strength to enable them to follow their parents when the grass is burnt and the land is exposed.—A.S.”

In concluding this Appendix, I might state that the best time for sport in British Central Africa is between the months of June and December, and that all sportsmen would do well to try the Elephant Marsh, near Chiromo, before they venture farther inland, as it is possible they might make sufficient bags of game in this portion of the Ruo district without going to the further expense and risk of penetrating far into the interior of Africa. Chiromo, as it is hardly necessary to mention, can be reached direct by river steamer from Chinde in a few days, and is, therefore, within little more than a month of England. No difficulties are at present placed in the way of big game shooting, except as regards elephants, rhinoceroses, and the almost extinct giraffe, which are, to a certain extent, protected by a licence having to be taken out for killing them. This licence lasts one year, and costs £25.

I think of adding to the list of partially-protected animals the zebra, for the reasons given by Mr. Sharpe.

Attempts have been made by Mr. Alexander Whyte, of the Scientific Department, to domesticate certain antelopes during the past year, but they have not been very successful, as the animals which were brought were very young, and died from one cause or another whilst being reared, the chief cause being an insufficient supply of cow's milk. Were this country like India, with natives thoroughly interested in the catching and taming of animals, enormous collections might soon be formed, but the natives of British Central Africa take absolutely no interest in beasts, and bestow but scant attention on the very few domestic animals which they keep, except, in certain districts, where cattle are held in high esteem. It would be melancholy, however, to think that such glorious creatures as the eland, the kudu, the sable antelope, and the zebra were passing into extinction when they might be saved and perpetuated by our making a little effort in the right direction, and I have, therefore, welcomed the recent instructions from the Foreign Office directing my attention to the formulating of such measures as may be necessary for their preservation.

H. H. J.

Enclosure 5 in No. 56.

1897.

Preservation of Game.—Regulations were passed in the month of September proclaiming a tract of country, locally known as the “Elephant Marsh,” to be a game preserve. Within the limits of the defined preserve no shooting of game whatsoever is allowed without permission from the Commissioner. The carrying out of these Regulations has had an excellent effect. Buffalo, zebra, and other game, which were formerly hunted to death in the Elephant Marsh, are now free from molestation; and game from the Cholo hills have also come into the marsh, finding there a sanctuary. Recently a small troop of elephants were seen there, a thing which has not occurred since the year 1889; and I have great hopes that by strictly carrying out the clauses of the Regulations, we may have in a few years elephants wandering free and unmolested in the Elephant Marsh.

Enclosure 6 in No. 56.

1898.

Game Preservation.

Game Preservation.—Reports are to hand that already elephants have returned to their old haunts on the Elephant Marsh, several having been lately seen there. The restrictions placed on the destruction of game have already resulted in a large and recognizable increase in buffalo on the Elephant Marsh.

Enclosure 7 in No. 56.

1898-99.

Satisfactory reports have been sent in as to the Elephant Marsh Game Reserve. Buffalo, waterbuck, and other animals are greatly increasing in quantities, and from time to time during the year elephants have been seen in the reserve.

Enclosure 8 in No. 56.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. CRAWSHAY.

I would divide the game into three classes, each coming under its own special licence.

In Class I., I would place the pachyderms, the giraffe (not found in British Central Africa), and the buffalo (now almost extinct in British Central Africa). The licence to kill them would be £25, and at that only a limited number.

In Class II., I would put the large and rapidly-becoming-extinct antelopes, such as the eland, the roan, the sable, the kudu, and I think also the hartebeeste, possibly also the useful and quite harmless zebra (which, though plentiful now in parts, will not long remain so). The licence to kill these, to a limited number, would be £10 (a sum which I am sure no reasonable person would object to pay for such magnificent game, when at home one pays £3 to shoot a pheasant which has cost from 8s. to 12s. or more to rear in the first instance).

In Class III. would come all other game; the small antelopes, also the large and still-plentiful water-buck, and the game birds. For killing these I would impose a £3 licence, or £2, or even £1, if that be too high.

The £25 licence to kill game of Class I. would, of course, entitle the holder to kill the game of Classes II. and III.—that of Class II., the game of Class III. as well.

It would be only fair, I think, to allow Government officials in the service of the Protectorates all reasonable privileges over sporting parties, and, too, in a lesser degree, missionaries, traders, and planters resident in the country might be given similar consideration, though these are mere details.

I should certainly advocate the establishment of game reserves ("sanctuaries") as well, and wherever there is a great dearth of game.

It is well worth bearing in mind that the preservation of the game in our African possessions will prove an ever-increasing source of revenue as time goes on, and as game—large game that is—becomes extinct or scarce.

RICHARD CRAWSHAY,
(Of the East Africa Protectorate.)

Peninsular and Oriental Steamship "India,"
off Ushant, August 7, 1897.

Enclosure 9 in No. 56.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. S. L. HINDE.

The East African game question may be divided into two parts: that concerning East Africa, Somaliland, and Uganda Protectorates, and that concerning East Africa and Uganda on the one hand, and German East Africa on the other.

Several species of big game are common to two or three of these Protectorates, but since, with the exception of the Somaliland game, practically all East Africa game is migratory, consequently unless the Protectorates work together, a particular species is liable to become extinct. As a parallel to this may be cited the fact that there are few, if any, right whales now to be found in the Antarctic regions as the southern right whale bred in the neighbourhood of New Zealand, and the New Zealanders killed all the females on their shores during the breeding season.

As the boundary between the British East African and German Protectorates is not a geographical one, unless both nations agree to similarly protect wild animals, they are liable to become extinct in both Protectorates, through one of the Protectorates allowing them to be destroyed. The elephant, zebra, white-bearded or East African gnu, giraffe, and eland are more particularly affected. Of the migratory game the elephant is the most important. During several months of the year the majority of the elephants from the slopes of Kilima Njaro wander into British territory. Unless our officials and the German officials take the same precautions to preserve this useful and valuable animal, it will probably cease to exist. The same question arises on the Uganda German border, and probably—though I cannot state this definitely from personal knowledge—also on the Uganda Belgian border. I am convinced that the African elephant was used in olden days, and might, at the present moment, be made as useful as his Asiatic brother. The African elephant is not more difficult to train than the Asiatic elephant, but there is this great difference; in India, a race knowing and understanding elephants has grown up around them, whereas in Africa the elephant has been entirely neglected during this same period. Even if the African elephant, after several years in captivity, becomes queer-tempered, there is no reason why a people, similar to the Mahouts, should not learn to manage it. It is useless to make an elephant reserve in East Africa, since the elephants wander so far afield that, preventing their destruction in a given district, would not necessarily prove sufficient protection; and in neighbourhoods where they are generally found—*i.e.*, forest—other game is able to take care of itself.

As the elephant is polygamous, a capitation fee, over and above a certain number of males shot, should be enforced, and at present, no females under any circumstances should be killed. If in a few years the persons responsible for the protection of elephants find that there are not sufficient males, it would be easy to altogether prohibit the shooting of elephants, as was done in Ceylon some years ago with excellent results.

The wildebeeste or white-throated gnu, and zebra (*bhoemi*) are also migratory animals. During the calving season, from June to September, they congregate in large herds on the Athi Plains. At other seasons of the year single specimens, or small herds, may be met with in these regions. Both these species might be useful, as formerly the great Masai race domesticated the gnu and used the milk of tame herds both as food and for rearing the calves of their cattle. The zebra, impervious to the tsetse fly and other pests in the country, might be used as a transport animal. Because the experiment in Southern Africa of using zebra for rapid mail service through fly-infected districts failed, we have as yet no proof that zebra would not be useful animals for slower transport. We know that zebra are liable to become vicious, but mule transport is universally used in suitable countries, and mules are as vicious and more stupid than zebra, yet they do their day's work and are worth their keep.

The giraffe, eland, and buffalo are now comparatively rare animals, having, according to native report, suffered severely through rinderpest. From a sentimental point of view it would be a pity to see them disappear, but there is also the utilitarian aspect. The eland and buffalo are both good eating; the eland, easily domesticated, equals the best beef that can be raised in the country. It should be borne in mind that in thick bush or forest land most animals are, to a great extent,

able to take care of themselves, and little, if any, legislation is necessary to protect them. The animals that only frequent the open plains require more protection. It is hardly necessary to protect lions and other carnivora. Exception must be made in the case of the hyæna, which is a useful scavenger; but even if protected, nature would regulate the number of hyænas in a given district by the amount of food they were able to obtain. Lions destroy an enormous quantity of game, and when there is a scarcity of this they become a nuisance to the human inhabitants of the districts they frequent.

S. L. HINDE,
(Of the East Africa Protectorate).

April, 1900.

Enclosure 10 in No. 56.

BISON.

According to the best authorities, the commencement of the process of extermination of the American bison dates from about 1820. It had already by that time become almost extinct in the region east of the Mississippi River, but in 1820 the first organised buffalo-hunting expedition on a grand scale was made from the Red River settlement, Manitoba. By 1840 the extirpation of the species from the Red River to the Cheyenne was practically complete. In 1858 it had become very scarce between the two branches of the Saskatchewan. By 1867, when the Union Pacific Railway had reached Cheyenne, the great herds were split into two immense bands, of which the northern was estimated at 1,500,000, the southern at over 3,000,000. During the years 1871-1874, the slaughter went on apace, and by the close of 1875, the great southern herd had ceased to exist; a few wandering survivors only remaining. The northern herd survived somewhat longer, but the making of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1880-82 sealed its fate, and we read that by February, 1883, its extermination was practically complete.

"The extermination of the American Bison," by Wm. T. Hornaday.

Report of the Smithsonian Institution for year ending June 30, 1887.

Part V, p. 487.

Ibid, p. 501.

Ibid, p. 511.

Ibid, p. 525.

A careful estimate made the number of American bison running wild and unprotected on the 1st January, 1889, to be only 635.

It is important to note that the extirpation of "herding" animals, such as the bison and other ungulates, does not in its later stages depend on the actual slaughter of individuals, but arises from what may be called the "disturbance" of the animals by human agency. The herds become broken up, the animals become nervous and restless, and cease to copulate or to rear their calves. Hence their rate of diminution becomes in its later stages far greater than that accounted for by the slaughter of adults.

EGRETS.—"Ospreys" of Commerce.

In his Report for 1898, M. de Lemos, British Vice-Consul at Ciudad, Bolivar, writes:—

"The quantity of egrets' feathers exported has this year reached the high total of 2,839 kilog. Considering that about 870 birds have to be killed to produce 1 kilog. of the small feathers, or about 215 birds for 1 kilog. of the larger, the destruction of these birds must be very great, and will, no doubt, affect the production before long."

Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2315, p. 30.

He gives the return of export for 1897 and 1898 as follows:—

Year 1897.		Year 1898.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
kilog. 2,369.	£ 25,810	kilog. 2,879	£ 20,708

From Maracaibo comes the same story:—

"During the last few years the export of heron plumes is increasing."

Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2315, p. 27.

Ibid, p. 13.

In the words of Her Majesty's Minister, in commenting upon M. de Lemos' returns:—

"This is really appalling If we take the average, the number of birds killed last year was 1,538,738, but if we take the highest number it was 2,469,930, and even the lowest accounts for the slaughter of 610,385."

So long ago as the 28th January, 1876, a letter from Professor Alfred Newton, of Cambridge, was published in the "Times" newspaper, of which the following is an extract:—

"What I have before me is a 'First Supplement to——' Feather Sale of the —th January, 1876' (I omit the name and date for obvious reasons), which gives the details of lots 71-223 to be offered for sale on that day. The second page of this document (the first being occupied by the title) relates to 2,077 bundles of herons' or egrets' feathers (they go by other names in the trade), the weight of which I find to be given as 702 oz. How many feathers may go to a bundle I cannot say, but weighing some twenty exceptionally stout feathers (not herons') which happened to be at hand, I find them to balance $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. exactly. I think, therefore, that these 2,077 bundles cannot well contain fewer than 56,160 feathers, and allowing twenty of them to each bird (which I believe to be a fair allowance), we have evidence of the death of 2,808 herons or egrets. The next page relates to 2,948 similar bundles, weighing 1,168 oz., showing on the same estimate 4,672 birds. To these follow other lots, which, in like manner, I compute to represent 2,220 birds—or, in all, 9,700 herons or egrets. All these lots are said to have arrived from India, and nearly all to have been warehoused last autumn. The spoils of how many more birds were included in the catalogue itself, to which this is a first supplement, or of how many in the second supplement, I, of course, cannot say; but even if there were none, I venture to affirm that no country could long supply nearly 10,000 herons or egrets killed in a single breeding season without the stock becoming utterly routed out. Yet I am told that there is one or more of these sales almost weekly.

"But this sale included also the skins of other birds—mostly, to all appearance, from South America or its islands. Of these there are enumerated 15,574 humming birds, 740 of which are specified as being of one kind—the ruby humming-bird. I will not occupy your space by giving details of the rest—sufficient to say that parrots, kingfishers, trogons, tanagers, and various other brightly-coloured birds are there by the thousand."

In the same journal, on the 25th February, 1899, the above-named gentleman wrote again on the subject. He said:—

"I have been furnished with the following figures showing the quantities of 'plumes' sold by auction in London during the past year, and taken from a source no more sensational or sentimental than the 'Public Ledger.' The sales appear to be held about every two months:—

1898.	Birds of Paradise.	"Osprey" packages.	Birds—various packages or cases.
February	1,800	360	380
April	6,115	297	452
June	7,371	203	434
August	5,336 + 5 packages	420	354
October	6,174 + 14 "	467	323
December	8,164 + 26 "	462	197
	34,960 + 45 packages.	2,209	2,140

"I leave these figures to speak for themselves; but I wish to remind your readers that 'plumes,' to be of value, must be taken from the birds just before or during the breeding season, and those of the birds of paradise from the males only, the spoils of comparatively few females coming into the market. How many skins were included in the 'packages' I have no means of ascertaining; but it is clear that, at the lowest computation, over 35,000 birds of paradise must have been killed as they were about to breed, and I would ask those of your readers who have experience of the rearing of game what they know would be the effect of killing 35,000 pheasants in this country in the course of next month and April. Yet we may be sure that pheasants are far more numerous in England than birds of paradise are in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands.

"As to the egrets, it is difficult to calculate the amount of slaughter, seeing that the 'packages' of 'ospreys' are said to vary in weight from 12 oz. to 42 oz. and I have not been furnished with the aggregate. A case is none the better for being overstated, but here the lowest weight—on a calculation I before published in your columns, the accuracy of which, so far as I know, remains undisputed—would signify 86,032 dead birds. Suppose the average to be 15 oz. we should have a mortality of 107,560. Now it is a fact known to every one who will take the trouble to inquire, that all these egrets are shot down at their breeding places while they are building their nests or rearing their young, and that if so be that the latter are hatched, they die of hunger on their parents' death, the breeding places being absolutely devastated by the 'plume hunters.' The personal experience on this point of Mr. W. E. D. Scott, a competent and unimpassioned witness, has never been, and cannot be, refuted as regards the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, where the settlements of the birds are all but extinguished; but the same thing goes on all over the world wherever egrets are found in numbers sufficient to make their destruction a profitable enterprise. Moreover, no protective law can be of the least use in staying the slaughter, for there is no local authority to enforce it, any more than there is to prevent the massacre of birds of paradise in the Papuan Islands.

"Yet I believe that a simple and very potent check might be exercised at home. Once make the enterprise unprofitable, and the birds would have comparative peace."

In consequence of their attention having been called to the matter, Her Majesty's Government have substituted a new plume, not made from the feathers of the egret, for that previously used by certain regiments of Her Majesty's army.

Parliamentary Question, House of Commons, June 23, 1898. Ibid, March 6, 1899.

ELEPHANTS.

On a shooting expedition between Mobai and Bangue for eighteen months in 1898 and 1899 two sportsmen are known to have shot elephants producing 4 tons of ivory. The same authority, who vouches for the above statement, adds that ivory on the Upper Ubangi is in extraordinary quantities; 36 tons were seen in the store at Ibenge, all of which had been collected between that place and Yakoma. It was believed that the price paid locally was not more than 1 fr. per kilog.

A recent traveller was introduced to an officer of the Independent State of the Congo as a brother sportsman. The latter proved his claim to the title by the fact of his having, with his natives, killed fourteen elephants in one day. Questioned as to the ivory, he replied, "Oh, there was not much," which, of course, means that the elephants were young.

In East Africa one sporting party recently paid duty, amounting to some £800, on tusks of ivory taken from elephants killed or acquired near Lake Rudolf.

FUR-SEALS.

	Year.					Pribyloff.	Robben.	Pelagic.
Messrs. Lampson's Return of furs sold by them, showing diminution by excessive slaughter up to the end of 1899.*	1871	...	...	...	...	104,899	—	—
	1872	...	...	...	...	95,283	—	—
	1873	...	...	...	...	103,724	—	—
	1874	...	...	...	...	99,150	30,349	—
	1875	..	...	...	...	99,634	34,479	—
	1876	...	...	...	...	90,276	33,198	—
	1877	..	...	...	..	75,410	25,380	—
	1878	...	...	...	...	99,911	18,686	—
	1879	...	...	...	...	100,036	28,215	—
	1880	...	...	...	...	100,161	38,900	—
	1881	...	..	...	...	75,914	45,209	—
	1882	...	...	...	...	100,100	39,311	—
	1883	...	...	...	...	99,921	36,480	—
	1884	...	...	...	...	99,994	26,675	—
	1885	...	...	...	...	99,984	48,929	—
	1886	...	...	...	...	99,947	41,750	49,079
	1887	...	...	...	...	99,949	54,584	39,419
	1888	...	...	...	...	100,037	46,296	30,285
	1889	...	...	...	...	100,031	47,411	37,884
	1890 (a)	...	...	...	...	20,994	52,765	47,467
1891	...	...	...	...	17,652	30,681	63,733	
1892	..	...	...	...	7,554	31,380	72,973	
1893	...	...	...	...	7,500	32,832	106,368	
1894	...	...	...	...	16,030	27,298	135,686	
1895 (b)	...	..	...	...	15,002	17,721	102,460	
1896	...	...	...	..	7,500	14,415	71,633	
1897	...	...	...	...	22,504	13,727	40,280	
1898	...	...	...	...	20,762	9,487	31,470	
1899	...	...	...	...	16,800	9,700	41,000	

* Messrs. Lampson are agents for the North American Commercial Company, who lease the Pribyloff Islands from the United States' Government; for the Russian Seal-skin Company, who lease the Robben Islands from the Russian Government. They have the monopoly of these two groups of islands. The figures in the third column represent practically the total catch.

(a.) North American Commercial Company's lease of Pribyloff Islands began when catch was strictly limited by a United States' Government Agent.

(b.) Russian Seal-skin Company's lease of Robben Island began when catch was limited by a Russian Government Agent.

SEA-OTTER.*

Year.			Number.	Year.			Number.
1870	...	...	2,356	1885	...	...	4,866
1871	...	...	3,375	1886	...	...	4,824
1872	...	...	3,480	1887	...	...	4,389
1873	...	...	3,523	1888	...	...	4,183
1874	...	...	4,186	1889	...	...	3,390
1875	...	...	4,881	1890	...	...	2,659
1876	...	...	3,674	1891	...	...	2,366
1877	...	...	5,403	1892	...	...	1,306
1878	...	...	4,866	1893	...	...	1,590
1879	...	...	5,146	1894	...	...	1,434
1880	...	...	6,171	1895	...	...	1,221
1881	...	...	5,043	1896	...	...	1,285
1882	...	...	5,178	1897	...	...	1,486
1883	...	...	5,431	1898	...	...	856
1884	...	...	4,806	1899	...	...	339

BEAVER.†

Year.			Number.	Year.			Number.
1870	...	...	42,247	1885	...	...	20,500
1871	...	...	29,439	1886	...	...	14,500
1872	...	...	36,881	1887	...	...	27,000
1873	...	...	45,100	1888	...	...	21,100
1874	...	...	54,300	1889	...	...	20,000
1875	...	...	46,500	1890	...	...	17,700
1876	...	...	38,000	1891	...	...	11,500
1877	...	...	42,500	1892	...	...	11,300
1878	...	...	33,500	1893	...	...	16,200
1879	...	...	27,000	1894	...	...	19,000
1880	...	...	38,500	1895	...	...	17,000
1881	...	...	40,700	1896	...	...	15,300
1882	...	...	37,000	1897	...	...	15,700
1883	...	...	32,500	1898	...	...	18,000
1884	...	...	20,800	1899	...	...	12,500

* Practically speaking, these figures represent the total catch of the world. In the years 1879-89 inclusive, Messrs. Lampson sold 53,417 sea-otter skins, averaging £19 3s. each; in 1890-97, 12,847 skins averaging £42 11s.; in 1898, 1899, and 1900, 2,264 skins, averaging £56 10s.

† These numbers represent practically the total number of skins sold in London, to which market by far the greater number come.

MONKEYS.

The slaughter of monkeys (*Colobus villoosus*) in the Gold Coast and countries contiguous to it has been enormous, so much so that the animal is fast being exterminated. This will be clear from the following figures showing the exports from the Gold Coast in recent years:—

Years.	Monkey Skins.	
	Number.	Value.
1892	188,646	£ 34,807 19 5
1893	181,059	46,813 15 0
1894	168,405	41,001 14 10
1895	90,548	14,220 3 0
1896	67,660	8,662 8 6
1897	14,438	811 5 0
January to June, 1898	1,067	75 11 6

THE QUAGGA.

"The Horse," by Sir W. H. Flower, pp. 90 & 91 (1891). The quagga is now an extinct animal. Half a century ago Sir Cornwallis Harris described the quagga as existing in immense herds in the Cape Colony. Although more asinine than equine in character, there are authentic records of its having been driven in harness in London early in the nineteenth century. It was shot down for the sake of its hide, and thus one more animal capable of domestication has disappeared before the folly and greed of man.

TRUE ZEBRA.

"The Horse," by Sir W. H. Flower, p. 85 (1891). The true zebra of the Cape Colony, which was a mountain-dwelling species, has likewise been well-nigh extirpated, only surviving in a protected state at Cradock.

BURCHELL'S ZEBRA.

"The Penycuik Experiments," Ewart, 1899, pp. 19 and 51. Burchell's zebra still exists in large herds in East Africa, and its utility as a beast of burthen or traction, either in its pure state or when crossed with horse or donkey mares, has been warmly advocated by Captain Lugard. The possibility of the cross has been established by experiments in England, and the hybrids promise to be as useful and hardy as they are shapely and attractive. Extract from "Horses, Asses, Zebras, Mules, and Mule Breeding," by Tegetmeier and Sutherland, 1895.

Ibid, pp. 54 to 56. In 1893 Burchell's zebras were on sale in the Cape at prices varying from £10 and upwards, and several have recently been imported into this country for the purpose of demonstrating their utility as beasts of draught, to ascertain their prolificacy in this country with their own and other species, and their capabilities of adaptation to the conditions of life that here obtain.

Writing of this species from Johannesburg in the Transvaal, in December, 1892, Mr. Harold Stephens states:—

"You will be pleased to hear that an effort is being made in the Transvaal to domesticate and use the zebra for purposes of draught. On hearing that Messrs. Zeederberg, the coach contractors, who run passengers and mails from Pretoria, in the Transvaal, to Fort Tuli, in Mashonaland, had been successful in their efforts in training the zebra, I determined to make full inquiries when next in Pretoria.

"Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, is a very pretty little town, situated about 35 miles to the north of Johannesburg, and as the sittings of the High Court are held there, it was not long before I found myself, in company with others;

journeying towards it in a coach and ten horses, the usual method of travelling out here. Mr. James Zeederberg, who I met by appointment the next afternoon, told me that his firm about two months ago bought eight half-grown wild zebras from a hunter named Groblaar. Groblaar caught them in a wild state between four and five months ago by riding after and lassoing them. During the last month they have been in training for harness, with the result that four of them are perfectly quiet and well trained, and the remaining four partially trained. The place where they are located is at the station in Petersburg, in the district of Zoutpansberg, Transvaal. It appears they are a little timid at first when the harness is being put on, but afterwards they are all right, and Mr. Zeederberg believes in a month or two's time they will be as steady as horses. They pull well, and are very willing, and never jib—a vice which is very prevalent in the horses of this country. In fact, one of them will do his best to pull the whole coach himself.

“As you will see by the photograph which I send you, they are now being used in one of Messrs. Zeederberg's coaches, and Mr. James Zeederberg says they are so satisfied with the experiment, so far as it has gone, that he is going to extend it, with the object of ultimately substituting them for mules, as the zebra is free from that scourge of South Africa commonly called ‘horse sickness,’ which any of your readers who have been out here will know costs an enormous amount to coach proprietors in horse flesh during the summer season. In some parts of the low country it is quite sufficient for a horse to be left out all night in the veldt (grass) to insure its death from this dreaded disease.

“The zebras, when inspanned (harnessed to the coach), stand quite still, and wait for the word to go; they pull up when required, and are perfectly amenable to the bridle, and are softer mouthed than the mule. They never kick, and the only thing in the shape of vice which they manifest is that when first handled they have an inclination to bite, but as soon as they get to understand that there is no intention to hurt them they give this up. Four of these zebras are now inspanned and driven in a team together, and are as reliable and good as the best mules; the other four being older, require a little more time to get them perfectly trained. The illustration shows four zebras inspanned with mules in one of the coaches at Petersburg.

“The intention is to buy more and run them regularly in the up-country coaches from and to Mashonaland, and this will not be done as a useless experiment, but with a practical object, and if it succeeds, as Mr. Zeederberg believes, it will be the means of saving them hundreds of pounds, which they now lose annually through horse sickness. Later on attempts will be made to cross them with the horse with the object of getting a larger and handsomer mule than the ordinary cross with the donkey, and probably superior in every way.

“It will be interesting to watch the progress of these experiments, which may bring about a new and important industry, for if the cross between the zebra and the horse can be brought about without difficulty, it will not be long before these animals will be preferred to ordinary mules, numbers of which are shipped out here from Monte Video, while those who are interested in natural history will only be too pleased at the chance of adding the zebra to the list of our few domesticated animals.”

In reference to this interesting letter, Captain M. H. Hayes writes:—

“The zebra referred to by Mr. Harold Stephens is the *Equus burchelli*, a very easy animal to tame. At the Agricultural Show which was held at Pretoria (April 1892), I broke in a Burchell's zebra, which belonged to Mr. Ziervogel—quiet to ride after about half-an-hour's handling—without having to throw him down, tie him head to tail, or to resort to any of the other heroic methods of the horse-tamer. *Equus zebra* is of quite a different temper, and is an extremely difficult animal to subdue. I look forward to the Burchell's zebra becoming a very useful domestic animal, but the conformation of *Equus zebra* is not suited to civilized requirements.”

“Some years ago (1888) I* advocated experiments in taming the zebra, and I especially suggested that an attempt should be made to obtain zebra-mules by horse or donkey mares. Such mules, I believe, would be found to be excessively hardy, and impervious to the fly and to climatic diseases.

“The
Penycuik
Experi-
ments,”
Ewart,
1899, p. 58.

* Colonel Lugard.

"When we recollect that the zebra is found all the way from the coast to the far parts of Uganda (I have seen them in Buddu), and that countless thousands roam on the level plains of Masailand, where every possible facility is afforded by the open nature of the ground either for riding them down and lassoing them, or for capturing them by driving them into kraals or kheddahs, we shall realize that when once the possibility of training the zebra as a pack or draught animal is demonstrated, the question for animal transport for East Africa is finally solved. The elephant would be invaluable in many ways, but his utility as an agent for the development of the country cannot be compared with that of the domesticated zebra. I would even go further, and say that their export might prove one of the sources of wealth and revenue in the future, for, as every one knows, the paucity of mules both for mountain batteries and for transport purposes has long been one of the gravest difficulties in our otherwise almost perfect Indian army corps. I would, therefore, advocate that the zebra should be, at once protected, and its slaughter absolutely prohibited. Its capture might be made a State monopoly."

The ready training of Burchell's zebra as a draught animal has been demonstrated by the Honourable Walter Rothschild, who has placed three in the hands of a very careful breaker, and they have been driven both in single and double harness in the streets of London. The experiment was, however, not found to be altogether a success; and in the Transvaal the zebras turned out to be too "soft" for their work. The immunity from tsetse fly has been urged as an argument for the employment of zebras in Africa.

The following extracts from the "British Central Africa Gazette" of the 24th May, 1899, show what has been done there by the creation of game reserves and the diminution of the sale of guns and gunpowder:—

* * * * *

"During the last two or three years, owing probably to the large diminution in the number of guns owned by natives in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and to the fact that it is very difficult for them to obtain powder, there seems to be no further decrease in the number of elephants still existing in the Protectorate. In Central Angoniland, in the direct line to Domwe, and any portion of the Upper Bua district, many fresh tracks of elephants are still seen, and the natives round about Domwe have frequently complained to the Acting Collector of the damage done in their food plantations by these animals.

* * * * *

"The Elephant-Marsh Game Reserve, Lower Shiré River, has at the present day large quantities of game within its boundaries. The herds of buffalo have notably increased during the last few years. Waterbuck are extremely plentiful, and during the past year, on several occasions, elephants have been seen in the reserve."

No. 57.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to MR. HARRINGTON (ABYSSINIA).*

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 25, 1900.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a Convention† signed by the members of the International Conference for the preservation of wild animals in Africa, which met in London on the 24th ultimo.

The *procès-verbaux* of the Conference are also annexed.

Article VI of the Convention imposes upon Her Majesty's Government the duty of endeavouring to obtain the adhesion to the Convention of those Powers having possessions in the zone defined in Article I which were not directly represented at the Conference.

* Also to Consul Sir F. Cardew (Liberia) and Sir A. Hardinge (Zanzibar) with necessary alterations.
† No. 55. Not printed.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the objects and stipulations of the Convention are such as will heartily commend themselves to the Government of Abyssinia, and I have, therefore, to request you to communicate to that Government a copy of the Convention, with its annexures, and to state that Her Majesty's Government confidently hope to receive at an early date a formal notice of its accession [* in so far as concerns the mainland possessions of His Highness the Sultan].

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 58.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

[Answered by No. 72.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 28, 1900.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of the Convention,† signed on the 19th instant, for the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

The Convention seems to His Lordship to have been drawn on lines which can hardly fail to commend themselves to the Governments of the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal and of Southern Rhodesia. He trusts, therefore, that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain will forward it to those Governments, with an expression of the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that they will see their way to acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date, and that he will instruct the Governors of the West African Colonies to issue Regulations, without delay, which will carry out the intentions of the Conference in regard to the protection of the animals indicated in the first four Schedules of the Annex to the Convention.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 59.

MEMORANDUM BY VICE-CONSUL AINSWORTH WITH REFERENCE TO
THE OBSERVANCE OF THE GAME LAWS IN THE UKAMBA
PROVINCE, EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(Received June 8, 1900.)

The Game Laws have, in so far as the part of the country under our active supervision is concerned, been fairly well observed. Writing from memory, I believe there were four prosecutions for breaches of the Regulations, and three convictions.

There is, of course, only a small part of the game country under our immediate supervision, and what prosecutions have taken place were in connection with such locations:

With the limited police supervision now available it is not possible to carry out the Regulations effectively at any distance from our stations.

The Wakamba, the Wataveta, and the Wandarobo, who are practically the only hunters in the province, hunt game, but they do not as a rule kill any large quantity; during the late famine the Wakamba were continually hunting on the plains, but the chief result of their efforts was to make the game wild; comparatively they kill very few, and they do not wound many that get away.

The question of the natives and the Game Regulations is one which requires working out gradually, but now that the famine is over and a more normal state of affairs come about, I think it is quite feasible to carry out the Regulations in so far as they relate to natives under our control.

* To Sir A. Hardinge only.

† No. 55.

In order that the Regulations may be observed all over the province as I should wish, it will be necessary to have an European officer with a force of special police continually on the move in the game country.

It may be interesting to note that on the Kapte and Athi plains large numbers of antelope, &c., can be seen from the passing train grazing within 200 and 300 yards of the railway line.

JOHN AINSWORTH,
Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner (on leave).

June 6, 1900.

No. 60.

SIR H. JOHNSTON (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received June 11, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, April 5, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to state that the following steps have been taken by me with regard to the preservation of game from undue attacks on the part of natives :—

Prior to my arrival no definite measures were formulated in this direction owing to the jealousy with which the natives viewed any interference with their rights. All I have been able to do up to the present has been, firstly, to agree with the Chiefs and people of Uganda as to the exact limits of the Kingdom of Uganda, and the abrogation of any rights of suzerainty, tribute, or privileged position whatever over the adjoining provinces of the Protectorate. Under these old rights the Chiefs and people of Uganda had been in the habit of sallying out at certain times of the year and shooting large numbers of elephants in Toru and Ankole and Unyoro, as well as in their own kingdom. This has been put a stop to now, and, moreover, I have proposed to Your Lordship, in a despatch covering the new Game Regulations, the creation of two large elephant reserves in Unyoro and Toru. As regards the Kingdom of Uganda proper, I have induced the Regents and the Chiefs to pass through the Lukiko or Native Council a law absolutely prohibiting and severely punishing the killing of female animals or immature male elephants. I have not seen my way as yet to inhibit, on the part of the Baganda, the killing of elephants within the Kingdom of Uganda. The prohibition would be simple enough, but I think it is one of those matters in which one should move circumspectly. By my recent Agreement I have, as it is, taken away from the King and Chiefs of Uganda the control over the waste lands and forests of their kingdom, the right to tax, and many other privileges. If I were now, in addition, to make it impossible for them to kill adult male elephants, the cup might be filled to overflowing. As a matter of fact, however, elephants are scarce in the actual Kingdom of Uganda, it being a thickly-populated country.

Elsewhere in the Protectorate I have simply forbidden the killing of elephants on the part of the natives, but, of course, this prohibition will remain in many districts a dead letter until, in course of time, the Administration acquires a firmer hold over the country. I have, however, sent a Mr. H. H. Baker with a large force of police to safeguard the Sugota game reserve in the Baringo district.

I have not thought it necessary hitherto to interfere with the natives in regard to the pursuit, killing, or capture of other game than elephants, because they are so little addicted to the killing of game at the present time, except as regards the elephant, and possibly the hippopotamus. For the latter I have no pity. He is such a source of danger to life and property by his attacks on canoes and boats, and the ravages he commits on native plantations, that I should like to withdraw every degree of protection from him, even at the risk of his partial extermination.

I have, &c.,
H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Special Commissioner.

No. 61.

FOREIGN OFFICE to INDIA OFFICE.

[Answered by No. 81.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 18, 1900.

IN Article IV of the recent Convention for the preservation of wild animals in Africa, of which a copy is enclosed,* the Contracting Parties undertake to apply, as far as possible, each in their respective possessions, measures for encouraging the domestication of zebras, elephants, ostriches, &c.

The Marquess of Salisbury would be obliged if Lord George Hamilton could furnish him with a Memorandum showing the smallest expense at which, in the opinion of Indian experts, it would be possible to institute experiments in East Africa or Uganda for carrying out the above undertaking in regard to elephants.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 62.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to SIR A. HARDINGE (EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE).

[Answered by No. 76.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 20, 1900.

I HAVE received from Sir H. Johnston copies of your despatch to his address of the 17th February, and of his reply of the 26th March† relating to the confiscation of certain cow and small ivory under the Uganda Game Regulations, and I transmit, for your information, copy of my reply.†

You should try to arrange with the Governors of German and Italian East Africa for the issue by them of Regulations enforcing the provisions of the recent Convention, and I have addressed the Governments of Germany and Italy in the same sense.

Meantime, the Protectorate Regulations should be strictly enforced, and you should report whether such enforcement has any detrimental effect on the use of British ports for the export of ivory.

I am, &c.,

SALISBURY.

No. 63.

HIGH COMMISSIONER LUGARD (NORTHERN NIGERIA) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received July 6, 1900.)

[Answered by No. 71.]

SIR,

Government House, Jebba, June 1, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch,† of the 12th March, with enclosures, calling for any observations I may wish to offer as to the bearing of the deliberations of the Conference on the Preservation of Wild Animals in Africa on this Protectorate.

2. It is with great regret that I learn that the Conference was to assemble on the 24th April last, so that I fear that any remarks by me upon a subject in which for the last twelve years I have been extremely interested, will now be too late. The objects which the Conference meets to promote have been advocated by myself in the public press for many years, and I trust not wholly without effect.

* No. 55.

† Not printed.

3. With the Foreign Office Regulations for the East Africa Protectorates I am already familiar, and seeing that they make no provision for the protection of females and immature males, close seasons, and other matters, I did not adopt their provisions when submitting to you a Game Proclamation for this Protectorate in September last. That Proclamation was the result of considerable experience, and was seen by Sir J. Kirk, and I trust that you will consider it worth while to submit it to the Conference.

4. It does not appear to me to be wholly impossible to check the destruction of game, especially elephants, by natives. Any action in this direction must be carefully considered, to be effective, but might well be included in the scope of the deliberations of the Conference. Until something is done in this direction, even though it leave much to be desired, the preservation of African big game cannot be effected. The conditions of East Africa (where for the most part, except the Wanderobbo, the natives are not great hunters) do not obtain in other parts of the continent, and the bases as drawn seem to have been drafted by some one chiefly conversant with that country. The allusion to the imposition of a higher duty on tusks under certain weights is not, for instance, applicable to countries in which there is no export duty on ivory, as I believe throughout West Africa. I suggested the imposition of such a duty in my despatch of the 30th January.*

5. Almost the whole of the ivory exported from this Protectorate comes from the Benue, and recently on making careful inquiries on the subject I was informed that if a limit was placed to the purchase of small ivory the trade would be ruined and would pass to the Germans. This, however, will not occur if the Germans are bound by the same limit of purchase, and observe the pledge not to buy tusks of less weight. The following list of weights of ivory purchased by the Niger Company from January to June, 1899 (inclusive) affords a striking illustration of the reckless slaughter of young elephants now going on:

Viz., over 10 lbs.. 444 pieces.

Of 10 lbs., 645 pieces.

Under 10 lbs., 3,535 pieces.

I have, &c.,
F. D. LUGARD.

No. 64.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR SIR W. MACGREGOR (LAGOS).

SIR,

Downing Street, July 10, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter† from the Foreign Office, inclosing copies of a Convention, signed on the 19th May last,§ for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in certain parts of Africa.

2. I have to request that you will take steps to pass an Ordinance, under which you will have power to issue Regulations which will carry out the Convention, especially in regard to the protection of the animals indicated in the first four schedules of the Annex to the Convention.

3. I should be glad if, after preparing the necessary Regulations, you would confer with the High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria and the Officer Administering the Government of Southern Nigeria, in order that the Regulations issued in Lagos and in Northern and Southern Nigeria may be, so far as practicable, identical, and submit them to me in draft before issuing them.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

* Not printed.

† Also to the High Commissioners for Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria, with necessary alterations, and to the Governors of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia, with the omission of paragraph 3.

‡ No 58.

§ No. 55.

No. 65.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 10, 1900.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, copies of despatches* which have been addressed to the Governors and High Commissioners of the West African Colonies and Protectorates with a view to the issue of Regulations to carry out the intentions of the International Convention of the 19th May, 1900, especially in regard to the protection of the animals indicated in the first four schedules of the Annex to the Convention.

I am, &c.,

FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 66.

LORD CURRIE (ROME) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received July 16, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Rome, July 12, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a note from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that he has lost no time in moving the President of the Benadir Commercial Society, which administers the Italian Colony in the Indian Ocean, to instruct their representative on the spot to take the necessary steps to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government as to putting in force immediately Regulations for the protection of female and immature elephants in the district under the jurisdiction of the Society.

I have, &c.,

CURRIE.

No. 67.

LORD DELAMERE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received July 17, 1900.)

(Extract.)

Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire, July 17, 1900.

MAY I give a suggestion of a reserve which includes all the finest game in East Africa in large quantities, and where there are no natives with the exception of a few very small villages of Wanderrobbo (who could easily be persuaded to move to any country where they would get a living) who interfere with game. It comprises the only country I have seen or read of at the present time where there are giraffe in very large numbers, the finest tusked elephants in the world, the rhinoceros with the finest horns in Africa besides greater koodoo, lesser koodoo, ostrich, oryx beisa. Granti, walleri, Thomsoni, Jackson's, Topi, and Neumann's hartebeestes—Grevii and Burchell's zebra—and many smaller antelopes.

It has another great advantage as a reserve, that the greater part of it is incapable of being permanently settled by Europeans, as it is too hot. Also, it is naturally bounded on two sides by waterless country, and on the others by mountains or rivers.

It has the advantage of being large—small reserves do not allow for migrations of game after grass—and it is, a great deal of it, worthless for any other purpose.

The boundary on the west would run from where the Kerio River runs into Lake Rudolph, along the western boundary of the new Sogota Game Reserve to Lake Baringo.

The south boundary would be a line drawn due east from Njemps till the Waso Nyiro was struck, and would follow the river to its end in Lorian Swamp. A line

* No. 64.

due north from Lorian Swamp to 3° north would be the eastern boundary, and 3° north would be the northern.

Perhaps a more satisfactory boundary would be 3° north, 39° east, 0° south, and 36° west, that is, 3° each way. The people in the country are Rendile and Samburo over the greater part who kill nothing. I have seen elephants feeding among goats and sheep more than once.

With this joined to the Kenia district, which is already reserved, you have the finest game reserve possible. The Kenia district by itself has disadvantages. It is short of giraffe, as there are only very few on the Athi Plain which keep crossing the Athi River and getting killed one by one. On the north there are only few between Kenia and the Waso Nyiro, and they continually cross the river.

In the reserve marked out as above on no side do giraffe ever go away and there are hundreds and hundreds.

With the exception of Mount Marsabit, the actual slopes of Kenia and little bits of Lei Kipia and the Loroghi Range the country would hardly be taken up, as it is worthless for settlers.

The only way to save the fine East African game animals from extermination is to have the game reserve large enough, naturally bounded, and which is only crossed by few roads for the present.

This one can only be approached from north-east, north or east by two roads. One of these is four days without water.

It also seems to me to be essential for success that there should be an officer in charge as gamekeeper, who would gradually mark out boundaries, and absolutely prevent people from shooting.

The north-eastern or northern slopes of Kenia or Mount Marsabit or Lei Kipia any of them would make good head-quarters, and he would always have plenty of native helpers to acquaint him with the fact when any expedition entered the reserve for the present, later, perhaps, a small force of native gamekeepers.

The present reserves and their regulation will not, in my opinion, prevent the extermination of many species of the game.

If this was carried out it would be quite unnecessary to have all the small reserves which now annoy both settler and traveller.

No. 68.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF MINTO (CANADA) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received July 18, 1900.)

SIR,

Government House, Ottawa, June 26, 1900.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 19th ultimo* on the subject of the desirability of introducing camels into North-West Canada, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council expressing the view that advantageous results might result from the placing of a small herd of camels in the game preserve established in the Rocky Mountain Park, and recommending that the matter receive the consideration of the National Conference for the preservation of big game in South Africa, provided it comes within the scope of the discussions of that body.

I have, &c.,
MINTO.

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 68.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor-General on the 19th June, 1900.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated the 19th May last, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a letter from the Foreign Office, covering copy of a communication, dated the 1st May, 1900, addressed to the Secretary of the national Conference for the preservation of big game in South Africa, by Mr. H. Kopsch, with regard to the introduction of camels into the North-west territories of Canada.

The Minister of the Interior, to whom the matter was referred, states that he fully appreciates the importance, from an economic point of view, of stocking some of the now lifeless plains of Canada with the Bactrian or Mongolian camels, whose habitat is stated to be very similar to the Canadian prairies.

Steps have already been taken with a view to establishing a game preserve in connection with the Rocky Mountain Park of Canada, with very satisfactory results so far, and there is no doubt that if a small herd of camels could be procured and placed in the park it would prove a source of great attraction to tourists, and would in due course of time multiply sufficiently to enable smaller herds being placed on the vacant plains more to the north.

The Minister recommends that the view as herein expressed be communicated, through the Colonial Office, to the national Conference for the preservation of big game in South Africa, so that the same may receive consideration in case the question of restocking lands depleted of big game with animals of economic value comes within the scope of discussion by the Conference.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to transmit a certified copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. M. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 69.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR SIR A. MILNER (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) and GOVERNOR SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON (NATAL).

[Answered by Nos. 84 and 82.]

SIR,

Downing Street, July 21, 1900.

REFERRING to your despatch of the ^{7th of May, 1898,*} _{14th of May, 1898,†} I have the honour to

transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office,‡ enclosing a copy of a Convention, signed in London on the 19th of May last, for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa.

The Convention has been carefully drawn up and leaves great latitude to the several Powers in the manner of its execution. Its spirit and method are the same, in the main, as those to be found in the existing legislation of the Colony; and its terms appear to be sufficiently wide to enable your Government to apply the requirements of Article II. to the less settled districts under its jurisdiction, while modifying those requirements in regard to those parts of the Colony which have been brought under occupation and cultivation by white mén.

It is, however, of the first importance that the 10th and 11th stipulations of Article II. should be enforced universally throughout South Africa. Otherwise the trade which it is desired to check or prohibit might find an outlet through South

* No. 17.

† No. 18.

‡ No. 58.

African ports. In this way one of the most efficient means of preventing the improper destruction of game in the zone referred to in Article I. would be removed.

The adhesion of the ^{(1) Cape and Natal}_{(2) Natal and Cape} Governments is of vital importance, for in signing the Convention the Government of Portugal intimated that it would reserve its ratification until this adhesion had been given.

I, therefore, earnestly hope that your Ministers will resolve to adhere to the Convention as soon as possible, and to introduce legislation, if that is necessary, to carry out the two stipulations referred to.

A similar despatch has been addressed to the Governor of ^{(1) Natal.}_{(2) The Cape Colony.}

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 70.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, July 24, 1900.
I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Salisbury, copy of despatch* from the Governor-General of Canada, forwarding an approved Minute of the Dominion Privy Council dealing with the letter on the subject of the introduction of the Mongolian camel into Canada, which was addressed by Mr. H. Kopsch on the 1st May to the Secretary to the Conference for the preservation of big game in South Africa.

2. Lord Salisbury will observe that the Canadian Government recommend that the attention of the Conference should be drawn to the satisfactory results which have attended the establishment of a game reserve in the Rocky Mountains.

3. A copy of the Minute has been sent to Mr. Kopsch.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 71.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to HIGH COMMISSIONER LUGARD (NORTHERN NIGERIA).
(Extract.)

Downing Street, August 3, 1900.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st June,† on the subject of the preservation of wild animals in Africa, and regret that it was too late to lay your observations before the Commission. You will observe, however, from the copies of the Convention which have been sent to you, that the points to which you refer in your despatch have been considered.

2. If you should have any further suggestions to make with regard to the protection of elephants you will no doubt make them in connection with the Regulations which you have been asked to draft in my despatch of the 10th ultimo.‡

No. 72.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, August 3, 1900.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, with reference to the letter from

* No. 68.

† No. 63.

‡ No. 64.

your Department of the 28th May last,* a copy of correspondence† with Brigadier-General Lugard on the subject of the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

I am, &c.,

R. L. ANTROBUS.

No. 73.

LORD CURRIE (ROME) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received August 13, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Rome, August 4, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of a note which I have received from the Italian Government in reply to that which I addressed to them in obedience to your Lordship's instructions.

Great difficulty is anticipated in applying the Convention to the Colony of Erythræa and no reply has as yet been received from the Governor of Benadir.

I have, &c.,

CURRIE.

Enclosure in No. 73.

Signor FUSINATO to LORD CURRIE.

(Translation.)

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

Foreign Office, Rome, August 3, 1900.

IN reply to Your Excellency's note of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to state that the King's Government did not fail to communicate at once to the Royal Civil Commissioner of Erythræa and to the Italian Benadir Commercial Society, the London Convention of the 19th May last, in regard to the protection of wild animals in Africa.

The Royal Commissioner has recently replied that, after giving due attention to the documents of the London Conference on the subject, he has convinced himself that there are great difficulties in the application of the Convention to the Colony of Erythræa. However, Signor Martini will endeavour, as far as he is able, to obtain the results desired by the Signatory Powers.

No reply has as yet been received from the Governor of Benadir, which is to be explained by the fact of the Colony being situated at a greater distance; that communication with it is less frequent; and that the coast of Benadir is at present cut off owing to it being the period of the monsoons.

I avail, &c.,

FUSINATO.

No. 74.

LORD DELAMERE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received August 13, 1900.)

DEAR SIR CLEMENT HILL, Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire, August 12, 1900.

I HAVE been thinking over your letter,‡ and it still seems to me that absolute protection over a comparatively large area, self-contained as far as water and food are concerned, is the only way to save the game from extermination—certainly the larger species. As you say, it is impossible to make regulations to please everybody, but there seems little hardship in a reserve in a country which has only been shot over by one or two elephant hunters or travellers. The hardship seems to come in more in the case of land round stations or forts where people have been accustomed to shoot for some time and have to live.

* No. 58.

† Nos. 63 and 71.

‡ Not printed.

Another argument in favour of absolute as against partial prevention of shooting in a large tract, is that the game never becomes wild and would be easily seen by the visitors, which I suppose is the ultimate *raison d'être* of a reserve, as in the case of the Yellowstone Park. It does not seem to matter where the reserve is as long as it is large enough, self-supporting as regards food, &c., so that game does not have to leave it, as far as possible naturally bounded, and full of game. I only suggested the one I told you of as fulfilling these conditions and because I knew it well personally.

I have just heard from East Africa that some elephant hunters are going up there, so, as it is mostly open country, they will probably make a big hole in the elephants. To give you an idea of the amount of damage (from a preserve point of view) one or two men can do—one man shot 150 rhino in quite a small tract of country in two or three years, and two men shot between seventy and eighty rhino in under six months in the same part. This is now, not long ago.

The only way I can see in which partial preservation could be hoped to do any good would be to attach to each traveller a native guard or gamekeeper as they do in India in Government forests to prevent fire. This, however, would probably cause more annoyance than any reserve in the few cases where the native was not bribed into compliance. If shooting is allowed at all in a preserve, it makes the difficulty of obtaining convictions almost impossible. One sees that in England wherever a farmer is a bad lot. The partridges disappear on his farm, but whenever you meet him with a gun he is going to shoot a rabbit or scare rooks and one is practically powerless, or at any rate legally so.

With regard to elephant, the present regulations seem to take the killing of elephants out of the hands of the European or responsible native and to place it in the hands of the irresponsible (so far as law is concerned) native, who wounds several for every one he kills. This seems to me to be the exact opposite of what should be the case. Natives of the country should be stopped from killing altogether, and the killing of elephants should either be made a Government monopoly or licences should be given to responsible people on payment of a heavy licence fee. If elephant killing were made a Government monopoly, properly managed, this would prevent any but the full grown tuskers being killed. At present a man who knows the ropes can always sell any sort of ivory. Besides being a protection for elephant, a Government monopoly of elephant killing would be a source of revenue, would help the country, as Government would spend the proceeds on the country, whereas at present the greater part of the proceeds go into the hands of Indian traders or people who take the money away from the country. It would also give the Government the use of more porters and would give their Agents experience of country outside the settled districts, practically free of outlay. At present, in East Africa, Government have to rely on reports of travellers, many of whom say anything. In India elephants seem to have survived, before they were preserved, partly because the cows had no tusks worth speaking of, partly because they were used as beasts of burden and because the natives as a rule did not eat meat. In Africa the reasons seem to have been different. In parts, the grain-growing peoples had more or less killed out the game in their tracts of country, and in parts Wanderrobbo or bushmen killed for meat, yet they generally only lived sandwiched between the great pastoral tribes' grazing grounds, the grain-growers in the well-watered mountainous districts and the Wanderrobbo or bushmen in desert or semi-desert tracts or thick forest, and even if they did kill there it could not lead to extermination as long as large tracts of the finest game country were owned by pastoral peoples who did not hunt because they looked upon game meat as food for beggars, and who killed the bushmen or hunting people on sight if they found them (with a few favoured exceptions) anywhere near their villages to prevent thefts of stock, though they allowed them to live on sufferance in the waterless deserts or thick forests on the outskirts of their country because they were useful as spies, and to give warning of loots, &c. In districts settled by us this is all changed or changing, because life is more secure and the hunters go anywhere. Another way in which the white man's presence has increased the native's power to do harm to game, is this—

In East Africa, in country undisturbed by whites and where there are no mounted peoples, the game, for safety, takes to the open plains and open scrub

where they are safe from natives, because the Wanderrobbo dare not attack elephants or rhino in the open, and nothing else would give them the chance, and they have at any time a rooted dislike for open country and prefer hiding themselves in the thick bush. The white man comes, what happens? He shoots in the easy open country for choice and drives the rhino and elephant into the bush and forest, where they are easily killed by the poison of the Wanderrobbo. These seem to me excellent reasons for preventing natives killing game. It is easy enough to say natives have been centuries in Africa and have not exterminated the game, but that was under different conditions. There were peoples who could exterminate game just as well as the European with his rifle, but they were limited to their own districts, and as long as game had sanctuaries to go to it did not stop to be exterminated.

Yours sincerely,
DELAMERE.

No. 75.

SIR E. MONSON (PARIS) TO THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received August 27, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Paris, August 25, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, copy of a note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the adhesion of the French Government to the Convention of the 19th May for the Preservation of Wild Animals in Africa being conditional, the Minister of the Colonies was not in a position to carry out an Agreement the ratifications of which had not yet been exchanged.

M. Decrais adds, however, that in the meanwhile the text of the Convention has been communicated to the Governors of the French Colonies in Africa, and that these officials are at liberty to take such measures as they may consider advisable in the spirit which dictated the Agreement of the 19th May.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND MONSON.

Enclosure in No. 75.

M. DELCASSÉ TO SIR E. MONSON.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 20 Août, 1900.

EN me faisant part, le 25 Juillet dernier, de certaines dispositions prises par l'Office des Colonies Britanniques, en vue de l'application de la Convention signée à Londres récemment pour la protection des animaux sauvages en Afrique, votre Excellence a bien voulu m'exprimer le désir de savoir si des mesures avaient été arrêtées par le Gouvernement Français à ce sujet.

Ainsi que l'indiquait ma lettre du 1^{er} de ce mois je n'avais pas manqué de transmettre cette communication à M. le Ministre des Colonies.

Dans la réponse qu'il vient de m'adresser, M. Decrais a rappelé, qu'aux termes du Protocole de la séance de clôture tenue par la Conférence, le 19 Mai, 1900, l'adhésion définitive du Gouvernement Français à la Convention dont il s'agit, avait été subordonnée à certaines conditions qui ne semblent pas jusqu'à présent avoir été remplies. Il ne se trouvait dès lors pas en situation de pourvoir à l'exécution d'un accord dont les ratifications n'avaient pas encore été échangées.

Toutefois M. le Ministre des Colonies a ajouté qu'en attendant il avait donné aux Gouverneurs de nos Colonies communication du texte de la Convention.

Ces hauts fonctionnaires pourraient ainsi prendre, s'ils le jugeaient utiles, de leur propre initiative, et sous leur responsabilité, telles mesures qui leur paraîtraient

convenables dans l'ordre d'idées qui a présidé à la rédaction de l'Acte du 19 Mai dernier.

Veillez, &c.,
DELCASSÉ.

No. 76.

SIR A. HARDINGE (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received September 3, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Zanzibar, August 7, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 20th June,* I have addressed to the Governors of German and Italian East Africa on the subject of the London Convention of the 4th May for the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

It is probable that until they issue Regulations similar to ours, which, in the case of Italian East Africa will, owing to the difficulty of communication with Magadisho, not be feasible for a month or so, our export trade in ivory will suffer from the strict application at British ports of the existing Regulations which I am instructing the Customs authorities must now be enforced.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Enclosure in No. 76.

SIR A. HARDINGE to Major-General VON LIEBERT (German East Africa).†

SIR,

Zanzibar, August 7, 1900.

You have doubtless received a copy of the Convention signed at London on the 4th May last, and to which our respective Governments are both parties, for the preservation of wild animals and birds in Africa within a zone which includes both British and German East Africa.

I am now directed by my Government to endeavour to arrange with you for the issue in territories under our respective Administrations of Regulations enforcing the provisions of the Convention, and I have the honour to inform you that I have already prohibited, by Regulation, the killing of the animals specified in Schedules I., II., and III. of the Annex to that instrument.

Lord Salisbury attaches special importance to the prohibition, at as early a date as possible, of the killing of cow and calf elephants (Article II., sections 3 and 11), and to the confiscation of tusks weighing less than 5 kilog., and I would accordingly venture to suggest to you the desirability of our taking, as far as may be feasible, identic measures with this object.

I should feel obliged if you would favour me with your views on this suggestion, and generally respecting the best and most practical means of giving local and, if possible, simultaneous effect to the provisions of the Convention, both in British and German East Africa.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

* No. 62.

† Also to Signor Dulio (Italian East Africa) *mutatis mutandis*.

No. 77.

MR. THORNTON (LISBON) to THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(Received September 11, 1900.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, August 27, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a translation of a note I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that measures for the preservation of wild animals in the Portuguese African Colonies had already been taken before the Conference in London was held. Any further action which may be taken as a result of the Conference will have to await the adhesion to the Convention of the Colonies situated to the south of the zone defined by the Convention.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD THORNTON.

Enclosure in No. 77.

Senhor ARROYO to Mr. THORNTON.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Lisbon, August 10, 1900.

WITH reference to your note of the 7th instant, in which you inform me that instructions have been addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the Governors and High Commissioners of Her Majesty's African Colonies and Protectorates, with a view to the issue of regulations which will carry out the stipulations of the Convention of the 19th May last for the preservation of African wild animals, and that Her Majesty's Government desire to know what steps the Portuguese Government have taken in this direction, I have the honour to inform you that long before the Conference held in London regulations restricting the hunting and destruction of elephants, gazelles, wild goats, hippopotami, zebras, giraffes, rhinoceroses, and certain other animals were in force in the Portuguese African Colonies.

With regard, however, to the stipulations of the Convention of the 19th May, I beg to observe that the said Convention is not yet in force (the autograph copy on which the proposal for legislative approval will have to be drawn up not having yet been received at this Department), and that the Portuguese Government expressly reserved to itself the right not to ratify the same until the accession of the African Colonies situated to the south of the zone already defined had been obtained.

I avail, &c.,
JOAO M. ARROYO.

No. 78.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY to SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN).*

MY LORD,

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 12, 1900.

ARTICLE VI. of the Convention for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa, which was signed in London on the 19th May last, provides for the accession of "the Powers having territories or possessions within the zone defined in Article I," and states that the accession of such Powers should be notified to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and by that Government to all the Signatory or acceding States.

* Also to Sir H. Drummond Wolff (Madrid), Mr. Raikes (Brussels), Sir E. Monson (Paris), Lord Currie (Rome), and Sir H. MacDonell (Lisbon).

The Sultan of Zanzibar has now announced to Her Majesty's Government his accession to the Convention in respect of his mainland territories, and I request you to inform the German Government to this effect.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 79.

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR A. MILNER (CAPE TOWN) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received September 15, 1900.)

SIR, Government House, Cape Town, August 29, 1900.
I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia on the subject of the Convention for the Preservation of Game in Africa.

Like the Administrator I do not quite see how Southern Rhodesia, which lies entirely outside the zone defined in Article I. of the Convention, can be invited to adhere under Article VI. Article VII. seems to be the one applicable to the case; and if you are of opinion that the present Game Law of Southern Rhodesia is not sufficient for the purpose indicated in that Article, *i.e.*, the insuring the carrying out of the stipulations of the Convention, it would perhaps be well to suggest, for the Administrator's guidance, the lines on which it should be amended.

I have, &c.,
A. MILNER.

Enclosure in No. 79.

Administrator MILTON to High Commissioner Sir A. MILNER.

SIR, Administrator's Office, Salisbury, August 10, 1900.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 16th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, with enclosures, in which he invites the adherence, under Article VI., of Southern Rhodesia to the Convention, signed in London on the 19th May last, for the preservation of wild animals, &c., in South Africa.

In reply, I have the honour to state that Article VI. appears to me to have reference only to territories or possessions which lie within the zone defined in Article I., and consequently would not seem to apply to Southern Rhodesia, but I shall be glad to have an expression of your Excellency's opinion on this point.

With regard to the right that the Contracting Parties have reserved to themselves under Article VII. to introduce or to propose to the Legislatures of their self-governing Colonies the necessary measures for carrying out the stipulations of the present Convention in their possessions and Colonies contiguous to the zone defined by Article I., I have the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, copies of the existing Game Law which was passed by the Legislature in 1899. The provisions of that Ordinance, if compared with those of the Convention, will be found in many respects to cover its requirements, and I would submit that in the present circumstances of the country its provisions go as far as is feasible.

I understand from the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia that with the assistance of Sir Thomas Scanlen, who is at present in that territory, legislation is being drafted to give effect as far as possible to the recommendations contained in the Convention and on the return of Mr. Coryndon, the Administrator Designate of Barotseland, North-Western Rhodesia, he will be requested to consider the advisability of taking similar action in regard to that province.

I have, &c.,
W. H. MILTON.

No. 80.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, September 25, 1900.

WITH reference to previous correspondence with regard to the Convention for the preservation of game in Africa, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch* which has been received from the High Commissioner for South Africa enclosing a despatch from the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia on the proposed adherence of that territory to the Convention in question.

2. I am to observe that it is clear that Southern Rhodesia should be invited to adhere to the Convention under Article VII. and not under Article VI., as the boundaries specified in that Article do not include Southern Rhodesia.

3. Mr. Chamberlain would be obliged if Lord Salisbury would be good enough to cause him to be informed in due course as to the reply which should be addressed to Sir A. Milner with regard to the sufficiency of the existing legislation in Southern Rhodesia on this subject.

4. It will probably be convenient to defer the reply until answers have been received from the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope and of Natal.

I am, &c.,
FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 81.

INDIA OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

India Office, October 18, 1900.

I AM directed by Lord George Hamilton to forward copy of papers, containing the advice of an Indian expert, as to the best way and the probable cost of catching and taming wild elephants in British Africa.

I have, &c.,
C. E. BERNARD, Secretary,
Revenue and Statistics Department.

Enclosure in No. 81.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to LORD G. HAMILTON.

(Extract.)

September 27, 1900.

Herewith is forwarded the report of the Superintendent of Kheddahs, Dacca, on the subject of the domestication of African wild elephants, with estimate of cost.

* No. 79.

Mr. DALRYMPLE-CLARK to the COMMISSARY-GENERAL, Bengal Command, Naini Tal.

Kheddah Office, Dacca, August 20, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 2nd instant on the subject of the domestication of wild elephants in Africa within moderate limits of expense.

2. There are two methods by which elephants can be caught in Africa. The first, and most likely to be very profitable, is that known as "kheddahs" or driving and capturing whole herds. The second is that known as "Mela shikar" or noosing. The latter requires the least outlay, but secures the least number of captures within a given time. I imagine, from what I remember of Africa, that African elephants caught and tamed would prove a profitable investment.

3. In the present instance, as money appears an object, I enclose an estimate showing the probable cost, excluding cost of passages to Africa, for men and beasts for a small Mela shikar party. The great cost would be the purchase of koonkee or trained hunting elephants; the greater number of which for Africa would require to be tuskers, as the African animal is not only 1 to 2½ feet higher than the Asiatic elephant, but both sexes in Africa have tusks. For the class of elephant required, I do not think it would be safe to estimate under 3,500 rupees per head.

4. If required, I shall be happy to submit an estimate for kheddah or driving operations. I do not do so with this letter as I imagine it is not required, owing to what would probably be the heavy initial outlay.

Estimate for catching and domesticating thirty Elephants in South Africa per annum.

(For the purpose ten trained or koonkee elephants will be required for India. These should be able to capture by "Mela shikar" and train thirty wild elephants in Africa during the first year. Of the ten elephants, eight should be tuskers and two females.)

Particulars.	Per Month.		Per Annum.		Total.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Cost of 10 trained elephants from India, at 3,500 rupees each.	—		35,000	0 0	35,000	0 0
<i>Establishment.</i>						
1 jemadar of elephants	50	0 0	600	0 0		
1 naib jemadar	40	0 0	480	0 0		
15 mahauts, 10 for koonkee elephants and 5 spare ones to replace sick and to take charge of wild elephants, at 30 rupees.	450	0 0	5,400	0 0		
15 mates or grass-cutters for grass, at 20 rupees each.	300	0 0	3,600	0 0	10,080	0 0
<i>Ropes and Fetters.</i>						
100 maunds of jute for ropes for capturing and training 30 elephants, at 6 rupees per maund.	—		600	0 0		
40 sets of fetters, at 25 rupees each	—		1,000	0 0		
10 sets of elephant gear, at 35 rupees each ...	—		350	0 0	1,950	0 0

Particulars.	Per Month.			Per Annum.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Feeding of trained Elephants.</i>									
Fodder on board the ship for one month, at 5 rupees each per day for 10 elephants.	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0			
Medicines, at 1 rupee each for 10 elephants ...	10	0	0	10	0	0			
Fodder for eleven months in Africa for 10 elephants, at 8 annas each per day.	150	0	0	1,650	0	0			
Medicines, at 8 annas each per month for 10 elephants.	5	0	0	55	0	0	3,215	0	0
<i>Feeding of the Captures.</i>									
Fodder for 30 elephants, at 8 annas each per day for twelve months.	450	0	0	5,400	0	0			
Massalla or medicines, at 8 annas each per month for ditto.	15	0	0	180	0	0			
<i>Grain Rations for Wild Elephants while under Training.</i>									
7 lbs. of rice or coarse flour to each elephant per day = 6,300 lbs. per month, at 5 rupees per 100 lbs.	315	0	0	3,780	0	0			
Salt, at 2 oz. per day for ditto = 37½ lbs., at 5 rupees per 100 lbs.	1	14	0	22	8	0	9,382	8	0
30 sets of gear, at 35 rupees each	—			1,050	0	0	1,050	0	0
Contingencies	—			1,322	0	0	1,322	0	0
Total only	—			—			61,999	8	0

HEW DALRYMPLE-CLARK, Superintendent,
Government of India Kheddahs.

Kheddah Office, Dacca, August 20, 1900.

No. 82.

GOVERNOR SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON (NATAL) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 3, 1900.)

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, October 11, 1900.
WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st July last,* I have the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of a Minute from the Prime Minister stating that the Natal Government is willing to adhere to the Convention signed in London on the 19th May, 1900, for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa.

2. A copy of the Minute from Ministers of the 13th May, 1898, referred to in the last paragraph of the Prime Minister's Minute, was forwarded to you in my despatch of the 14th May, 1898.†

I have, &c.,
WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

* No 69.

† No. 18.

Enclosure in No. 82.

MINUTE by the PRIME MINISTER to GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

MINISTERS will be obliged if your Excellency will inform the Secretary of State, in reply to the inclosed despatch, that this Government is willing to adhere to the Convention signed in London on the 19th May last, for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa.

Ministers will, during the next Session of Parliament, introduce legislation with a view to imposing duties in terms of the 10th stipulation of Article II. of the Convention.

With regard to stipulation No. 11, there are not, and have not for many years been any elephants in Natal, and as regard the province of Zululand, it will be seen from the inclosed extract from Zululand Proclamation No. 11, 1897, that the hunting, capture, or destruction of elephants in the province is strictly prohibited, and further legislation, in this regard is, therefore, unnecessary.

As regards paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch, I would draw attention to Ministers' Minute to your Excellency of the 13th May, 1898, on the subject of game protection in Natal and the province of Zululand.

A. H. HIME.

October 8, 1900.

Section 7 of Zululand Proclamation No. 11, 1897.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person at any period during the year to capture or destroy, or attempt to capture or destroy, or aid in capturing or destroying by means of nets, springs, gins, traps, or snares, or by any other means, or to shoot or hunt with dogs or otherwise, or in any other manner to kill or attempt to kill, chase, pursue, or otherwise wilfully disturb, any elephant or elephants or white rhinoceros. Any person contravening this section shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, but not less than £50, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any period not less than three months, but not exceeding six months.

No. 83.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

[Answered by No. 96.]

THE Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to him, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 29th June, 1898,* a despatch,† from the Governor of Natal, with enclosure, on the subject of the Game Preservation Convention.

Downing Street, November 17, 1900.

* No. 22.

† No. 82.

No. 84.

GOVERNOR SIR A. MILNER (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 14, 1900.)

SIR,

Government House, Cape Town, November 23, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, with reference to your despatch of the 21st July last,* a copy of a minute from the Prime Minister on the subject of the adhesion of the Government of the Cape Colony to the Convention for the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

I have, &c.,
A. MILNER.

Enclosure in No. 84.

MINUTE.

MINISTERS have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner's Minute dated the 13th August, 1900, and beg to recommend that his Excellency may be pleased to notify to the High Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the adhesion of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope to the principles of the Convention, signed at London on the 19th day of May, 1900, for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa, and to advise him that, in accordance with his suggestion, steps are being taken by this Government to comply with the stipulations in sections 10 and 11 of Article II. of the Convention.

The duty imposed under section 10 of this Article would, it is presumed, be either a uniform tax on each article or an *ad valorem* rate. The latter would probably be deemed preferable as, by that means, the rarer and more valuable the article the heavier the tax. Otherwise, a fixed price, while necessarily prohibitive on a cheap article, would be unappreciable on an article of great value.

It is suggested that the value on which the duty should be imposed be that of the cost of article at the port of export. By that means any geographical advantage or disadvantage which the port may actually have is retained, and one port does not become more attractive to exporters than another.

It is taken for granted that this method must necessarily be uniformly adopted by all the High Contracting Parties of the Convention, as well as those who may subsequently give their adhesion to it, and it seems desirable, therefore, that some agreement should be arrived at between all concerned before the rate is definitely fixed and legislation entered upon.

Ministers have, therefore, to suggest that inquiry be made, through the proper channels, as to what action is being taken by the Governments of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, as representing their respective African possessions; by the Congo State; and by the British Crown Colonies and Protectorates in Africa and the Colony of Natal in regard to the export of the articles mentioned in section 11 of Article II. of the Convention, and the amount of export duty it is proposed to charge on such articles; and that information on these points should in due course be furnished to this Government to enable it to take further action in the matter.

J. GORDON SPRIGG.

Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town,
October 31, 1900.

* No. 69.

No. 85.

PRO-MEMORIA COMMUNICATED BY ITALIAN EMBASSY, LONDON.

(Received January 3, 1901.)

[Answered by No. 86.]

(Translation.)

IN accordance with the principles laid down by the Convention of London of the 18th May, 1900, though not ratified by Italy, the Government of Erythræa has issued strict instructions to prevent big game hunting in the western possessions of the Colony. The Italian authorities and their subordinate chiefs take care that the natives strictly observe similar Regulations. But the field thus left open is exploited by the natives from the other side of the frontier.

It was lately reported that Amran hunters from Yad Sileo had penetrated into Italian territory, and near Tomat had caught seven giraffes, which they afterwards sold at Kassala.

Apart from the protection of innoxious animals, which is one of the aims of the Convention, there is the more serious fact that such hunting raids may, although unintentionally, give rise to difficulties which it is most desirable to prevent.

London, January 2, 1901.

No. 86.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to COUNT COSTA (ITALIAN EMBASSY, LONDON).

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 9, 1901.

WITH reference to the communication made by you on the 2nd instant,* calling attention to the difficulties encountered by the authorities in Erythræa in carrying out the provisions of the Game Regulations drawn up in accordance with the stipulations of the recent Convention, so long as restrictions of a similar nature are not enforced among the tribes on the Soudanese border, I have the honour to inform you that the matter has been referred to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo for report.

So soon as Lord Cromer's reply has been received, I shall have the honour of addressing a further communication to you on the subject.

I have, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 87.

SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received January 28, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Berlin, January 21, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to report that the current number of the official colonial Gazette contains a Decree issued by the Deputy Governor of German East Africa on the 22nd November, 1900, relative to protection of elephant ivory in that Protectorate.

The Decree contains the following provisions for the preservation of elephant stock, in accordance with International Agreement, and subject to the future enactment of a general Decree for the preservation of game.

§ 1. The export of elephant tusks which weigh less than 11 ratli (5 kilog.) is prohibited from the 1st April, 1901.

* No. 85.

§ 2. On and after the 1st April, 1901, elephant tusks as above specified are no longer to be brought into the market in German East Africa.

§ 3. The Customs and Administrative authorities are instructed, in cases of contravention of the present Decree, to confiscate the ivory in question.

I have, &c.,
FRANK C. LASCELLES.

No. 88.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, February 16, 1901.
I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Lansdowne, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 17th November, 1900,* the accompanying copy of a despatch† from the Governor of Cape Colony, with inclosure, relating to the Convention for the preservation of wild animals in Africa.

I am to request that you will move Lord Lansdowne to enable Mr. Chamberlain to reply to the inquiry of the Cape Ministers as to the amount of export duty it is proposed to fix for the articles mentioned in section 10 of Article II. of the Convention, and as to the principle which it is proposed to adopt in fixing it.

I am, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 89.

CONSUL-GENERAL SADLER (SOMALILAND) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.
(Received April 9, 1901.)

MY LORD, Berbera, March 20, 1901.
I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's approval draft Regulations for the protection of game in this Protectorate.

I had previously prepared draft Regulations, but waited to receive a copy of the Regulations which have been approved for the British East Africa Protectorate. It is on the lines of the British East Africa Regulations that the present draft has been prepared.

I note below the few points upon which the draft differs from the Regulations above quoted.

Article 6 of the draft. I have omitted the word "feathers." There is a small trade with Harrar at Zeyla in ostrich feathers, and at Berbera and Bulhar a trade of over a lac of rupees with the Ogaden. Neither at Zeyla, nor at Berbera and Bulhar, would it be possible to ascertain whether the feathers are those of ostriches kept in a domesticated state or not, and I should be averse, if it could be helped, to closing a trade in ostrich feathers brought from beyond the limits of the Protectorate, which has been long established at our ports.

In the Protectorate itself the ostrich is now rare. A few birds are domesticated at Bulhar and Hargaisa.

No provision has been made for the protection of fish, fresh-water fish being unknown in the Protectorate.

Article 11 of the draft. In view of the fact that there are no hippopotami or zebras in the Protectorate, and that the chances of obtaining an elephant are now remote, I consider that we should not charge more than two-thirds of the East Africa rates for licences. The fees have been reduced accordingly.

* No. 83.

† No. 84.

I would also be inclined to give to the officers of the Aden garrison the advantage of a "public officer's" licence to a limited number in each year. Previous to the transfer, officers from Aden used frequently to visit the Protectorate, and for those who are unable to afford the expense of a journey home, Somaliland is the only place to which officers from Aden can repair for a short relaxation in the summer. For this we would wish to give all possible facilities.

Article 24 of the draft. We are not yet in a position to prohibit the killing of game by the tribes in the interior, the Midgans especially having been accustomed from time immemorial to live on the proceeds of the chase. For the past two years the Administration has taken steps to discourage the killing of kudu by natives, with some degree of success when it is remembered that we have had no effective administration in the interior; and the killing of elephants in the Reserve has always been prohibited. Protecting the Reserve and prohibiting the killing of elephants and kudu by the natives is all we can attempt yet awhile, and some time must elapse before we can effectually enforce this amount of restriction throughout the Protectorate. For the rest we must trust to the gradual extension of our influence and administration inland to check any undue killing of game by the tribes, and later on to bring the tribes gradually within the operation of these Regulations.

There are no settled villages in the Protectorate, and the system of permits to the Chief and Headmen provided for in the East Africa Regulations would be neither desirable nor workable here. The wording of the Article in the draft leaves the matter, so far as the Regulations are concerned, as I should be inclined to let it stand for some time to come. It is hoped that the prohibition of the sale and purchase of horns and skins will prevent any animals being killed for the sake of the sale of their trophies.

Certain animals have been omitted from Schedules 1 to 3, which are not found in the Protectorate, and others are substituted in Schedule 4. In particular I have omitted jackals from the list in Schedule 3, this animal being most destructive to the young of all game. It should be destroyed wherever found.

Area No. 1 in Schedule 5 is intended specially for the protection of kudu. Area No. 2 in particular for the protection of elephants and kudu, and generally for the protection of all the animals entered in the Schedules.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure in No. 89.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Consul-General, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Consul-General.

[Berbera, July 10, 1901.]

KING'S REGULATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF "THE SOMALILAND ORDER IN COUNCIL,
1899."

No. 3 of 1901.

Preservation of Game.

1. In these Regulations—

"Hunt, kill, or capture" means hunting, killing, or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill or capture.

"Hunting" includes molesting.

“Game” means any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules.

“Public officer” means a European officer in the public service of the Somaliland Protectorate, or an officer of one of His Majesty’s ships visiting the coast.

“Native” means any native of Africa not being of European or American race or parentage.

“Settler” means a person for the time being resident in the Protectorate not being a public officer or a native.

“Sportsman” means a person who visits the Protectorate wholly or partially for sporting purposes, not being a public officer, settler, or native.

“Consular Officer” means the Principal Consular Officer in charge of a district of the Protectorate.

“Schedule” and “Schedules” refer to the Schedules annexed to these Regulations.

General Provisions.

2. No person, unless he is authorised by a special licence in that behalf, shall hunt, kill, or capture any of the animals mentioned in the First Schedule.

3. No person, unless he is authorised by a special licence under these Regulations, shall hunt, kill, or capture any animal of the kinds mentioned in the Second Schedule if the animal be—

(a.) Immature; or

(b.) A female accompanied by its young.

4. No person, unless he is authorised under these Regulations, shall hunt, kill, or capture any animal mentioned in the Third Schedule.

5. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by Proclamation, declare that the name of any species, variety, or sex of animal, whether beast or bird, not mentioned in any Schedule hereto, shall be added to a particular Schedule, or that the name of any species or variety of animal mentioned or included in one Schedule shall be transferred to another Schedule, and, if he thinks fit, apply such declaration to the whole of the Protectorate or restrict it to any district or districts in which he thinks it expedient that the animal should be protected

6. No person shall within the Protectorate sell, or purchase, or offer, or expose for sale any ostrich eggs or any head, horns, skin, or flesh of any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules, unless the ostrich or animal has been kept in a domesticated state; and no person shall knowingly store, pack, convey, or export any part of any animal which he has reason to believe has been killed or captured in contravention of these Regulations.

7. If any person is found to be in possession of any elephant’s tusk weighing less than 11 lbs., or any ivory being, in the opinion of the Court, part of an elephant’s tusk which would have weighed less than 11 lbs., he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and the tusk or ivory shall be forfeited unless he proves that the tusk or ivory was not obtained in breach of these Regulations.

8. Where it appears to the Consul-General that any method used for killing or capturing animals is unduly destructive, he may, by Proclamation, prohibit such method or prescribe the conditions under which any method may be used; and if any person uses any method so prohibited, or uses any method otherwise than according to the conditions so prescribed, he shall be liable to the same penalties as for a breach of these Regulations.

9. Save as provided by these Regulations, or by any Proclamation under these Regulations, any person may hunt, kill, or capture any animal not mentioned in any of the Schedules.

Game Reserves.

10. The areas described in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be game reserves.

The Consul-General, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may, by Proclamation, declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and these Regulations shall apply to every such game reserve.

Save as provided in these Regulations, or by any such Proclamation, any person who, unless he is authorised by a special licence, hunts, kills, or captures any animal whatever in a game reserve, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was unlawfully in pursuit of any animal, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

Licences to Europeans, &c.

11. The following licences may be granted by the Consul-General or any Consular officer or such person or persons as may be authorized by the Consul-General, that is to say :—

- (1.) A sportsman's licence;
- (2.) A public officer's licence; and
- (3.) A settler's licence.

The following fees shall be payable for licences, that is to say, for a sportsman's licence, 500 rupees, and for a public officer's or a settler's licence, 100 rupees.

Every licence shall be in force for one year only from the date of issue.

Provided that a public officer's licence may be granted for a single period of 14 consecutive days in one year on payment of a fee of 30 rupees.

Every licence shall bear in full the name of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the Consul-General, Consular officer or other person authorized to grant licences.

The applicant for a licence may be required to give security by bond or deposit, not exceeding 2,000 rupees, for his compliance with these Regulations, and with the additional conditions (if any) contained in his licence.

A licence is not transferable.

Every licence must be produced when called for by any officer of the Protectorate Government.

In granting licences under these Regulations a Consular officer or any person authorized to grant licences shall observe any general or particular instructions of the Consul-General.

12. A sportsman's licence and a public officer's licence respectively authorize the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of any of the species mentioned in the Third Schedule, but unless the licence otherwise provides, not more than the number of each species fixed by the second column of that Schedule.

The holder of a sportsman's or public officer's licence granted under these Regulations may by the licence be authorized to kill or capture additional animals of any such species on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed by the Consul-General.

13. A settler's licence authorizes the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of the species and to the number mentioned in the Fourth Schedule only.

14. A public officer's licence shall not be granted except to a public officer, save that the Consul-General may issue a limited number of public officer's licences to military officers of the Aden Garrison. A settler's licence shall not be granted except to a settler, but a sportsman's licence may be granted to a settler.

15. Where it appears proper to the Consul-General for scientific or administrative reasons, he may grant a special licence to any person, not being a native, to kill or capture animals of any one or more species mentioned in any of the Schedules, or to kill, hunt, or capture in a game reserve specified beasts or birds of prey, or other animals whose presence is detrimental to the purposes of the game reserve, or in particular cases, to kill or capture, as the case may be, in a game reserve, an animal or animals of any one or more species mentioned in the Schedules.

A special licence shall be subject to such conditions as to fees and security (if any), number, sex, and age of specimens, district and season for hunting, and other matters as the Consul-General may prescribe.

When the Consular officer, or other European officer of the Protectorate Government, in a district comprising a game reserve, is the holder of a public officer's licence, the Consul-General may grant a special licence authorizing the officer to hunt, kill, or capture, in the game reserve, such animals as may be allowed by his public officer's licence.

Save as aforesaid, the holder of a special licence shall be subject to the general provisions of these Regulations, and to the provisions relating to holders of licences.

16. Every licence-holder shall keep a register of the animals killed or captured by him in the form specified in the Seventh Schedule.

The register shall be submitted as often as convenient, but not less frequently than once in three months, to the nearest Consular officer, who shall countersign the entries up to date.

Any person authorized to grant licences may at any time call upon any licence-holder to produce his register for inspection.

Every person holding a sportsman's licence shall likewise before leaving the Protectorate submit his register to the Consular officer of the port from which he embarks.

If any holder of a licence fails to keep his register truly he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

17. The Consul-General may revoke any licence when he is satisfied that the holder has been guilty of a breach of these Regulations or of his licence, or has connived with any other person in any such breach, or that in any matters in relation thereto he has acted otherwise than in good faith.

18. The Consul-General may at his discretion direct that a licence under these Regulations shall be refused to any applicant.

19. Any person whose licence has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of his term on payment of a fee not exceeding one-fifth of the fee paid for the licence so lost or destroyed.

20. No licence granted under these Regulations shall entitle the holder to hunt, kill, or capture any animal, or to trespass upon private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

21. Any person who, after having killed or captured animals to the number and of the species authorized by his licence, proceeds to hunt, kill, or capture any animals which he is not authorized to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations, and punishable accordingly.

22. Persons in the employment of holders of licences may, without licence, assist such holders of licences in hunting animals, but shall not use fire-arms.

In any case of a breach of these Regulations, the licence of every licence-holder concerned in the breach shall be liable to forfeiture, and such licence-holder shall be guilty of an offence.

23. The Consul-General or any person authorized by him in that behalf may, at his discretion, require any person importing fire-arms or ammunition that may be used by such person for the purpose of killing game or other animals to take out a licence under these Regulations, and may refuse to allow the fire-arms or ammunition to be taken from the public warehouse until such licence is taken out. Save, as aforesaid, nothing in these Regulations shall effect the provisions of "The Somaliland Fire-arms Regulations, 1900."

Restrictions on Killing Game by Natives.

24. Except as regards the animals mentioned in Schedule 1, and larger and lesser kudu, the killing of which by natives will be prohibited, the provisions of these Regulations as to the killing of animals other than in the reserve will not

for the present be applied to the inland tribes who have hitherto been accustomed to depend on the flesh of wild animals for their subsistence.

Legal Procedure.

25. Where any public officer of the Somaliland Protectorate thinks it expedient for the purposes of verifying the register of a licence-holder, or suspects that any person has been guilty of a breach of these Regulations, he may inspect and search, or authorize any subordinate officer to inspect and search, any baggage, packages, waggons, tents, building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person or his agent; and if the officer finds any heads, tusks, skins, or other remains of animals appearing to have been killed, or any live animals appearing to have been captured, in contravention of these Regulations, he shall seize and take the same before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

26. Any person who hunts, kills, or captures any animal in contravention of these Regulations, or otherwise commits any breach of these Regulations, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, and, where the offence relates to more animals than two, a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to 500 rupees, and in either case to imprisonment which may extend to two months, with or without a fine.

In all cases of conviction, any heads, horns, tusks, skins, or other remains of animals found in the possession of the offender or his agent, and all live animals captured in contravention of these Regulations, shall be liable to forfeiture.

If the person convicted is the holder of a licence, his licence may be revoked by the Court.

27. Where in any proceeding under these Regulations any fine is imposed, the Court may award any sum or sums not exceeding half the total fine to any informer or informers.

Repeal, &c.

28. All previous Regulations as to the killing of game in the Protectorate are hereby repealed.

29. The forms of licences appearing in the Schedule hereto, with such modifications as circumstances require, may be used.

30. These Regulations may be cited as "The Somaliland Game Regulations, 1901."

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Consul-General.

Berbera, July 10, 1901.

Allowed:

LANSDOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs.

SCHEDULES.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Animals not to be hunted, killed, or captured by any person except under special licence:—

1. Mountain zebra.
2. Giraffe.
3. Eland.
4. White-tailed gnu.
5. Wild ass.

* These Schedules may contain the names of species or varieties not found, or only occasionally found in Somaliland.

6. Buffalo.
7. Elephant, female or young.
8. Vulture, any species.
9. Secretary-bird.
10. Owl, any species.
11. Rhinoceros-bird, or beef-eater (*Buphaga*), any species.
12. Ostrich, female or young.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Animals, the females of which are not to be hunted, killed, or captured when accompanied by their young, and the young of which are not to be captured except under special licence :—

1. Rhinoceros.
 2. Zebra, other than the mountain zebra.
 3. All antelopes and gazelles.
-

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Animals, limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a sportsman's or public officer's licence :—

Kind.	Number allowed.
1. Elephant, male	2
2. Rhinoceros	2
3. Zebras, other than the mountain zebra ...	2
4. Antelopes and gazelles—	
Class (A)—	
Oryx (<i>Oryx beisa</i>)	2
Strepsiceros (<i>Kudu</i>)	2
Strepsiceros Imberbis	2
5. Cheetah (<i>Cynolurus</i>)	2
6. Aard-wolf (<i>Proteles</i>)	2
7. Smaller monkeys of each species	2
8. Ostrich, male only	2
9. Marabous	2
10. Egret	2
11. Antelopes and gazelles—	
Class (B)—	
Any species other than those in class (A)	10
12. Wild pig, of each species	10
13. Smaller cats	10

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Animals, limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a settler's licence:—

Kind.	Number of Animals allowed.
1. Warthog (<i>Phacochoerus</i>)	10
2. The following antelopes and gazelles only—	
(i.) Grant's gazelle	5 animals in all in any calendar month, made up of ani- mals of a single spe- cies, or of several.
(ii.) Thomson's gazelle	
(iii.) Hartebeeste (<i>Bubalis swaynei</i>)	
(iv.) Klipspringer (<i>Oreotragus</i>)	
(v.) Clarke's gazelle (<i>Ammodorcus clarkii</i>)...	
(vi.) Waller's gazelle (<i>Lithocranius walleri</i>)	

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Game Reserve.

1. The area known as the "Mirso" lying to the north of the Golis range between a line drawn from Lower to Upper Sheikh on the east to Hafafa on the west.

2. The area bounded by a line running from Laferug through Mandeira and the Jerato Pass to Syk, Talawa Yer, and Hargaisa, thence following the line of the Hargaisa River to Haraf, thence to Sattawa at the intersection of the 10th meridian with 44° east longitude, and thence along the 10th meridian to its starting-point at Laferug.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

No. 1.—*Sportsman's Licence (Fee, 500 rupees); or Public Officer's Licence (Fee, 100 rupees).*

A. B. of _____, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill, or capture wild animals within the Somaliland Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1901."

The said *A. B.* is authorized, subject to the same Regulations, to kill or capture the following animals in addition to the number of the same species allowed by the Regulations, that is to say:—

Fee paid, rupees.

Dated this day of , 1901.

(Signed)

Consul-General (or Consular Officer).

No. 2.—*Settler's Game Licence (Fee, 100 rupees).*

C. D., of _____, is hereby licensed to hunt, kill, or capture wild animals within the _____ district of the Somaliland Protectorate for one year from the date hereof, but subject to the provisions and restrictions of "The Game Regulations, 1901."

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1901.

(Signed)

Consul-General (or Consular Officer).

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

Game Register.

Species.	Number.	Sex.	Locality.	Date.	Remarks.

I declare that the above is a true record of all animals killed by me in the Protectorate under the licence granted me on the _____, 190 .

Passed, _____, 190 .

(Signature of Examining Officer.)

No. 90.

LORD CURRIE (ROME) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 4, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Rome, April 24, 1901.

I DULY communicated to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs the enclosure contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo,* and requested his Excellency to inform me what steps the Italian Government had taken to apply the provisions of the Convention for the protection of game in Africa.

M. Prinetti, in reply, thanks me for the communication of the copies of the Regulations promulgated in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and in the Soudan, and states that he will not fail to communicate them to the Governors of Erythræa and the Benadir Coast.

His Excellency adds that the Italian Government will not fail to inform His Majesty's Government of the provisions adopted in the above-named Colonies in conformity with the Convention of the 19th May, 1900, as soon as these Acts have been ratified and approved by the King.

I have, &c.,
CURRIE.

* Not printed.

No. 91.

ACTING COMMISSIONER MANNING (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE)
to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 11, 1901.)

MY LORD,

The Residency, Zomba, March 11, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in accordance with the provisions of "The North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1899," Government Notice No. 6 of 1901, which has been drawn up by the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia and duly approved by me.

This Government Notice will be published in the "British Central Africa Gazette" of the 31st March next.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MANNING,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

His Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Enclosure in No. 91.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

ADMINISTRATION OF NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 6 OF 1901.

Mweru Marsh Game Reserve.

Whereas under the provisions of "The Game Regulations, 1900," the Administrator has power to extend or restrict the limits of any game reserve, it is hereby notified that the boundaries of the Mweru Marsh Game Reserve are amended as follows:—

Boundaries of the Mweru Marsh Game Reserve.

Starting on the north bank of the Kalungwisi River, at the mouth of the Lintomvu River, the boundary follows the Lintomvu River northwards to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the Katete River, and thence follows the Katete River northwards to the Kaulongombe Bridge, where the Chienji-Choma road crosses the Katete River; thence the boundary follows a line drawn due north to the boundary of the Congo Free State; thence the boundary follows the boundary of the Congo Free State eastwards to the Chisyela River; thence the boundary follows the Chisyela River southwards to Mkula's village; thence the boundary follows a line drawn in a southerly direction to Abdullah-bin-Suliman's village; thence the boundary follows the Abercorn-Kalungwisi road in a westerly direction, through Nsama's village to the Kalumba water-course; thence the boundary follows the footpath to the Msoro Ford on the Kalungwisi River; thence the boundary follows the Kalungwisi River westwards to the point of starting.

ROBERT CODRINGTON,

Administrator.

Administrator's Office, Fort Jameson,
North-Eastern Rhodesia,
February 15, 1901.

Approved:

W. H. MANNING,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

His Majesty's Acting Commissioner
and Consul-General.

Zomba, March 11, 1901.

No. 92.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 13, 1901.)

[Answered by No. 94.]

MY LORD,

Mombasa, April 16, 1901.

My attention has been several times called to the fact that the recently issued Game Regulations are in some respects unnecessarily severe. They forbid (Section 6) all persons in this Protectorate to buy or sell "ostrich eggs or any head, horns, skins, feathers, or flesh of any animal mentioned in any Schedule." This provision was no doubt inserted to prevent traders from killing or inciting natives to kill large quantities of any particular animal; but, considering that the Protectorate is positively swarming with game, and that one can travel many hours on the Uganda Railway without ever losing sight of antelopes, it seems unreasonable to forbid every one to buy horns or the various sticks and whips made out of the hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus. For instance, Mr. McClellan, District Officer at Nairobi, applied to me the other day for permission to buy from a Masai a club made of rhinoceros horn, but it appears that under the existing Regulations I have no power to allow him to do so.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Commissioner be authorized to grant permission in individual cases to buy small quantities of horns and the other objects mentioned in Section 6. Similar powers might be given to the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Commissioners; but, in order to keep a check on the total number of sales, they might be instructed to report to the Commissioner each permission as granted. I have written this despatch after consultation with His Majesty's Judge, and I have the honour to state that he concurs with my views.

I am also told that it would be desirable to remove the rhinoceros bird from the First Schedule, for the idea that it merits protection appears to be based on a very partial knowledge of its habits. It is true that it relieves the rhinoceros of ticks, from which, as your Lordship is aware, that animal suffers, but it also pecks the skins of horses and cattle. The excavations which for the pachyderm produce merely an agreeable titillation become wounds and ulcers in less thick-skinned beasts, the more so as the bird does not merely search for parasites, but has acquired the habit of drinking blood, and deliberately makes cuts for this purpose. Both Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Hinde have addressed me on the subject of this bird. The former says "at Nairobi this feathered animal is a nuisance to domestic stock," and the latter told me that last autumn its ravages at Kitui were so extensive that he wrote to Professor Ray Lankester asking him if he could suggest any method of exterminating the pest. After posting the letter he took up the last copy of the "Mombasa Gazette," and read with some astonishment that the creature's life was sacred, and could only be taken under a special licence.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

No. 93.

SIR F. LASCELLES (BERLIN) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 13, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Berlin, May 6, 1901.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 30th March last,* I duly communicated to the Imperial Government the copies of the Regulations for the Protection of Game in the East Africa and the Uganda Protectorates and the Soudan, and I inquired at the same time what steps had been taken by the Imperial Government towards the application of the provisions of the Convention in the German Protectorate.

* Not printed.

Baron von Richthofen, in reply, after thanking me for the copies of the above-mentioned Regulations, forwards a copy of a Special Order issued for the German East Africa Protectorate, dated the 23rd November last, translation of which I have the honour to inclose, by which the export of elephants' tusks weighing less than 10 lbs. is—in accordance with Article II, paragraph 11, of the Convention—forbidden under pain of confiscation.

His Excellency also informs me that the discussions respecting the proposed Regulations for the Protection of Game in all the African Protectorates are not yet concluded, and that I shall receive further information on the subject at an early date.

I have, &c.,
FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Enclosure in No. 93.

ORDER.

(Translation.)

Pending the issue of a General Order for the Protection of Game, the following is ordered in accordance with the International Convention in the interests of the preservation of the stock of elephants:—

Section 1. The export of elephants' tusks of a less weight than 11 rabli or 5 kilog. is forbidden from the 1st April, 1901, onwards.

Section 2. From the 1st April, 1901, onwards, such elephants' tusks are no longer to be brought into the market in German East Africa.

Section 3. The Customs and Government officials are directed to confiscate the elephant tusks in question in the event of the contravention of the foregoing Regulations.

For the Imperial Governor,
Dr. STUELMANN.

Dar-es-Salaam,
November 23, 1900.

No. 94.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

[Answered by No. 101.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1901.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 15th* and 16th ultimo,† which deal with matters connected with the "East Africa Game Regulations, 1900."

I telegraphed to you on the 14th instant* to defer action on the Notice contained in your first despatch, and have now to give you the following explanations for your information and guidance.

The Game Regulations, in their present form, are the outcome of the Conference which met in London last year for the protection of wild animals in Africa. The Convention, which was the result of the Conference contained either in the body or in the Schedules expressions and definitions which met the views of the representatives, amongst whom were well-known African travellers and men of great practical and scientific knowledge of natural history. The Convention was drawn solely to protect animals and not with the object of raising revenue. The Game Regulations were further submitted to and concurred in by many sportsmen of experience in the eastern and other parts of Africa. They have been communicated

* Not printed.

† No. 92.

to the Powers and a report on their working after they have been one year in force has been called for. It is obviously undesirable that they should be materially altered without the strongest reason, and it is not apparent from your despatches that such reason exists, except perhaps in the case of the Buphaga or rhinoceros bird.

Clause No. 5 gives the Commissioner power to take beasts or birds out of one schedule and put them in another, and though the Buphaga is mentioned in the prohibition Schedule attached to the Convention, that instrument has not yet been ratified, and you are at liberty to take the bird's name out of it, and are authorized to do so.

Clause 6 preventing the sale of any spoils of game is no doubt stringent, but it was drafted with that view, and I am not disposed at present to authorize its relaxation.

Clause 13 and the form of the licence undoubtedly contemplate the possibility of permission being granted to kill more than the scheduled number of animals. But it is very undesirable that such permission should be general or should apply to the whole Protectorate. The numbers allowed were most carefully considered, and though it is true that they were fixed arbitrarily they were so fixed in accordance with the best advice. They are certainly sufficient in the case of public officers and settlers, who are undoubtedly responsible for much of the destruction which has already taken place, and there is no good reason why the extra privilege should be granted them.

Even in the case of "sportsmen," persons who have come to the Protectorate for the express purpose of shooting, the numbers are sufficiently liberal, and it will be preferable not to allow such persons to exceed the limit laid down in the schedule until the report above alluded to has been received and considered.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 95.

SIR H. MACDONELL (LISBON) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 20, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, May 8, 1901.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 30th March last,* I transmitted to Senhor Arroyo, for communication to the Portuguese Government, copies of the Regulations for the protection of game which have been promulgated in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and in the Soudan since the signature of the Convention of the 19th May, 1900.

In reply to my inquiry as to whether any steps have yet been taken by the Government of Portugal to apply the provisions of the Convention, especially as regards export duties, Senhor Arroyo, in a note dated the 6th instant, copy of which I have the honour to inclose, states "that in accordance with a decree of the Cortes which shortly will become law, the Convention can only be ratified by the Government of His Majesty when its provisions have been applied to all the neighbouring South African Colonies in the zone determined by Article I of the said Convention."

I have, &c.,
H. G. MACDONELL.

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 95.

Senhor ARROYO to Sir H. MacDONELL.

(Translation.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, May 6, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3rd instant, in which Your Excellency was kind enough to send me copies of the Regulations which since the signature of the Convention of the 19th May, 1900, have been promulgated relative to the protection of game in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and in the Soudan, and in which, moreover, the desire was expressed for information in regard to the steps taken in regard to our African possessions.

I communicated on that date to the Minister of Marine and Colonies the above-mentioned documents, and would, in the meanwhile, point out to Your Excellency that, in accordance with a decree of the Cortes which shortly will become law, the Convention referred to can only be ratified by the Government of His Majesty when the provisions have been applied to all the neighbouring South African Colonies in the zone determined by Article I of the said Convention.

I avail, &c.,
J. M. ARROYO.

No. 96.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 21, 1901.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant* respecting the adhesion of the Government of Natal to the Convention for the preservation of wild animals in Africa, and pointing out that the legislation as to the introduction of which inquiry is made will, according to paragraph 2 of the Minister's Minute enclosed in your letter of the 17th November, 1900,† only provide for compliance with the tenth stipulation of Article II of the Convention, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you two copies of the Game Regulations issued in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates,‡ and to call your attention to the prohibition of the export of certain articles specified in paragraph 6 of these Regulations.

A copy of the East Africa Protectorate Customs Tariff is also enclosed* from which it will be seen that ivory is subject to an export duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

As the Convention has not been ratified, the Contracting Parties are not yet pledged to legislation under it; the Local Governments are, therefore, free to take such steps as they see fit pending the exchange of ratifications.

I am, &c.,
CLEMENT LL. HILL.

No. 97.

MR. CODRINGTON (NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA) to ACTING COMMISSIONER
MANNING (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

Administrator's Office, Fort Jameson, North-Eastern

Rhodesia, February 23, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith a map§ showing the amended boundaries of the Mweru Marsh Game Reserve, as laid down in Government Notice No. 6 of 1901.|| This may be especially interesting to Commissioner Sharpe in consequence of his knowledge of the locality and his interest in the preservation of game.

* Not printed.

† No. 83.

‡ See similar regulations in No. 89.
§ Enclosure in No. 91.

§ Not reproduced.

THIS VOLUME IS TIGHTLY BOUND

The Reserve appears to me excellently suited for its purpose, fulfilling all the conditions laid down as desirable in the Convention signed last year in London. It comprises a large area of unoccupied land, and land which natural conditions will always render unoccupiable, *e.g.*, the swamp itself, and the dense thorn and "martesi" bush, mostly impenetrable to man, which lies to the west and north-west of the swamp. It includes a variety of country: swamps, grass plains, open woodland, dense bush, and broken hilly country. It is well watered throughout. It is well stocked with game, and has always been noted for this both as regards quantity and variety. With the exception of sable antelope, a few of which are found south of the Kalungwisi, all the game which is found in the Mweru-Bangweolo country may be found within the limits of the Reserve. As regards elephants, the swamp has always been noted as a resort and breeding ground of theirs, and together with the adjacent bush a retreat for them in the dry season when the country is burnt up. As regards rhinoceros, the only part of the Mweru country in which they have been seen is the bush and broken country on the west of the Marsh and the middle of the Reserve. Continuous bush stretches thence northwards into the Congo Free State, where they are fairly numerous, and they will in all likelihood considerably multiply in the Reserve in a few years. Finally, there is abundance of salt, salt-pans existing in widely separate parts of the Reserve. The reason why I have excluded from the new boundaries the eastern shore of Lake Mweru, formerly included in the Reserve, is that almost the whole population of the district is collected there, and that there has lately been considerable loss of life from lions, leopards, and hyenas, which are always prowling round the villages at night. I am, therefore, unable to insist on the general order forbidding shooting altogether, and yet it would be unsatisfactory to give the native a limited discretion.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CODRINGTON,
Administrator.

No. 98.

SIR H. MACDONELL (LISBON) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 3, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, May 28, 1901.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant,* I have the honour to enclose a translation of a further note which I have received from Senhor Arroyo, in which His Excellency states that the Governors of the Portuguese Colonial provinces have been instructed to study the measures that may be conveniently adopted in accordance with the Convention for the protection of African wild animals.

I have, &c.,

H. G. MACDONELL.

Enclosure in No. 98.

Senhor ARROYO to Sir H. MACDONELL.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Lisbon, May 22, 1901.

WITH reference to the subject of Your Excellency's note of the 3rd instant, transmitting three copies of the Regulations for the protection of African wild

* No. 95.

animals in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and in the Soudan, I have the honour to inform you that orders have been issued by the Minister of Marine and Colonies to the Governors of our Colonial provinces to which the Convention of the 19th May has reference, to study the measures that may be conveniently adopted in accordance with the said Convention, as soon as it has been ratified in the terms and conditions referred to in my note of the 6th instant.

I avail, &c.,
JOAO M. ARROYO.

No. 99.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and is directed by the Secretary of State to transmit, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne a copy of a letter from Mr. Val Gielgud to British South Africa Company on the subject of the tsetse fly and buffalo.

Downing Street, June 11, 1901.

Enclosure in No. 99.

MR. VAL GIELGUD TO BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Mwenga River, "Hook of the Kafue," N.E. Rhodesia,

SIR,

February 24, 1901.

I SEE from the papers that the International Conference for the preservation of big game has decided to recommend that buffalo be placed on the list of game to be absolutely protected. I therefore wish to bring to your notice my observations on the tsetse fly and the buffalo, the correctness of which are, I believe, borne out by the experience of Mr. George Grey when travelling through a fly country in 1899, and also by information obtained from native sources.

The tsetse fly has always abounded in districts where buffalo were numerous, and since the almost total destruction of buffalo by rinderpest these flies have not disappeared, although perhaps, not so numerous as formerly. The bite of the insect, however, appears to have become much less deadly to domestic animals, and stock and dogs not only survive the bites for a much longer period than formerly, but in many cases suffer no ill effects at all.

This has been my personal experience, and I think I am correct in saying that Mr. Grey's is similar.

The natives say that now the buffalo are dead the tsetse fly no longer kills stock; but, of course, natives are notoriously careless and loose in their statements. It is a fact also that in many places where buffalo have become extinct the tsetse fly has also vanished, this is the case in parts of Sebungwi and Zankie districts. As there are large fly districts in Northern Rhodesia I call your attention to these facts: as it appears to me that the protection of the buffalo and the tsetse fly are identical, and I would doubt if the benefit accruing from the preservation of the former will compensate for the disadvantages arising from the existence of the latter.

I am, &c.,
VAL GIELGUD.

No. 100.

BRITISH MUSEUM to FOREIGN OFFICE.

(Received June 26, 1901.)

British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road, London, June 24, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,* enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Val Gielgud† with reference to tsetse fly and buffalo.

In accordance with your request that I should furnish the Marquess of Lansdowne with some observations on the subject I would wish, first of all, to draw your attention to the powers given by Article IV. of the "dispositions" adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Preservation of African Wild Animals, 1st May, 1900. The final clause of that Article was inserted on my suggestion with a view to such a case as that reported by Mr. Gielgud, and gives power to dispense with the principles agreed upon "dans un intérêt supérieur d'administration."

It is therefore within the provisions of the Agreement signed by the Plenipotentiaries for the Government to authorize the British South Africa Company to destroy buffalo, in order to protect domesticated cattle from disease.

A question, however, of a very serious nature arises as to whether there is sufficient ground for concluding that the parasite of the blood, which is introduced by the bite of the tsetse fly into domesticated animals, is specially and abundantly harboured in the blood of the wild buffalo.

The theory is held that the parasite (*Herpetomonas Nagana*) of the blood is comparatively harmless to wild indigenous forms, such as buffalo, antelope, &c., although multiplying in their blood, but that it is deadly to introduced domesticated animals. Hence, it is supposed, it flourishes in the wild game and is more abundant among them than it would be if its presence caused death. I am inclined to believe this theory correct, but it has not been properly tested. Before the destruction of buffalo in the vicinity of herds of domesticated cattle is authorized, it ought to be clearly shown by experiment and observation of competent medical men that the buffalo harbours the parasite, or at any rate that it can harbour it without being killed off as are domesticated animals. It would be a matter of small expense in comparison with the enormous pecuniary interests involved, for the British South Africa Company to employ a medical authority to experiment on wild buffalo, captured and kept in a paddock for the purpose of settling this question. And it seems to me that authority to destroy the buffalo should not be granted to the Company until they have furnished satisfactory scientific evidence of the harbouring of the Nagana parasite by the buffalo.

I am, &c.,

E. RAY LANKESTER.

No. 101.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received July 8, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Zanzibar, June 12, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 15th May.‡

I much regret that your Lordship should apparently consider that I have materially altered the Game Regulations without reason; so far from this being my intention, I was under the impression in issuing the notice enclosed in my despatch of the 13th April,* I was executing a duty imposed on me by those Regulations.

* Not printed.

† Enclosure No. 99.

‡ No. 94.

The Sub-Commissioner of Mombasa informed me that the Austrian sportsman, Baron Wahrmann, wished to shoot additional game, and inquired how many animals he might kill and what fees he must pay. I consulted my legal adviser as to the meaning of Act 13 of the Game Regulations, and he said that holders of licences might shoot additional animals provided the issuer of the licence (the Sub-Commissioner) inserted in it the numbers and description of the extra game; but that, before this could be done, the Commissioner must publish a notice for the guidance of the officials who issue licences.

I respectfully submit that, though this may not be the intention of the Regulations, it is an excusable interpretation of the text.

I have the honour to enclose copies of two notices which I am issuing in the "Mombasa Gazette" which I trust may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 101.

Notice.

With the authorization of the Secretary of State the name of the rhinoceros bird, or buphaga, is removed from Schedule 1 of the Game Regulations.

June 12, 1901.

Enclosure 2 in No. 101.

Notice.

In issuing game licences it is not intended to grant permission to shoot extra-animals or to exceed the limits of the Schedules attached to the Game Regulations until those Regulations have been in force at least a year and their effect has been examined.

June 12, 1901.

No. 102.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received July 8, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Zanzibar, June 13, 1901.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 19th April last,* I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the Regulations in force in German East Africa in respect to the export of ivory weighing less than 11 lbs. This is the only Regulation on the subject, and does not affect rhinoceros horns.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 102.

Regulations.

(Translation.)

The following Regulations have been drawn up for the preservation of Elephant Reserves, subject to a general remodelling of the game laws and in accordance with International Convention :—

1. Ivory weighing less than 11 ratli = 5 kilog., may not be exported after the 1st April, 1901.
2. Such ivory may not be traded with in German East Africa after the 1st April, 1901.
3. The Customs and administrative officers are hereby instructed to confiscate such ivory in cases where an infraction of the above Regulations takes place.

In the absence of the Imperial Governor,
Dr. STUHLMAN.

Dar-es-Salaam, November 23, 1900.

P.S.—The export of ivory weighing less than 10 ratli is not forbidden before the 1st October, 1901, provided proof is given that it comes from animals killed prior to the 1st April, 1901.

Such proof may be obtained from all stations and district offices, where a certificate may be got which may be delivered up to the Customs officers.

No. 103.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

[Answered by No. 110.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, July 17, 1901.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Memorandum, received from the India Office,* on the best methods of catching elephants in Africa, and I am to state that his Lordship would be obliged if Mr. Secretary Chamberlain would ask for a report from the Resident at Penang on the possibility of obtaining trained elephants and skilled mahouts from that Settlement or the adjacent Siamese districts of Kedah and Singora.

It would be desirable for the purposes of comparison that the Report should be drawn in the same way as that enclosed, but the estimate should also include the approximate cost of shipping the elephants, &c., to Mombasa in East Africa.

Any information which could be given as to the local methods of treating and feeding elephants in captivity would be of much interest.

I am, &c.,
CLEMENT LL. HILL.

No. 104.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, September 4, 1901.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Lansdowne, copies of Ordinances and Regulations for the protection of wild animals received up to the present date from the West African Colonies. †

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

* Sub-enclosure in No. 81.

† Only one of these enclosures is printed, viz., the Proclamation respecting the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish in Northern Nigeria, for which see enclosure in No. 111.

No. 105.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received September 30, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Mombasa, September 6, 1901.

IN reply to your Lordship's enquiries respecting the connection between the tsetse fly and the buffalo, I have the honour to transmit letters from Messrs. Stordy and McClellan and Dr. Radford.

After reading this correspondence and discussing the question with other persons, my own opinion is that where there are buffaloes tsetse flies are usually (but not always) found, but that the flies also occur in districts where there are no buffaloes. Hence it would appear that the buffalo cannot be the only host of the parasite which the tsetse fly introduces into the blood of domestic animals with fatal results.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 105.

Mr. STORDY to Sir C. ELIOT.

SIR,

Nairobi, September 3, 1901.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the correspondence *re* tsetse fly and the preservation of the buffalo which you forwarded to me for my opinion, and I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my observations on the subject.

The tsetse fly belt of British East Africa, exclusive of Jubaland, may be said to extend from Mtoto Andei to Simba, a distance of, roughly, 90 miles. It is situated in a densely wooded, low-lying, part of the country about 3,000 feet to 3,400 feet above sea level.

Dirajani, an old camping ground within this area, was considered by the late Captain Haslam and myself to be the most dangerous place for fly on the old transport route, but strange to say it was practically devoid of game of any kind.

In my opinion buffalo and other big game are not the only factors in the tsetse fly theory, and we must first consider the question of climate and humidity ere we condemn the *Bos caffer* as the true and only source of tsetse fly and tsetse fly disease.

I believe that the distribution of the fly is entirely influenced by the physical aspects of the country, and that for its existence it must have a humid, low-lying, portion.

Major Bruce, in his excellent Report, says (see p. 20, "Further Report on tsetse fly disease on Nagana in Zululand, 1896"): "That the presence of wild animals in the vicinity of horses and oxen is not the only factor in the problem is shown by the fact that in the old days, when the big game was numerous and roamed over the whole country, hunters and travellers never complained of fly until they encountered the disease in low-lying tracts of country or along the large river valleys."

As in the Hermansdorp district of Cape Colony herds of buffalo are still to be found, yet tsetse fly with its concomitant disease is unknown, so in the high altitude of the Kedong (6,000 feet) in this Protectorate herds of buffalo are to be met with, greatly reduced in number by rinderpest within recent years it is true, yet with tsetse fly no tsetse fly disease has even been known to occur, nor has the

fly or its disease been heard of in the Baringo district of the Uganda Protectorate where herds of buffalo and other big game exist.

When studying the cause which rendered the Island of Mombasa uninhabitable for horses, I ascertained that an organism the morphology of which was identical with that found in animals suffering from tsetse fly disease was found in donkeys which had never left the island.

I expressed an opinion then (*vide* Preliminary Report as to the causes which rendered the Island of Mombasa uninhabitable for horses, 1899) with regard to African nagana and Indian luna being one and the same disease, and as the occurrence of luna cannot be attributed to the presence of wild animals or tsetse fly, we must explain, ere we destroy the buffalo in an attempt to stamp out nagana, why a disease, identical with that caused by the bite of *Glossina morsitans*, occurs in places, such as Mombasa, where tsetse fly and buffalo are non-existent.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. J. STORDY, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate.

Mr. McCLELLAN to Mr. STORDY.

SIR,

Nairobi, September 4, 1901.

REFERRING to our conversation on the subject of tsetse fly in the Jubaland Province, I would state that along the Juba River where low-lying forest exists (my observations cover a distance of some 120 miles, from Bulbulla to Gele), tsetse fly abounds. The worst places are damp, dark, and low-lying, shaded chiefly by the Ndoma palm. In many such localities there is little or no game, and certainly no buffalo.

On the other hand, from Mfudu northwards buffalo are found, especially in rainy weather, and in the heat of the day frequent the thickest depth of the forest. Here, too, tsetse fly is found in large numbers, as also in the dry lake beds adjacent to the river. At the same time half a-mile or so away from the river and lake beds in the dense dry bush where buffalo feed in the early mornings and evenings the fly does not appear.

In many places the areas in which fly exist are quite small, possibly only a few hundred yards in extent, and I have seen a watering-place made entirely free of fly for the time being by cutting down forest and undergrowth and burning the grass in the immediate vicinity. Again, at Lake Hardinge (now dry), where little or no forest exists, where buffalo are frequently seen and always large herds of waterbuck, the Somalis graze their cattle at all times of the year without ill effects. Passing on, however, some 30 miles to the Rumbi forest, on the Affmadu road, tsetse fly abounds, especially in wet weather. My opinion, therefore, is that tsetse fly is to be found in certain dark, damp, low-lying localities, irrespective of big game of any kind.

I have, &c.,
J. W. P. McCLELLAN.

Dr. RADFORD to Mr. STORDY.

DEAR MR. STORDY,

Nairobi, September 3, 1901.

MANY thanks for sending me the communications you have received from Sir Charles Eliot *re* the buffalo and tsetse fly.

That the two should be associated is not extraordinary when one remembers that both inhabit densely-wooded, damp, secluded districts; but the arguments advanced to prove that the *Bos caffer* alone is the host of the tsetse, and that the extermination of the former leads to the disappearance of the latter do not appear to me to be convincing. From my own observations I am inclined to the opinion that hosts other than the one species mentioned (or some other factors) are necessary for the propagation of the fly, and that the hæmatizoon is in all probability to be found in many species of diptera.

During my residence in Jubaland, East Africa Protectorate, which extended over two years, I had ample opportunity of studying the habits and distribution of the tsetse fly and the effect it produced on domestic animals.

Speaking generally, the fly belt is confined to two distinct areas in that Province:

1. The Valley of the Juba River, within the forest belt. Here fly abounds for a distance of upwards of 400 miles, in fact so general is it in places that it is a source of annoyance to Europeans and natives, yet within the whole of that great tract of country buffalo are few and far between. The late Mr. Jenner and I came across them in one place only (Lake Galey and district).

Within this belt is the district of Gosha, 80 to 100 miles in length, where fly is peculiarly abundant. Yet buffalo are not found; notwithstanding this the hæmatizoon is very virulent, and on the occasion of the late Mr. Jenner's expedition to Lugh in 1899, we lost every camel and pack ox that went through (*vide* my Report of the 16th May, 1899).

2. The region of Lake Kumbi to the north-east of Desek Wama (Lake Hardinge), where the distribution of the fly is restricted to the dense forest belt in the neighbourhood, yet buffalo are not known to frequent this district.

It appears to me reasonable to assume that where fly is abundantly found extending over a large tract of country that its natural host (if one only) should be in large numbers also; or else the fly must be possessed of extraordinary migratory powers.

If that host be the buffalo it is strange that it is particularly conspicuous by its absence in the extensive districts mentioned, while waterbuck and bushbuck are common in most parts, and yet again in others no animals of any sort are found save monkeys and rodents.

Among other pests that affect camels very seriously in Jubaland is a species of gadfly which is restricted in its distribution to the open plain and sparsely bushed country in the districts of Desek Wama and Derib.

This fly, unlike the tsetse, attacks animals during the day at all hours, and the symptoms produced by it (in camels) are identical in every particular with those produced by tsetse; but I was unable at the time to substantiate this theory microscopically owing to lack of the necessary materials, &c., for carrying out investigations.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. RADFORD,
Medical Officer,
East Africa Protectorate.

No. 106.

COMMISSIONER SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 15, 1901.)

MY LORD,

The Residency, Zomba, September 30, 1901.

WITH reference to your Lordship's enquiries on the subject of the connection between the existence of tsetse fly and the preservation of buffalo, I have the honour to append a few notes which give my own experience during the past fourteen years in Africa on this subject.

1. Tsetse fly would appear to depend upon wild game for their existence, as I have never found tsetse in any locality where game was totally non-existent.

2. Tsetse does not in any way appear to be specially dependent upon buffalo. On the plains at the north end of Nyasa, before rinderpest made its appearance, there were vast herds of buffalo but no tsetse. The natives at the north end at that time owned large quantities of cattle, which could be seen grazing in close proximity to buffalo. When rinderpest came it killed practically all the cattle and all the buffalo.

In other districts of British Central Africa tsetse are found in large quantities where buffalo, at the present date at any rate, do not exist.

3. Tsetse are not found (in British Central Africa) in open plains, although such plains may have large quantities of game on them, and in spite of the fact that at the edges of the plains where forest abounds tsetse are found. It would appear, therefore, that what regulates the presence of tsetse fly is the description of the country almost as much as the abundance or scarcity of game.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED SHARPE.

No. 107.

ACTING COMMISSIONER JACKSON (UGANDA) TO THE MARQUESS
OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 15, 1901.)

MY LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, September 27, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's queries regarding the question of the existence of the tsetse fly in connection with the preservation of the buffalo, and, in reply, to submit the following remarks, in so far as my own experience has taught me, on this vexed question.

I may say at once that I am firmly of the opinion that in East Africa the existence of the tsetse fly was never in any way connected with the presence of the buffalo more than any other species of game.

I first met with the true tsetse in very great numbers, and consequently suffered much from their needle-like bite, in German East Africa, about 80 miles inland from Saadani, in February, 1886.

At that time impala, hartebeest, zebras, and wart-hogs were found in large numbers, also a few sable antelopes, but there were no buffaloes anywhere in the vicinity of my shooting grounds.

In 1887 I again found this fly in great numbers in a small patch of thick bush, about a mile and a-half long and three-quarters of a mile wide, about 10 miles west of Taveita.

In this bush, which projected from the forest, I certainly found buffaloes occasionally, but, as a rule, they preferred to lie up for the day in the thick and cooler forest, in which there were no tsetse.

The bush in question was a favourite resort of impalas and a small dik-dik (Modoqua)—the latter in great numbers—and also a few bush bucks, and water buck.

At that time (1887) buffaloes may be said to have swarmed in the vicinity of Taveita, but I never saw a tsetse fly except in this one particular patch of bush.

Later on in 1888-89 and 1890 the fly was met with, also in great numbers, along the old caravan road from about 2 miles south of the Tsavo River as far as Kibwezi. Between these two points there were practically no buffalo, but a great number of dik-dik, and a few impala. The fly and the small game are still there, but there are certainly no buffaloes.

In 1891-92, after rinderpest had carried off nearly all of the buffaloes (at least 90 per cent.) throughout East Africa, Mr. Rogers, the present Sub-Commissioner of the Tanaland Province, and myself found the tsetse fly existing in considerable numbers in a narrow belt of forest, not more than a mile wide, between Mkonumbi and Witu, and we were told by the natives that the Gallas, when driving cattle to Lamu for sale, always drove them through the forest by night, and that the herdsmen carried smoking firebrands to keep the flies off.

With the exception of a few bush buck and duykers there was no game in the vicinity of this belt of forest.

These four places are the only areas, the first and third ones only being of any considerable extent, in which I have myself met with the true tsetse fly, and yet, until they were decimated by rinderpest, buffaloes were more or less common throughout East Africa, and perhaps in no part of the Continent were they ever more plentiful than the Masai country between Kilimanjaro and Lake Baringo, Mau Plateau, and Turkwell.

Throughout the whole of this vast area the tsetse was, and is, non-existent.

I may add that there is a species of tsetse fly found along the wooded portion of the lake shore here at Entebbe.

A specimen of this fly I gave to Sir Harry Johnston, and I believe he sent it home.

It is plentiful in the Botanical Gardens. In these gardens, with the exception of a few monkeys and squirrels and certain small nocturnal beasts such as the ichneumons, &c., and an occasional hippopotamus, there are no mammals, and if, as is supposed, the fly is necessarily dependent on the presence of suitable mammals on which to feed, the blood of these mammals, and occasionally man, must necessarily form its food supply.

In conclusion, I may add that I have ventured to hold the opinion that the tsetse is like the mosquito, only a bloodsucker by predilection, and, in support of this view, I may state that, on my return from Kibwezi in April, 1892, at a time when the whole of the fly "belt" was parched and dried up—there being no water between Msongoleni and the Tsavo River, a distance of 50 miles—and consequently there was no game of any kind, the tsetse was more plentiful than at any other time, before or since, I have passed through that area.

Between Mtoto-Ndai and Kinani I caught on my own person thirteen of these flies, and my half-naked porters suffered even more than I did from their bites.

I can therefore not readily believe that all these flies could exist in such a dried up, and at that time intensely hot, locality, if solely dependent on the blood of a very infrequent passer-by or by a stray dik-dik.

I have, &c.,
F. J. JACKSON.

No. 108.

An ORDINANCE for the PRESERVATION of WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, and FISH in Title.
SIERRA LEONE.

No. 30 of 1901.

IN His Majesty's name I assent to this Ordinance, this 20th day of November,
1901.

(L.S.) C. A. KING-HARMAN,
Governor.

Whereas the Colony of Sierra Leone is within the zone specified in the first Preamble.
Article of a Convention for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in
Africa, signed at London on the 19th May, 1900 :

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, with Enacting
the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :— clause.

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1901." Short title.

2. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make, alter, and revoke Governor-
Regulations to be published in the "Sierra Leone Royal Gazette," with respect to— in-Council
may make,
alter, and
revoke
Regula-
tions.

(1) The prohibition of the hunting and destruction of the animals mentioned in Schedule I. hereto, and also of any other animals whose protection, whether owing to their rarity or threatened extermination, may be considered necessary;

(2) The prohibition of the hunting and destruction of young animals of the species mentioned in Schedule II. hereto;

(3) The prohibition of the hunting and destruction of the females of the species in Schedule III. hereto, when accompanied by their young;

(4) The prohibition, to a certain extent, of the destruction of any females, when they can be recognized as such, with the exception of those of the species mentioned in Schedule V. hereto;

(5) The prohibition of the hunting and destruction, except in limited numbers, of animals of the species mentioned in Schedule IV. hereto;

(6) The establishment of reserves within which it shall be unlawful to hunt, capture, or kill any bird or other wild animal, except those which shall be specially exempted from protection;

(7) The establishment of close seasons with the view to facilitate the rearing of young animals;

(8) The issue and forms of licences and the conditions under which such licences may be issued;

(9) The prohibition of the hunting of wild animals by any persons except holders of licences issued under this Ordinance;

(10) The restriction of the use of nets and pitfalls for taking animals;

(11) The imposition of export duties on the hides and skins of giraffes, antelopes, zebras, elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami, on rhinoceros and antelope horns and on elephant and hippopotamus tusks;

(12) The prohibition of hunting or killing young elephants and the confiscation of all elephant tusks weighing less than 10 lbs.;

(13) The application of measures for preventing the transmission of contagious diseases from domestic to wild animals;

(14) The application of measures for effecting the sufficient reduction of the numbers of the animals of the species mentioned in Schedule V. hereto;

(15) The destruction of the eggs of crocodiles, poisonous snakes, and pythons;

And for any breach of any such Regulation he may impose a penalty not exceeding £25 or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months.

Birds' eggs. 3. In any Regulation made in pursuance of Section 2 dealing with birds, provision may also be made with respect to the eggs of such birds.

Governor may permit collection of specimens of animals for certain purposes. 4. Notwithstanding any Regulations made under paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of Section 2 of this Ordinance, the Governor may by an order under his hand permit the collection of specimens of animals, referred to in such Regulations for Museums, or Zoological Gardens, or for any other scientific purpose.

Legal proceedings. 5. Proceedings under this Ordinance shall be taken before the Police Magistrate, a District Commissioner, or any two Justices of the Peace, who shall have full jurisdiction to determine summarily all such proceedings.

Search warrant. 6. Where the Court has reasonable cause to believe that any person has been guilty of a breach of this Ordinance, the Court may issue a warrant authorizing the officer named therein to search any baggage, packages, waggons, tents, buildings, or caravans, belonging to such person, and if the officer shall find any hide, skin, horn, tusk of any animal, or the skin or plumage of any bird or other remains of animals or birds appearing to have been killed in contravention of this Ordinance, he shall seize and take the same before the Court to be dealt with according to law.

Court may order forfeiture. 7. In all cases of conviction under this Ordinance, any hide, skin, horn, tusk, and any part of any animal or bird in the possession of the offender, and appearing to the Court to have belonged to such animal or bird as shall have been killed in contravention of this Ordinance, may be forfeited.

If the person convicted is the holder of a licence, his licence may be revoked by the Court.

Limitation of prosecutions. 8. All offences against this Ordinance may and shall be prosecuted at any time within one year after the offence shall have been committed.

Disposition of forfeitures. 9. Any forfeiture incurred under or by virtue of this Ordinance may be destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, or dealt with, as the Court may direct.

Reward to informers. 10. Any informer, prosecuting to conviction under this Ordinance, shall receive out of every penalty recovered in consequence of such prosecution, such sum not exceeding one moiety of such penalty, as the Governor shall determine, and the remainder of such penalty shall be applied in aid of the general revenue of the Colony; provided that the Governor may at any time at his discretion disallow any payment under this section to an informer.

Ordinance not to apply to person killing animal injuring crops, &c. 11. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent any person from capturing or killing any animal or bird injuring or about to injure crops, cattle, land, or other property.

Publication of Regulations, &c. 12. Every Order or Regulation made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be published in the "Sierra Leone Royal Gazette," and shall, upon such publication, have the same force and effect as though it formed part of this Ordinance.

Application of Ordinance. 13. This Ordinance shall apply to the Protectorate as well as to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

Commencement of Ordinance. 14. This Ordinance shall come into operation on such day hereafter as the Governor shall notify by Proclamation.

SCHEDULES.

I.

Series (A).

1. The vulture.
2. The secretary-bird.
3. The owl.
4. The rhinoceros-bird or beef-eater (*Buphaga*).

Series (B).

1. The giraffe.
2. The gorilla.
3. The chimpanzee.
4. The mountain zebra.
5. The wild ass.
6. The white-tailed gnu (*Connochoetes Gnu*).
7. The eland (*Taurotragus*).
8. The little Liberian hippopotamus.

II.

1. The elephant.
2. The rhinoceros.
3. The hippopotamus.
4. The zebra of the species not referred to in Schedule I.
5. The buffalo.
6. The antelope and gazelle, especially species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochoetes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Æpyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranius*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. The ibex.
8. The chevrotain (*Tragulus*).

III.

1. The elephant.
2. The rhinoceros.
3. The hippopotamus.
4. The zebra of the species not referred to in Schedule I.
5. The buffalo.
6. The antelope and gazelle, especially species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochoetes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Æpyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranius*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. The ibex.
8. The chevrotain (*Tragulus*).

IV.

1. The elephant.
2. The rhinoceros.
3. The hippopotamus.
4. The zebra of the species not referred to in Schedule I.
5. The buffalo.
6. The antelope and gazelle, especially species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochoetes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*,

Nesotragus, Madoqua, Cobus, Cervicapra, Pelea, Aepyceros, Antidorcas, Gazella, Ammodorcas, Lithocranius, Dorcotragus, Oryx, Addax, Hippotragus, Taurotragus, Strepsiceros, Tragelaphus.

7. The ibex.
8. The chevrotain (*Tragulus*).
9. The various pigs.
10. The colobi and all fur-monkeys.
11. The aard-vark (*genus Orycteropus*).
12. The dugong (*genus Halicore*).
13. The manatee (*genus Manatus*).
14. The small cat.
15. The serval.
16. The cheetah (*Cynoelurus*).
17. The jackal.
18. The ard-wolf (*Proteles*).
19. The small monkey.
20. The ostrich.
21. The marabout
22. The egret.
23. The bustard.
24. The francolin, guinea-fowl, and other "Game birds."
25. The large tortoise.

V.

1. The lion.
2. The leopard.
3. The hyena.
4. The hunting-dog (*Lycan pictus*).
5. The otter (*Lutra*).
6. The baboon (*Cynocephalus*) and other harmful monkeys.
7. Large birds of prey, except the vulture, the secretary-bird, and the owl.
8. Poisonous snakes.
9. The python.

Passed in the Legislative Council this 7th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, 1901.

F. A. MILLER,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

No. 103.

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR F. SWETTENHAM (FEDERATED MALAY STATES) to
MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received February 3, 1902.)

SIR,

Government House, Penang, January 6, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th July,* transmitting copy of a letter† from the Foreign Office with a request for a report as to the possibility of obtaining trained elephants and skilled mahouts for service in East Africa, and for an estimate of the cost of shipment to that Protectorate.

* Not printed.

† No. 103.

2. I have caused inquiries to be made, and I enclose, for the information of the Foreign Office, copy of a Report, dated the 16th September, by Mr. Bozzolo, District Magistrate, Upper Perak, and copy of a letter from Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co., of Singapore, relative to the cost of shipment from Singapore to Bombay and Bombay to Mombasa.

3. Mr. Hubert Berkeley, District Officer, Kuala Selangor, now at home on leave, is the only European officer, with the exception of Mr. Bozzolo, who has any valuable knowledge upon the subject of keeping elephants, and it might be advantageous to refer to him.

I have, &c.,
F. A. SWETTENHAM.

P.S.—I have the honour also to enclose copy of a letter from Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co., in which particulars concerning the conditions under which live-stock is conveyed are given.

F. A. S.

Enclosure 1 in No. 109.

REPORT by Mr. C. BOZZOLO, District Magistrate, Upper Perak.

SECRETARY TO RESIDENT,

ANY number of good trained male elephants could be easily purchased from Sengora, Legai, and Raman; those three native provinces possess an infinite great number of well-trained elephants.

2. Good tuskers in sound condition could be obtained at 1,000 dollars each.

3. Frequently in past years a number of male elephants were purchased by Bengali mahouts, and the elephants were thus taken to India (I believe, viâ Lower Burmah).

4. The Malay mahouts are expert enough in capturing and training wild elephants in their own country, but on no account could they be recommended for services out of their country, so that Bengali mahouts should have to be sent out here to take charge after the purchase.

C. F. BOZZOLO.

September 16, 1901.

Enclosure 2 in No. 109.

MESSRS. PATERSON, SIMONS, AND COMPANY, to SECRETARY TO HIGH COMMISSIONER.

SIR,

Singapore, December 30, 1901.

WITH further reference to your favour of the 13th November, we have the honour to inform you that we have received a quotation from the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of an elephant or elephants from Bombay to Mombasa, which is as follows:—

One elephant, 1,000 rupees; three or more elephants, 750 rupees each.

We should, doubtless, be able to arrange for the conveyance hence to Bombay, per some of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers, at 750 dollars per head; and in

in addition to this, there would be landing and transshipping charges, which, in comparison with the freight, would be of a trifling amount.

We await to hear if these quotations will enable you to make arrangements to forward the animals.

We have, &c.,
PATERSON, SIMONS, AND COMPANY.

Enclosure 3 in No. 109.

Messrs. PATERSON, SIMONS, AND COMPANY, to SECRETARY TO HIGH COMMISSIONER.

SIR,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 13th instant, and, in reply, to inform you that as we have had no business or communication with Messrs. Bullard, King, and Company's agents in India for over five years, we are quite unable to give you any information as to the departure of their steamers from Colombo or rates of freight for Mombasa viâ Colombo. We are, however, writing to Calcutta for the information desired in your favour under reply, and will address you on receipt of the answer.

Live-stock is carried on deck at shipper's risk; steamer not responsible for mortality or accident; shippers to supply food and pay for water supplied by the ship; a keeper or keepers to be sent in charge, for whom a deck passage and food to be paid for by shipper; transshipment at port or ports to be at risk and expense of shippers; any damage done by animals, either by breaking loose or otherwise, to be paid for or made good by shippers or consignees; freight from port of shipment to destination to be paid on issue of bill of lading; carriage of live freight to be entirely at captain's option.

We have, &c.,
(*Per pro.* Paterson, Simons, and Company),
E. N. CAMPBELL.

No. 110.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, February 7, 1902.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, a copy of a despatch* from the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States on the subject of the cost of obtaining elephants from the Malay Peninsula for service in East Africa.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 111.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 14, 1902.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid

* No. 109.

before the Marquess of Lansdowne, two copies of the Proclamation (No. 15 of 1901) as passed in Northern Nigeria for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish.

2. A copy of the Regulations, made under this Proclamation, will be sent as soon as they are received and approved.

I am, &c.,
R. L. ANTROBUS.

Enclosure in No. 111.

(No. 15. 1901.)

A PROCLAMATION enacted by the HIGH COMMISSIONER OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(L.S.) F. D. LUGARD.

A Proclamation to provide for the preservation of wild animals, birds and fish. Title.

Whereas the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria is within the zone specified in the first Article of a Convention for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa, signed at London on the 19th day of May, 1900 : Preamble.

Be it enacted by the High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria as follows :— Enacting clause.

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the " Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation, 1901." Short title.

2. In this Proclamation unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

" Animal " means any wild animal.

" Bird " means any wild bird.

" Collect " means to capture or kill by any means any animals, birds, or fish, for scientific purposes.

" Young " as applied to an elephant, means having a tusk weighing less than 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

3.—(1.) Any person killing or capturing, or attempting to kill or capture a young elephant shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both. Protection of young elephants.

(2.) Any person found in the possession of any elephant tusk weighing less than 10 lbs. avoirdupois shall, subject as hereinafter appears, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, and such tusk shall, in every case, be forfeited to His Majesty : Provided always that no such penalty or forfeiture shall be inflicted or enforced if the person in whose possession the tusk is found is able to prove that his possession of the tusk was anterior to the commencement of this Proclamation.

(3.) The proviso in subsection 2 hereof set out shall cease to have effect or to constitute any defence to a person found in possession of an elephant tusk weighing less than 10 lbs. avoirdupois on and after the 18th day of January, 1903.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter appearing :—

(1.) Any person capturing or killing any of the animals or birds specified in Schedule 1 hereof, or such other animals or birds as the High Commissioner may from time to time, by Notice in the " Gazette," direct to be added to those mentioned in such Schedule, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on conviction be liable to a Capturing or killing animals or birds in Schedule 1.

penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months for each animal or bird so captured or killed.

Capturing or killing the young of animals or birds in Schedule 2.

(2.) Any person capturing or killing the young of any animal of the species mentioned in Schedule 2 hereof shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months for each young of such animal or bird so captured or killed.

Capturing or killing females accompanied by young (Schedule 3).

(3.) Any person capturing or killing any female animal of the species mentioned in Schedule 3, when accompanied by young, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months in respect of each such female animal so captured or killed.

(4.) Any person using poison or dynamite or any other explosive whatsoever for the purpose of taking fish in any river, stream, brook, lake, pond, or lagoon shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £50, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months for each such offence.

Attempts.

(5.) Any person attempting to do any of the acts prohibited in the foregoing subsections shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

High Commissioner may suspend operation of section 4.

5. The High Commissioner may, by Government Notice in the "Gazette" if he shall deem it desirable to do so, either as regards natives living in a particular district or districts, or for important administrative reasons, or by reason of temporary difficulties in the administrative organization of any part of the Protectorate, or for the purpose of granting a licence to any person or persons to collect specimens for Museums or Zoological gardens, or for any other scientific purpose suspend the operation of the provisions of section 4 hereof, or such of them as the High Commissioner may mention in such notice or licence: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall authorize the High Commissioner to permit the killing of young elephants.

6. A Resident may, by licence under his hand, authorize any person to capture or kill animals and birds of the species mentioned in Schedule 4 hereof or any of them, and such licence shall specify the number of such animals and birds which the licensee shall be entitled to capture or kill; but any person capturing or killing without such licence as aforesaid, or attempting to so capture or kill any of the said animals or birds, or capturing or killing any such animal or bird in excess of the number specified in his licence shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months for every such animal or bird so captured, or killed, or for every such attempt as aforesaid.

Establishment of Reserves.

7. The High Commissioner may, by Notice in the "Gazette," declare any area within the Protectorate to be a reserve, and thereupon it shall be unlawful to capture or kill, or to attempt to capture or kill, any animal or bird of any kind whatsoever within such area except as provided by Regulations made in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Confiscation of animals or parts of animals illegally captured or killed.

8. Any animal, bird, or fish which has been captured or killed contrary to the provisions of this Proclamation, and any part of such animal, bird, or fish so killed as aforesaid shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be disposed of in such manner as the High Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Search warrant.

9. It shall be lawful for a Resident or Assistant Resident or for a Cantonment Magistrate, if satisfied by information on oath that any animal, bird, or fish, or any part or parts thereof, in respect of which any offence under this Proclamation has been committed, is being kept at any place, whether a building or not, or in any tent, boat, or canoe, to grant a warrant to enter at any time, and, if needs be, by force, on Sundays as well as any other days, the place, tent, boat, or canoe named

in the warrant, and to search for any such animal, bird, or fish as aforesaid or any part or parts thereof.

When the officer or other person executing such warrant has reason to believe that an offence under this Proclamation has been committed in respect of any animal, bird, or fish, or any part or parts thereof, found by him in any such place, tent, canoe, or boat, he may seize and detain the same until a Resident or Assistant Resident has decided whether the same is liable to be forfeited or not

10. Any person acting under any search warrant shall not be liable to any suit for seizing or detaining any animal, bird, or fish, or any part or parts of such animal, bird, or fish, subject, or presumably subject, to the terms of this Proclamation.

Protection
of officers
from
actions.

11. The High Commissioner may make Rules and Regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this Proclamation and particularly may make such Rules and Regulations with regard to the following matters :—

High
Commis-
sioner may
make
Rules and
Regula-
tions.

- (a.) Restricting the capturing or killing of the females of animals and birds.
- (b.) Permitting the capturing or killing of any animals or birds on reserves.
- (b. 1.) Defining what are game birds within the meaning of Schedule 4 hereof.
- (c.) Granting of licences to kill and capture animals, birds, and fish, and making such licences revocable upon breach of any conditions therein.
- (d.) For granting licences to collect wild animals, birds, and fishes.
- (e.) The application for issue and form of licences.
- (f.) Fees to be charged for licences.
- (g.) Returns to be furnished by holders of licences.
- (h.) The creating of close seasons for facilitating the rearing of young by animals, birds, and fish.
- (i.) Prohibiting the capturing or killing of any fish specified in such Rules or Regulations.
- (j.) Prohibiting the capturing or killing of any fish specified in such Rules and Regulations below the size therein mentioned.
- (k.) Prohibiting the destroying of any spawning bed or any bank or shallow on which the spawn of fish may be.
- (l.) Restricting the use of nets, pitfalls, or traps of any kind for taking animals, birds, and fish.
- (m.) Prohibiting the use of dogs in the capturing and killing of animals and birds.
- (n.) Imposition of export duties on the hides and skins of giraffes, antelopes, zebras, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami, on rhinoceros and antelope horns, and on hippopotamus tusks, and upon the hides, skins, horns, and tusks of any animal, and on the skin and plumage of any bird mentioned in such Rule or Regulation.
- (n. 1.) Prohibiting or regulating the export of elephant tusks.
- (o.) For the supervision or isolation of domestic animals suffering from contagious diseases, and the taking of measures to prevent the transmission of contagious diseases from domestic animals and birds, and for enforcing and regulating

the killing of any domestic animals as aforesaid and the payment of compensation for any animals so killed.

(p.) For insuring the protection of the eggs of ostriches and of such other birds as the High Commissioner may think it expedient to protect.

(q.) For sufficiently reducing the numbers of the animals mentioned in Schedule 5 hereof.

(r.) For procuring the destruction of the eggs of crocodiles, poisonous snakes, and pythons.

(r. 1.) For permitting, if it shall at any time appear that any animals, or birds, the capturing and killing of which is unlawful under this Proclamation, are seriously injuring crops, cattle, lands, or other property, the capturing and killing of such animals or birds, by such persons, upon such conditions, and by such means, as are mentioned in such permit.

(s.) For encouraging and affording facilities for the domestication of zebras, elephants, ostriches, and other animals capable or susceptible of domestication.

(t.) Offering rewards for the carrying out of any of the objects referred to in (q), (r), and (s) hereof.

And may attach a penalty not exceeding £25 or imprisonment for any period not exceeding 3 months, to the breach of any such Rule or Regulation.

Com-
mence-
ment of
Proclama-
tion.

This Proclamation shall commence and come into operation on the 18th day of January, 1902.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1901.

F. D. LUGARD,
High Commissioner.

SCHEDULE 1.

Series (A).

1. Vultures.
2. The secretary-bird.
3. Owls.
4. Rhinoceros birds or beefeaters (*Buphaga*).

Series (B).

1. The giraffe.
2. The gorilla.
3. The chimpanzee.
4. The mountain zebra.
5. Wild asses.
6. The white-tailed gnu (*Connochoetes Gnu*).
7. Elands (*Taurotragus*).
8. The little Liberian hippopotamus.

SCHEDULE 2.

1. The elephant.
2. Rhinoceroses.
3. The hippopotamus.
4. Zebras of the species not referred to in Schedule 1.
5. Buffaloes.

6. Antelopes and gazelles, namely, species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochoetes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Aepyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranius*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. Ibex.
8. Chevrotains (*Tragulus*).

SCHEDULE 3.

1. The elephant.
2. Rhinoceroses.
3. The hippopotamus.
4. Zebras of the species not referred to in Schedule 1.
5. Buffaloes.
6. Antelopes and gazelles, namely, species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochoetes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Aepyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranius*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
7. Ibex.
8. Chevrotains (*Tragulus*).

SCHEDULE 4.

1. The elephant.
 2. Rhinoceroses.
 3. The hippopotamus.
 4. Zebras of the species not referred to in Schedule 1.
 5. Buffaloes.
 6. Antelopes and gazelles, namely, species of the genera *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Connochoetes*, *Cephalophus*, *Oreotragus*, *Oribia*, *Rhaphiceros*, *Nesotragus*, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Pelea*, *Aepyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Gazella*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranius*, *Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*, *Strepsiceros*, *Tragelaphus*.
 7. Ibex.
 8. Chevrotains (*Tragulus*).
 9. The various pigs.
 10. Colobi and all fur-monkeys.
 11. Aard-varks (*genus Orycteropus*).
 12. Dugongs (*genus Halicore*).
 13. Manatees (*genus Manatus*).
 14. The small cats.
 15. The serval.
 16. The cheetah (*Cynoclorus*).
 17. Jackals.
 18. The aard-wolf (*Proteles*).
 19. Small monkeys.
 20. Ostriches.
 21. Marabous.
 22. Egrets.
 23. Bustards.
 24. Francolins, guinea-fowl, and other "Game birds."
 25. Large tortoises.
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SCHEDULE 5.

1. The lion.
2. The leopard.
3. Hyænas.
4. The hunting dog (*Lycaon pictus*).
5. The otter (*Lutra*).
6. Baboons (*Cynocephalus*) and other harmful monkeys.
7. Large birds of prey, except vultures, the secretary-bird, and owls.
8. Crocodiles.
9. Poisonous snakes.
10. Pythons.

Regulation under "The Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation, 1901."

Resident or persons authorized by High Commissioner may issue licences.

1. A Resident, or any other person authorized by the High Commissioner to do so, may issue licences to capture or kill wild animals and birds, to such persons as he may in his discretion think fit.

High Commissioner to issue Collector's licences.

2. The High Commissioner may issue a licence to collect to such person or persons as he may think fit, and may, subject to the provisions of section 5 of the Proclamation, waive in favour of such person, or persons, all or any of the provisions of section 4 of the Proclamation.

Licences.

3. Licences shall be in one or other of the forms set out in Schedules (A), (B), and (C) hereof, and shall be subject to the conditions and to the penalties in respect of the breach of any such conditions therein set out, or to such other conditions or penalties as the High Commissioner, acting in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation, may from time to time add or substitute therefor.

Fees payable for licences.

4. Such fees shall be payable in respect of the licences above mentioned as the High Commissioner may from time to time announce by Government Notice in the "Gazette."

SCHEDULE (A).

FIRST CLASS LICENCE.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, No.

Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation No. 15 of 1901, § 4.

A. B. [*designation*] of _____, is hereby licensed to capture or kill wild animals, and birds of the species mentioned in the list, herein set out, subject to the following conditions:—

1. This licence shall hold good for 1 year from the date thereof.
2. Except as is hereinafter provided, the holder shall be entitled to capture or kill such number of each species of animal and bird, as is mentioned in the first column of the said list, in any month and no more.
3. The holder shall not capture or kill any of the species of the animals mentioned in the said list, during the period or periods set against any of the said species in the third column of the said list.
4. The holder shall not capture or kill the female when accompanied by young or the young of any of the animals of the species numbered 1—5 (both inclusive) in the said list.
5. The holder shall not knowingly and wilfully capture or kill any females of the species of animals mentioned in the said list, the onus of showing that such capture or killing was not knowingly and wilfully done being upon the holder.
6. The holder shall be entitled to capture or kill females of the species of birds mentioned in the said list except during the nesting season.
7. The holder shall not employ the assistance of any dogs for the purpose of capturing or killing any of the animals or birds mentioned in the said list.

8. The holder shall not use any nets or net, or use or cause to be used any pitfalls or other similar means for the capture of any of the animals or birds mentioned in the said list.

9. The holder shall, within one month after the expiration of his licence, or sooner, if he shall desire to deliver up such licence before its expiration, furnish a Resident with a Return showing the number of the animals and birds of the species mentioned in the said list captured or killed by him during the continuance of this licence, their sex, and species.

10. This licence is strictly personal to the holder, and shall not be transferred to any other person.

11. The holder shall produce his licence when called upon by a Resident or a District Officer, or by any military officer in charge of a detachment at any station in the Protectorate.

12. At or before the issue of this licence the holder shall deposit the sum of £20 with the Treasurer, and in the event of the holder committing any breach of the terms of this licence, the said sum, or so much thereof as the High Commissioner may decide, shall, without prejudice to any fine or penalty to which the holder may under the next succeeding clause be liable, be forfeited to Government.

13. If the holder shall contravene any of the terms of this licence he shall, unless he is liable to a severer penalty under the provisions of the Proclamation, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; and the Court before which any such contravention is proved may also declare the licence forfeited.

No. of each Species which can be killed in any one month.	List above mentioned.	Periods during which it is unlawful to kill.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zebras other than mountain zebras. 2. Buffaloes. 3. Antelopes and gazelles, namely, species of the genera <i>Bubalis</i>, <i>Damaliscus</i>, <i>Connochoetes</i>, <i>Cephalophus</i>, <i>Oreotragus</i>, <i>Oribia</i>, <i>Rhaphiceros</i>, <i>Nesotragus</i>, <i>Madoqua</i>, <i>Cobus</i>, <i>Cervicapra</i>, <i>Pelea</i>, <i>Aepyceros</i>, <i>Antidorcas</i>, <i>Gazella</i>, <i>Ammodorcas</i>, <i>Lithocranius</i>, <i>Dorcotragus</i>, <i>Oryx</i>, <i>Addax</i>, <i>Hippotragus</i>, <i>Strepsiceros</i>, <i>Tragelaphus</i>. 4. Ibex. 5. Chevrotains (<i>Tragulid</i>). 6. The various pigs. 7. Colobi and all the fur-monkeys. 8. Aard-varks (<i>genus Orycteropus</i>). 9. Dugongs (<i>genus Halicore</i>). 10. Manatees (<i>genus Manatus</i>). 11. The small cats. 12. The serval. 13. The cheetah (<i>Cynoclorus</i>). 14. Jackals. 15. The aard-wolf (<i>Proteles</i>). 16. Small monkeys. 	

No. of each Species which can be killed in any one Month.	List above mentioned.	Periods during which it is unlawful to kill.
	17. Marabouts. 18. Egrets. 19. Bustards. 20. Francolins, Guinea-fowl and other "Game" birds. 21. Large tortoises.	

Dated this day of , 1901.

Resident,

Province.

SCHEDULE (B).

SPECIAL LICENCE.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, No. .

Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation No. 15 of 1901, § 4.

A. B. [*designation*] of , who is the holder of first-class licence No. of , is hereby licensed to capture or kill wild animals and birds of the species and to the number in the first column of the list hereinafter set out, mentioned, subject to the following conditions:—

1. This licence shall hold good during such time as the said first-class licence No. of , has still to run.
2. The holder shall not capture or kill any of the species of the animals mentioned in the said list during the period or periods set against any of the said species in the third column of the said list.
3. The holder shall not capture or kill the female when accompanied by young or the young of any of the animals of the species mentioned in the said list.
4. The holder shall not knowingly and wilfully capture or kill any females of the species of animals mentioned in the said list, the onus of showing that such capture or killing was not knowingly and wilfully done being upon the holder.
5. The holder shall not employ the assistance of any dogs for the purpose of capturing or killing any of the animals mentioned in the said list.
6. The holder shall not use any nets or net, or use, or cause to be used, any pitfalls or other similar means for the capture of any of the animals mentioned in the said list.
7. This licence is strictly personal to the holder, and shall not be transferred to any other person.
8. The holder shall produce this licence when called upon by a Resident or a District Officer, or by any military officer in charge of a detachment at any station in the Protectorate.
9. At or before the issue of this licence the holder shall deposit the sum of £ with the Treasurer, and in the event of the holder committing any breach of the terms of this licence, the said sum, or so much thereof as the High Commissioner may decide, shall, without prejudice to any fine or penalty to which the holder may, under the next succeeding clause, be liable, be forfeited to Government.
10. If the holder shall contravene any of the terms of this licence, he shall, unless he is liable to a severer penalty under the provisions of the Proclamation,

be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and the Court before which any such contravention is proved may also declare the licence forfeited.

No. of each Species which can be killed.	List above mentioned.	Period during which it is unlawful to kill.
	Rhinoceroses. Hippopotami. Elephants. Ostriches.	

Dated this day of , 1901.

Resident,

Province.

SCHEDULE (C).

COLLECTOR'S LICENCE.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, No.

Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation No. 15 of 1901, § 5.

A. B. [*designation*] of , is hereby licensed to collect animals, birds, and fishes subject to the following conditions:—

1. This licence shall hold good for one year from the date thereof.
2. The holder may collect of each species mentioned in Schedules 1 to 4 (both inclusive) of the said Proclamation and no more, but this shall not authorize the holder to kill a young elephant.
3. The holder shall, within one month after the expiration of this licence, furnish the Resident with a Return showing the number of animals and birds subject to the provisions of the said Proclamation, collected by him during the continuance of this licence, *their sex, and species*.
4. This licence is strictly personal to the holder, and shall not be transferred to any other person.
5. The holder shall produce this licence when called upon by a Resident or a District Officer or by any military officer in charge of a detachment at any station in the Protectorate.
6. At or before the issue of this licence the holder shall deposit the sum of £ with the Treasurer, and in the event of the holder committing any breach of the terms of this licence, the said sum, or so much thereof as the High Commissioner may decide, shall, without prejudice to any fine or penalty to which the holder may, under the next succeeding clause be liable, be forfeited to Government.
7. If the holder shall contravene any of the terms of this licence he shall, unless he is liable to a severer penalty under the provisions of the Proclamation, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and the Court before which any such contravention is proved may also declare the licence forfeited.

Dated this day of , 1901.

A. B.,
High Commissioner.

No. 112.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received April 14, 1902.)

MY LORD,

Nairobi, March 11, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd ultimo* respecting the zebra farm in German East Africa, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report by Mr. Percival on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 112.

Mr. PERCIVAL to Sir C. ELIOT.

SIR,

Nairobi, March 7, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a short Report on the zebra farm at Mbuguni, and also to report that while at Mbuguni I approached Baron Bronsart von Shellendorf on the subject of zebra-catching in this Protectorate.

I obtained the following information on the subject :—

When Baron Bronsart sent in his Report to you there was some difficulty in obtaining money to continue the work in German East Africa. Since then, however, more money has been put into the concern, and now new stations are being built, and everything is going a-head.

Any arrangements about starting in this country would have to be made with the Kilimanjaro Handels-und Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft, M.B.F. Baron Bronsart says that he would not undertake to make a drive till he had lived on the spot for some months and thoroughly knew the place, the movements of the game, and also the natives.

The sum mentioned (£25,000) in the Report would, he considers, put the whole concern on a paying basis. It would be expended in building kraals for catching and training the zebra, stables and all other houses needed, and in the pay of people employed, including several European horse-breakers.

I have, &c.,
A. B. PERCIVAL,
Ranger.

REPORT by Mr. Percival on the Zebra-catching Establishment of Baron Bronsart von Shellendorf.

The kraal for catching the zebra at Mbuguni is situated on a small plain to the south-east of Kilimanjaro.

The country round is rich in game, particularly towards Mount Meru.

A big drive had taken place in December, and in the kraals were seventy-seven zebra. Of these eight or nine are foals born since the drive. All the foals caught with their mothers died within a few days. About twenty are stallions and the rest mares, or half-grown youngsters. One stallion was being trained, and was kept in a stall. It was one of those caught in the first drive, an account of which I enclose.*

Amongst themselves the stallions are very savage; fights are always in progress. Should one stallion be sick he is kicked and bitten by the others, and driven away from the feeding-places till he is almost starved.

The zebra in the large kraal are wonderfully tame, and allow one to move freely amongst them, though one had to keep an eye on an old wildebeest who was inclined to object to visitors.

* Not printed.

Taken on the whole, the catching of the zebra does not seem to be difficult providing there is a good kraal, well built and, what is of greatest importance, well situated; a large number of men is also needed for driving. In the last drive at Mbuguni about 1,000 men were employed.

I do not consider that Mbuguni is a particularly good place. Many better places might be found where natural boundaries could be used and the numbers of men needed to drive reduced.

The troops of zebra have been brought on each occasion from quite long distances, 12 miles or more, and have always arrived in a blown and done-up condition.

The breaking-in of the zebra is a very much more difficult affair, and, so far, I do not think it has been very successful. The few zebra that Baron Bronsart did break-in all died. The two now being handled are not particularly promising; how far this may be result of unskilled handling I cannot say.

The men now employed in breaking-in are Somalis, and, though they are clever enough in catching and rough handling, a man who thoroughly understands breaking-in is needed.

I should think that cow-boys who are used to the semi-wild horses of America would be the most useful. When being handled a zebra does not kick very much, but bites savagely, rears up, and, finding himself beaten, kneels or lies down.

Wildebeest and ostrich give trouble when drives are in progress. They always break out and so give the zebra a lead.

No. 113.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received April 14, 1902.)

MY LORD,

Nairobi, March 11, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a supplementary Report on the Game Reserve, drawn up by Mr. Percival, the Ranger.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 113.

REPORT by Mr. Percival on Portion of Game Reserve south of Railway Line, towards Kilimanjaro.

When I sent in my previous Report I had not been able to do more than visit the edge of this great stretch of country which forms the body of the Reserve. Since January I have, however, twice passed through it: first from Athi River to Nyiri Marsh and on to Taveta, and, secondly, from Taveta via Lake Chala, Tsavo swamps and river, and across to the railway between Makindu and Simba. I have thus had good opportunities of seeing both the country and the game. I am very well satisfied, for I found game abundant in nearly the whole of the country I visited, in some parts extraordinarily so. As for the country, I don't think a better tract of suitable ground could be found anywhere. It contains every class of game country and is uninhabited by natives, with exception of Masai in the Ingong Hills and at foot of Kilimanjaro. At foot of Kilimanjaro the game has all been driven away by the natives, who have honeycombed the country with game-pits. Much of this is done by the Chagga from the German part of the mountain.

The first three days' march was across the Athi Plains, passing the headwaters of the stony Athi River, and over a waterless stretch of country. Once clear of the railway and game became numerous. Zebra, Coke's hartebeest, wildebeest, Grant's and Thomson's gazelles were extremely numerous. Plenty of ostrich and

almost too many rhinoceros; fully thirty must have been driven out of the way during three days' march. And at one time I looked round and counted eight within half-a-mile of the caravan.

Lion were also numerous and were seen each day. Hunting-dogs were also met; they are fearfully destructive to the game and are extremely difficult to destroy, being so very wary. There are several packs on the Athi Plains, and are often reported by the natives.

As we approached the end of the Athi Plains, Grant's gazelle became very numerous and outnumbered everything else. Wildebeest were also more numerous at this point.

The last hour's march on the third day was down to a dry river. The plains ended suddenly, and down below, 500 feet or more, was the river bed, and beyond that were small hills.

Water was obtained by digging in the sandy bed of the river; it was about 18 inches below the surface. Many holes had been dug by rhinoceros, and these were used by the smaller species of game and by birds.

The next four days' march was down the river, through park-like country. Game numerous, the most interesting being the giraffe; they were very common, two or three troops being seen every day.

Rhinoceros gave some trouble, as we were unable to see them in the bush. Twice the loads were thrown down and the men went up trees, and once I walked on to a beast in thick bush.

Several lots of eland seen in the more open parts of the country.

Lion were heard every night and seen twice. Three leopards seen on one day.

The last camp on the river was a very rich one in game. Here I saw for first time Waller's gazelle. Zebra were very numerous, and plenty of the usual sorts of game.

From this camp we struck across to the Nyiri Lake, taking two very hard days' march to reach it; no water on the road; the Lake proved to be nothing but a marsh with brackish, undrinkable water. Fortunately one pool had a fresh spring in it, and we obtained water from it. The men were very much done up, and we rested here. With the few men who were fit to move I explored the district a bit and found game plentiful, *oryx callotis* particularly so; they are very fine beasts, but, even in this out-of-the-way part, very wild, while the other species of game were very tame, Grant's gazelle and wildebeest being the most numerous. Rhinoceros plentiful; several very large ones about. In the marsh I saw reed-buck, water-buck, and tracks of hippopotami.

Five hours from the marsh we found a place with good water and plenty of game. From here I sent men ahead to spy out the land; no one in the camp knew this part of the country. This was the last place where any number of game was seen; it proved to be on the border of the Loitokitok country, and all that country is hunted over by Masai and Chagga. My scouts picked up some of these men, and they agreed to guide us to Loitokitok. From Loitokitok there are two roads—one along the mountain and one along the plains; as the grass was so very long I was obliged to take the former. Along the mountain there is no game at all. Near Taveta a few head were seen, but very few; there is, I am told, plenty of game within a few hours, and amongst it eland are to be found.

Two days more and Loitokitok village was reached, and here I was able to get food for my porters. From here to Taveta I took the mountain road to avoid the long grass of the plains. No game of any sort is found on the mountain itself, though there seems to be a fair amount a few miles from the foot. Close in, the ground is cut up with game-pits.

Near Taveta there is not very much: a few troops of eland within an hour or so.

On my return trip I visited Lake Chala, and from there went to the Tsavo swamps. Between these places I saw a great many ostrich—more, I think, than anywhere else; plenty of ordinary game and water-buck. The waters of the Tsavo

swarm with a species of chubb. The natives from the mountain visit the river to catch them and dry for keeping. Many of the fish my men caught must have weighed 4 or 5 lb.

Along the banks of the Tsavo we found the thorn bush so thick that, after cutting our way for two days, we left the river and made for Makindu. Near the river we saw but little game—bush-buck, water-buck, and plenty of rhinoceros' tracks. On a rocky hill I saw a small party of klipspringer.

A very few miles after leaving the river open country was reached, and game was numerous.

Three days' march across undulating country, where game was not so numerous, a few oryx were seen and plenty of giraffe, also two good troops of eland. To reach Makindu a stretch of waterless country has to be crossed, and, strange to say, this proved one of the best bits of game country I have seen. Oryx, wildebeest, Coke's hartebeest, gazelles, including Waller's, very many zebra, giraffe, rhinoceros, eland, as well as lion and hunting dogs were seen during the three days we wandered across this part. Our guide proved to be useless, and the railway was reached many miles from Makindu. It seems that the railway has cut into almost the best of the game country.

A. BLAYNEY PERCIVAL.

No. 114.

SIR R. RODD (ROME) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 5, 1902.)

MY LORD,

Rome, April 29, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a translation of a Royal Decree of the 18th instant, empowering the Royal Commissioner of Erythræa to issue Regulations in regard to the shooting of wild animals in, and their exportation from, the Colony of Erythræa.

I have, &c.,
RENNELL RODD.

Enclosure in No. 114.

Extract from the "Gazetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of April 28, 1902.

No. 131 of the Collection of Laws, &c.

(Translation.)

VICTOR EMANUEL III., &c.:

IN view of the Laws of the 1st July, 1890, 24th December, 1899, and 30th June, 1901, in regard to the application of the Laws of the Kingdom in Erythræa, and to the Administration of the Colony;

In view of the Decree of the 8th December, 1901, in regard to the public safety in the Colony;

In view of the Decrees of the 10th December, 1893, and 2nd February, 1899, concerning the Customs Tariff on the Colony;

On the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c.;

Considering the necessity of regulating the shooting (pursuit of caccia) of wild animals in Erythræa, and their exportation from the Colony,

We Decree:

Article 1. Faculty is given to our Spécial Civil Commissioner for Erythræa to issue suitable Regulations, also from a fiscal point of view, either to regulate the shooting (pursuit of) wild animals within the territory of the Colony of Erythræa, or to regulate their exportation from the Colony.

Article 2. The present Decree comes into force on the 20th April, 1902.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

G. ZANARDELLI.
PRINETTI.
Rome, April 18, 1902.

No. 115.

MR. CORDEAUX FOR COMMISSIONER SWAYNE (SOMALILAND) TO THE
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 16, 1902.)

MY LORD,

Berbera, May 1, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of animals killed under Somaliland game licences during the year ended the 31st December, 1901.

I have, &c.,
(For His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner
and Consul-General, Somaliland Protec-
torate, Berbera),

H. E. S. CORDEAUX.

Enclosure in No. 115.

LIST of Animals killed under Somaliland Game Licences during the Year ended
the 31st December, 1901.

Under Sportsman's Licences.

Nil.

Under Public Officer's Licences.

Kudu, greater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Kudu, lesser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gazelles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Gazelles, Waller's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gazelles, Soemmering's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wart hog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dig dig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Antelope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Klipspringer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Elephant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oryx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Aul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Monkey, long haired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garunuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hartebeest, Swaynei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pelzeln's gazelle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hyena, striped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wild cat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Under Settler's Licences.

Nil.

I have, &c.,
(For His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner
and Consul-General, Somaliland Protec-
torate, Berbera),

H. E. S. CORDEAUX.

No. 116.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE).

[See No. 134.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 29, 1902.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th ultimo,* relating to the questions of an alteration of the Game Reserve north of Nairobi and of the fees charged for settler's licences.

The legitimate interests of settlers are, of course, entitled to the fullest consideration, and in view of the opinions of Mr. Jackson and the Game Ranger, that the portion of the Reserve adjacent to Nairobi which lies north of the railway can be thrown open without detriment to the essential object of the Game Regulations, and with benefit to settlers, I authorize you to issue the requisite document altering Schedule V. of the Regulations to the necessary extent.

You should send home a copy of the document and a map showing the area affected.

I also agree to the issue to a certain number of *bonâ fide* settlers, selected by His Majesty's Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, of licences conferring the same privileges as those given by a public officer's licence. These steps must be taken in such a manner as not to constitute an infringement of the Game Regulations. As to this you will, no doubt, consult your legal advisers.

I agree, however, with Mr. Jackson, that it is undesirable at present to allow the shooting of elands, or to lower the price of the ordinary settler's licence, which enables a settler to kill a large number of antelopes for food at a very moderate cost.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 117.

SIR R. RODD (ROME) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 14, 1902.)

MY LORD,

Rome, June 3, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch, of the 29th April last,† I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a Decree issued by the Government of Erythræa with regard to the exportation of wild animals from that Colony.

I have, &c.,
RENNELL RODD.

Enclosure in No. 117.

GOVERNMENT OF ERYTHRÆA.

Decree.

(Translation.)

With reference to the Royal Decree of the 18th April, 1902.

For the exportation from the Colony of every specimen of the wild animals here specified, the following due will be charged :—

											Lire.
Lion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Léopard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

* Not printed.

† No. 114.

	Lire.
Elephant	1,300
Giraffe	700
Rhinoceros	1,300
Hippopotamus	600
"Gurezza" or other long-haired monkey	50
Buffaló	600
Wild ass	650
Zebra	650
Antelopes of the following species: <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> , <i>strepsiceros capensis</i> (Arabic, <i>nialat</i>), <i>taurotragus</i>	600
Antelopes and gazelles of the following species: <i>Damaliscus tiang</i> , <i>bubalis tora</i> , <i>Jacksoni</i> , &c. (Arabic, <i>tetal</i>), <i>cobus</i> , <i>defassa</i> (Arabic, <i>omhatet</i>), <i>hippotragus equinus</i> (Arabic, <i>abu-araf</i>), <i>oryx leucoryx</i> (Arabic, <i>nahasc abiad</i>), <i>oryx beisa</i> (Arabic, <i>met hat</i>), <i>cervicapra bohor</i> (Arabic, <i>besemat</i>), <i>tragelaphus</i> (Arabic, <i>om bageot</i>) <i>tragelaphus Speki</i> , the <i>ruficollis</i> gazelle (Arabic, <i>reil</i>), the <i>leptoceros</i> gazelle, the Nubian goat (Arabic, <i>uaal</i>), the <i>ovis lervia</i> (Arabic, <i>cabsc elgebel</i>)	250
Antelopes and gazelles of the following species: <i>Ariel madoqua</i> , <i>dig-dig oreotragus</i> , <i>saltator</i> (Arabic, <i>maresincab</i>), <i>ourebia montana</i>	10
Wild boar (<i>phaccerus africanus</i>)	50
<i>Orycteropus aethiopicus</i> (Arabic, <i>abu delef</i>)	50
Ostrich	70

Given in Asmara, May 10, 1902.

MARTINI.

No. 118.

A SHORT GAME REPORT ON THE GAME IN THE UREMA VALLEY AND NORTH TO THE ZAMBESI.

(Received June 23, 1902.)

Brindled Gnu.—Still very plentiful, but not widely distributed. Found chiefly in large herds on the Urema Plain, from 20 to 50 miles north of the Zambesi. Being always in herds, they are extremely easy to kill, and should professional hunters continually turn their attention to them, as they have done already to buffalo, they will very quickly become exterminated.

Waterbuck.—Widely distributed throughout the low country in considerable numbers; much protected by the extensive marshes in which they live, and in no danger of extermination.

Impallah are very local, and are found in suitable localities as far as Gorongosa Mountains and Sheringoma.

They have been much persecuted by hunters, and thirty to forty hornless females may often be seen without a single male. With preservation they would soon pick up again.

Lichenstein's Hartbeest still fairly distributed in small numbers, which are lessening every year.

Sassaby.—Never very plentiful north of the Pungwe; they have now practically disappeared.

Eland and Sable.—No longer in large numbers as formerly, but still scattered about in Sheringoma.

Rhinoceros.—Now very scarce, and without preservation will soon be extinct.

Elephant.—Once widely distributed, are now confined to Sheringoma and the country east of the Urema. Much persecuted, both by professional hunters and natives; good bull "tuskers" are already scarce, and their numbers generally are rapidly diminishing.

Buffalo.—The very worst form of extermination is being practised by head-hunting professional hunters on buffalo. There is no doubt that at one time buffalo were perhaps more numerous here than in any other place in Africa, but at the same time greater numbers have been killed by hunters. They are still on the whole more numerous here than elsewhere, but this is solely owing to the unhealthiness and wetness of the country, and not, alas! owing to any measures of preservation.

They are now only found in large herds in a few places on the Zambesi, and scattered in small numbers along the Urema-Mukwa-Zangwe River and in Sheringoma. It is extremely important that they should be preserved either wholly or in part, and at once—the matter is urgent. If this is not done, in another five years buffalo will be scarce, and in ten they will be practically extinct. I have absolutely no doubt of this in my own mind, and I do hope that what I have written will help in some small way to the desired end, *i.e.*, the preservation wholly or in part of the buffalo and some of the big game mentioned.

Please do not hesitate to quote what I have written if it will help towards the desired end, which I know you also have in view. It has the merit of being first-hand, as I am just back from the country. The matter is most urgent for buffalo, rhinoceros, eland, and sable, and I would suggest that these be absolutely "closed down" for a certain number of years, and then the numbers allowed to be killed very strictly limited. But it must be done at once.

They have just brought in very strict Game Laws here, and elephant, buffalo, and eland are now Royal game, though, of course, it hits me hard—I am very glad of it.

If the above are "closed down," attention should be carefully turned to brindled gnu at the same time, for as their heads become scarcer elsewhere, professional hunters are quite capable of turning on them and quickly rendering them as scarce as the rest.

JOHNSTON STEWART,
Captain,
King's African Rifles.

No. 119.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 25, 1902.)

MY LORD,

Entebbe, May 16, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Return of game killed in this Protectorate, under licence, during the year 1901.

The number of licences issued was 49 public officers', and 1 settler's licence.

There were two convictions for breaches of the Game Regulations, *viz.*: one for killing a crowned crane, fine, 5 rupees; and one for killing six egrets, fine, 50 rupees. Both breaches occurred in the Eastern Province.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure in No. 119.

RETURN OF GAME KILLED IN UGANDA DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Principal Localities.
Pa	6	—	Between Ravine and Nandi
Thomsoni	21	4	Nakuru.
Jackson's Hartebeeste	60	15	Molo, Guashinghishu, Gondokoro, Nyando Valley.
Hippopotami	26	7	Lake Victoria, Nimule.
Elephant	8	—	Nimule and Gondokoro.
Impala	53	1	Masaka, Molo, and Baringo.
Oribi	33	8	Baringo and Nyando Valley.
Reed Buck	78	8	Nyando Valley, Mau, and Gondokoro.
Topi	3	—	Mau.
Rhinoceros	9	1	Guashinghishu, Wadelai.
Waterbuck	43	—	Molo and Gondokoro.
Cerval Cat	3	—	Wadelai.
Leopard	2	1	Ravine.
Crocodiles	30	—	Lake Victoria.
Zebra	16	1	Masaka and Nakuru.
Ostrich	1	—	Baringo.
Diker	3	1	Ravine.
Kobus Thomasi	20	1	Nile Province, Mutesas.
Wart Hog	7	—	Molo.
Hyena	5	—	Ravine.
Coke's Hartebeeste	1	1	"
Roan Antelope	3	—	Nyando Valley.
Senegal Antelope	3	4	" "
Klipspringer	4	1	" "
Lion	3	3	Nakuru.
Cobus Cob	24	3	Guashinghishu, Ravine, Nile Province.
Steinbuck	3	4	Naivasha.
Bushbuck	18	8	Nimule, Nyando Valley.
Oryx	3	1	Baringo.

No. 120.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to MR. THORNTON (LISBON).

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 28, 1902.

I TRANSMIT herewith a Report* on game in the country between Beira and the Zambesi by Captain Johnston Stewart, of the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles.

* No. 118.

I have to request you to urge upon the Portuguese Government the importance, in view of the International Game Convention of 1900, of making their Regulations effective.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 121.

COMMISSIONER SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received July 24, 1902.)

MY LORD,

The Residency, Zomba, June 9, 1902.

REFERRING to your Lordship's telegram,* instructing me to send Returns of game killed under licence in British Central Africa during the year 1901, I now have the honour to transmit herewith the Return in question.

As all licences in this Protectorate commence on the 1st April and expire on the 31st March in each year, the Return has been made up for the year ending the 31st March, 1902.

I regret that a certain amount of delay has occurred in sending this document to your Lordship, but it has only been within the last few days that the various Returns from districts have been completed in such a manner as to enable me to forward what is required.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED SHARPE,
His Majesty's Commissioner and
Consul-General.

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 121.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Return of Game Killed, 1901-1902.

District.	Antelope (Sable or Roan) Hippotragus.	Antelope (Kudu) Strepsiceros.	Bushbuck.	Bushpig.	Buffalo.	Duiker.	Egret.	Eland.	Elephant.	Gwapi.	Hartebeeste.	Hippo- potamus.	Hyena	Impala.
Chikala	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	6	—	4	—
Chikwawa	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—
Central Angoniland ...	5	1	1	1	—	2	—	6	8	1	11	2	—	—
Fort Hill	No licences issued.													
Liwonde	10	7	15	7	1	1	—	12	—	9	25	2	—	14
Marimba	15	1	5	—	—	2	—	6	—	15	18	3	—	1
Mlanje	18	4	8	21	—	7	—	15	—	3	65	1	—	2
Nyasa, North	5	6	20	13	—	7	—	8	—	4	10	15	—	3
„ South	7	6	14	12	—	2	2	10	2	20	19	4	—	8
„ West	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	2	—	2
Port Herald	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruo	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—
Zomba	25	2	18	1	7	6	—	17	—	49	78	—	1	13
Total	93	27	88	57	9	27	2	79	11	112	249	29	5	45

District.	Klipspringer.	Leopard	Lion.	Mongoose.	Mpoyo.	Nswala.	Njusi (Wild Cat).	Oribi.	Puku.	Reedbuck.	Rhinoceros.	Waterbuck.	Warthog.	Zebra.
Chikala	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
Chikwawa	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	2	8
Central Angoniland	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	26	24	—	5	—	—
Fort Hill	No licences issued.													
Liwondé	—	—	1	—	—	25	—	3	—	6	—	14	6	4
Marimba	2	1	5	—	—	—	2	18	7	25	—	15	1	5
Mlanje	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	75	—	28	6	2
Nyasa, North	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	7	67	—	46	20	4
„ South	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	14	—	21	—	20	19	—
„ West	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	8	—	7	2	2
Port Herald	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ruo	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—
Zomba	7	2	—	—	—	11	—	17	—	92	1	24	12	3
Total	10	9	6	—	9	60	3	84	41	329	1	170	70	28

No. 122.

EXTRACT from the "Bulletin Officiel de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, No. 9."

Protection des Animaux vivant à l'état sauvage.

Léopold II, Roi des Belges, Souverain de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, à tous présents et à venir, salut:

Revu notre Décret du 28 Avril, 1901, nous avons décrété et décrétons:

Article 1^{er}. L'Okapi sera dorénavant classé parmi les espèces mentionnées au Tableau I, série B, annexé au Décret du 29 Avril, 1901.

Art. 2. Notre Secrétaire d'Etat est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Donné à Luchon, le 17 Septembre, 1902.

(Signé) LEOPOLD.

Par le Roi-Souverain:
Au nom du Secrétaire d'Etat:
Les Secrétaires-Généraux,

(Signé) LIEBRECHTS.
Chevalier DE CUVELIER.
H. DROOGMANS.

No. 123.

FOREIGN OFFICE to ACTING COMMISSIONER JACKSON (EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE) and COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA).

[Answered by Nos. 130 and 126.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 20, 1902.

THE Marquess of Lansdowne has received a communication from a Mr. Henry Zouch Darrah, on the subject of the catching and taming of elephants in the Protectorates under this Department.

Mr. Darrah has suggested that private enterprise might come to the aid of the Protectorate Administration in this matter. In fact, he feels confident that a Syndicate could readily be formed which would be prepared to incur the initial expenses and risks of setting up in East Africa an establishment for catching and taming the African elephant by employing trained elephants imported from India. Before, however, considering such a scheme, Mr. Darrah rightly points out that an authoritative opinion should be expressed as to whether, and to what extent, trained African elephants, if once obtainable, would be utilized in the Protectorates. Failing some assurance on the part of the local Administrations that they would be prepared to take over and purchase elephants, when trained, in certain numbers, it was, he said, obvious that commercial men could not be expected to embark on so large an undertaking.

The questions arising, therefore, are: (1) To what use could tame elephants be put in the Protectorate; and (2) is it recommended—and, if so, for what reasons—that elephants should be so employed. Mr. Darrah explained that in India the animals are found invaluable in the Forest and Survey Departments, but it was intimated to him that it might not be practicable or, indeed, economical to incur on behalf of similar services in the Protectorates the undoubtedly large expenditure involved.

Lord Lansdowne would be glad to receive a report on the question.

I am, &c.,
CLEMENT LL. HILL.

No. 124.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Proclamation.

Whereas, pursuant to the British Central Africa Game Regulations of 1902 (No. 1 of 1902), paragraph 5, His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General may, by Proclamation, declare that the name of any species, variety, or sex of animal, whether beast or bird, not mentioned in any Schedule thereto, shall be added to a particular Schedule:

It is hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of November, 1902, the names of the following animals shall be added to the Fourth Schedule to the said Regulations:—

LIST OF ANIMALS.

Kind.	Number Allowed.
17. Puku (<i>Kobus Vardonii</i>)	2
18. Lechwe Waterbuck (<i>Kobus Lechwe</i>) ...	2
19. Inyala (<i>Tragelaphus Angasi</i>)	2

ALFRED SHARPE,
His Majesty's Commissioner and
Consul-General.

Zomba, October 31, 1902.

No. 125.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

PROCLAMATION made by His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, with the approval of the Secretary of State, under Section 11 of "The Game Regulations, 1900."

The areas contained within circles drawn with a radius of 4 miles from the Collector's office in the Government stations of Gondokoro and Nimule respectively, are hereby declared to be game reserves.

Dated at Entebbe, this 1st day of November, 1902.

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 126.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received January 5, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Entebbe, November 24, 1902.

ENCLOSED is copy of a very interesting letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Delme Radcliffe on the subject of the African elephant.

Colonel Delme Radcliffe has had practical experience in Keddah operations and in keeping Government elephants in India, and his suggestions on the question of the capture and taming of the African elephant will probably be as useful to Mr. Henry Zouch Darrah as his remarks on the possible use the trained animal could be put to in this Protectorate would be to us.

I concur with Colonel Delme Radcliffe that, whilst the experiment would be a highly interesting one, the very little use we could make of trained elephants would not justify the expenditure which would be involved in their purchase and keep.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure in No. 126.

Lieutenant-Colonel DELME RADCLIFFE to Consul-General SADLER.

Anglo-German Boundary Commission, Entebbe,

SIR,

November 22, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to offer the following remarks for your consideration on the subject of utilizing tamed African elephants in the service of the Protectorate. I foresee very considerable difficulties in procuring and training the animals.

The staff for capturing the elephants must of necessity be brought from India. This would inevitably prove very expensive. If the method of capturing elephants in kheddahs be employed, enormous preparations would have to be made, and I very much doubt if it ever could be done, no matter what the outlay.

Elephants in Africa move too far and too often to allow of the ordinary deliberate preparations for a kheddah. The forests are very extensive, and it would not be easy to collect a sufficient body of natives to make the very difficult drives required. Nor do I think it possible that natives could be trained to do this, or could be relied on to have sufficient patience and subordination to stick to their work throughout the kheddah operations, which would always take a long time.

African elephants would, I think, be exceedingly dangerous and troublesome to drive about.

Again, if elephants were enclosed with a kheddah, the trained elephants necessary for the first steps, after catching the wild ones, would be lacking. I do not believe that Indian elephants could be used for this purpose, as African elephants are very much more powerful, taller, and better armed. A full-grown African female would be, I believe, much heavier than a very big Indian male. If the method of chasing and noosing with "kunkies" were attempted, I feel convinced that it would be found that African elephants can travel at twice the speed of Indian elephants.

Here, again, the physical disproportion between Indian and African elephants would make it very doubtful, to say at least, that any help in controlling the latter could be expected from the former.

In keeping up an establishment of elephants for Government purposes, the following practical difficulties have to be reckoned with:—

In India, an animal termed as a first-class elephant receives about 860 lbs. of sugar-cane and 60 lbs. of flour chappaties (I speak from memory) as a single day's ration. In certain districts, of course, they are fed on jungle fodder, but if working hard they require a corresponding ration. African elephants, being much bigger, would require much more. Elephants are exceedingly delicate animals, and suffer from many causes of unfitness for work. Sore feet and sore backs are common, and require skilful treatment. Zerbah, a species of dropsical swelling, is a common disease, and causes the death of many animals.

Comparing the Indian and African elephants, I consider that the concave back of the African elephant would be much more difficult to fit for loading than the convex back of his Indian relation.

To endeavour to work elephants without a thoroughly competent staff is to insure failure. I might mention that Gordon Pasha (I believe) brought some nine Indian elephants into the equatorial provinces, and, according to what has been told me by the natives, they all died at Dufle of a disease which the natives called cattle disease. They describe them as having had a white discharge from the trunk and the mouth, falling to the ground from weakness, and dying.

Elephants have been almost given up as a means of transport in India by the Government, and there the conditions of capturing, training, feeding, and maintaining them are more favourable than can be anywhere else in the world. They are still used in the Forests Departments, for the survey in certain districts, in Burmah, and also for ceremonial purposes.

Trained elephants in small numbers might be used in this country when the Survey and Forest Departments have developed; also for Collectors or officials visiting their districts away from the main road. Employed thus, they would reach the maximum of usefulness. They might be used occasionally for military purposes

by carrying—not dragging—light field guns or “pompoms,” but cannot, as is well known, be taken into the firing line. Used for ceremonial purposes, as in India, they would no doubt impress the natives, but it is doubtful if expenditure on this account would be regarded favourably.

Elephants would be useful for sport, and might be hired out to the shooting parties now becoming so frequent; but the money accruing from this source would be a small sum compared to the cost of the up-keep of the Government elephant establishment.

Elephants for transport purposes in India cost, if my memory serves me rightly, from 2,000 to 8,000 rupees, each animal to purchase, say, an average of 5,000 rupees. It is impossible to estimate what it would be possible to produce the trained animals here for, but it would certainly not be less than twice as expensive, or, say, 10,000 rupees per elephant as the average.

In a country with roads in all directions, which it is to be hoped British East Africa and Uganda soon will be, elephants cannot compete with carts or even porters as a means of transport. They could, of course, not be allowed to use the causeways and bridges over the swamps, which occur every few miles in Uganda, as they would break them down, and it is doubtful if they could carry heavy loads through the swamps and rivers.

An Indian elephant will carry up to 12 cwt., but 8 cwt. or 10 cwt. is a good load; 12 cwt. is twenty-four loads—twenty-four porters eat, say, 48 lbs. of food in one day, and cost at coast rates only 240 rupees a-month.

The mahout, grass-cutter, and incidental expenses of an elephant would come to much more. Loaded, elephants do not travel faster than ordinary porter marches. Porters are usually reckoned the least economical form of transport. How much more extravagant, then, would elephants be? And again, the nature of the country is such that it would be impossible to march elephants everywhere at all seasons of the year. They require a large amount of water, and, even in the best water parts of Uganda itself, there are many sections of the caravan road very deficient of water for a good part of the year.

In outlying parts—as, for instance, the Nile Province—it would be impossible to march with elephants anywhere except along the river bank during six months in the year. Porters, of course, will manage with little water, if necessary. I have had experience in charge of a large number of Government elephants in India for a considerable period, and although I should be very glad to see the utilization of African elephants made a practical success—for these animals are very interesting to keep—it would be an additional reason for preserving the wild animal, whilst trained ones, under certain special conditions, are undoubtedly a valuable means of transport; still I see so many practical difficulties in the way of financial success, that I do not think the Uganda Administration would be justified in binding itself in any way to support an enterprise of this nature. It would undoubtedly be most interesting, but I cannot honestly say that I think that much prospect exists of obtaining results which might benefit the Administration.

The utmost length to which I would go would be to suggest that in a few years' time a small staff of trained men might be imported from India to see if anything could be done with single elephants caught young, or in pitfalls, or otherwise, to begin with. It would be sheer waste of money attempting it with men without practical experience. At present everything shows that to maintain a staff of Indians is a very expensive matter, and specialists, such as these would be, would require high pay. In all probability the expenditure involved in even this small experiment would result in a dead loss.

If Government were to support private enterprise, say to the extent of undertaking to accept a dozen elephants when caught and trained, it would mean, as appears from what I have said before on the subject of average cost of elephants, that the Administration would have to be prepared to pay something like 120,000 rupees for these twelve elephants, unless the firm or individual undertaking the supply were sanguine, venturesome, and wealthy enough to contract at a lower rate.

I have, &c.,
C. DELME RADCLIFFE.

No. 127.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received January 15, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Entebbe, December 8, 1902.

IN continuation of my despatch, of the 16th May last,* I have the honour to enclose a supplementary list of game killed under licence in this Protectorate for the latter part of 1901.

These lists had not been received at the date of my previous despatch.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

P.S.—This completes the list of game shot during 1901.

J. H. S.

Enclosure in No. 127.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GAME KILLED IN THE LATTER PART OF 1901.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Principal Localities.
Hartebeest	12	—	Lake Albert.
Waterbuck	4	1	Unyoro.
Monkeys	3	—	"
Reedbuck	10	1	"
Oribi	10	1	Busibika.
Zebra	4	1	Unyoro.
Grant's gazelle	1	1	"
Thomson's gazelle	1	—	"
Duiker	2	—	"
Hippopotamus	11	—	Lake Albert and Victoria Nyanza.
Cobus Cobs	12	—	Uganda Kingdom.
Roan antelope	2	—	Busibika.
Bushbuck	1	—	Lake Albert.
Harness antelope	1	—	Unyoro.
Elephant	1	—	"

* No. 119.

No. 128.

SIR M. GOSSELIN (LISBON) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received January 21, 1903.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, January 16, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to enclose translation of a note dated the 10th ultimo, enumerating the steps taken by the Portuguese Government to protect wild animals in the Provinces of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea, and in the territories administered by the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies.

Enclosure in No. 128.

Senhor SANTOS to Sir M. GOSSELIN.

(Translation.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Lisbon, December 10, 1902.

WITH reference to the Memorandum on the subject of the preservation of wild animals in Africa, addressed to me on the 6th December, 1902, by the Legation under Your Excellency's charge, I have the honour to inform you that on the 16th February, 1901, despatches were sent by the Directorate-General for the Colonies to the Governors-General of Angola and Mozambique, Governor of Guinea, and Government Commissioner, attached to the Mozambique Company, instructing them as preliminary work to study the measures to be taken in their respective territories in order to carry out the principles and provisions prescribed by Article II. of the International Convention, signed in London on the 19th May, 1900, the chief authorities in the three above-mentioned provinces and in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Mozambique Company to report to the Government as to what measures they may think necessary to adopt in the matter, and to propose such measures as may be outside the limits of their powers.

On the 11th September last, despatches were again addressed to the said officials and to the Government Commissioner attached to the Nyassa Company urging compliance with the instructions contained in the despatch of the 16th February, 1901.

These reports are therefore expected in order that the best measures may be taken, having, however, in view the necessary condition for the ratification by the Government of the London Convention.

The Directorate-General of the Colonies is again addressing the Governor-General of Angola, recommending the necessity of complying with the instructions contained in the above referred to despatches, and to enforce any legal provisions enacted in that province previous to the London Convention for the purpose of preventing the abuse of the slaughter of wild animals.

I avail, &c.,

F. MATTOSO SANTOS.

No. 129.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORDEAUX (SOMALILAND) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received January 31, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Berbera, January 15, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Return of animals killed under Somaliland game licences during the year ended the 31st December, 1902.

I have, &c.,

H. E. S. CORDEAUX,

His Britannic Majesty's Acting Commissioner
and Consul-General.

Enclosure in No. 129.

List of Animals killed under Somaliland Game Licences during the year ended
December 31, 1902.

Under Sportsman's Licence.

[Nil.]

Under Public Officer's Licence.

Antelopes and gazelles (Class A):—	
Oryx	3
Strepsiceros (Kudu)	3
Strepsiceros Imberbis	2
Aard-wolf	1
Smaller monkey	1
Antelopes and gazelles (Class B)	19
Wild pig	3

I have, &c.,

H. E. S. CORDEAUX,
His Britannic Majesty's Acting Commissioner
and Consul-General.

Berbera, January 15, 1902.

No. 130.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received February 16, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Mombasa, December 9, 1902.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, of the 20th September,* respecting the possible use that tame elephants could be put to in this Protectorate, I have the honour to transmit herewith Memoranda by the Officer Commanding Troops, the Conservator of Forests, the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Superintendent of Government Transport, to whom I referred the matter. The officers are all doubtful as to the employment of elephants being a pecuniary success.

I saw Mr. Darrah when I was in London, and spoke to him much in the sense of these reports. In order to encourage the experiment of capturing and taming elephants, I should be willing to purchase five or ten of these animals for the Government; but I understood from Mr. Darrah that such a sale was not sufficient. To make the venture worth while undertaking, a prospect of selling some hundreds per annum is required; but I fear there is no chance of such a demand being created.

I have, &c.,

C. ELIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 130.

MEMORANDUM by Lieutenant-Colonel HATCH.

I do not think tame elephants would be useful to the Military Department. They are too unwieldy for the nature of transport we require on service, and very expensive to maintain and look after. Porters and mules or donkeys are much more suitable for military transport in this province, and in Jubaland porters and camels.

G. P. HATCH,

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Nairobi, November 29, 1902.

* No. 123.

Enclosure 2 in No. 130.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. ELLIOTT.

I am very doubtful as to the employment of elephants being a pecuniary success here. The elephant, judging from Indian experience, is a very expensive animal to keep. He requires a large amount of grain food, as well as an immense quantity of fodder, if worked. Thus the keep of an elephant would probably be far more costly than the wages of an equivalent number of local workmen, especially in the hill forests of the Kikuyu and Mau country, where the Wakikuyu are to be had in large numbers and at reasonable rates.

I doubt if we would employ elephants on forest works, except at a considerable loss. For fuel work the Kikuyu labour is sufficient and cheap. For timber, I think it will always pay better to saw up scantlings *in situ*, than to drag logs by elephants. If we had a floating river the case might be different.

Possibly the military authorities might find it convenient to have an elephant or two, which in time of peace might perhaps be employed by the civil authorities, but even this is probably out of the question.

I imagine a Syndicate might find it pay them to export elephants to European zoological collections, and, perhaps, to the Congo Free State and to South Africa, where the labour question is still unsolved. But, as far as my knowledge goes, there seems to be but little chance of any pecuniary profit to be made out of elephants in East Africa, unless the export of a limited number to Europe would pay, but the demand would be small and would not be permanent.

C. F. ELLIOTT.

November 4, 1902.

Enclosure 3 in No. 130.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. BATY.

I am of opinion that as regards the Public Works Department it would not be advisable for the East Africa Protectorate to give any assurance to the effect that this Government would be prepared to take over and purchase trained elephants in any number.

My reasons are briefly as follows:—

Expense.—It is well known that elephants require a large amount of grain food and fodder, and the feeding of these animals will be very costly.

At present porter transport is easily obtainable at very cheap rates, hut tax labour being often available for this purpose.

It would also be necessary to obtain "mahouts" from India.

At the present moment I do not foresee any works in the near future for which elephants could and should be used in preference to the existing arrangements.

In up-country stations in East Africa there are at present to all intents and purposes no markets. The grain required by the elephants would, therefore, have to be collected by porters, and often from great distances.

Up-country cattle are obtainable in great numbers and at very cheap rates, and are often brought in as hut tax.

In event of gold being found in paying quantities in East Africa, it might be advisable to import a few Indian elephants to assist in clearing the jungle in the neighbourhood of proposed settlements.

At present there is no likelihood of timber being exported in large quantities, owing to the high railway charges and steamer freights on the one hand, and the absence of swiftly-running rivers on the coast-line, and other means of transporting cheaply over long distances on the other.

For these reasons I do not consider that any guarantee can be given that a large quantity of elephants would be required by the Forest Department.

S. C. E. BATY,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Enclosure 4 in No. 130.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. WILSON.

It would be a very interesting experiment to capture and tame the African elephant, as, hitherto, the animal out here is supposed to be untamable.

I should think that an elephant or two would considerably help the Transport Department by carrying loads between Nairobi and Kenia districts, especially, also between Makongeni and Malindi, to work in the forests there removing logs to the coast.

Food in these districts is plentiful, and fodder abundant.

To the military, I should think, both in this Protectorate and in Uganda, for transport of their stores, the elephant would be most useful.

Native labour is well enough, but at times not always procurable, and I believe difficulty is already being experienced in transporting loads between Nairobi and the Kenia Provinces.

I think the Syndicate might venture to capture a few elephants and contract to transport loads at a fixed scale per mile, or dead weight per cwt.

This would, however, only be as an experiment, and I think would answer, but at the same time would not give a guarantee that the Government be bound to purchase the animal after it has been trained.

Services of mahouts could be obtained at the same rate of pay given to Headmen out here, viz., 15 or 20 rupees per mensem.

The Syndicate could easily sell elephants out of this Protectorate, and, taking everything into consideration, I think their venture would be a success.

D. J. WILSON.

No. 131.

GOVERNOR SIR C. A. KING-HARMAN (SIERRA LEONE) to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.
(Received April 11, 1903.)

SIR,
Government House, Fort Thornton, Freetown,
Sierra Leone, March 23, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, six copies of amended Regulations for the preservation of certain wild animals, birds, and fishes.

2. The present Regulations, which are modelled after those in force in the Gold Coast and in Ashanti, carry out what I conceive to be the intention of the Ordinance, viz., to prevent the wanton destruction of certain animals, &c., and they do not interfere with the natives in pursuing their ordinary hunting avocations and in protecting their crops and live-stock.

I have, &c.,
C. A. KING-HARMAN.

Enclosure in No. 131.

COLONY OF SIERRA LEONE.

REGULATIONS as to the Preservation of Wild Animals in the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of "The Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1901 (No. 30 of 1901)," that the Governor in Council may make, alter, and revoke Regulations with respect to the issue and forms of licences, and the conditions under which such licences may be issued, and also with respect to the prohibition of the hunting of wild animals by any persons except holders of such licences :

Now, therefore, I, Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, with the advice of the Executive Council of the Colony, do hereby revoke the Regulations made in the Executive Council on the 30th day of September, 1902, and which came into force on the 1st day of January, 1903, and in lieu thereof do make the following Regulations :—

1. In these Regulations—

"Non-native" means any person not born in or domiciled in the Colony or the Protectorate, as the case may be;

"Hunt" includes killing or capturing by any methods, and all attempts to hunt, kill, or capture;

"Wild animal" means any of the animals mentioned in Schedules I. to IV. of the said Ordinance, except Francolin Guinea fowl and other game birds.

2. No non-native shall hunt any wild animal within the Colony or Protectorate of Sierra Leone without having a licence from the Governor in one of the forms in the Schedule hereto, or as provided by Regulation 7 hereof.

3. Any non-native hunting any wild animal without a licence or contrary to the terms of his licence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding six months.

4. The Governor, before issuing a licence, may, in his discretion, require the applicant to deposit £100 as security for his compliance with the terms of the licence.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor, before issuing a licence, to modify such licence in any one or more of the following ways :—

(a) By prohibiting the killing or capturing of more than one of the wild animals permitted by a licence to be hunted.

(b) By prohibiting the hunting of any wild animal mentioned in any licence.

(c) By adding to the list of wild animals in any licence prohibited to be hunted the names of any other wild animals.

6. Every licence must be produced when called for by any officer of the Colony or Protectorate. Its non-production without good and sufficient reason when demanded shall render the holder liable to the same penalty as if he had no licence.

7. If a licence is lost or destroyed, the licensee may, on payment of a fee not exceeding one-fifth of the original, obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of the term for which his former licence was available.

8. These Regulations shall apply to the Protectorate as well as to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

9. These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1903.

SCHEDULE.

(A.)

Qualified Licence to Government Officer.—Fee 10s.

(1.) Name of Officer. Licence is hereby granted to (1) (2) to hunt any wild animal except elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami for one year from the date hereof, provided the said (1) is during the year an officer of the Colony.

(2.) Insert Office.

Dated at this day of , 19

Governor.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(B.)

Full Licence to Government Officer.—£5.

(1.) Name of Officer. Licence is hereby granted to (1) (2) to hunt any wild animal : provided that this licence shall not authorize the killing or capturing of more than two of each of the following animals, viz. : elephants, rhinoceroses, or hippopotami, nor the hunting of any cow elephant.

(2.) Insert Office.

This licence shall be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, provided that the said (1) is during such period an officer of the Colony.

Dated at this day of , 19

Governor.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(C.)

Qualified General Licence.—Fee £3.

Licence is hereby granted to of to hunt any wild animal except elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami for one year from the date hereof.

Dated at this day of , 19

Governor.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(D.)

Full General Licence.—Fee £25.

Licence is hereby granted to of to hunt any wild animal : provided that this licence shall not authorize the killing or capturing of more than two of each of the following animals, viz. : elephants, rhinoceroses, or hippopotami, nor the hunting of any cow elephant. This licence shall be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof.

Dated at this day of , 19

Governor.

(This licence is not transferable.)

Made in Executive Council, this 19th day of March, 1903.

F. A. MILLER,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

No. 132.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 8, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 138.]

MY LORD, Commissioner's Office, Entebbe, Uganda, May 1, 1903.

COMPLAINTS have been received from various parts of the Protectorate of the damage done to plantations by elephants, whole shambas being sometimes devastated.

In dealing with the matter of the destruction of cultivations by game generally last year, I allowed the killing of game by the natives under certain restrictions, when actually found doing damage on the plantations, but I hesitated to give this permission in the case of elephants, as I was aware that ivory was in great request, and there was every reason to fear that, with the little supervision we could exercise, the privilege would be liable to abuse. In the case of elephants, the natives were advised to light fires, fire guns, and beat drums. These means have been but partially successful, and the damage continues.

For the last three years the permission has been accorded to the Regents and Saza Chiefs of Uganda proper to kill two elephants each during the year free. Applications have been made to me by the Kabaka and Saza Chiefs of Ankoli, Toro, and Unyoro to be allowed the same privilege; but these have been withheld pending consideration of the whole matter. No game licences have hitherto been issued to natives under paragraph 27 of the Game Regulations.

In Unyoro and Toro particularly, and in a less degree in other parts of the Protectorate, the Game Regulations have not been observed by the natives; the business of procuring ivory is too lucrative not to tempt the Chiefs, and it is encouraged by the petty traders, who, now that the old stores of ivory are exhausted, find the most paying part of their trade gone.

Mr. Tomkins went into the matter during a tour he took in Unyoro before leaving that district to take up the appointment of Sub-Commissioner in Uganda. He found that elephants were systematically and indiscriminately slaughtered by the natives; that but few of the Chiefs are to be trusted; and that in one saza alone there were no less than seventy-nine elephant pits. These were filled in, and a stern warning given to the chiefs. Mr. Tomkins thinks that although the action of the chiefs and people cannot be justified, there is something to say on their behalf. Before we took over the country, the necessities of the Chiefs and people, both in revenue and food, lay on the killing of elephants. This we have prohibited, giving them but little or nothing in return, and still expect them to be honest. All the Chiefs of Sazas get from the Government is 10 per cent. on the cash which they collect for the hut tax, which in many cases does not amount to 100 rupees a year—too small a sum on which to keep up their position—whilst as regards the people at large, we have given them absolutely no return whatever.

Some of the under Chiefs have had already bad cases of illicit elephant hunting brought against them, and are undergoing imprisonment, and it would merely be a matter of time to have other cases proved against the Chiefs, both great and small.

The Chiefs submitted that they were wrong, but said they could not help themselves, and asked that permission might be given them to kill a small number of elephants yearly.

In Toro several cases of illicit elephant hunting have been brought to light, in which the Chiefs up to the King have been concerned. In the Kingdom of Uganda we have the Chiefs fairly under control, but this is hardly so in the more outlying and wilder portions of the Protectorate, and in the case of the larger Chiefs the difficulty is to obtain proof.

What we have to do is, first, to preserve the cultivation, secondly, to preserve the elephant which destroys the cultivation, to find means by which both ends can be met, and at the same time to give sufficient inducement to the natives to pay more.

respect to our Regulations, which, when we remember the licence they enjoyed previous to our occupation, I must say tell hardly against them.

I think that these objects will best be met by authorizing the Sub-Commissioners to issue licences to the greater and, in some cases, to the smaller Chiefs, under paragraph 27 of the Game Regulations, permitting them to shoot two elephants, on payment of a fee of £10. I would sooner leave this power in the hands of the Sub-Commissioners than in the hands of the Collectors, as provided for by the Regulations, and the Sub-Commissioner would see that sufficient care was exercised in the issue of the licences. The object of the natives being to get ivory and not sport, there would be no reason to give permission to hunt other game, such as is allowed in the case of public officers and sportsmen's licences, beyond the two elephants provided for in the licence.

It is reasonable to suppose that for the sake of the ivory the elephants killed under these licences would be old bulls, which, I understand, are not useful for breeding. This would help the natives and at the same time add slightly to our revenue.

I see no reason why the Saza Chiefs of the Kingdom of Uganda should be allowed to kill elephants free; they are well paid, and can better afford to pay for their licences than the Chiefs of the other provinces, and, moreover, there are fewer elephants here than in the other parts of the Protectorate.

In the case of all elephants killed under these licences I should insist on the ivory being brought to our nearest station and marked; this would act as a check on the traders.

I may say that there is little chance of the African elephant being exterminated in this Protectorate within reasonable time. There are large herds east of the Lake Albert, which move to and from Unyoro and Toro at different seasons of the year, and it is these herds which do the most damage to the cultivation.

As regards the protection of cultivation and isolated shambas from devastation by elephants, I propose to allow the nearest Chief—by preference one who holds a licence—to shoot one, or at the most two, elephants, actually doing damage on shambas, on receiving intimation from the owner that the ordinary means employed are of no avail, a report being immediately made to the nearest civil officer and the ivory being brought to the station, when the Chief and owner would receive a percentage of the value, as is at present done in a few instances on which ivory is brought in. This should effectually scare the herd from the shamba, and possibly in time the herds may find it safer to avoid cultivated lands. It must be remembered that elephants do not pay flying visits to cultivated lands, but, having got there, stay for days, and, as I have said, are not easily made to move on.

We cannot yet expect that our Regulations will be implicitly obeyed, especially by the natives in the wilder parts of the Protectorate; but I think that, by the adoption of means such as I have noted above, we may at least hope that they will be better observed than they have hitherto been.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

No. 133.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 8, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 136.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, May 7, 1903.

It has been pointed out to me that a holder of a settler's licence can kill in the course of a year sixty antelopes of any one of the species mentioned in Schedule 4, Class 3; and, as a matter of fact, one settler, according to his game Returns, shot no less than twenty-five Grant's gazelle last year. As this wholesale slaughter was

presumably not intended when the Game Regulations were drawn up, I propose, with your Lordship's sanction, to promulgate an Ordinance, copy of which I have the honour to enclose herewith, limiting the number of animals of a single species which may be shot under a settler's licence to ten.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 133.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

(Signed)

His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. of 1903.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1903."

2. The number of animals that can be killed or captured, specified in Schedule 4, Class 3, of "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," shall be five animals in all in any calendar month, made up of animals of a single specie, or of several; but not more than ten animals of any one specie shall be killed or captured by any licence-holder during the continuation of a licence.

(Signed)

His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 134.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 8, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 137.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, May 7, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of Notices affecting the Game Regulations, which I am publishing at the request of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Percival.

It is with some regret that I have authorized the killing of one buffalo, eland, or giraffe, in return for a special fee; but both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Percival represent that these creatures have greatly increased in numbers during the last two years, and are now common. Giraffes are certainly not unfrequently seen quite close to the Railway, and I am assured that the slaughter of a few bulls will not in any way endanger the existence of the species. In making this rule I have been principally guided by Mr. Jackson, to whose opinion your Lordship appeared to attach importance in your despatch of the 29th May last.*

I have placed the greater kudu in the first Schedule, as far as the Baringo district is concerned. The beauty of this magnificent antelope entitles it to protection more than any other, and a good many have been shot near Baringo lately, but I am informed it is frequent on the road between Vanga and Tavete, and therefore I have not extended the prohibition to the whole Protectorate. I have transferred the topi and Neumann's hartebeest from Class (B) to Class (A) of Schedule 3, that is to say, that only two instead of ten can be shot, and I have added to

* No. 116.

Schedule 4, Class 3, the bushbuck and the various little antelopes known as paa. Mr. Percival assures me that they are all very common, and were probably omitted by inadvertence.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 134.

PROCLAMATION.

(Under "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900.")

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," I hereby declare that the greater kudu is transferred to and included in Schedule 1 of the aforesaid Regulations, and that this Declaration shall apply to the district of Baringo only. And I further declare that the following animals are transferred to and included in Schedule 3, Class (A), of the aforesaid Regulations:—

Topi (*Damalescus jimela*).
Neumann's hartebeest (*Bubalis Neumannii*).

But in Jubaland the topi may be shot as heretofore.

And I further declare that the following animals are added to and included in Schedule 4, Class 3, of the aforesaid Regulations:—

Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus roudeleyi*).
Paa (*Madoqua and Nesotragus*).

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

May 7, 1903.

Enclosure 2 in No. 134.

NOTICE.

(Under "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900.")

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," I hereby give notice that upon the application of any person holding a sportsman's or public officer's licence to shoot game a special licence may be granted by the Sub-Commissioner of a province to hunt, kill, or capture any of the following animals: 1 bull buffalo, 1 bull eland, 1 bull giraffe.

Provided that no licence to kill a buffalo in the Province of Ukamba shall be granted.

The fee payable for such special licence is 75 rupees in respect of each animal. All fees are payable in advance, and in the event of no animal being shot under a special licence a refund will be made to the licensee.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

May 7, 1903.

No. 135.

ACTING COMMISSIONER PEARCE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 10, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Zomba, May 1, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, Return of game killed under licence within this Protectorate from the 1st April, 1902, to the 31st March, 1903.

I have, &c.,
F. B. PEARCE,
Major.

Enclosure in No. 135.

SUMMARY of Game Killed under Licence in the Districts of British Central Africa Protectorate during the Year ending 31st March, 1903.

Number of Licences issued in :—District A, 5 ; District B, 62 ; District C, 123.

		Port Herald.	Chiromo or Ruco.	Chikwawa.	Neno.	Mlanje.	Blantyre.	Zomba.	Chikola.	Liwonde.	Fort Johnston.	Fort Alston.	Kota-Kota.	Dowa, Lilongwe, and Fort Manning.	Dedza.	Nkata.	Chinteche.	Karonga.	Fort Hill.	Total.
Elephant ...	M.	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.	—	Nil.	8
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rhinoceros ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gnu Wildebeest ...	M.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hippopotamus ...	M.	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	6	11	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	2	39
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	2	22
Zebra ...	M.	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	7	4	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	6	27
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sable or Roan ...	M.	—	—	—	—	3	6	18	3	8	8	1	5	17	1	—	—	—	7	77
	F.	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	2	4	1	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	3	34
Kudu ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	16	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	35
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smaller Monkeys ...	M.	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F.	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Marabouts ...	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

* Killed whilst destroying native gardens.

2597	Egret ...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Antelopes ..	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	1	7	25	4	2	15	—	2	19	4	—	79	
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	3	2	5	—	—	8	3	—	34
	Wild Pig ...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	10	30	
				F.	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	14
	Jackal ...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Warthog ...	...	...	M.	—	—	2	—	1	2	6	1	17	11	—	2	13	1	1	15	72
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	17
	Bush Pig ...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	5	16
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hartebeeste ...	...	...	M.	—	—	1	—	18	12	36	2	28	28	2	18	44	6	1	5	201
				F.	—	—	2	—	8	6	24	3	7	17	3	8	6	4	1	1	1	90
	Impala ...	...	...	M.	—	—	1	—	—	9	17	—	23	23	2	—	2	3	1	5	96
				F.	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	7	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	2	30
	Reedbuck ...	...	...	M.	—	8	—	2	29	18	46	1	19	14	13	31	58	16	3	71	329
				F.	—	3	1	—	11	8	18	—	5	2	4	19	16	6	1	1	22	116
	Duiker ...	...	...	M.	—	1	1	—	—	9	20	5	16	8	5	9	19	—	3	6	102
				F.	2	—	2	—	3	6	8	2	3	1	—	6	8	—	—	—	2	43
	Klipspringer ...	...	...	M.	2	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	17
				F.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Steinbuck ...	...	...	M.	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
				F.	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Waterbuck ...	...	...	M.	—	2	1	—	18	7	14	—	48	24	6	11	19	2	1	36	183
				F.	—	1	2	—	3	1	6	—	6	4	1	5	3	2	1	—	8	42
20	Carried forward ...	...	...																

		Fort Herald.	Chiromo or Ruo.	Ohikwawa.	Neno.	Mlanje.	Blantyre.	Zomba.	Ohikala.	Liwonde.	Fort Johnston.	Fort Alston.	Kota-Kota.	Dowa, Lilongwe, and Fort Manning.	Dedza.	Nkata.	Chinteche.	Karonga.	Fort Hill.	Total.
Brought forward	...																			
Bushbuck	M.	3	1	3	—	23	4	14	1	19	11	—	1	10	4	—		15		109
	F.	4	1	2	—	15	5	7	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—				44
Puku	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	13	—	—		17		36
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		1		2
Iuyala	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—		1
Lion	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3		4
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		1
Leopard	M.	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		2		15
	F.	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		6
Hyena	M.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—
Total Head	...	14 (Wild dogs, 2)	16 (Otters, 1)	23	3	214	120	314	29	261	221	61	141	286	64	19		266		2,052

May 1, 1903.

F. B. PEARCE, *Major*,
His Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to Sir C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 11, 1903.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th ultimo,* enclosing, for my approval, a draft Ordinance limiting the number of animals which may be shot under a settler's licence to ten of any single species.

While I fully concur in the objects of the proposed Ordinance, I am somewhat doubtful whether it might not press heavily on particular settlers.

The object of a settler's licence was to allow a settler to shoot game for food, and the case may arise where a settler may inhabit a spot where only one species of antelope is found, and, therefore, be compelled to shoot animals of that species only for food. He would, however, be prevented from doing this under the terms of the proposed Ordinance.

I should accordingly be glad if you would take this further aspect of the question into your consideration, and inform me whether you still consider that the draft Ordinance should be issued in its present shape.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 137.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to Sir C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 16, 1903.

I APPROVE the issue of the Notices affecting the Game Regulations, of which copies accompanied your despatch of the 7th ultimo.†

Special attention should be paid to the wording of the changes, and should they be found to be inconsistent with the intentions of the Game Regulations, the Notices should be altered or cancelled accordingly.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 138.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA).

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 16, 1903.

THE Marquess of Lansdowne has had under his consideration your despatch of the 1st ultimo,‡ reporting the damage done to plantations in the Uganda Protectorate by elephants, and I am directed by His Lordship to state that he approves the proposals therein put forward as a tentative measure.

Their effect should be carefully watched, and a report thereon furnished in due course.

I am, &c.,
CLEMENT LL. HILL.

* No. 133.

† No. 134.

‡ No. 132.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of "The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, 1901" (No. 2 of 1901), that the Governor in Council may from time to time make, alter, and revoke Regulations to be published in the "Gazette" with respect to the prohibition of the hunting of wild animals by any persons except holders of licences issued by the Governor on such terms as to him shall seem fit;

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the Regulations made under the said section of the said Ordinance by the Governor in Council on the 22nd April, 1902, and to substitute new Regulations therefor:

Now, therefore, I, Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Major in the Corps of Royal Engineers, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the Colony, do hereby revoke the said Regulations made on the 22nd April, 1902, and do substitute the following Regulations therefor:—

1. In these Regulations:

"Non-native" means any person not born in or domiciled in the Colony.

"Hunt" includes killing or capturing by any methods, and all attempts to hunt, kill, or capture.

"Wild animal" shall not include lions, leopards, hyænas, crocodiles, snakes, or pythons.

2. No non-native shall hunt any wild animal within the Colony without having a licence from a District Commissioner in one of the forms in the Schedule hereto, or as provided by Regulation 8 hereof, unless he be the holder of a licence for the time being in force under any Ordinance or Regulation for the preservation of wild animals in Ashanti or the northern territories of the Gold Coast.

3. The fee for any such licence granted by a District Commissioner shall be as stated in the particular form of licence in the said Schedule or as provided in Regulation 8 hereof.

4. Any non-native hunting any wild animal without a licence or contrary to the terms of his licence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25 or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding three months, or both.

5. The District Commissioner, before issuing a licence, may in his discretion require the applicant to deposit £100 as security for his compliance with the terms of the licence.

6. It shall be lawful for the District Commissioner, with the previous consent in writing of the Governor, before issuing a licence to modify such licence in any one or more of the following ways:—

(a.) By prohibiting the killing or capturing of more than one of the animals permitted by a licence to be hunted;

(b.) By prohibiting the hunting of any animal mentioned in any licence;

(c.) By adding to the list of animals in any licence prohibited to be hunted the names of any other animals; and

(d.) In any of the above cases by decreasing the licence fee accordingly.

7. Every person holding a licence under these Regulations or an Ashanti or Northern Territories licence shall produce his licence on the demand of any officer of the Colony. Every person who shall fail to produce his licence without good and sufficient reason, or who, in the case of loss or destruction of his licence, has taken no steps to comply with the next succeeding Regulation, shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had no licence.

8. If a licence is lost or destroyed the licensee may, on payment of a fee not exceeding one-fifth of the original, obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of the

term for which his former licence was available. Provided that if the original licence shall have been granted in Ashanti or the Northern Territories, it shall be lawful for a District Commissioner to defer granting the application of a fresh licence until he has made such inquiries as he thinks fit, and to require a deposit of £25 from the licensee which deposit shall be forfeited, if any of the particulars of the original licence furnished by the licensee to the District Commissioner shall turn out on inquiry to be incorrect.

9. Every licence which shall have been taken out under the aforesaid Regulations of the 22nd April, 1902, or under the Regulations heretofore in force in Ashanti or the Northern Territories, and which shall not have expired on the date of the coming into force of these Regulations, shall as from that date for the remainder of its unexpired period be held subject to these Regulations so far as the same are applicable. Provided that a qualified general licence obtained in Ashanti prior to the coming into force of these Regulations shall not be deemed to be extended so as to give the holder any right to hunt wild animals in the Colony unless and until he shall have paid the sum of £2 to a District Commissioner, and shall have a receipt therefor endorsed on his said licence.

10. These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1903.

SCHEDULE.

(A.)

Qualified Licence to Government Officer.—Fee, 10s.

Licence is hereby granted to (1) (2)
to hunt any wild animal, except elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami, for one year from the date hereof, provided the said (1) is during the (1) Name of officer.
year an officer of the Colony. (2) Insert office.

Dated at this day of , 190 .

(Signed)

District Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(B.)

Full Licence to Government Officer.—Fee, £5.

Licence is hereby granted to (1) (2)
to hunt any wild animal: provided this licence shall not authorize the killing or capturing of more than two of each of the following animals, viz., elephants, rhinoceroses, or hippopotami, nor the hunting of any cow elephant. (1) Name of officer.
(2) Insert office.

This licence shall be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, provided that the said (1) is during such period an officer of the Colony.

Dated at this day of , 190 .

(Signed)

District Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(C.)

Qualified General Licence.—Fee, £5.

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to hunt any wild animal except elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami for one year from the date hereof.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 190 .

(Signed)

District Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(D.)

Full General Licence.—Fee, £25.

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to hunt any wild animal: provided that this licence shall not authorize the killing or capturing of more than two of each of the following animals, viz., elephants, rhinoceroses, or hippopotami, nor the hunting of any cow elephant.

This licence shall be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 190 .

(Signed)

District Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

Made in Executive Council, this 30th day of June, 1903.

H. L. STEVENS,
Clerk of Council.

No. 140.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.*

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

By virtue of the power and authority conferred on me by "The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, 1901," as modified by Section 22 of "The Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902," I, Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Major in the Corps of Royal Engineers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony, do hereby revoke the Regulations as to the preservation of wild animals in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast made by me on the 22nd day of April, 1902, and do substitute the following Regulations therefor:—

1. In these Regulations—

"Protectorate" means the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

"Non-native" means any person not born in or domiciled in the Protectorate.

"Hunt" includes killing or capturing by any methods, and all attempts to hunt, kill, or capture.

"Wild animal" shall not include lions, leopards, hyænas, crocodiles, snakes, or pythons.

* Similar Regulations were brought into force for Ashanti.

2. No non-native shall hunt any wild animal within the Protectorate without having a licence from the Chief Commissioner in one of the forms in the Schedule hereto, or as provided by Regulation 8 hereof, unless he be the holder of a licence for the time being in force under any Ordinance or Regulation for the preservation of wild animals in the Gold Coast Colony or Ashanti.

3. The fee for a licence granted by the Chief Commissioner shall be as stated in the particular form of licence in the said Schedule, or as provided in Regulation 8 hereof.

4. Any non-native hunting any wild animal without a licence, or contrary to the terms of his licence, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding three months, or both. Provided that any officer of the Protectorate holding a licence in the form (A)—

(a.) Whilst he is Chief Commissioner, or acting as Chief Commissioner, may, throughout the Protectorate, and—

(b.) Whilst he is Commissioner, or acting as Commissioner, of a district, may, within such district, hunt any wild animal without any of the restrictions imposed by the said licence.

5. The Chief Commissioner, before issuing a licence, may, in his discretion, require the applicant to deposit £100 as security for his compliance with the terms of the licence.

6. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, before issuing a licence, to modify such licence in any one or more of the following ways :—

(a.) By prohibiting the killing or capturing of more than one of any of the animals permitted by a licence to be hunted;

(b.) By prohibiting the hunting of any animal mentioned in any licence;

(c.) By adding to the list of animals in any licence prohibited to be hunted the names of any other animals; and,

(d.) In any of the above cases, by decreasing the licence fee accordingly.

7. Every person holding a licence under these Regulations, or a Gold Coast or Ashanti licence, shall produce his licence on the demand of any officer of the Protectorate. Every person who shall fail to produce his licence without good and sufficient reason, or who, in the case of loss or destruction of his licence, has taken no steps to comply with the next succeeding Regulation, shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had no licence.

8. If a licence is lost or destroyed, the licensee may, on payment of a fee not exceeding one-fifth of the original, obtain a fresh licence for the remainder of the term for which his former licence was available. Provided that, if the original licence shall have been granted in the Gold Coast Colony or Ashanti, it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to defer granting the application of a fresh licence until he has made such inquiries as he thinks fit, and to require a deposit of £25 from the licensee, which deposit shall be forfeited if any of the particulars of the original licence furnished by the licensee to the Chief Commissioner shall turn out on enquiry to be incorrect.

9. Every licence which shall have been taken out under the aforesaid Regulations of the 22nd April, 1902, or under the Regulations heretofore in force in the Gold Coast Colony or Ashanti, and which shall not have expired on the date of the coming into force of these Regulations, shall, as from that date, for the remainder of its unexpired period be held subject to these Regulations, so far as the same are applicable. Provided that a qualified general licence, obtained in the Gold Coast Colony or Ashanti prior to the coming into force of these Regulations, shall not be deemed to be extended so as to give the holder any right to hunt wild animals in the Protectorate unless and until he shall have paid the sum of £2 to the Chief Commissioner, and shall have a receipt therefor endorsed on his said licence.

10. At the end of every half-year a Return shall be sent to the Governor by the Chief Commissioner, stating the number of elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami

killed by Government officers in the Northern Territories during such half-year, specifying the sex of the animals killed and the name of the officer killing.

11. These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1903.

SCHEDULE.

(A.)

Qualified Licence to Government Officer.—Fee, 10s.

(1.) Name of officer.
(2.) Insert office.

Licence is hereby granted to (1) _____ (2) _____ to hunt any wild animal except elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami for one year from the date hereof, provided that the said (1) _____ is during such period an officer of the Government of Northern Territories.

Dated at this day of 190 .

(Signed) _____, Chief Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(B.)

Full Licence to Government Officer.—Fee, £5.

(1.) Name of officer.
(2.) Insert office.

Licence is hereby granted to (1) _____ (2) _____ to hunt any wild animal: provided that this licence shall not authorize the killing or capturing of more than two of each of the following animals, viz.:—elephants, rhinoceroses, or hippopotami, nor the hunting of any cow elephant.

This licence shall be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, provided that the said (1) _____ is during such period an officer of the Government of Northern Territories.

Dated at this day of 190 .

(Signed) _____, Chief Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(C.)

Qualified General Licence.—Fee, £5.

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to hunt any wild animal except elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotami for one year from the date hereof.

Dated at this day of 190 .

(Signed) _____, Chief Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

(D.)

Full General Licence.—Fee, £25.

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to hunt any wild animal: provided that this licence shall not authorize the killing or capturing of more than two of each of the following animals, viz.:—elephants, rhinoceroses, or hippopotami, nor the hunting of any cow elephant. This licence shall be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 190 .

(Signed) _____, Chief Commissioner.

(This licence is not transferable.)

Made by me, this 30th day of June, 1903.

MATTHEW NATHAN,
Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 141.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRINGTON (ABYSSINIA) to the MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received July 13, 1903.)

My Lord,

Addis Abbaba, June 6, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have on various occasions approached King Menelek on the question of his accession to the Convention for the preservation of African game. His Majesty has invariably expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Convention, but added, that the conditions of Abyssinia would make it impossible for him to carry out the terms implied by his accession to it.

Under these circumstances, I am of the opinion that it is useless to hope for any further accession on the part of His Majesty to the Convention than the approval of its objects already reported.

I have, &c.,
J. L. HARRINGTON.

No. 142.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to the MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received July 22, 1903.)

My Lord,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, June 20, 1903.

WHILST I was visiting Naivasha a short while ago, Mr. Bagge, the Sub-Commissioner, called my attention to the fact that the water-fowl on the lake are somewhat scarcer now than in past years. This he attributes to the numbers which are shot during the breeding season, *i.e.*, between the months of March and August.

I have therefore requested the legal adviser to draft an Ordinance, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, for the protection of wild birds.

As it is important that the next two months should be regarded as a close season I have ventured to promulgate this Ordinance without first obtaining Your Lordship's sanction. I trust that my action will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 142.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 9 of 1903.

The Protection of Wild Birds.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1903."

2. The Commissioner may by Proclamation apply this Ordinance to any area in the East Africa Protectorate in respect of any or all species of wild birds, and may at any time withdraw any such area or any such species from its application.

3. Every Proclamation applying this Ordinance to any area shall state the period in every year within which this Ordinance shall apply.

4. Any person who shall shoot or attempt to shoot, or who shall kill or capture or attempt to kill or capture by any means whatsoever, or who shall have in his possession any wild bird in respect of which this Ordinance has been applied by Proclamation within the area to which such Proclamation is directed, and within the period specified therein, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding two months of either description or to both.

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted under the provisions of this Ordinance for the unlawful possession of such wild bird if he satisfies the Court before which he is charged, either—

1. That the killing or capturing of such wild bird, if in a place to which this Ordinance has been applied, was lawful at the time when, and by the person by whom it was killed, or

2. That the wild bird was killed or captured in some place to which this Ordinance has not been applied.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, June 11, 1903.

No. 143.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to the MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received July 22, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 149.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, June 26, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith a despatch which I have received from Mr. Hobley, reporting the probable export of cow and immature

ivory, which will shortly be entirely prohibited in this Protectorate, through Abyssinia.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 143.

Mr. HOBLEY to Sir C. ELIOT.

SIR,

Kisumu, June 10, 1903.

I HAVE in previous despatches called especial attention to the fact that the Swahili and Arab ivory traders entering the Rudolph region from Mumias, have received friendly overtures from the Abyssinians at the north end of Lake Rudolph, and have been invited to sell ivory to them. I have recently received intelligence confirmatory of this, and the traders are naturally pleased at the Abyssinian change of front. But when one considers that effective Abyssinian occupation only ceases a few days from Lake Rudolph, and that there is a safe caravan route from there to Addis Abbaba, a distance of not more than 300 miles, it at once strikes one that here is an admirable loophole for the export of cow ivory, and one that has opportunely for the traders opened just as the cow ivory trade is being absolutely prohibited in the Protectorate. Under these circumstances, it is, I think, hoping too much to believe that these enterprising traders will not avail themselves of it and thus render our Regulations ineffective.

Moreover, unless the Abyssinian Government can be induced to co-operate in the preservation of cow elephants, I am at a loss to suggest any way of checking this probable traffic.

I have, &c.,
C. W. HOBLEY.

No. 144.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to MR. DE BUNSEN (PARIS).

SIR,

Foreign Office, July 24, 1903.

I REGRET to state that there appears to be no immediate prospect of inducing the Governments of Liberia and Abyssinia to accede to the African Game Preservation Convention of 1900.

In these circumstances, I have to request that you will again bring the matter to the notice of the French Government, and express the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government that they should now, in view of the facts set forth in my despatch of the 10th November last,* consent to waive their reservation and proceed to the ratification of the Convention.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 145.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Foreign Office, July 25, 1903.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 20th ultimo,* I approve your action in extending till the 31st March, 1904, the Notice making the purchase of immature cow ivory lawful.

I have at the same time to call your attention to my despatch of the 12th ultimo* with regard to the question of preserving elephants in the East Africa Protectorate.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

* Not printed.

No. 146.

(Received in Colonial Office, August 22, 1903.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

No. 15 of 1903.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend "The Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899."

- Preamble.** Be it enacted by the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—
- Repeal of repugnant law.** 1. So much of the "Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899," as may be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.
- Short title.** 2. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Game Preservation Amendment Ordinance, 1903."
- Permits to capture game for breeding and farming purposes.** 3. (1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the said Ordinance, the Administrator may authorize or direct that permits be granted for the capture of the following game, that is to say:—
- Elands,
Ostriches,
Zebras and Burchell zebras,
- or other animals, upon being satisfied that such animals are required for breeding or farming purposes.
- (2.) Permits granted under this section shall be of force and effect for a period, to be stated therein, not exceeding six months.
- (3.) Every such permit shall bear a stamp of the value of one pound.
- Solemn declara-** 4. Applicants for permits under this Ordinance shall, with their applications, submit a solemn declaration, setting forth the number and description of game desired to be captured, that the animals are actually required for the purposes of farming, and that such as are captured will not be killed, disposed of, or used for any purpose other than that of farming, without the written permission of the Administrator.
- Penalties.** 5. Any person who shall either—
- (1.) Without such permission as aforesaid kill, or cause or permit to be killed, or who shall sell or otherwise dispose of any animal for the capture of which he has obtained a permit under this Ordinance; or,
- (2.) Capture a greater number of animals or other animals than such as are stated upon the permit granted to him;
- shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, and any permit granted to such person under this Ordinance shall be and become void.

No. 147.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received August 22, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 150.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, July 17, 1903.

IN consequence of the heavy losses which the Mombasa poultry yards have of late sustained owing to the destructive habits of civet and other small cats that live in a wild state on the island, Mr. Tritton has requested me to sanction the shooting of these animals.

He proposed, in order to prevent the indiscriminate use of fire-arms, that the holders of bird licences only, should be allowed to destroy cats; but as I am advised by the Crown Advocate that cats cannot in any sense be regarded as birds, and that it would not be possible to confine the right to shoot them to the holders of bird licences without special legislation, I have published a proclamation, copy of which I have the honour to transmit herewith, removing civet and other small cats from the list of animals in Schedule III of "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," as far as Mombasa Island is concerned.

I trust that my action in this matter will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 147.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Proclamation.

I hereby declare that civet and other small cats are removed from the list of animals in Schedule III of "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900." And I further declare that this Proclamation shall apply to the Island of Mombasa only.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa,
July 15, 1903.

No. 148.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONEL HARRINGTON (ABYSSINIA).

[Answered by No. 154.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 22, 1903.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a despatch* from His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate, in which he states that it is probable that when the trade in cow and immature ivory has been prohibited in the Protectorate, it will be carried on through Abyssinian territory viâ the northern end of Lake Rudolph.

I should be glad if you would approach the Emperor Menelek with a view to prevent, if possible, such trade in ivory taking place through his territories. In this connection I should be glad if you could inform me of the present price of ivory at Addis Abbaba.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNNE.

No. 149.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

[Answered by No. 156.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, August 22, 1903.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th June last* and to transmit, for your information, copy of a despatch† which I have addressed to Colonel Harrington on the subject of the trade in cow and immature ivory through Abyssinian territory.

I should be glad to learn whether some plan could not be devised which would render it more lucrative for traders to bring down their legitimate ivory through

* No. 143.

† No. 148.

the British sphere in spite of the duty to which it is subject. I have inquired as to the present price of ivory at Addis Abbaba.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 150.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

[Answered by No. 167.]

SIR, Foreign Office, August 27, 1903.
I APPROVE the issue of the Proclamation removing civet and other small cats from the list of animals in Schedule III of "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," as far as Mombasa Island is concerned, as reported in your despatch of the 17th July.*

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE

No. 151.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received September 28, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 152.]

MY LORD, Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, August 28, 1903.
I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 12th June† and, in accordance with the instructions contained therein, I have endeavoured to ascertain how far the German authorities are satisfied with the result of the measures taken by them against the sale of small ivory.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a despatch on this subject which the Governor of German East Africa has addressed to me.

With reference to the reported sale of immature ivory in Zanzibar, I have requested Mr. Cave to discuss the matter with Mr. Rogers in order, if possible, to put a stop to it.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 151.

HERR GOTZEN to Sir C. ELIOT.

(Translation.)

SIR, Dar-es-Salaam, August 19, 1903.
I REGRET that I am unable to give you any accurate information as to whether the export of ivory is influenced by the prohibition to trade in elephants' tusks under 11 lbs. in weight, as our trade and customs statistics make no distinction between large and small tusks. The small tusks which have come under the notice of the officials in late years were either confiscated or, if rightfully acquired, purchased by the Government, so as to prevent any further trade in them. At the end of last year immature ivory was sold to the value of 17,700 rupees, which corresponds, perhaps, to the tusks of between 1,300 and 1,400 young elephants, collected during the two to three years the law has been in force.

The export of ivory from German East Africa is declining from year to year, partly on account of the extermination of the elephant as well as from other reasons. As the prohibition to trade in small tusks becomes generally known, I look for a very favourable result in the course of the year. Every prohibition to export,

* No. 147.

† Not printed.

however, is an incentive to smuggling, and this will not cease so long as the Zanzibar market is not also closed to small ivory. If this were to take place, in accordance with the resolutions of the London Game Conference, such a prohibition would not only help to maintain the trade of ivory in Zanzibar, but would tend to protect the young elephants in British and German territory, especially if the Portuguese Government were to make a similar enactment for Mozambique. So long, however, as Zanzibar is an outlet for the small forbidden tusks, a prohibition of the trade in the interior, with the object of maintaining the ivory trade, will have a very limited effect.

I have, &c.,
GOTZEN.

No. 152.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

[Answered by No. 161.]

SIR,

Foreign Office, October 1, 1903.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th August last* on the subject of the sale of small ivory.

I shall await with interest the result of Mr. Cave's discussion of the subject with Mr. Rogers. The prohibition to sell immature ivory should certainly be made operative in Zanzibar.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 153.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received October 26, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, September 14, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch† which I have received from the Assistant Deputy Commissioner, reporting that enormous quantities of game hides are being imported into Kisumu from German East Africa.

I have conferred with the Crown Advocate to ascertain if we can apply our Game Regulations to goods in transit, but as paragraph 6 only refers to animals killed or captured in contravention of these Regulations, I am advised that we have no power to prevent the export of hides not obtained in the Protectorate

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

No. 154.

MR. CLERK (ABYSSINIA) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 9, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 157.]

MY LORD,

Addis Abbaba, October 2, 1903.

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington of the 22nd August last,† relative to the trade in cow and immature ivory, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Emperor Menelek has expressed his readiness to do his best to prevent such trade taking place through his territory from our Protectorate. His Majesty also told me that he had for some time been considering how to check the slaughter of cows and young elephants in his own

* No. 151.

† Not printed.

‡ No. 148.

dominions, which was becoming very serious, and that if he could do so it would be much easier to prevent any trade in cow or immature ivory from British territory. The main difficulties were :—

1. Hunters were often unable to distinguish a bull from a cow elephant without risk of losing the animal altogether.
2. How were the Customs or other officers to know that a tusk was that of a bull or a cow?
3. Many full-grown elephants had quite small tusks, which would make it hard to detect immature ivory.

His Majesty would therefore be very grateful if the authorities of the East Africa Protectorate could furnish him with any information on these points, by which he may find some means of detecting and punishing all traders in cow or immature ivory in Abyssinia, and thereby stop any traffic from our Protectorate, and also avert the danger of the eventual extinction of the elephant in his own country.

I said that I would report His Majesty's wishes to Your Lordship. I added that I did not know the difference between the ivory of a bull or a cow elephant, but suggested that in the meantime, until further information was received, the Rases and officers of the southern provinces might be instructed to confiscate all tusks not up to a certain size, from whatever country they came, for even though some of them might be those of full-grown elephants, I could think for the moment of no better way to put a stop to the destruction of calves. His Majesty appeared favourable to the suggestion, and said that he would tell me in a few days what he decided to do in the matter.

In reply to the question in the last paragraph of Your Lordship's despatch above-mentioned,* I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the present price of ivory in Addis Abbaba is 154 dollars for 37 lbs., or about £42 the cwt.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. CLERK.

No. 155.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 21, 1903.)

MY LORD, Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, October 26, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith a report which I have received from Mr. Percival, the Game Ranger.

In view of what Mr. Percival says, I would suggest that the jackal should be removed from the schedules.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure in No. 155.

REPORT BY MR. PERCIVAL.

During the year 1902 and early part of 1903 the greater number of sportsmen have hunted to the west of the Kikuyu escarpment. This has given the Athi Plains a welcome rest, the result of which is very satisfactory. One or two species of game which early in 1902 were showing signs of being over-shot have recovered in a remarkable way.

The most noticeable case is that of gazella Granti, which had suffered somewhat heavily till 1902, and showed this by the number of females to each male and by the poorness of the horns. This was pointed out to me by several men who had known the plains for years.

* No. 148.

As the grass died down this year I was agreeably surprised to find gazella Granti much more numerous, though heads do not run very large.

I would here point out that the real gazella Granti country lies south of the railway in the Masai land reserve, where they are to be seen in astonishing numbers. During the last year, finding the country less disturbed, they have, I suppose, worked north.

Now that the construction work on the railway between Nairobi and the coast, with its attendant construction trains, camps, and gangs of workmen, is completed, the game in the mile zone has become tamer, and, if possible, more numerous. In construction days, when there were several rifles in each camp and a reward out for lion, the zone was disturbed a great deal.

Now game may be seen feeding unconcernedly within 150 yards of gang huts on the line where men are working or moving about.

From Simba Station I have seen at one time oryx callotis, waterbuck, zebra, Coke's hartebeest, Grant's and Thomson's gazelles, and ostrich all within 500 yards of the station and taking little or no notice of the train which stood in the station.

Rhinoceros are still fairly numerous on the Athi Plains, though the open country is very much against them.

Very noticeable on these plains is the way in which game gets to know the regular routes of sporting parties and to avoid them. Close to the Athi River game is fairly plentiful, but so wild that only a member of the Long Range Club would be likely to make a bag. Go six or seven miles away and one can walk up to within easy shot. In the country north of the railway, recently thrown open, game is still very tame, for as only the ordinary species are to be found it is not worth while for a sporting party to go there. Rhinoceros are fairly numerous; within ten miles of Nairobi I saw five in one day; and within eight miles I saw forty-three eland.

Along the edge of the Kikuyu Forest the settlers do a little shooting, but this in no way affects the plains, though I have noticed that bushpig and impalla are more numerous in the open than they were. The pig are extremely numerous along the forest edge, and do considerable damage to the settlers' crops.

A stranger passing through the game country, or even shooting in the country for a short spell, is apt to leave with a wrong impression as to the abundance or otherwise of game.

The movements of game are much greater than is usually supposed. The chief movement—one can hardly call it migration—is from north to south in November, December, and January, and from south to north in June, July, and August. From November till June grass and water are plentiful in the Kilimanjaro district, while further north the grass becomes too long. About end of June the grass dries up and food is hard to obtain in the bare sandy districts, but on and around the Athi and other permanent rivers (of which there are none to the north of Kilimanjaro) there is food, so north come the beasts, leaving only oryx and Waller's gazelle in the deserts near Kilimanjaro.

Wildebeest are the most noticeable of all that move about, as they leave almost in a body, few remaining behind. As a rule July sees the plain covered, but this year (1903), owing to the rain, which continued for more than a month later than usual, they have only just come north now and not in nearly as large numbers as in former years.

I do not attach any importance to this, as I consider it fully accounted for by the wet season.

Most of females come north accompanied by three-month-old calves. The last wildebeest to leave for the south are those from about Simba

During August and the following five months wildebeest work as far north as the Thika Thika River; none, however, seem to pass beyond.

Rift Valley.—The most pleasant part of East Africa in which to shoot is undoubtedly the country in the Rift Valley around the Lakes Naivasha, Elmenteita, and Nakuru. Here the climate is perfect, grass never long, game plentiful, and

a very nice variety to be obtained. The whole country is covered with the best sheep-feed known—the “burr clover.” This, I suppose, suits the smaller species of gazelle, for Thomsoni and Granti are more common here than in any other part of the country I have visited. This is particularly so on the ridge of land between the Lakes Nakuru and Elmenteita.

To the north-west of Nakuru, in broken bush country, rhinoceros, buffaloes, and lions are numerous. In case of rhinoceros, horns run large—in fact, the best I have seen. Buffaloes are numerous at certain times of the year.

The two species of hartebeest (Jackson’s and Neumann’s) meet about here, and are to be seen in separate troops within a few hundred yards of each other. In one case I saw what looked remarkably like a Jacksoni bull with a troop of Neumanni.

Wart hog run large, and I saw one huge beast, by far the largest I ever came across.

A fair number of Grant’s gazelles to be seen, but very few Thomsoni.

To north of the lake lies the station of Nakuru, and around here game is scarce, with exception of zebra. In and about the old volcano there is a very nice troop of eland, and north beyond the mountain game is reported as very numerous. I recently left Nakuru before dawn to march to Elmenteita. For miles we passed through herds of zebra. It was too dark to see them, but we could hear the half bark, half neigh, of the old stallions and the rush of hoofs as the herd got our wind and went off. As dawn broke the sight was wonderful; for miles one could see troop after troop of these pretty beasts. They were massed together in this way, as all had been down to drink during the night and were just returning to their feeding grounds. I made a rather curious mistake here, taking the skeleton of a zebra for a fresh kill—the white bleached ribs against dark ground looking like stripes. Even with powerful glasses it was not till I was within 150 yards that I saw what it was. Zebra bones are strewn all over the country. They are mostly killed by lions, of which there are considerable numbers. Another thing that had brought such enormous numbers of zebra together was the fact that the Wanderobo were out hunting in the Elmenteita district. (I was on my way to visit them at the time.)

At first the only game seen was zebra, but some few miles further on game in general was plentiful—Neumann’s hartebeest, Granti, and Thomsoni; ostrich were also very numerous, particularly in the Elmenteita district. Jackal are far too plentiful, and do great damage to young fawns. It is the habit of the gazelle to hide their young in the grass and leave them while feeding, though never going very far away. This gives the jackal his chance. He will steal on to the sleeping fawn, kill it, and most likely have finished his meal before the mother returns. Both Thomsoni and Granti will chase jackal off their feeding ground if they have young about.

In the bush country near both lakes waterbuck (*C. defassa*), impalla, and reedbuck are found, as well as small buck, duiker, steinbuck, and dikdik.

In the lakes hippopotamus are numerous, but well able to take care of themselves, particularly in Elmenteita, where many small grass-covered islands offer shelter. In Nakuru they are, I fancy, more easily bagged.

Rift.—Although at present this is a particularly good shooting ground, swarming with game and having several very interesting species located in it (Neumann’s hartebeest in particular), I fear that it will be the first game district to suffer. The country is so suitable for settlers that the game is sure to be killed or driven out.

Owing, however, to the formation of the district, the latter is almost impossible, as the land to the north or south is unsuitable for the game of the plains.

The only hope that I can see for the game would be a reserve. Should a Masai reserve be declared anywhere here it would be quite enough, as owing to the fact that Masai do not kill game they would do well together.

The very worst thing for the game would be a number of small settlers.

Where large tracts of land are taken up for sheep or cattle there always is a chance for game, particularly as most large land-holders like to see game about the place. In case of small settlers game has absolutely no chance.

Baringo.—During the last year a good many shooting parties have visited this district, and in most cases have done well. Game appears to be plentiful, though near the caravan routes very wild.

Fine impalla heads continue to be obtained by nearly every sporting party. Rhinoceros are extremely numerous off the caravan routes.

Mau.—On Mau Plateau game is numerous, though owing to long grass not easy to bag. I have heard of several herds of roan in this district, and on the Guaso Ngishu Plateau I am told they are quite numerous. Jackson's hartebeest, topi, and oribi are the more common species, while on the slopes of Mau elephant, buffalo, eland, bushbuck, and many small antelopes are found.

SOME NOTES ON THE MORE IMPORTANT GAME BEASTS.

Rhinoceros.

From all sportsmen and prospectors who have visited out-of-the-way districts I have heard the same story of the great numbers of these fine old beasts.

They seem to be more numerous in the Baringo district than anywhere else; but north of Kenia, on the Thika Thika River, and between Donyo Sabuk and the Tana River they are very common.

Along the old caravan routes rhinoceros are shot out, but when a caravan leaves these routes there is usually some excitement.

Recently, while on the Thika Thika River, I saw five or six rhinoceros every day. On one occasion a rhinoceros cow and calf came out of the bush within 20 yards and stood looking around and snuffing the wind. Fortunately the wind was steady, or things might have been serious (for the rhino, I hope); as it was, she turned and walked away into the bush.

Several rhinoceros were shot in the Machakos district during the year.

On the Athi Plains I saw several in parts where eighteen months ago I saw no signs of them.

In this case the rhinoceros have come out of the bush country into the plains. On Donyo Sabuk they are plentiful, and are likely to remain so, for the thick patches of forest and long grass make the hill particularly suitable for them. Quite close to Nairobi rhinoceros are to be found, both in the reserve and on the open side of the railway. Within 10 miles I have seen five on one day.

Hippopotamus.

Still numerous in the Athi and Thika Thika Rivers, though I fear that the Wakamba take rather heavy toll of them.

Further down, both rivers swarm with hippopotamus, so there will always be some found in the upper waters.

In the Rift Valley lakes they are numerous, particularly in Baringo; and plenty are found in the Naivasha, Elmenteita, and Nakuru Lakes.

They are also numerous on the coast, where they occasionally do great damage to rice crops.

Buffalo.

The increase in the number of buffaloes, particularly in the Ukamba Province, is most satisfactory. The herd on Donyo Sabuk has continued to breed well, a nice lot of quite young calves being seen in January, 1903, by two sportsmen. The small troop that used to haunt the swamp on the Fort Hall road has greatly increased; they must have been joined by others, for breeding alone could not have produced as many as there appear to be.

In the reserve south of Nairobi there are a few buffaloes. A year ago I was in the district and neither saw traces nor heard news of them.

In every case buffalo stick to the thickest bush, and, unless another plague of rinderpest comes along, they ought to continue to do well.

Buffaloes are more numerous in the Rift Valley and on the Mau, and never were so near extermination as in the Ukamba Province.

Five big bulls were seen a few weeks ago from the train, and near Nakuru I saw traces of quite a large troop. In the Kedong Valley, both in and out of the reserve, buffalo continue to flourish.

On the Tana River they are numerous, but much harried by the Wakamba, who are very fond of the skin for making sandals and for shrinking on to handles of native hoes and axes to hold the blade tightly.

On the Juba River they are said to be very numerous, and all along the coast, wherever the bush is suitable, they are to be found in small numbers, particularly between Mombasa and Malindi in rubber bush.

During the rinderpest plague I think that all the buffaloes inhabiting the plains were wiped out, and only those living as a rule in the forest were left; or else, after the greater number had been killed, the others then noticed the continual chasing by Masai and Wakamba, which, when they were in such great numbers, had not troubled them.

Eland.

Another very satisfactory case.

I consider that these fine antelopes are not only increasing in numbers but in range. They are undoubtedly coming out on to the plains more than they used.

From Baringo they are reported as being the most numerous antelope, and from Voi as being extremely numerous. Mr. F. C. Selous tells me that he had never seen eland more numerous anywhere, even in the best days of South Africa, than at Voi.

Quite close to Nairobi there are several large troops; one of about sixty, another of over forty, and others of smaller size.

Near Donyo Sabuk I saw about fifteen in three days, in twos and threes. In the Kitui district they seem quite numerous, and they are found all along the edge of the Taru Desert.

I do not consider that eland are, or ever were, in danger of extermination in the East Africa Protectorate. The only thing that would be dangerous, even if an unlimited number of beasts was allowed, would be hunting on horseback, as was done in South Africa; and even this would not affect the best eland country between the Taru Desert and the edge of the plains, say between Voi and Makindu on the railway, as no horse could stand the fly.

Orix Callotis.

Owing to the constant hunting for these beasts round Makindu they seem to have changed their haunts, and of late very few have been seen. There are, however, plenty in the reserve and all along the edge of the Taru Desert, so that I do not think any further protection is needed.

Roan.

Owing to their local habits they are apt to suffer severely should the whereabouts of a troop become known. They also suffer considerably at the hands of natives. I hope the rest that is now being given them may prove as beneficial to them as it has to eland. I hear that there are a nice lot on the Guaso Niero Plateau and on some parts of Mau.

Lions.

There has been a great reduction in the number of lions killed during the last year. This may be attributed to several reasons, the first being the withdrawal of a reward offered by the Uganda Railway for lions killed within the mile zone, the closing of construction camps and consequent reduction of white men on the line, and also to the extremely wet year, resulting in longer grass than usual.

Lions are very numerous, but as they are all game killers and show no liking for human flesh or even for cattle, there is no cause to regret their numbers.

That lions on the Athi Plains are becoming more cunning there is no doubt. Few now lie up in the Athi or Stony Athi River beds, as these particular places are hunted so very regularly.

In the Nakuru district lions are plentiful and seem to be particularly fine beasts, some very fine males having been obtained there.

The breeding season seems to be in or about December, though cubs are found at all times of the year. Three or four cubs seems to be the usual number.

Jackals.

These animals are extremely numerous in the Nakuru and Elmenteita districts, and are, I consider, more destructive to the gazelle than even lions or leopards.

It is the habit of the gazelles, and, in fact, of most animals, to leave their young hidden during a greater part of the day. One often comes on to fawns asleep in patches of grass when there are no antelope close around. This is the chance of the jackals, which, as a rule, go in couples. I have now seen some six or eight fawns so killed, and one often sees gazella Granti or Thomsoni chasing jackals away.

I saw this several times in the neighbourhood of Elmenteita, and on two occasions, on looking around, saw freshly-killed fawns.

They are not only carnivorous animals, but, strange to say, have a liking for fruit. At Mr. Watt's shamba near Machakos they do considerable damage to apples and plums. At present the fruit trees are very low and the jackals are able to reach the fruit.

As stock-farming is taken up in this country the jackal must be got rid of, or very serious damage will be done.

Instead of remaining on the protected list of game schedule it will need to be put in the same list as the crocodiles, hyenas, &c., at any rate in stock-farming districts.

Hunting Dog.

These most destructive beasts are fortunately not very common, their wide ranging habits making them appear more numerous than they actually are.

They drive game out of a district quicker than anything else, though as soon as they leave it the game comes back.

In case of stock-farming they will, as they did in South Africa, do terrible damage should they get amongst a flock of sheep or cattle.

A. BLAYNEY PERCIVAL,
Game Ranger.

REPORT ON GAME AND GAME DISTRICTS OF EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1902.

The licences issued during the year were as follows:—

	Sportsmen's	Public Officers'	14 Days.	Settlers'
Mombasa	17	12	29	3
Nairobi	2	22	1	19
Ravine	0	3	0	0
Mumias	2	0	1	0
Baringo	1	1	0	0
Lamu	1	1	1	0
Naiyasha	0	7	1	3
Jubaland	0	8	0	0
Kismayu	1	14	0	0
Total	24	69	33	25

One special sportsman's licence issued at £10, under Regulation.

RETURNS OF GAME killed on Eighty Public Officers' Licences issued during the Year 1902 (including fourteen-day Licences).

Animals.	Male.	Female.	Where killed.
Elephant	2	1	2, Naivasha ; 1, Baringo.
Rhinoceros	14	1	11, Baringo ; 1, Makindu ; 3, Kenia.
Hippopotamus	—	—	24, Baringo ; 3, Lake Victoria ; 1, Kenia.
Eland	—	—	3, Baringo ; 1, Molo River.
Buffalo	2	3	Baringo.
Hartebeest, Neumann's	15	2	6, Nakuru ; 8, Elmenteita ; 3, Baringo.
„ Coke's	118	15	113, Athi ; 20, Naivasha and Kenia.
„ Jackson's	24	3	15, Mau ; 12, Baringo.
Topi	37	—	7, Mau ; 4, Baringo ; 26, Jubaland.
Wildebeest	35	13	47, Athi ; 1, Kenia.
Duiker	20	3	7, Baringo ; 8, Athi, Makindu, Coast, Mau, and Jubaland.
Dikdik	52	12	Baringo, Kenia, Coast, and Jubaland.
Oribi	53	5	19, Baringo ; 16, Kenia ; 21, Mau ; 2, Jubaland.
Steinbuck	54	15	31, Athi ; 36, Baringo ; 2, Naivasha.
Klipspringer	11	2	Baringo.
Waterbuck	90	5	35, Baringo ; 16, Jubaland ; 18, Athi ; 13, Kenia ; 6, Mau ; 2, Coast ; 1, Makindu.
Hunter's antelope	4	—	Jubaland.
Reedbuck	58	—	32, Baringo ; 23, Mau ; 1, Makindu ; 2, Coast.
„ Chanler's	24	3	26, Baringo (Eburu) ; 1, Athi.
Impalla	89	7	15, Athi ; 57, Baringo ; 5, Kenia ; 3, Makindu ; 9, Mau ; 5, Naivasha ; 2, Jubaland.
Thomson's gazelle	116	20	60, Athi ; 54, Baringo ; 3, Makindu ; 6, Naivasha.
Grant's „	125	25	78, Athi ; 59, Baringo ; 4, Makindu ; 9, Naivasha.
Peter's „	16	—	2, Coast ; 1, Makindu ; 13, Jubaland.
Waller's „	12	—	Jubaland.
Oryx beisa	8	1	5, Baringo ; 4, Jubaland.
„ callotis	4	4	7, Makindu ; 1, Tavetta.
Bushbuck	20	3	17, Baringo ; 2, Athi ; 1, Coast ; 2, Mau ; 1, Jubaland.
Bongo	1	1	Ravine.
Roan	1	—	Baringo.
Zebra	26	3	17, Baringo ; 15, Athi ; 3, Mau.
Wart hog	38	5	13, Athi ; 13, Baringo ; 2, Kenia ; 13, Jubaland ; 2, Mau.
Pig	2	2	1, Baringo ; 3, Athi.
Colobus monkey	2	—	Mau.
Ostrich	2	—	Athi River.
Jackal	2	—	Baringo.
Greater kudu	6	—	„

Animals.	Male.	Female.	Where killed.
Thomas's cobb	1	—	Lake Victoria
Serval	4	1	3, Baringo ; 1, Athi ; 1, Makindu.
Cheeta	—	1	Athi.
Marabout	12	—	"

FIFTEEN SETTLERS' LICENCES.

Animals.	Male.	Where Killed.
Hippopotamus	4	Lake Victoria, Athi.
Hartebeest	118	105, Athi ; 9, Baringo ; 2, Mau.
Wildebeest	16	Athi.
Oribi	20	2, Baringo ; 18, Mau.
Steinbuck	2	Baringo, Athi.
Waterbuck	7	2, Baringo ; 1, Athi ; 1, Mau.
Reedbuck	5	1, Baringo ; 3, Athi ; 2, Mau.
Thomson's gazelle	55	8, Baringo ; 43, Athi ; 4, Mau.
Grant's gazelle	50	5, Baringo ; 42, Athi ; 3, Mau.
Impalla	10	1, Baringo ; 9, Athi.
Bushbuck	1	1, Athi.
Wart hog	6	1, Baringo ; 4, Athi ; 1, Mau.
Various	5	5, Athi.

No. 156.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 26, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 158.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, November 2, 1903.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd August,* on the subject of the trade in cow and immature ivory through Abyssinian territory.

I have discussed the matter with the Assistant Deputy Commissioner and the Manager of the Uganda Railway, and we agree that the freight should be reduced if present rates prevent ivory from taking the Railway route. We cannot, however, at present see any proof that they do so, but we will await the promised information as to prices at Addis Abbaba.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

* No. 149.

No. 157.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to MR. CLERK (ABYSSINIA).

SIR,

Foreign Office, November 30, 1903.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd ultimo,* respecting the suppression of the trade in cow and immature ivory between the East Africa Protectorate and Abyssinia.

I am glad to learn that the Emperor Menelek is actively interesting himself in suppressing the destruction of female and immature elephants, and I have to request you to endeavour to obtain from him the issue of orders that all tusks under a minimum weight of 11 lbs. (as fixed by the Game Convention and by the Game Regulations in force in the various African Protectorates administered by this Department), shall be liable to confiscation.

I have forwarded a copy of your despatch to His Majesty's Commissioners for the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, instructing them to communicate with you direct as to the various other questions raised therein.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 158

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Foreign Office, November 30, 1903.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd instant,† I transmit to you copy of a despatch* from the Acting Agent and Consul-General at Addis Abbaba respecting the suppressing of the trade in cow and immature ivory between the East Africa Protectorate and Abyssinia.

I should be glad if you would communicate direct with Mr. Clerk on the subject, making any suggestions which you consider advisable, and giving him information which may enable him to reply to the points raised by the Emperor Menelek.

A copy of my reply‡ to Mr. Clerk's despatch is also enclosed for your information.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 159.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA).

SIR,

Foreign Office, November 30, 1903.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you copies of correspondence§ respecting the suppression of the trade in cow and immature ivory between the East Africa Protectorate and Abyssinia.

His Lordship would be glad if you would communicate direct with the Acting Agent and Consul-General at Addis Abbaba on the subject, making any suggestions which you consider desirable, and giving him any information which may enable him to reply to the points raised by the Emperor Menelek, as explained in his despatch of the 2nd October.*

I am, &c.,
CLEMENT LL. HILL.

* No. 154. † No. 156. ‡ No. 157. § Nos. 143, 148, 149, 154, 156 and 157.

No. 160.

MR. CLERK (ABYSSINIA) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received December 3, 1903.)

[Answered by No. 162.]

MY LORD,

British Agency, Addis Abbaba, October 31, 1903.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 2nd instant,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Emperor Menelek is sending orders to the officials of the Southern Provinces to seize all tusks under 20 lbs. weight, and to ascertain as far as possible the names of merchants from whom the Abyssinian traders have purchased them, which will be communicated to His Majesty's Agency.

His Majesty showed me the tusk which he was sending to his officials as a minimum standard; it weighed 20 lbs., and measured along the outer curve, from base to tip, 4 feet, and circumference at base, 14 inches, and was clearly that of a full-grown elephant.

His Majesty hopes, therefore, that the confiscation of all tusks not up to this measurement will put a stop to the trade in immature ivory, both from our Protectorate and in his own dominions.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE R. CLERK.

P.S.—His Majesty has just sent a message to say that he has further ordered that all persons found trading in immature ivory are to be arrested and sent to Addis Abbaba.

G. R. C.

No. 161.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received December 10, 1903.)

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, November 16, 1903.

I DID not fail to communicate to Mr. Cave the despatch of the 1st ultimo,† which I had the honour to receive from your Lordship, respecting the sale of immature ivory under 11 lbs., and will issue regulations on the lines of those now in force in East Africa. Small ivory which is already in Zanzibar will, however, be allowed to be sold, if it is stamped in the Government offices before the end of the current month.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

No. 162.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE TO MR. CLERK (ABYSSINIA).

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 14, 1903.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 31st October last,‡ and to request you to express to the Emperor Menelek the satisfaction felt by His Majesty's Government at the steps which he is taking to suppress the trade in immature ivory in his dominions.

I trust that the minimum standard weight of 20 lbs. may be maintained, even though it is in excess of the minimum fixed by the Game Convention of 1900.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

* No. 154.

† No. 152.

‡ No. 160.

No. 163.

EXTRACT from the "Soudan Gazette," Supplement to No. 54, of December, 1903.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title
and com-
mencement.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance, 1903," and shall commence immediately.

Repeals.

2. "The Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance, 1901," is hereby repealed except in so far as it repeals former Ordinances.

Interpre-
tation.

3. In this Ordinance, unless there be something repugnant in the context:—

The words "hunt," "capture," "kill," and "injure," include respectively attempting or aiding to hunt, capture, kill, and injure.

The words the "Licensing Officer" denote any officer authorized by the Governor-General to grant licences hereunder.

The word "notified" means notified in the "Soudan Gazette."

The words "This Ordinance" include any regulation or matter notified or prescribed under the provisions of this Ordinance and for the time being in force.

Classifica-
tion of
animals
and birds.

4.—(1.) For the purpose of this Ordinance wild animals and birds are divided into four classes, hereinafter called respectively Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4.

(2.) Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 shall comprise the animals and birds specified in Part I., Part II., and Part III. respectively of the first schedule hereto.

(3.) Class 4 shall include all wild animals and birds not comprised in the said last schedule.

(4.) The Governor-General may at any time by notice published in the "Soudan Gazette," remove any animal or bird from any class, or include any animal or bird in any class.

Certain
animals
and birds
absolutely
protected.

5.—(1.) No person other than a native of the Soudan, whether the holder of a licence or not, shall kill, injure, or capture any animal or bird included in Class 1.

(2.) Any person killing, injuring, capturing any animal or bird in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ E. 100, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

Issue and
provision
of licences.

6.—(1.) Licences for the hunting, capturing, and killing of wild animals and birds included in Class 2 and Class 3 respectively may be granted by the Licensing Officer in his discretion to any person applying for the same. Such licences shall be of two kinds, called respectively Licence (A) and Licence (B).

(2.) No person other than a native of the Soudan shall hunt, capture, or kill any animal or bird included in Class 2 unless he is the holder of a Licence (A).

(3.) No person other than a native of the Soudan shall hunt, capture, or kill any animal or bird included in Class 3 unless he is the holder either of a Licence (A) or of a Licence (B).

(4.) No holder of a licence shall during the currency of one licence capture or kill a greater number of animals or birds of any species included in Class 2 or Class 3 than the number specified in the first schedule hereto opposite to the name of such species.

(5.) The Governor-General may at any time, by notice in the "Soudan Gazette," alter the number of any species of animal or bird included in Class 2 or in Class 3, which may be captured or killed by the holder of a licence.

(6.) The annual fees payable by the holders of the said licences shall be as follows:—

1. When issued to an Officer or official of the British, Egyptian, or Soudan Government serving in Egypt or the Soudan, or, subject to approval

of the Governor-General, to any person ordinarily resident in the Soudan, or intending ordinarily to reside there—

	£ E.
Licence (A)	5
Licence (B)	1

2. When issued to any other person—

Licence (A)	40
Licence (B)	5

Every holder of a licence (A) obtained at the £ E. 5 rate shall also pay to the Licensing Officer a fee of £ E. 10 for every elephant killed by him under such licence.

(7.) Every licence (A) and Licence (B) shall (except in the case of the temporary Licence (B) hereinafter mentioned) remain in force for one year from the date of issue and shall then expire.

(8.) The acceptance of a Licence (A) or Licence (B) shall be held to constitute an agreement by the holder thereof that he agrees to conform to the provisions of this Ordinance. And no licence shall be transferable. If an original licence be lost or destroyed a duplicate licence may be obtained on proof of such loss or destruction and payment to the Licensing Officer of a fee of £ T. 25.

(9.) All huntsmen, beaters and other assistants aiding the holder of a Licence (A) or a Licence (B) to hunt, capture, or kill any animal or bird which such licence holder is authorized by his licence to hunt, capture or kill shall be covered, while so acting, by such licence.

(10.) Every holder of a Licence (A) or a Licence (B) shall keep an account of all animals and birds captured or killed by him of any species included in Class 2 or Class 3, and of any other species mentioned in his licence. This account shall give the date and place of capture or killing of each animal or bird captured or killed and the sex of each such animal. Every such licence holder shall produce such account together with his licence whenever called upon to do so by any official of the Soudan Government, and shall deliver a copy of such account signed by himself to the Licensing Officer upon the expiration of his licence or upon his leaving the Soudan, whichever first happens, as also, if required by the Licensing Officer for the purpose of compiling the annual returns, upon such other day as may be specified in the licence.

(11.) At any time while a Licence (B) continues in force it may with the leave of the Licensing Officer be exchanged for a Licence (A) on payment of the difference between the fees chargeable for such licences respectively, but the substituted licence shall expire upon the day when the original licence would have expired.

(12.) A temporary Licence (B) may be also granted at the discretion of the Licensing Officer for one or more days at a daily charge of P. T. 25.

(13.) Any person killing, injuring or capturing any wild animal or bird in contravention of sub-sections (2) or (3) or (4) of this section, or refusing to produce his licence or such account as aforesaid when called upon to do so, or producing an incorrect account shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ E. 100, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

7. Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained, the owner or occupier of any cultivated land or any person authorized by him may capture, injure, or kill any wild animals or birds causing serious damage to his property if such damage cannot otherwise be averted, and notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Ordinance by reason of his having killed or injured any animal in defence of himself or any other person. Excep-
tions.

8. Any person may hunt, capture and kill any of the birds and animals included in Class 4. Class IV.

Rights of natives of the Soudan.

9.—(1.) Licences for the hunting, capturing and killing of a specified number of animals and birds included in Class 1 may be issued in special cases to natives of the Soudan only. Each such licence shall be issued only with the approval of the Governor-General, and shall be known as Licence (C). The fee payable in respect of a Licence (C) shall be decided by the Mudir of the Province in which it is issued.

(2.) No native of the Soudan not being a holder of a Licence (C) shall hunt, kill, or capture any animal or bird included in Class 1.

(3.) No native of the Soudan shall employ any firearm in the pursuit of any animal or bird included in Class 1, or Class 2, or Class 3, whether such native shall be the holder of a Licence (C) or not.

(4.) Subject to the above restrictions any native of the Soudan may hunt, capture, and kill any wild animal or bird.

(5.) Any native of the Soudan acting in contravention of Sub-section 2 or 3 of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ E. 10, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

(6.) Any native of the Soudan who is found in possession of any animal or bird included in Class 1, living or dead, or of any part of such animal or bird, shall be deemed to have killed or captured such animal or bird unless the contrary be shown.

Sale of hides, horns, &c., of certain animals.

10.—(1.) The sale and purchase of the hides, horns or flesh, or of any trophies of any of the animals and birds included in the second schedule hereto is absolutely prohibited in the Soudan.

(2.) No person shall expose, or offer for sale, or collect, or keep for trade purposes, any such hides, horns, flesh, or other trophies.

(3.) Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ E. 10, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and all such hides, horns, and trophies so purchased or sold, or offered for sale, or collected for trade purposes shall be liable to confiscation.

(4.) Any person found in possession of any such hides, horns, flesh or trophies, shall be deemed to have collected the same for trade purposes unless the contrary be shown.

Duties on hides permitted to be sold.

11.—(1.) The sale and purchase of hides, horns, flesh, and other trophies of wild animals and birds other than those mentioned in the second schedule hereto are permitted in the Soudan.

(2.) The following *ad valorem* duties shall be paid in respect of any such hides, horns, flesh or other trophies brought into the principal town or village of any Mudiria or Mamuria for purposes of trade or exported from the Soudan:—

On elephant or hippopotamus hides, 20 per cent.

On all other hides or skins, and the flesh, horns, or other trophies of any animal or bird comprised in this section, 10 per cent.

(3.) All such hides, flesh, horns, and trophies brought into any such town or village as aforesaid shall be deemed to be brought there for the purpose of trade unless the contrary be shown.

(4.) The said duty shall only be paid once in respect of each article, and every official receiving payment of such duty shall, if required, give to the person making such payment a pass which shall authorize him to take the article in respect of which duty has been paid into any other place without paying any further duty.

(5.) The holder of a licence issued hereunder shall nevertheless not be liable for the said duties in respect of the export of hides, horns, or other trophies obtained by him under his licence, and any traveller leaving the country will be permitted to take with him free of the said duties not more than five in number of such hides, horns, or other trophies upon making a declaration, if demanded, that they are not so taken for trade purposes.

(6.) This section shall not apply to elephants' tusks or ostrich feathers.

(7.) Any person failing to pay or attempting to evade the duty imposed by this section, on any hides, horns, flesh, or other trophies shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the duty and the said hides, horns, flesh, and other trophies shall be liable to confiscation.

12.—(1.) From and after the date of this Ordinance an export tax according to the scale set forth in the third schedule hereto shall be levied on each living specimen of an animal or bird mentioned in the third schedule. Export tax on living animals.

(2.) The said export tax shall not be levied in respect of animals or birds exported by the holder of a licence issued hereunder in accordance with the terms of such licence.

(3.) Any person failing to pay or attempting to evade the duty imposed by this section on any animal or bird shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the duty, and the said animal or bird shall be liable to confiscation.

13.—(1.) From and after the date of this Ordinance the district bounded on the north by a line drawn from Kaka to Famaka, on the east by the Blue Nile from Famaka to the Abyssinian frontier, and then by the boundary with Abyssinia to the Baro River, on the south by the Baro River to its junction with the Sobat River, and then by the Sobat River to its junction with the White Nile, and on the west by the White Nile shall be a sanctuary for game within which no person other than natives of the Soudan residing in the said sanctuary, and officers and officials stationed in the same and having a special permit endorsed on their licence shall hunt, capture, or kill any wild animal or bird. Sanctuary for game.

(2.) From and after the date of this Ordinance the district bounded on the north by a line from Jébelein to Karkoj, on the east by the Blue Nile between Karkoj and Famaka, on the south by a line drawn from Famaka to Kaka, and the west by the White Nile between Kaka and Jébelein shall be a reserve within which no person other than natives of the Soudan residing therein and persons having a special permit endorsed on their licences shall hunt, capture, or kill any wild animal or bird. Such special permit shall be granted at the discretion of the Licensing Officer and only to persons residing in the said district to officers and officials of the Soudan Government and to officers and officials of the British and Egyptian Governments serving in the Soudan.

(3.) The said boundary-lines between Jébelein and Karkoj and between Kaka and Famaka shall be hereafter more particularly defined by a notice issued in the "Soudan Gazette."

(4.) Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ E. 100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

14. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section every Licence (A) or Licence (B) shall be valid throughout the Soudan save that no licence shall be valid in any part of the Soudan to which under any Ordinance or Regulations for the time being in force it is unlawful for the licence holder to proceed, and that no licence shall be valid in any part of the Soudan to which special permission is required unless endorsed to that effect by the authority by which such permission is granted. Local extent of licences.

15.—(1.) No person, whether he is the holder of a licence or not, shall remove or disturb or injure the eggs of an ostrich or of any other bird which may from time to time be notified without the written permission of a Licensing Officer. Ostrich eggs not to be removed.

(2.) No person shall shoot from a steamer, either at rest or in motion, at any bird or at any animal except the lion, leopard, and crocodile. Shooting from a steamer forbidden.

(3.) No person shall use any poison or dynamite or any other explosive for the taking of any fish. Poison and explosives not to be used on fish.

(4.) Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ E. 5 or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Penalties.

16.—(1.) The Governor-General, or any officer authorized by him, may, by special endorsement on a licence, permit the capture of a stated number of animals and birds included in Class 1. Special licences for scientific purposes.

(2.) The Governor-General may dispense from the observance of such sections of this Ordinance as he thinks proper, except Sub-section 1 of Section 13, any person who requires such dispensation for the purpose of scientific study.

(3.) Any permission or dispensation given hereunder may be withdrawn at any time.

Confisca-
tion of cow
and small
ivory.

17. All cow ivory and elephant tusks weighing less than 10 lbs., or such other weight as may be notified from time to time, is liable to be confiscated, and may be seized by any Magistrate, police officer, or officer engaged in the Civil Administration without adjudication of confiscation subject to a right of appeal to the Mudir or to a Magistrate of the first or second class against the confiscation.

Powers of
Governor-
General.

18.—(1.) The Governor-General may from time to time, by notice published in the "Soudan Gazette," exercise all or any of the following powers (that is to say):—

- (a.) Notify or prescribe any matter which is left by this Ordinance to be notified or prescribed.
- (b.) Declare a close time or close times during which any wild animal or bird specified in such notice shall not be hunted, captured, or killed, nor the flesh thereof sold or offered for sale.
- (c.) Forbid or restrict the use of nets, pitfalls, or other destructive modes of capture.
- (d.) Extend or limit any of the provisions of this Ordinance so as to include therein or exclude therefrom any wild animal or bird specified in such notice.
- (e.) Revoke, alter, or suspend any such notices.

(2.) Governors of provinces may by public notice forbid or restrict the use within their respective provinces of nets, pitfalls, or other destructive modes of capture, and revoke, alter, or suspend any such notice.

(3.) Upon the publication of any such notice this Ordinance and such notice shall take effect as if the matter contained in such notice had been incorporated in this Ordinance.

Fees pay-
able by
persons
contra-
vening.

19. Persons contravening this Ordinance by hunting, capturing, or killing any wild animal or bird included in Class 2 or Class 3 without a licence, or with an insufficient licence, shall be liable for all the fees which would have been payable by them for the taking out of a sufficient licence for the hunting, capturing, or killing of such animal or bird, in addition to any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded for such contravention.

Court for
trying con-
travention?

20. Prosecutions for a contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance may be tried by the Court of a Magistrate of the second class or by any higher Court.

Forfeiture
of licences.

21. The licence of any person convicted of any offence under this Ordinance shall be liable to be forfeited.

Confisca-
tion of
trophies,
&c.

22. All animals, birds, skins, horns, tusks, feathers, trophies, eggs, and carcasses of all animals or birds captured or killed in contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable to confiscation, and may be seized by any Magistrate, police officer, or the Licensing Officer subject to a right of appeal to the Mudir against the confiscation.

SCHEDULE I.

PART I.

Class 1.—*Animals and Birds which may not be Hunted, Captured, or Killed.*

Giraffe.
Rhinoceros.
Wild Ass.
Zebra.

Ostrich.
Shoe-bill (*Balaniceps*).
Ground Horn-bill (*Bucorax*).
Secretary Bird (*Serpentarius*).

PART II.

Class 2.—*Animals and Birds a limited number of which may be Captured or Killed by the Holder of an (A) Licence, and the Number authorized of any one Species.*

Mrs. Gray's Water Buck (<i>Cobus Maria</i>)	...	...	1
Elephant	...	...	2
Eland (<i>Taurotragus</i>)	...	...	2
Kudu (<i>Strepsiceros</i>)	...	...	2
Hippopotamus*	...	...	4
Buffalo	...	...	4
Roan Antelope (<i>Hippotragus</i>)	...	...	4
Oryx Beisa	...	...	4
Water Buck (<i>Cobus Defassa</i>)	...	...	4
Bush Buck (<i>Tragelaphus</i>)	...	...	4
Reed Buck (<i>Cervicapra</i>)	...	...	4
Jackson's Hartebeest (<i>Bubalis Jacksoni</i>)	...	...	4
Tora Hartebeest (<i>Bubalis Tora</i>)	...	...	4
Oryx Leucoryx	...	...	6
Addax	...	...	6
White-eared Cob (<i>Cobus Leucotis</i>)	...	...	6
Addra Gazelle (<i>Gazella Ruficollis</i>)	...	...	6

PART III.

Class 3.—*Animals and Birds a limited number of which may be Captured or Killed by the Holder of an (A) or (B) Licence, and the Number authorized of any Species.*

Ibex	...	...	4
Wild sheep	...	...	4
Pelicans	...	...	2
Egrets	...	...	2
Hérons	...	...	2
Storks	...	...	2
Marabout	...	...	2
Spoonbills	...	...	2
Flamingoes	...	...	2
Ibis	...	...	2
Crowned Crane	...	...	6
Wart Hog†	...	...	12
Large Bustard†	...	...	12
Tiang†	...	...	12
Other antelopes and gazelles not before specified in this schedule (each species)†	...	...	12

SCHEDULE II.

Animals and Birds in respect of which the sale or purchase of the Hides, Horns, or Flesh, or other Trophies, is prohibited.

Animals and birds included in Class 1.	White-eared Cob.
Mrs. Gray's Water Buck.	Water Buck.
Kudu.	Oryx.
Roan Antelope.	Ibex.
Hartebeest.	

* There is no limit of the number of hippopotamus which may be captured or killed south of Ashoda.

† A licence holder on a trip of more than three months' duration may shoot four more of each of these for food in every additional month.

SCHEDULE III.

Export Tax on Living Animals.

Each £ E. 24.

Elephant.	|	Giraffe.
Rhinoceros.	|	

Each, £ E. 10.

Hippopotamus.	|	Hartebeest.
Buffalo.	|	Roan Antelope.
Wild Ass.	|	Oryx.
Zebra.	|	Addax.
Water Buck.	|	Kudu.
Mrs. Gray's Water Buck	|	Eland.
White-eared Cob.	|	

Each, £ E. 5.

Addra Gazelle.		Wild Sheep.
Ibex.		Balæniceps.

Each, £ E. 2.

Ostrich.		Secretary Bird.
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Each, £ E. 1.

Lion.		Cheetah.
Leopard.		

No. 164.

MR. SINCLAIR (ZANZIBAR) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received February 15, 1904.)

MY LORD,

Zanzibar, January 6, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, for your Lordship's consideration, a draft of a King's Regulation which it is proposed to issue, prohibiting the importation and sale of elephant tusks weighing less than 11 lbs. and of cow ivory of any weight.

As your Lordship is aware, Regulations prohibiting the killing of immature and female elephants and the sale of their ivory are already in operation in the East Africa Protectorate, and in German East Africa there are similar restrictions except, that following the lines of the International Convention of 1900 the killing of females, though "to be avoided as far as possible," is not a punishable offence. There can be no doubt that the closure of the market here would, by increasing the difficulties of disposal, act as a deterrent to offenders against the Game Laws on the mainland, and it is, moreover, if only from a commercial point of view, to the interest of Zanzibar, as the principal centre of export, to take every possible measure for the maintenance of the ivory supply.

I do not suppose that any objection need be anticipated from those Treaty Powers who were Signatories to the Convention to the application to their subjects of these or similar Regulations; in fact, I understand that the Governor of German East Africa himself suggested to Mr. Cave that Zanzibar should co-operate by means of legislation, and I am assured by the Consuls for America and Austria, the only Treaty Powers represented here who did not sign the Convention, that in submitting such a measure for the approval of the Governments they would place no obstacles in the way of its adoption.

I should add that these Regulations have been drafted with the assistance and approval of Mr. Rogers and Judge Piggott, but I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Cave should be consulted before they are finally approved by your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
JOHN H. SINCLAIR.

Enclosure in No. 164.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information:—

Zanzibar,

, 1904.

KING'S REGULATIONS under Article 47 of "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1897."
No. of 1904.

SMALL AND COW IVORY.

1. No person shall import into the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba elephant tusks less than 11 lbs. in weight or cow ivory of any weight.
2. Any person who so imports, sells, offers for sale, or is found in possession of any elephant tusk less than 11 lbs. in weight or of any cow ivory of any weight, or of any ivory being, in the opinion of the Court, part of an elephant tusk less than 11 lbs. in weight or of the tusk of a cow elephant, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations (unless he prove that the tusk or ivory was not imported in breach of these Regulations).
3. Any person who commits a breach of these Regulations shall, on conviction, before His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or imprisonment not exceeding two months of either kind, or both, and to confiscation of the said ivory.
4. These Regulations may be cited as "The Ivory Regulations, 1904."

No. 165.

SIR M. GOSSELIN (LISBON) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received February 17, 1904.)

[Answered by No. 166.]

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 6, 1904.

THE "Diario do Governo" of the 31st December last published the text of a Royal Decree, dated the 28th of that month, approving Regulations for the preservation of game in the district of Lourenço Marques.

I have the honour to inclose a translation by Mr. Peel of these Regulations.

Enclosure in No. 165.

PORTUGUESE DECREE OF DECEMBER 28, 1903, APPROVING REGULATIONS FOR THE PURSUIT OF GAME IN THE DISTRICT OF LOURENÇO MARQUES.

(Translation.)

The Regulations for the pursuit of game in the district of Lourenço Marques having been submitted for the approval of the Government; and the opinion of the

Consultative Board for Marine and Colonies having been taken; availing myself of the authority vested in the Government by paragraph 1 of Article 15 of the Additional Act of the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, I hereby decree as follows:—

Article 1. The Regulations for the pursuit of game in the district of Lourenço Marques are hereby approved and signed by the Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Art. 2. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked. The Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies shall accordingly carry this Decree into effect.

Given at the Palace this 28th December, 1903.

(Signed) MANUEL RAPHAEL GORJAO.

THE KING.

REGULATIONS FOR KILLING GAME IN THE DISTRICT OF LOURENÇO MARQUES.

Article 1. Hunting signifies the act of capturing, injuring, killing, or destroying undomesticated animals, and includes the animals or parts of animals which constitute the object of this Act.

Art. 2. Hunting arms are classed as belonging to the three following kinds:—

1. Firearms, rifles, or carbines;
2. Kaffir weapons;
3. Nets, snares, traps, pits.

Paragraph 1. The weapons mentioned in the third section of the preceding Article are only permitted in hunting such wild and noxious animals as are indicated in paragraph 2 of Article 3, and not for catching birds, under a penalty of 30,000 reis (£5 10s.).

Art. 3. No person shall hunt game without having previously obtained a licence in writing, under a penalty of 60,000 reis (£11).

Paragraph 1. No licence is required by:—

- (a.) The Administrators of sub-districts ("circumscripções"), heads of military commands, State officials, when they happen in pursuance of their duties to be travelling through the country.
- (b.) Landowners or lessees of landed property, when wild animals cause loss or damage in cultivated lands or gardens.

Paragraph 2. No licence is required for hunting the following animals, &c.:—

Lion, leopard, lynx, panther, jaguar, hyena, jackal, wolf, crocodile, cobras, serpents, lizards, and birds of prey.

Art. 4. Shooting licences are granted by:—

- (a.) The Governors of the district within the limits of their jurisdiction.
- (b.) The Administrators of Crown Lands within their respective areas.

Paragraph 2. Any person hunting game in a district other than that for which his licence has been granted, and without the sanction of the proper authority, is liable to a fine of 30,000 reis (£5 10s.).

Art. 5. Game licences are not transferable.

Art. 6. Game licences may be issued at any time, but terminate at the end of the year in which they are issued.

Art. 7. The fee for a game licence is 15,000 reis (£2 10s.) in which is included stamp and other charges.

Art. 8. Administrators of sub-districts, chief officers in command, and heads of Missions, may grant a licence gratis (Form No. 2) to any native in their service, in order to kill game for personal subsistence.

Paragraph 1. Natives in receipt of such licences can only kill game with Kaffir weapons.

Paragraph 2. Administrators will send into the Governor of the district each month a nominal list of the licences which they have granted, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, specifying the villages or native districts for which they have been issued. A copy of these lists will be sent to the Licensing Committee.

Art. 10. Any person losing his licence may obtain a duplicate by payment of a fixed sum of 3,000 reis (10s. 11d.).

Art. 11. A game licence includes the right to use and carry a rifle and carbine, but the licence given by Administrators to use and carry arms does not entail the right to hunt game.

Art. 12. A game licence authorizes the holder to acquire and use the requisite ammunition, except ball ammunition, which may only be obtained with the authorization of the Government.

Art. 13. No licence may be granted to minors under 18 years.

Art. 14. A game licence may be refused for reasons of public order, but the interested party has the right to demand the motive for such refusal.

Sole paragraph. In cases when a licence is refused, appeal may be made to the Governor-General of the province, when the refusal emanates from the Governor of the district, and to the latter, when it emanates from the Administrator of a sub-district.

Art. 15. A licence may be withdrawn by order of the Governor of the district on the grounds of public order, without entailing any claim for indemnity.

Art. 16. No person may hunt game during the period from the 1st November to the 30th April.

Paragraph 1. Exception to this Article is made in the following cases:—

(a.) Ducks.

(b.) Animals of prey, as indicated in paragraph 2 of Article 3.

(c.) Wild animals causing injury in cultivated lands or gardens, the burden of the proof of such allegation resting, however, with the person charged.

Paragraph 2. Any breach of this Article is subject to a fine of 60,000 reis (£11).

Art. 17. The bush country of M'Kame in the fourth sub-district and of Maputo in the 5th sub-district, and others which may be subsequently fixed by the Government, are to be considered as State Reserves, no person being allowed to hunt within these limits, except with a licence in writing from the Governor of the district, under a penalty of 120,000 reis (£22).

Art. 18. No person may hunt game on any land enclosed with walls without the consent of the owner or occupier.

Art. 19. Holders of game licences may be accompanied by beaters and other assistants, but the latter are not entitled to use fire-arms; contravention of this Article subjecting the person or party hunting game to a fine of 600,000 reis (£110).

Art. 20. No person may hunt the following animals without a special licence (Form 3) from the Governor of the district: elephants, hippopotami, buffaloes, elands, giraffes, koodoo, rhinoceros, zebras, nyala, ostrich, and crane.

Paragraph 1. Infringement of this Article is punishable with a fine of from 300,000 reis (£55) to 600,000 reis (£110).

Paragraph 2. The list of animals comprised in this Article may from time to time be extended or limited by the Governor of the district.

Paragraph 3. The special licence referred to in this Article will specify:—

- (1.) The locality for which it is granted;
- (2.) The species of animals and the number permitted to be killed;
- (3.) The period of its duration.

Paragraph 4. Infringement of the provisions of the preceding paragraph is punishable with a fine of from 300,000 reis to 600,000 reis (£110).

Paragraph 5. A special licence is not transferable.

Paragraph 6. The price of a special licence is 60,000 reis (£11) for each month, including stamp and other fees.

Paragraph 7. The special licence referred to in this Article includes the right to hunt game, as conferred by the licence (Form 1).

Paragraph 8. The holder of a special licence will receive a printed form (No. 4), which must be presented duly filled up within a fortnight from the date of the termination of the licence.

Art. 21. The killing of young elephants, whose teeth weigh less than 5 kilog. is absolutely prohibited under the penalty of 600,000 reis (£110).

Sole paragraph. This Article will be held to be contravened should the tooth of an elephant weighing less than 5 kilog., or any piece of ivory recognized as part of a similar tooth, be found in the possession of any person or party hunting game, natives or traders, unless they can prove that the tooth or portion of it was imported by sea.

Art. 22. No person under penalty of 60,000 reis (£11) may sell or expose for sale any game captured alive or dead, by traps or by any other means not permitted by this Regulation; or dead game during the close season.

Sole paragraph. Exception is made to animals mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 3.

Art. 23. No person under a penalty of a fine of 30,000 reis (£5 10s.) may take or destroy the nests and eggs of undomesticated birds except those of prey, nor sell nor expose for sale such eggs.

Art. 24. Any person hunting game, or carrying a rifle or carbine, must produce his licence when called for by the authorities mentioned in Article 29.

Sole paragraph. Any person failing to produce his licence or show proof of its possession is liable to a fine of 60,000 reis (£11).

Art. 25. Where the authorities indicated in Article 29 have reasonable cause to suspect that a person has been guilty of a breach of these Regulations, they are authorized to search dwellings or baggage, and should they find that parts of animals (heads, skins, &c.) appear to have been captured in contravention of this Regulation, they shall seize the same and draw up a report.

Art. 26. In cases of conviction, all game, whether alive or dead, will be handed over to some charitable institution, if serviceable for food.

Sole paragraph. Game seized in the area of sub-districts, when, either on account of its small value or of the distance of the place from the city, it cannot be sent to some charitable institution, shall be distributed by the respective administrators amongst the most necessitous members of the population.

Art. 27. Any person convicted, during the season for killing game, of having three or more times committed a breach of these Regulations will lose his licence, and be unable to obtain another for a space of five years.

Paragraph 1. The officer who withdraws a licence on the grounds referred to in the preceding Article will give notice to the office of the Governor, such notice being then communicated to the respective sub-districts.

Paragraph 2. In the offices of the Governor and sub-districts a register will be kept of the individuals whose licences have been revoked.

Art. 28. A third part of the fines imposed for contravention of these Regulations will go to the informer.

Art. 29. The fiscal and police duties in connection with the arrangements of this Regulation fall within the competence of the administrative and judicial authorities.

Art. 30. Railway officials are authorized to prevent game killed or captured in defiance of these Regulations from being transported by rail.

Art. 31. The authorities mentioned in the two preceding Articles will issue a notice of summons on offenders, and send the notice to the Administrator whom it may concern.

Art. 32. A Committee, called the "Comissão de Caça," composed of the Chief of Police, acting as President, and two civilians, holding licences and nominated by the Governor of the district, will sit each year.

Sole paragraph. Their duty will consist in:—

- (1.) Collecting the fees referred to in Article 34.
- (2.) Determining the claims for rewards for the destruction of wild and noxious animals referred to in Article 3, Section 2, and in the distribution of such rewards, in conformity with the annexed table, as far as the funds at their disposal will allow.

Art. 33. The Administrator or Sub-Administrator will collect fines, and in cases where the fine is not paid within eight days, refer the offender to the judicial authority.

Art. 34. The funds derived from the hunting of game comprise:—

- (1.) The fees on licences (excluding stamps, &c.);
- (2.) Two-thirds of the fines imposed for breach of these Regulations;
- (3.) The produce derived from the sale of parts of the animals seized.

Art. 35. The authorities who collect the licence fees and the fines will send the net amount to the Game Committee by means of a draft.

Art. 36. Such parts (skins, horns, &c.) of animals captured which have any value will be sent to the Game Committee, who will put them up to public auction.

Art. 37. The Game Committee will send each quarter to the Governors of the District a balance-sheet showing the amount of receipts and expenditure, which shall be published in the "Official Gazette."

Art. 38. Rewards are to be given for the destruction of the animals referred to in Article 3, Section 2, according to the table subjoined.

Sole paragraph. The claim for reward will only be verified by delivery of the parts (horns, skins, &c.) of the animal.

Art. 39. Any person having a claim for reward, but not receiving it in the event of there being no funds, does not thereby lose his claim, but will be compensated as soon as such funds are available.

Art. 40. The Game Committee will take such measures as will prevent any part of the remains of animals, on which a claim for reward has been allowed, from being presented a second time.

MANUEL RAPHAEL GORJAO.

The Palace,
December 28, 1903.

TABLE of Rewards referred to in Article 38 of Regulations.

	Reis.	£	s.	d.	Reis.	£	s.	d.			
Lion	30,000	=	5	10	0	to	60,000	=	11	0	0
Leopard	24,000		4	7	0	„	48,000		8	14	0
Panther	24,000		4	7	0	„	48,000		8	14	0
Jaguar	18,000		3	5	6	„	36,000		6	11	0
Lynx	6,000		1	1	10	„	18,000		3	5	6
Jackal	3,000		0	10	11	„	6,000		1	1	10
Wolf	3,000		0	10	11	„	6,000		1	1	10
Hyena	3,000		0	10	11	„	6,000		1	1	10
Wild boar	3,000		0	10	11	„	6,000		1	1	10
Crocodile	1,500		0	5	5	„	48,000		8	14	0
Cobras	300		0	0	10	„	36,000		6	11	0
Lizards over ½ metre long ...	300		0	0	10	„	6,000		1	1	10
Birds of prey	300		0	0	10	„	18,000		3	5	6

No. 166.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR M. GOSSELIN (LISBON).

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 26, 1904.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant,* transmitting copies of a Decree approving Regulations for the preservation of game in the district of Lourenço Marques.

I have to request you to express to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction felt by His Majesty's Government on learning of the attempt which is being made to prohibit the indiscriminate slaughter of wild animals in the Portuguese South African possessions.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 167.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received March 3, 1904.)

[Answered by No. 169.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, February 3, 1904.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th of July last, and Your Lordship's reply of the 27th of August,† I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith copies of memoranda from the Ranger of the Game Reserves and the Director of Agriculture recommending that smaller monkeys, cats, jackals, and wild pigs be removed from the schedules of the Game Regulations as being injurious not only to cultivation and domestic animals but also to young game.

These statements have appeared to me on inquiry to be just, and I have already received complaints to the effect that it is strange that jackals should be protected here, whereas a reward for their destruction is offered at the Cape.

* No. 165.

† Nos. 147 and 150.

I have accordingly ventured to publish the Proclamation of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 167.

MEMORANDUM.

Many complaints have reached me from settlers about the damage done to their crops, poultry, and stock by animals protected by the Game Laws. As none of the animals mentioned are in slightest danger of extinction, nor are they what could be termed sporting beasts, I would propose that the following animals be taken out of the schedules :—

Smaller monkeys, excepting colobi; wild pig, all species; smaller cats; jackal.

The last-named animal is, I consider, more destructive to game than even lion or leopard, destroying numbers of newly-born fawns.

With jackal as numerous as they are at present it would be quite impossible to go in for sheep-farming in any large scale.

In Cape Colony the reward at present offered per jackal tail is 10s., and large sums are paid for them yearly.

A. B. PERCIVAL,
Game Ranger.

Enclosure 2 in No. 167.

MEMORANDUM.

I certainly think that the above-mentioned animals should be removed from the game lists. It is absurd to encourage farming and at the same time protect the natural enemies of the farmer. Am I right in supposing that any holder of a gun tax receipt can kill all animals not mentioned in the schedule?

A. LINTON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 167.

PROCLAMATION.

I hereby declare that smaller monkeys, excepting colobi, smaller cats, wild pigs of all species, and jackals are removed from the list of animals in the schedules of "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900."

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Nairobi, January 29, 1904.

No. 168.

SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received March 12, 1904.)

My LORD,

Mombasa, February 9, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith the return of game shot during 1903, together with a list of licences issued in accordance with the Game Regulations.

I have, &c.,
C. ELIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 168.

LIST OF GAME SHOT ON 35 SPORTSMEN'S LICENCES, 1903.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Locality.
Elephant	10	—	1, Athi ; 2, Molo ; 2, Baringo ; 4, Naivasha ; 1, Lake Victoria.
Hippopotamus	7	3	1, Athi ; 3, Baringo ; 1, Kenia ; 3, Lake Victoria ; 2, Nakuru.
Rhinoceros	32	7	25, Athi ; 8, Baringo ; 1, Mau ; 1, Nakuru ; 3, Kenia ; 1, Lake Victoria.
Giraffe	1	—	Baringo.
Eland	12	1	7, Athi ; 4, Baringo ; 1, Voi ; 1, Nakuru.
Buffalo	—	1	Baringo.
Wildebeest	32	4	Athi plains.
Hartebeest, Neuman's	23	2	Lakes Nakuru and Elmenteita.
„ Coke's	118	15	129, Athi ; 2, Naivasha ; 2, Kenia.
„ Jackson's	46	5	9, Baringo ; 9, Mau ; 30, Nakuru ; 3, Lake Victoria.
Topi	10	2	Mau.
Duiker	20	2	6, Athi ; 2, Baringo ; 7, Elmenteita ; 5, Kenia.
Dik-dik	7	4	7, Baringo ; 1, Makindu ; 3, Elmenteita.
Oribi	8	—	3, Baringo ; 4, Mau ; 1, Kenia.
Steinbuck	15	4	5, Athi ; 6, Baringo ; 2, Nakuru.
Klippspringer	10	4	5, Athi ; 7, Baringo ; 2, Nakuru.
Waterbuck	51	6	40, Athi ; 3, Baringo ; 1, Makindu ; 2, Naivasha ; 11, Kenia.
„ Defasa	33	2	6, Baringo ; 4, Mau ; 25, Nakuru.
Reedbuck, Bohor	29	8	7, Baringo ; 13, Mau ; 12, Nakuru and Elmenteita ; 2, Kenia ; 3, Lake Victoria.
„ Chanler's	16	—	7, Athi ; 2, Baringo ; 7, Eburu.
Impalla	105	6	47, Athi ; 30, Baringo ; 31, Nakuru and Elmenteita ; 3, Kenia.
Gazelle, Thomson's	187	10	126, Athi ; 6, Baringo ; 55, Nakuru, Elmenteita, and Naivasha ; 10, Kenia.
„ Grant's	132	12	79, Athi ; 55, Nakuru and Elmenteita ; 3, Kenia.
„ Waller's	1	—	Voi.
Oryx, Beisa	11	3	Baringo.
„ Calotis	1	—	Makindu.
Eushbuck	19	1	1, Athi ; 4, Baringo ; 1, Mau ; 12, Nakuru and Elmenteita ; 2, Kenia.
Lesser Kudu	3	—	Makindu and Voi.
Wart Hog	32	4	12, Athi ; 9, Baringo ; 15, Nakuru and Elmenteita.
Zebra	39	4	25, Athi ; 5, Baringo ; 13, Nakuru.
Serval	9	—	3, Athi ; 1, Mau ; 3, Baringo ; 2, Nakuru.
Colobus	12	—	2, Baringo ; 6, Mau ; 4, Kenia.
Ostrich	9	—	4, Athi ; 1, Baringo ; 1, Mau ; 2, Nakuru.
Marabout	5	—	Athi.
Total	1,046	110	

Enclosure 2 in No. 168.

LIST OF GAME KILLED ON 102 PUBLIC OFFICERS' LICENCES (INCLUDING 14-DAY LICENCES), 1903.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Locality.
Elephant	13	2	2, Athi ; 4, Lake Victoria ; 6, Mau ; 2, Naivasha ; 1, Baringo.
Rhinoceros	12	11	7, Athi ; 2, Nakuru ; 4, Baringo ; 10, Kenia.
Hippopotamus	14	9	2, Athi ; 16, Lake Victoria ; 2, Nakuru ; 2, Baringo ; 1, Tana.
Eland	1	—	Seringati plains.
Wildebeest	35	4	34, Athi ; 5, Kenia.
Hartebeest, Neuman's	17	3	Nakuru and Elmenteita.
„ Coke's	135	20	128, Athi ; 4, Naivasha ; 30, Kenia ; 3, Makindu.
„ Jackson's	73	6	63, Mau ; 7, Nakuru ; 9, Baringo.
Topi	40	3	29, Mau ; 14, Jubaland.
Duiker	11	3	5, Athi ; 5, Mau ; 3, Kenia ; 1, Coast.
Dik-dik	12	5	4, Athi ; 6, Jubaland ; 1, Nakuru ; 3, Mau ; 1, Voi ; 1, Baringo ; 1, Coast.
Oribi	89	8	85, Mau ; 8, Kenia ; 2, Coast ; 2, Jubaland.
Steinbuck	23	7	17, Athi ; 1, Lake Victoria ; 1, Naivasha ; 2, Baringo ; 9, Kenia.
Klippspringer	7	2	4, Athi ; 3, Eburu ; 2, Baringo.
Waterbuck	42	2	23, Athi ; 11, Kenia ; 2, Makindu ; 1, Coast ; 7, Jubaland.
„ Defasa	37	—	20, Mau ; 5, Nakuru ; 8, Baringo ; 4, Kenia.
Cobus, Thomasi	6	1	Lake Victoria.
Reedbuck, Bohor	62	7	63, Mau ; 4, Nakuru ; 2, Coast.
„ Chanler's	50	5	35, Athi ; 8, Eburu ; 1, Baringo ; 11, Kenia.
Impalla	94	1	39, Athi ; 12, Lake Victoria ; 14, Nakuru and Elmenteita.
Gazelle, Thomson's	174	7	122, Athi ; 46, Nakuru and Elmenteita ; 1, Baringo ; 6, Kenia ; 6, (?)
„ Grant's	120	12	76, Athi ; 26, Nakuru and Elmenteita ; 30, Baringo.
„ Peter's	7	—	1, Coast ; 6, Jubaland.
„ Waller's	9	—	8, Jubaland ; 1, Voi.
Sable	3	—	Coast.
Roan	1	—	Sultan Hamud.
Oryx, Beisa	6	2	4, Baringo ; 4, Jubaland.
„ Calotis	3	—	Voi and Makindu.
Bushbuck	—	—	12, Athi ; 5, Jubaland ; 2, Mau ; 5, Nakuru ; 3, Baringo ; 3, Kenia.*
Greater Kudu	2	—	Baringo.
Lesser Kudu	3	—	Voi and Makindu.
Pig and Wart Hog	39	9	29, Athi ; 1, Nakuru ; 13, Kenia ; 5, Jubaland.
Zebra	36	8	29, Athi ; 1, Nakuru ; 13, Kenia ; 1, Jubaland.
Ostrich	10	—	8, Athi ; 1, Nakuru ; 1, Baringo.
Marabout	7	—	5, Athi ; 2, Nakuru.
Total	1,193	137	

* COLONIAL OFFICE NOTE.—These 30 animals are not classified according to sex in the original Return and it has therefore not been possible to include them in the totals.

Enclosure 3 in No. 168.

LIST OF GAME KILLED ON 17 SETTLERS' GAME LICENCES, 1903.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Locality.
Rhinoceros	2	—	1, satisfactorily explained; the other confiscated.
Neuman's Hartebeest	2	1	Nakuru (early in the year 1903).
Jackson's „	10	3	11, Nakuru; 2, Mau.
Coke's „	36	7	Athi.
Wildebeest	1	2	Athi.
Waterbuck	8	1	Athi (C. Elipsoprimum).
„ Defasa	13	1	12, Naivasha; 1, Nakuru; 2, Mau.
Impalla	11	—	Athi.
„	5	—	Naivasha and Nakuru.
Thomsoni	24	2	Athi.
„	26	3	Naivasha and Nakuru.
Granti	21	3	Athi.
„	13	—	Naivasha and Nakuru.
Bohor Reedbuck	7	—	Mau.
Chanler's Reedbuck	1	—	Nakuru.
Duiker	2	—	Athi, Nakuru.
Steinbuck	4	—	2, Athi; 2, Nakuru.
Dik-dik	8	6	13, Athi; 1, Nakuru.
Bushbuck	2	—	
Zebra	3	—	1, Loriani Swamp; 2, satisfactorily explained.
Pig	16	6	19, Athi; 3, Nakuru.
Total	215	35	

Enclosure 4 in No. 168.

GAME LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

	Sportsmen's	Public Officers'	14-day.	Settlers'.
Mombasa	34	9	38	5
Nairobi	4	30	3	8
Naivasha	4	8	—	9
Kisumu	—	12	—	—
Kenia	—	5	2	—
Jubaland	—	7	—	—
Lamu	—	1	—	—
Total	42	72	43	22
Returns received	36	102		17

TOTALS.

Licences.*				Game killed.			
Sportsmen's	...	...	42	Males	...	...	2,454
Public officers'	...	...	102	Females	...	...	282
Settlers'	...	...	22	Total	...	...	2,736
Total	...	...	166				

* NOTE—

Sportsmen's.—Four licences were issued, 23rd December. Two have left the country without leaving Returns.

Public Officers.—All missing Returns are of 14-day licences issued to Royal Navy men.

Settler's.—Three of missing Returns should come from natives, two of whom are on safari, third's whereabouts is not known.

No. 169.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR C. ELIOT (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 14, 1904.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd ultimo,* and to inform you that I approve the Proclamation issued by you removing smaller cats, jackals, and wild pigs from the schedules of the Game Regulations of the East Africa Protectorate.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 170.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received April 25, 1904.)

MY LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, March 15, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to submit a return of all the game shot in this Protectorate during the year 1903 under the following licences:—

Licences.				Number.
Public officers'	...	...	...	42
Sportsman's	...	...	...	7

There have been no convictions during 1903 for contravention of the Game Regulations.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

* No. 167.

THIS VOLUME IS TIGHTLY BOUND

Enclosure in No. 170.

RETURN OF GAME SHOT IN 1903.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Principal Localities.
Elephant	40	1	Butiaba, Bugaya, Nile, Hoima, Masindi, Turkana, and Kemama.
Zebra	9	2	Koki, Ankole, and Kemama.
Oribi	33	1	Wadelai, Nimule, and Ankole.
Reed buck	19	4	Wadelai and Lake Albert.
Kobus kob	43	—	Wadelai, Busibika, Ankole, and Lake Albert.
Water buck	63	1	Wadelai, Ankole, Jinja, and Koromojo.
Paa	2	2	Wadelai and Jinja.
Hartebeeste	46	13	Wadelai, Lake Albert, Ketosh, and Koromojo.
Colobus Monkey	5	—	Wadelai, Gondokoro, and Ankole.
Leopard	2	—	Wadelai and Ankole.
Rhino	10	1	Wadelai and Koromojo.
Harness Antelope	2	—	Butiaba and Nimule.
Buffalo	8	—	Koki, Gondokoro, and Lake Albert.
Bush buck	21	1	Gondokoro.
Hippopotamus	12	1	Gondokoro, Jinja, Lubas, and Koromojo.
Warthog	14	2	Gondokoro, Ankole, and Koromojo.
Roan Antelope	7	—	Nile and Ankole.
Pigs	1	2	Morotto and Nile.
Topi	6	2	Ankole.
Crocodile	3	—	Mruli.
Antelopes and gazelles (Class B)	71	15	Gondokoro.
Lion	1	—	Gondokoro.
Impala	1	1	Ankole.
Serval cat	1	—	Ankole.
Otter	2	—	Ankole.
Duiker	1	—	Jinja.
Thomson's gazelle	1	3	Koromojo and Morotto.
Grantii	1	1	Koromojo and Turkana.
Dik-dik	2	4	Koromojo and Turkana.
Monkey	1	—	Koromojo.
Lesser kudu	1	—	Morotto.

No. 171.

MR. SINCLAIR (ZANZIBAR) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 15, 1904.)

MY LORD,

Zanzibar, May 18, 1904.

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch of the 25th March last,* inclosing copies of the approved Ivory Regulations, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Decree issued by the Zanzibar Government, and to return one of the white copies of the King's Regulation duly signed and sealed.

I have, &c.,

JOHN H. SINCLAIR.

Enclosure in No. 171.

DECREE.

In the name of His Highness Sayyid Ali-bin-Hamoud, Sultan of Zanzibar, and as Regent of Zanzibar, I hereby decree as follows:—

Small and Cow Ivory.

1. No person shall import into the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba elephant tusks less than 11 lbs. in weight, or cow ivory of any weight.

2. Any person who so imports, sells, offers for sale, or is found in possession of any elephant tusk less than 11 lbs. in weight, or of any cow ivory of any weight, or of any ivory being, in the opinion of the Court, part of an elephant tusk less than 11 lbs. in weight, or of the tusk of a cow elephant, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, unless he proves that the tusk or ivory was not imported in breach of these Regulations.

3. Any subject of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar who commits a breach of these Regulations, shall, on conviction before the Regent and First Minister, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, of either kind or both, and to confiscation of the said ivory.

4. This Decree shall come into force in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba on and after the 1st June next.

A. S. ROGERS,

Regent and First Minister.

Zanzibar, May 10, 1904.

Countersigned :

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,

Acting British Agent and Consul-General.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that until further notice any cow or small ivory which bears a recognized Government stamp, and the importer of which can produce a certificate to the effect that it has been passed by the proper Representative of the Government of the Port of Export, will not be regarded as having been imported in breach of the Decree published on the 11th May, 1904, prohibiting the importation of such ivory.

A. S. ROGERS,

Regent and First Minister.

Zanzibar, May 20, 1904.

Countersigned :

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,

Acting British Agent and Consul-General.

* Not printed.

No. 172.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received June 30, 1904.)

My LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, May 27, 1904.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 15th March last,* I have the honour to submit a supplementary list of game shot in the Protectorate during the year 1903, under the following licences:—

Licences.	Number.
Public officers'	2

There was one conviction during 1903 for breach of the Game Regulations, for killing a cow elephant, fine 75 rupees. The breach occurred in the Nile province.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure in No. 172.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GAME KILLED IN 1903.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Principal Localities.
Elephant	—	1	Gondokoro.
Hippopotamus	2	—	Lake Victoria.
Waterbuck	1	—	Jinja.
Bush buck	1	—	„

No. 173.

COMMISSIONER SWAYNE (SOMALILAND) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received August 20, 1904.)

My LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Camp Sheikh, August 3, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to submit an amended return of animals killed under Somaliland game licences during the year ended the 31st December, 1903.

2. I do not think the return gives any certain indication of the numbers of animals shot, but it is impossible to obtain a more complete return.

3. Many licence-holders have left the country, and a large number of animals have during the course of the expedition been shot without a licence.

I have, &c.,
E. J. E. SWAYNE,
Brigadier-General.

* No. 170.

Enclosure in No. 173.

AMENDED LIST OF ANIMALS KILLED UNDER SOMALILAND GAME LICENCES DURING
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Species.	Number.
<i>Under Sportsmen's Licences.</i>	
Antelopes and gazelles—	
Class (A)—	
Oryx (<i>Oryx Beisa</i>)	4
<i>Strepsiceros</i> (<i>Kudu</i>)	4
<i>Strepsiceros Imberbis</i>	1
Class (B)	58
Warthogs	4
<i>Under Public Officers' Licences.</i>	
Antelopes and gazelles—	
Class (A)—	
Oryx (<i>Oryx Beisa</i>)	45
<i>Strepsiceros</i> (<i>Kudu</i>)	15
<i>Strepsiceros Imberbis</i>	8
Class (B)	284
Cheetah (<i>Cynælurus</i>)	2
Ostrich	2
Hartebeeste (<i>Bubalis Swaynei</i>)	10
Striped Hyæna	6
Lions	2
Foxes	3
<i>Under Settlers' Licences.</i>	
Nil.	

E. J. E. SWAYNE,
Brigadier-General,
Commissioner and Consul-General.

Berbera, August 3, 1904.

No. 174.

SIR M. GOSSELIN (LISBON) TO THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received October 19, 1904.)

[Answered by No. 175.]

MY LORD,

Lisbon, October 13, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to state that, by a note dated yesterday, the Minister for

Foreign Affairs informs me that the Colonial Department telegraphed on the 5th instant to the Governor-General of Mozambique, instructing His Excellency to draw up game regulations for the district of Inhambane with the least possible delay.

It appears that no game regulations exist in the territories administered by the Zambesia and Nyassa Companies, and I venture to suggest that it might be advisable to request the Portuguese Government to use their influence with these two companies, in order to induce them to adopt within their respective territories regulations analogous to those already enforced by the Governor-General in the districts under His Excellency's direct control.

I have, &c.,
MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 175.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR M. GOSSELIN (LISBON).

[Answered by No. 177.]

SIR, Foreign Office, October 25, 1904.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th instant,* informing me that the Governor-General of Mozambique had received instructions to draw up game regulations for the district of Inhambane with the least possible delay, and I request you to express to the Portuguese Government the pleasure with which His Majesty's Government have heard of this action in the matter.

I further approve your suggested representation to the Portuguese Government with regard to the introduction into the territories administered by the Zambesia and Nyassa Companies of regulations for the preservation of game, similar to those which already exist in the districts under the direct control of the Governor-General of Mozambique.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

No. 176.

SIGNOR PANSA (LONDON) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 7, 1904.)

(Translation.)

My LORD, Italian Embassy, November 4, 1904.
I COMMUNICATED to my Government without delay the contents of the Memorandum handed to me by Your Excellency on the 5th October last, respecting the preservation of elephants in East Africa. I now have the honour to assure you, in accordance with instructions from my Government, that, although the London Convention has not yet been ratified by the Italian Government, they entirely agree with the British Government as to the necessity of providing for the preservation of some kinds of wild animals proper to East Africa, as the measures adopted by the Government of Erythræa already show.

I have also the honour to inform you that the Colonial Department in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is considering measures for the attainment of

* No. 174.

that object in the Benadir and the manner in which they can be efficaciously applied. As soon as a decision has been arrived at on the subject, the Italian Government will not fail to communicate to your Lordship any provisions adopted.

I have, &c.,
PIANSA.

No. 177.

MR. CARTWRIGHT (LISBON) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 19, 1904.)

MY LORD,

Lisbon, November 15, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have carried out the instructions contained in your despatch of the 25th ultimo,* on the subject of the protection of big game in Portuguese East Africa, and I beg to report that I have received a note from the Portuguese Government informing me that the wishes contained in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch are being carefully considered.

I have, &c.,
FAIRFAX L. CARTWRIGHT.

No. 178.

CONSUL-GENERAL BALDWIN (LOURENÇO MARQUES) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received November 28, 1904.)

MY LORD,

Lourenço Marques, November 5, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to forward a translation of Ordinance No. 762, published on the 29th October in the "Official Gazette" of this province.

By the terms of this Ordinance the Lourenço Marques Game Regulations have been made temporarily applicable to the districts of Inhambane and Gaza. Certain modifications have been introduced, but these are only concerned with the authorities entrusted with the carrying out of the Regulations, and do not materially affect their value.

It is hardly to be expected that it will be at once possible to enforce the Regulations very stringently in a large and sparsely-populated district such as that of Gaza, but the power which the Commandants have hitherto lacked, and which the present Ordinance now confers upon them, of regulating the issue of licences, will, I am sure, go a long way towards preventing the extermination of game in the province.

I have, &c.,
J. G. BALDWIN.

* No. 175.

Enclosure in No. 178.

Ordinance No. 762.

(Translation.)

Whereas no Regulations for shooting in the districts of Inhambane and Gaza have yet been framed;

And whereas the Regulations in force in the district of Lourenço Marques, with slight modification, can be applied to those districts;

And whereas, by the authorization of His Excellency the Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies, as per telegram of the 15th instant, and in virtue of the authority conferred on me by Article 1 of the Decree of the 28th June, 1902;

I hereby order that the Shooting Regulations for the district of Lourenço Marques, approved by Decree of the 28th December, 1903, be temporarily applicable for the districts of Inhambane and Gaza, with the following modifications:—

1. The powers which the said Regulations confer on the Administrators are granted to the military Commandants in the areas of their respective sub-districts.
2. The Presidents of the Shooting Commissions referred to in Article 32 shall be the Secretaries of the District Governors.
3. The following are considered as belonging to the State in the district of Gaza in the terms of Article 17:—

The Forest of Inhatumbo, the country of the Chief Madendela, in the military sub-district of M'chopes; Simbirri, the country of the Macuacusa, in the military sub-district of Chibuto; Macumbira, Maxoboli, and Machaila, in the military sub-district of Guija; Sauzangoma, in the military sub-district of Elephantes; Incharro, Xabane, and Macomoacimba, in the country of Chicuala-cuala; the Forest of Messano, in the military sub-district of Bilene.

The authorities and others concerned shall carry out this order accordingly.

THOMAZ ANTONIO GARCIA ROSADO,
Governor-General.

Lourenço Marques,
October 22, 1904.

No. 179.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE to MR. CARTWRIGHT (LISBON).

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1904.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a despatch* from His Majesty's Consul-General at Lourenço Marques, forwarding a translation of an Ordinance published in the "Official Gazette" of that place, by which the Lourenço Marques Game Regulations have been made temporarily applicable to the districts of Inhambane and Gaza.

You should express to the Portuguese Government my appreciation of the promptitude with which they have acted on my suggestion in this matter.

I am, &c.,
LANSDOWNE.

* No. 178.

No. 180.

COMMISSIONER SIR A. SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to
MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received December 19, 1904.)

Government Offices, Zomba, British Central Africa,

SIR,

November 5, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a Proclamation which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 31st October, 1904, setting forth the boundaries of the new reserve. I enclose a small sketch map which will help to show more clearly its exact position.

2. My object in creating a reserve in the Central Angoniland District is that there is a large number of elephants in that part of the Protectorate which have been hitherto very little molested; and also considerable quantities of other game. The area included is almost destitute of inhabitants.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED SHARPE,
Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 180.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

PROCLAMATION.

(Published in British Central Africa Gazette of 31st October, 1904.)

Proclamation under Section 11 of "The British Central Africa Game Regulations, 1902."

Whereas pursuant to Section 11 of "The British Central Africa Game Regulations, 1902," the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may, by Proclamation, declare any portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve:

I hereby declare the following area to be a game reserve, and to be added to the areas set out in the eighth schedule to the said regulations:—

THE CENTRAL ANGONILAND RESERVE.

Commencing at the Government Station of Dedza the boundary of the Central Angoniland Reserve shall follow the Dedza-Lilongwe Road as far as the point at which such road crosses the Tete River, and shall thence follow the Tete River up stream to its source in the Dzala-Nyama Mountains; thence it shall follow the course of the Dzala-Nyama Range in a more or less westerly direction to the source of the Katete River; thence it shall follow the course of the Katete River down stream to the point of its junction with the Lilongwe River; thence it shall follow the course of the Lilongwe River down stream to the point where that river is crossed by the Dedza-Dowa Road, thence it shall follow the Dedza-Dowa road to the Government Station at Dedza, the point of commencement.

(L.S.) ALFRED SHARPE,
Commissioner.

Zomba, British Central Africa,
October 31st, 1904.

No. 181.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE.
 MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AT A DEPUTATION FROM THE SOCIETY
 FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE TO
 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ALFRED LYTTTELTON (His Majesty's
 SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES).

Colonial Office, Whitehall, February 2, 1905.

PRESENT :

The Marquess of Hamilton.
 Sir Henry Seton Karr, Bart., M.P.
 Sir H. H. Johnston.
 Colonel Delmé Radcliffe.
 Mr. Edward Buxton.
 Mr. A. G. Du Cane.
 Mr. F. C. Selous.
 Mr. S. H. Whitbread.
 Mr. Rhys Williams (Hon. Sec.).

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Sir, we have brought our shorthand writer with us, as we wish to have a record of what is said to-day for our own private use—that is all.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Yes.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: I think we shall not trouble you with a great mass of details. I may say that I am sure, at least, we have a sympathetic audience to-day—we know that. We are not here to make complaints; we come to you because we think the moment is appropriate, the Colonial Office having taken over, or being about to take over, so many great territories in regard to which the question in which we are interested is urgent. [We do not think it is necessary to urge upon you, or anyone else, the importance of this question. We should like to see uniform principles adopted, now that so many territories are to be combined under the Colonial Office. We regard the fauna which we find—a wonderfully varied fauna—especially in South Africa, as an Imperial inheritance, and we think that if the game were to be killed out, especially if species were to become lost, it would be an Imperial loss. It would be absolutely irreplaceable, and this generation would be held responsible by those who come after us. We believe it to be avoidable to a large extent, even where the country becomes populated.]

We belong to an Association which was formed a year and a half ago to watch this question, and we find that throughout the Empire there are quite a number of officials, especially of the highly placed officials, who take a deep interest in this question. We have, therefore, a very wholesome public opinion already scattered about the Empire. That public opinion ought to be supported by public opinion at home; and for the purpose of focussing it as a whole we have formed our Association.

We have watched very carefully for official reports on this subject. We do not regard private complaints so much, but official reports are a different matter, and we notice that there is a very marked difference between them. Some show a very considerable knowledge of the question, and great anxiety with regard to it, and very wise measures are being taken. Others are extremely optimistic, so optimistic that we regard them with some suspicion. We think that optimism is sometimes the result of an imperfect understanding of what is going on, even locally. Others, again, make no reference to the subject, and that we think a pity. It seems to show that they have not, in those territories, realised the importance which is attached to this question by a number of people. I do not wish to specify too much, but, perhaps, as this is merely a private deputation, I may mention the report with regard to Northern Nigeria, which was published a few days ago, where no mention at all is made. It happens to be one of those territories in respect of which it is said that the game is rapidly disappearing, and the question does not seem to have been realised, as I say, on the spot by those responsible. Then, again, with regard to the Chartered Company's territory in South Africa: Is that under the Colonial Office, may I ask?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Yes, it is, in a sense, under the Colonial Office; we have an Administrator there, appointed by the Office.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: I was glancing over one of their reports, and I could not find any mention at all of the game. We know that a great many of the able men responsible for it are keen on the subject, and we should be very glad to know exactly what is going on. We have made some private enquiry, but we do not know whether adequate reserves are established there, or whether other measures that we think necessary have been adopted.

[Now, what we wish to ask you is, whether it is not worth while that a certain amount of expenditure in all the territories connected with this Office should be incurred under this heading for the purpose of preserving the game throughout. Take, for instance, British East Africa; a very considerable revenue is derived from the game, to put it on the lowest ground—from the licences, and nothing like that sum is spent on preserving it.] There has just been issued by the Foreign Office—I do not think you have yet taken possession of British East Africa?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: No, that is the difficulty.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: But very considerable revenue is derived from there. [We find in the last British East Africa report an extremely glowing account of the game. For instance—it may be unavoidable—the most important game reserve there marches with the German territory, and we are told that a colony of Boers has been established on the boundary, who habitually intrude on the British reserve. That may or may not be the case, but we have not been able to hear of any measures being taken to counteract it, or any representations being made. We may be quite wrong with regard to it, but that is our impression at this moment.

Then there is another point about the expenditure. There are some territories where a very large expenditure has been incurred. Perhaps I may mention, for the sake of illustrating this point, that outside the Empire, in America, they are spending enormous sums on their reserve. ("Hear, hear.") Again, in the Transvaal, in proportion to its size, a large expenditure is being incurred. Why is that? Because the game was nearly killed out. Take, for instance, the National Park in America; there is a very strong public opinion established now that it is too late to save the buffalo. I was reading a day or two ago the latest report, for 1904, on the game reserve in the National Park, and very sad reading it is. They have got there a wild herd of buffalo, but it is so decadent that they are obliged now, at great cost and great trouble, to drive that wild herd to a place where they can catch up the young calves as the only way of preserving the species and put them in a corral; and they are doomed. In fact, it was left till too late, and, where that is the case, and public opinion only aroused at a very late stage, much greater expenditure has to be incurred in order to save the remnants. ("Hear, hear.") Therefore, from the mere pounds, shillings, and pence, point of view, we wish to put it to the Colonial Office that it is worth while incurring now, while the game is still abundant, a reasonable expenditure to preserve the herds, and that it is worth while to have a reasonable and strict administration, or otherwise, at a later stage, when some of the species have become so thinned out as to be impossible permanently to preserve, you will have to spend five or six times as much.

Now I should just like to mention three or four matters to which this Society attaches importance. Of course, these things have already been incorporated in the Game Laws of different territories, perhaps in all—I am not quite sure—but this is, we consider, a very valuable point, to have a royal or sacred list of those animals which are to be absolutely immune from slaughter, such as, in some cases, the eland or giraffe. But this is what we think is the important part of it, that it should be absolutely in the discretion of the Principal Local Administrator to vary that list from time to time. For instance, if there is a very serious epidemic, as happens sometimes, attacking the eland or the kudu, so that all but a few have been swept away, if they are not already in the list, they ought at once to be put in and to be exempt for a certain period, at any rate, from further slaughter.

Another point to which we attach the highest importance of all is that there should be adequate reserves in all territories. We are quite aware of the difficulties and we are aware that such reserves can only be established if the matter is taken in time; that is to say, if you wait till the whole country is settled up, it will be much

more difficult to do than it would be before that is the case. There are several considerations with regard to reserves to which we should like to invite your attention. Perhaps the most important is that the reserve should be capable of being easily watched, such, as for instance, the Southern Reserve in British East Africa, which is all along the railway. We attach the greatest importance to that point; that it is kept under surveillance, and that what goes on is easily ascertained; either a railway or a navigable river is an immense advantage to a game reserve. The game reserve in the Sudan is another case in point. That is bordered on both sides by a navigable river, the White Nile on one side, which is navigable all the year round, and the Blue Nile on the other, which is navigable in the high water.

Another very important point is that the reserve should cover the migrations of the animals. Because you see a number of animals in one place in the winter it does not at all follow that they are there all the year round; that is, of course, a matter of local knowledge and consideration beforehand. It is very desirable that as many species should be included as possible, but that at any rate the migrations of those species that are most important to be preserved should be considered in laying out a reserve. Speaking generally, we ask you to look at the matter as a whole throughout the territories under the control of the Colonial Office, and to see that in every one there are adequate reserves at once established; and that expenditure in respect of that should at once be made so that they can be properly safeguarded.

There are some reserves which have been laid out with the best possible intentions. This map will show some of them (*map produced and handed to the Colonial Secretary*). I am not sure that they are not all there. That is the Nile Reserve, and further south, in British East Africa, that is the Southern Reserve, which is more or less effective (*pointing out on map*). But there are other reserves laid out to the north which have a very fine appearance on the map, but which are really only laid out on the map, and that we deprecate. They rather tend to calm public opinion, perhaps, at home, but they are of no use at all for the preservation of the game, unless adequate means are taken to secure them. In this great Sugota Reserve, which covers a large area of territory, I do not think any steps are really taken to safeguard it. If it is worth while establishing a reserve at all, it is worth while spending a little money to see that it is properly watched; and that is a point which we would urge very strongly upon you.

Another point to which we would attach importance is the sale of horns or hides; I mean, of course, their export or their sale on a large scale. That has been responsible for enormous destruction; I do not mean only in South Africa, but elsewhere. Experience shows that hide hunters have been responsible for terrible destruction, and we should like to see the export of horns and hides restricted.

Then, again, with regard to undersized ivory; the sale of undersized ivory was one of the things which were forbidden by the International Convention, but I do not think any force has ever been given to it except in British territory. I was very sorry to see the other day that in one of our territories where it is the rule, the rule was relaxed, and the sale—or at any rate the export—was for a time allowed of cow ivory and undersized ivory. It was supposed to be the case that much ivory had been in stock before the rule was made; but if you allow it, it is very easy indeed to make new ivory look like old by burying it for a few weeks, and we are afraid if that is allowed there are plenty of Indian traders about who are willing to encourage natives and others to go on killing in the hope that this relaxation of the rule will continue.

Again, a very important measure which has been adopted in most of the territories, not in all, is that game licensees should be required to make a return of the game they kill. We believe that most sportsmen will always make an honest return; but the fact that they have to make a return does, we believe, exercise a considerable moral restraint upon sportsmen, some of them very young, who get bitten by the "buck fever," and who fire away far more shots than they need.

Another point is with regard to the Game Officer; in many of these territories there is an excellent and efficient Game Officer, and there ought to be such an officer in all of them. He is placed in a very difficult position; he is generally a junior officer; and we contend that the responsibility of enforcing the law ought to rest upon a higher official—that the highest Commissioner in each territory ought to be

made responsible for any prosecutions or other enforcement of the law, and that the junior officer should not be required to take the very invidious course of instituting prosecutions without the direction of his superior.]

I wish to say a word with regard to the tsetse fly. I am not scientific, and I am sorry that Sir John Kirk, whom we hoped to see to-day, is not here. I find that the danger to cattle of the tsetse fly is made responsible for a great deal of destruction.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Do you mean of wild animals?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : In this way. The tsetse fly is an undoubted danger to cattle.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Domestic cattle?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : Domestic animals, and where game has been totally destroyed (Mr. Selous will correct me if I go too far about it), no doubt the tsetse fly disappears and the domestic animals are safe. But I found that in some cases the danger of tsetse fly is used to justify wholesale destruction of game. Now I do not think that is fair; it is as if you took a dozen men, one of whom you knew had committed a crime, and put them all in prison. Who knows which species of animals are the "hosts" of the bacillus which is carried by the tsetse fly? It seems to me unjust that you should bring them all in guilty before you know, and kill them all because some of them may harbour the bacillus. Science has not yet arrived at the point that you can justly condemn all the species; and we deprecate its being used as an excuse for the destruction of game generally—because all the species are held, without proper investigation, to be responsible for the continuance of horse-sickness. Those investigations are going on in many districts. We ask that the total destruction of the game should not be encouraged on this ground, until it is proved, which it may be by scientific methods, whether this particular dangerous bacillus is present in all the species.

[Then with regard to the native question, which is, of course, a very difficult question; we should like to call your attention, if it has not already been called, to the valuable report of the Chief Commissioner in British Central Africa. He has been extremely successful in putting on a gun tax, and in reducing the number of weapons in the hands of the natives.]

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Do you refer to Sir Alfred Sharpe?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : Yes, Sir Alfred Sharpe. [Most of the destruction due to natives I think will be found to be carried on by their ancient methods. Now I do not know whether I am speaking the view of all those present, but my own feeling is that you cannot interfere with their ancestral methods—their trapping and their pit-falls. A year ago I was in Kordofan, and I found there immense numbers of native snares, which I have no doubt are very successful in catching the oryx and gazelles, because I found in the old deserted camps of the Arabs there quantities of the remains of these animals, obviously caught in that way. Well, they have always done so for an indefinite period; they have used those means, and I do not think it would be very easy, even if it is expedient, to interfere with them. But it is quite a different thing when you come to modern weapons, and we ask that special care should be taken either by the methods adopted by Sir Alfred Sharpe, or others, to prevent modern weapons getting into the hands of the natives, on the ground of the claims of the game, if on no other; and we hope that care will be taken, and that the attention of the Chief Commissioners will be directed to this, to take every precaution that modern weapons should not get into the hands of the natives. Once they do there is an end of the game.]

Finally, may I point out that the existence of game is a great attraction to settlers. If it is shot out or seriously reduced, the attraction is gone, as well as a considerable means of livelihood.]

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Do you mind my asking one or two questions?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : Certainly.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Do I understand that you wish in the Regulation, uniformly throughout all the territories, as a recommendation?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Yes, subject to local circumstances. Of course, local circumstances vary, but general principles should be determined, especially with regard to reserves.

[The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Of course I may say that I agree entirely with your object, but with regard to reserves I see a reference here to the large reserve that you pointed out to me—the Sugota Reserve.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Yes.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I suppose it is about 250 miles square, or something of that sort?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Quite that.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Have you formed any estimate at all of what would be required to police that satisfactorily?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: I do not say that it is not too big—I do not say that it is not needlessly large. We do not attach very special importance to that particular district; all we say is that when you have determined which is the necessary district—the necessary area—to protect, let it be protected. It is far better to have a small area well watched and protected than a large area which is merely coloured on the map.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Yes. The reason I mentioned that was this: I speak really with great ignorance of the matter, but it seemed to me that a reserve which should cover the migration of species would necessarily be a large reserve.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Well, it would depend upon the animal—but not very large. I think they mostly follow the food, the grass, which varies in different areas, and the water. Probably many species would not have to travel more than 40 miles one way or the other, elephants much further, but such animals as the eland and the wildebeeste, which are still numerous there, are all the year round within a range of 50 miles, but they follow the water and the grass.]

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Yes. You will probably admit that, for instance, in a poor Colony or Protectorate, you must cut your coat according to your cloth, more or less; that is to say, that you must have a small reserve, if to police a large reserve would be too costly. Or do you suggest that owing (which I quite agree is in some degree true) to its Imperial interest, the cost should be borne from home?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Well, the nation has “pegged out claims,” and must bear some of the charges. The cost of the railway, for instance, was borne from home; it is an Imperial interest. But what we would ask is, that the reserve once established—after you have considered all the circumstances—should be held sacred to the game. We have heard with very great regret that some of the recent settlers who have come into British South Africa, for instance, have been given lands within the reserve. We regard that as a fatal mistake, and scarcely consistent with the original intention. I could quote from this book, which was the first issue of our journal, the expression of opinion on this point by the late Chief Commissioner. I have marked the page, and you can easily refer to it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Yes.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: Obviously, although he is no longer Chief Commissioner, that has been adhered to lately. There was also a very valuable little addition to the reserve a mile wide all along the northern side of the railway for a considerable distance, but that had been abandoned; that we think a very great pity.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Yes. Of course I quite appreciate that you have been good enough not to criticise at all specifically any province which is under the Colonial Office, although there has been possibly a tincture of criticism with regard to British East Africa, which is not under the Colonial Office. But, could you, as this is private, so far break through your reserve as to indicate any place in which you think we might do more?

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: We should like you particularly to look into the great territory of the Chartered South Africa Company with the view to the establishment of reserves, and ask them to adopt such a Regulation as requiring all game licensees to furnish a return. There is no very great difficulty.

Mr. F. C. SELOUS : Might I say that I fancy the difficulty with regard to establishing a reserve in Rhodesia would be because of the fact that white men who go into that country are mostly prospectors, and it would be really difficult to restrain prospectors from travelling over the whole country if they thought they were likely to find any payable reefs in it; and supposing they did find payable reefs, probably the game reserve would be no longer maintained.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : We have already had some specimens of that difficulty in the Transvaal, which is open to prospecting of people ranging all over the country, and prospectors generally.

Mr. F. C. SELOUS : We have the difficulty in Rhodesia.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : You have difficulties, generally speaking, of course; there is the difficulty of those who are settling there, and who wish to kill the game, not as sportsmen, but for self-protection.

Mr. F. C. SELOUS : In Northern Nigeria I do not think there is any at all.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : I do not think there is. I do not think there would be much difficulty in creating a reserve, but there is very great difficulty in doing anything in Northern Nigeria which would cost any money at all. It receives now, I think, about £350,000 a year from this country as a grant in aid, and anything which was put on to the country would have to pass to the Treasury.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : Then £1,000 a year for the preservation of game would not be a very large percentage on what the nation contributes already.

Sir HENRY SETON KARR : I should like to ask a question upon that : would it not be possible to consider making this a question of Imperial expenditure? I do not think you will ever get an effective reserve in Africa, or anywhere else, unless you make it a question of Imperial expenditure. With regard to the progress made for many years, which has been referred to, in the north-west of Wyoming, there what has been done is a question of United States control and United States expenditure. It is done, and the reserve is absolute. It is guarded by a military post, and it is carefully guarded by a troop of cavalry and Game Wardens. It is enforced in the most absolute way; the Commissioners there have the power to inflict fines.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Yes, I have been there.

Sir HENRY SETON KARR : The reason is that they have learned a bitter lesson, as Mr. Buxton has already pointed out; they have found that the buffalo has been exterminated, and that the wapiti, one of the most splendid animals in the district, have been in danger of extermination; and they have realised that the only way to achieve their object was to make it a Central Office, and to enforce it with the utmost severity. I submit that to you as a very good example.

I am not sanguine enough to believe that we shall get the cost of a reserve, at all events for many years, out of South Africa. I think it ought to be a question of Imperial expenditure, and I think that would possibly meet the question. Of course I know there are enormous difficulties with regard to prospectors, and all that, but the American people have overcome that in the particular localities. It seems that if one can find a reserve, if it is possible, which is comparatively free from minerals, in which you could make it absolute by means of a resident military post, or a guard, and if that were done at the Imperial cost, it would be the most successful way of dealing with the matter.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : Before you leave that question, may I point out that the existence of game attracts settlers, and also wealthy visitors and capital.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Yes, certainly. I have been there, and they recognise that point very much; in British Columbia they are becoming a great source of attraction.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON : Yes; a large number of well-to-do men go there on purpose to hunt, and they spend a great deal of money in the country, and it is a very valuable asset to the country in that way.

Sir HENRY SETON KARR : I should like to endorse that with regard to Wyoming; the fact that the National Reserve which has been recently extended, mainly by the

instrumentality of President Roosevelt, exists, and the strict regulations under which the game is preserved, have added to the attractions of the country round the reserve. The game overflows; and it is the best part of the continent to go to now, and well worth while going to for the sake of the sporting. If it had not been for that, the country would have lost that which I venture to think is of direct additional value, increasing the value of the territory.

[Sir HARRY JOHNSTON: Perhaps I might say a word about the Sugota Game Reserve, as I was responsible for its coming into existence. It was really only a measure taken, with the assent of the Foreign Office, as a sudden precaution, because a very large sporting expedition was going there with a number of armed Somalis; and it was said (I do not know with what amount of truth) by my predecessor, that in a previous expedition a great deal of destruction had been inflicted. Therefore I hurriedly pronounced all that region to be a game reserve, merely to gain time. But I certainly do not agree with its extensive area; I think it is quite unmanageable. Since then I have been in a portion of that country, a little more than three years ago, and it was obvious to me that game fluctuated a good deal, according, as Mr. Buxton says, to the season, the amount of herbage, the water and so on. But although I would recommend that the western part of the Suk country on the flanks of the Elgeyo and Kamasia Mountains be kept as a game reserve, I would certainly very considerably restrict the area.]

With regard to fixing these game reserves in future in East Africa, I do not think very extensive areas are necessary. They ought to be fairly compact, and I should say as much as possible around the slopes of great mountains, because the migrations of game in these regions seem to me to consist very much in going up or coming down, according to the season of the year. I have seen big game myself at extraordinary altitudes, for instance at Kilimanjaro, at altitudes of about 14,000 feet during the dry season, when the plains were parched. I should think when the Colonial Office puts method into all this, they might certainly give attention to the plains surrounding Mount Kenia, which are not very well looked after by intending settlers, and which would be very much adapted to the establishment of game reserves, the more so as in the dense forest on the slopes of Mount Kenia there are some of the most remarkable animals existing in South Africa, including the giant pig, which was discovered first in the Congo Free State, and rediscovered by Mr. Hobday on the slopes of Mount Kenia.]

As regards West Africa, in the coast regions the country is so densely forested—I speak after some considerable acquaintance with it—that I do not think much precaution is required as regards restricting Europeans. But I quite agree with what Mr. Buxton says as regards guns in the hands of the natives, especially in the Colony of Sierra Leone. They seem to be killing everything that is eatable. The same thing has taken place in the coast lands of Liberia; it is there so flagrant that it is an example of what can occur when semi-civilised natives have unrestricted access to guns and gunpowder; along the coast every bird and beast of every kind practically has been exterminated. On the Gold Coast practically the same thing is going on by the natives; but owing to the country being so densely forested, the Europeans are not able to attack the game in such an unscrupulous way, if they wished to do so.

There is only one other point which I should like to mention, which perhaps might be said to be in a way beyond the immediate influence of the Colonial Office, since it affects a self-governing Colony—namely, Cape Colony. But I have noticed in the press of Cape Colony an agitation has been promoted for the doing away with the elephants in Knysna Forest. I think that would be a very great pity; it is the most interesting portion of Cape Colony in its wildness and beauty. I daresay it is to be counted as land for settlers, but as there is so much other land as yet unsettled, I think it ought really, in the interests of Cape Colony, to be turned into a National Park for Cape Colony. The elephants, I admit, are probably very vicious and very malicious, but it adds to the thrill of interest in going through the forest to know that you might be attacked by an elephant, and I do not think that thrill should be wanting in our civilised life. I think if the Colonial Office is able in any way to put in a word on behalf of the elephants (I do not know whether the buffalo is extinct there now), they ought to do so as the last refuge of the elephant in South Africa.

Mr. S. H. WHITBREAD : I do not know whether I might endeavour, in a very few words, rather to bring back the discussion to first principles, because you, Sir, I think, a few years ago had an opportunity of judging of the state of things in our oldest Colony of Newfoundland, where there is a very well-founded apprehension with regard to the extinction of the cariboo. If you had extended your trip on that occasion into the United States, you would have found the examples to which Sir Henry Seton Karr has alluded, of the most remarkable force of public opinion which has grown up throughout the United States, and also in Canada, taking the form of a determination not to allow the same fate to befall the other game as has unfortunately befallen the buffalo. The result of that, of course, is that public opinion is strongly supporting the regulations which are made by various Legislators, and as a consequence the Game Laws work as well. It is a case of *quid leges sine moribus*. Of course, in South Africa there is no effective public opinion to enforce and support such things as Game Laws; but I do not think we are claiming too much when we say that in the future, if South Africa is to become a largely populated and flourishing portion of this Empire, similar public opinion will arise; and our great fear is that it will arise too late. ("Hear, hear.") We venture to contend that it is the province of those who govern at home to tell public servants and public departments to anticipate and in a way to guide and lead public opinion by making regulations which may in some cases at first sight appear to be harsh and arbitrary, but for which I am quite sure in the future the Government would be perfectly thanked by the inhabitants, if such regulations are enforced.

Mr. F. C. SELOUS : It appears to me, with regard to the whole of the northern part of Southern Rhodesia, the whole of the country lying between Buluwayo in the line between Buluwayo and Salisbury, if you go 60 miles to the north of that you get into the tsetse fly country, and from there to the Zambesi it is all tsetse fly country. That can never be settled upon, and no domestic animals will ever live there. I look upon that as an immense game reserve in itself, owing to its natural conditions. I do not think it is really necessary to establish any further game reserve in Southern Rhodesia. From what I hear from my friends, the game has not been decreasing at all; all the different kinds of animals that were there 30 years ago are still quite plentiful, and the elephants are increasing. An old Boer hunter, a great friend of mine, from whom I have heard quite lately, tells me that now the elephants in the forest west of the Gwai River are very much more numerous than they were 20 years ago, and now you see big tuskers again. The big tuskers were all killed out, but now you see the small elephants are growing up again and you now see big male elephants again there.

If you take the high plateau of Rhodesia, the Mashonas have possessed firearms for some time; they were all in possession of flint-locks when I went up there 30 years ago, which they got from the Portuguese. Game was never very plentiful on the high plateau of Rhodesia; the natives kept it down too much. But still I think the game is quite plentiful, and all my friends in Salisbury and Buluwayo inform me that game is not decreasing at all.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY : Someone told me last night that it was not substantially decreasing.

Mr. F. C. SELOUS : Yes, in fact, after the first Matabele war, when the natives had to bury their firearms, we found that they had a lot of guns a couple of years later which they were afraid to show, and therefore they buried them, but they used them afterwards. But the antelope and big animals of that kind I saw myself within 30 miles of Buluwayo, and 20 years before one would not see a sign of an antelope within a very much greater distance. The game was all beginning to come up again then.

[Colonel DELMÉ RADCLIFFE : I should like, if I may, to make one or two remarks on the subject of the protection of elephants. First of all, I think the minimum size for ivory is too low—too small. I think that in East Africa the minimum should be something about 40 lbs., which would show that nothing but bulls had been killed, and which would protect the females entirely, and also protect the smaller bulls. The result would be that people would only go for the very biggest bulls, which ought to be killed off, and not the smaller ones.]

Another point is—Mr. Buxton said he thought the natives should not be interfered with when they killed game, because it is one of their ancestral customs, and that they should not be touched. I do not agree on that point, because the spread of the Pax Britannica in East Africa has given facilities to natives for killing game in a way they did not have the means before. The tribes interfere with each other, one tribe setting traps in the territory of another, taking out the game, there being no chance of recovering it, and then probably the tribes fought over the game, and the area would be restricted. In East Africa, for instance, in the old days the natives never paid attention to what is now called the reserve, because the Masai were there. When I was in the Athi Plains three years ago the whole country was covered with Wakamba at every water-hole, and they were killing the game in all directions; everything that walked was killed with poisoned arrows. Therefore I think that really as we allow the natives to kill game to a certain extent by preventing fighting amongst them, we should also prevent their trapping and killing on a large scale.

Another point with regard to the tsetse fly. I am afraid it is very difficult to protect animals, if it is a matter of the tsetse fly being spread about by the larger game animals. No doubt buffaloes and eland do carry tsetse fly, and if there are tsetse fly the areas would have to be entirely reserved for the game, or else it would be impossible for travellers to come in with horses or with cattle. I have suffered in my own experience from that in the Kagara Valley two years ago.]

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I will not say much beyond thanking you for having given me very much valuable information on this point. I may, perhaps, say that I do not think there is any chance at the present moment of getting any money from the Imperial Exchequer, but I think we must endeavour—I certainly will endeavour so far as I am concerned—to look carefully into the question of reserves all over the African Colonies, and that we must endeavour to bring them within such areas as you have mentioned—along the navigable rivers or along railways, where feasible; and also to restrict them to such size as that there should be a fair chance of the game reserve within their borders being effective. I am afraid that those objects will necessarily be dictated considerably by the funds which are available in the Colonies—(hear, hear)—and by the large amount of settlement which has taken place along the railways and along the navigable rivers, those being places of course where the settlers naturally first go. So far as I have been able to judge, I think—I daresay some of you have seen Mr. Buchan's book of the Transvaal—a good resolute opinion with regard to the preservation of game is being set in that country. ("Hear, hear.") I think that that spirit will probably pervade Rhodesia also; and inasmuch as all South Africa is becoming closer to this country and is under an observation which, from my point of view, I consider is unhappily microscopic—considering the whole of that country is coming so near to us and so near to our observation, I have great hopes that any signs of depredating the elephant resources in Cape Colony may be restrained by a vigorous public opinion. ("Hear, hear.") But all of you gentlemen know very well that any interference in that matter with a self-governing Colony by the Colonial Office would be productive of disaster rather than the reverse.

In general I may say I have read some of your publications, and I feel that I have myself learnt from them; and I feel that in our Colonial possessions in Africa the matter is to be dealt with by pressing upon Colonists the great source of value of the game, merely from a commercial point of view, which must increasingly be the result of such an attraction as great game. ("Hear, hear.") Having regard to the fact that we are all becoming so crowded in the older countries, and that the means of communication are so much more rapid and easy, so as to keep beautiful places like the Yellowstone Park in the condition in which they are kept in America, we hope similar places will be also kept in Canada, and that they will be an example to South Africa. I cannot believe that in a country so progressive as South Africa at any rate is showing itself, those lessons will be lost, and that so splendid an attraction to all Europe and to all the more crowded populations will be lost. I am deeply obliged for the information and suggestions you have kindly given me.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON: We are exceedingly obliged to you, and we thank you for having allowed us to take up an hour of your valuable time, but we hope it has not been lost. We feel that the position will be improved from our point of view.

(The Deputation withdrew.)

No. 182.

HIGH COMMISSIONER VISCOUNT MILNER (NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIA) to
MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received February 11, 1905.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, January 23, 1905.
I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Proclamation which I have issued, dealing with the preservation of game in North-Western Rhodesia.

You will observe from sections 30 and 31 of the Proclamation that special provision has been made in respect of certain districts which were specified in Lewanika's Concession to the British South Africa Company.

The Proclamation was explained to Lewanika, and he has agreed to it, subject to certain conditions stated in the letter of which a copy is attached. The Administrator has accepted these conditions.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 182.

No. 1 of 1905.]

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the preservation of game within the territory defined by the Barotziland North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council of 1899;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers in me vested I do hereby declare proclaim and make known as follows:—

1. The law of England relating to game and the preservation thereof so far as it is in operation within the territory defined by the Barotziland North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council of 1899 is hereby repealed.

2. In this Proclamation if not inconsistent with the context:

“hunt” shall include taking killing pursuing shooting at or wilfully molesting;

“sell” shall include hawking and exposing for sale and attempting to sell;

“game” shall mean and include the several birds and animals not being domesticated mentioned in Schedules 1 2 and 3;

“game reserve” shall mean any tract of land declared under the provisions of this Proclamation to be a game reserve;

“license” shall mean a license duly issued under this Proclamation to hunt game;

“game heads” shall mean and include the heads skulls or horns of any game mentioned in Schedules 2 and 3 but shall not include the tusks of elephant;

“person resident in the territory” shall mean any *bonâ fide* trader hawker prospector transport-rider farmer miner or member of a recognised profession carrying on any trade business or profession within the territory or a person in the *bonâ fide* employ of any such trader hawker prospector transport-rider farmer miner or professional man or of any railway company or railway construction contractor carrying on work within the territory or any servant or employee of the British South Africa Company employed in the North-Western Rhodesia Administration or such other persons as may be hereafter defined by the Administrator by Notice in the “Gazette”;

"native" shall except in section *thirteen* mean any native being a member of a tribe residing within the territory and under the tribal rule of the paramount chief of the Barotse Nation and shall not include any person of other African aboriginal descent residing for the time being within the territory;

"the territory" shall mean the territory within the limits of the Barotziland North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council of 1899;

"animals" shall include game;

"Gazette" shall mean the "Official Gazette" of the High Commissioner;

"month" means calendar month;

"person" includes corporations.

The plural shall include the singular and the singular the plural and the masculine the feminine.

3. The Administrator may by Notice in the "Gazette" exercise any of the following powers:

- (a) declare as to any part of the territory that any bird or animal within such tract to be in the Notice specified shall be protected and not hunted for any number of years (not exceeding five) to be in the Notice specified;
- (b) (after obtaining the approval of the High Commissioner) suspend the operation of this Proclamation or any part or parts thereof either as to the whole of the territory or certain districts or portions of districts or protect certain game or classes of game for a period of time to be stated;
- (c) declare and provide that certain game or descriptions of game mentioned in Schedules 1 2 and 3 respectively shall be transferred or retransferred from one class to the other;
- (d) make any condition as to the numbers age or sex of the game which may be hunted by virtue of a license;
- (e) prohibit or limit any method employed for hunting killing or capturing any game animals or fish which appears to him to be unduly destructive;
- (f) establish a reward fund for the reward of and thereout reward persons bringing in to any District Commissioner or other duly authorised official any male or female or young (dead or alive) or the eggs of any of the animals or birds mentioned in Schedule 4 and regulate the conditions of payment and manner of proof of any claim;
- (g) exempt from any of the provisions of this Proclamation prospectors farmers or persons travelling in the territory and permit them to hunt game for actual consumption as food at places distant more than twenty miles from any township; provided that no game obtained under any such exemption shall be brought to any township or to be sold or bartered and that nothing in any such exemption contained shall be deemed to authorise any trespass in contravention of sections *sixteen* or *seventeen* of this Proclamation;
- (h) fix and prescribe the close time or fence season within which it shall not be lawful to hunt any game either with or without a game license and so that a Notice fixing and prescribing a close time or fence season may apply:
 1. to the whole of the territory; or
 2. to a district or group of districts within the territory; or
 3. a part of a district or parts of several adjacent districts:
 and may prescribe a different close time or fence season for certain classes or kinds of game;

- (i) declare any tract of land within the territory to be a Game Reserve and from time to time define or alter the limits and boundaries thereof;
- (j) add to or amend the list of those defined in the last preceding section as "persons resident in the territory."

4. The Administrator or the official or other person authorised by this Proclamation to issue any license may by endorsement on the license at the time of issue make any such special conditions as shall to the Administrator seem fit provided that such conditions are within the powers given to the Administrator by the last preceding section.

5. (a) No person shall hunt any of the game in Schedule 1 mentioned unless he is authorised thereto by an ordinary license.

(b) No person shall hunt any of the game in Schedule 2 mentioned unless he shall be authorised thereto by a special license.

(c) No person shall hunt any of the game in Schedule 3 mentioned unless he is authorised thereto by an Administrator's license; provided that the holder of an Administrator's license shall be deemed to be a holder of an ordinary and a special license also and the holder of a special license shall be deemed to be a holder of an ordinary license also.

6. Ordinary and special licenses may be issued by any District Commissioner or other person authorised thereto by the Administrator and shall bear stamps to the value as follows:—

For an ordinary license for a person whether resident in the territory or not £1;

For a special license for a person resident in the territory £5; for any other person £25.

An Administrator's license may be issued by the Administrator at his discretion but subject to the approval before issue thereof of the paramount chief of the Barotse Nation and such license shall bear stamps to the value of £50.

7. No person shall

(a) during a prescribed close time or fence season for any district or other area hunt game therein unless found injuring crops in cultivated lands or gardens or possess or sell any game in such districts after the expiration of one week from the commencement of such close time or fence season;

(b) sell any game unless he shall hold a license to sell game issued under this sub-section. A license to sell game shall be taken out annually shall be issued by the persons authorised by this Proclamation to issue ordinary or special licences and shall bear stamps to the value of £10; such license shall be additional to and distinct from any game license.

8. A District Commissioner or other duly authorised official to whom application is made for a special license or for a license to sell game under the last preceding section may in his discretion refuse to issue any such license and shall not be bound to assign any reason for such refusal.

9. Licenses granted under this Proclamation shall be:

(a) annual from 1st January to 31st December of each year;

(b) not transferable;

(c) produced on demand by any officer of the Administration of North-Western Rhodesia;

(d) endorsed with any general conditions made under section *three* or any special conditions imposed under section *four* in respect of the license;

(e) revocable on conviction for any breach of any of the provisions of this Proclamation or of any general or special conditions made by virtue of the provisions of either of the sections *three* and *four*.

10. No person shall hunt any animal within a Game Reserve save as in this Proclamation or in any Administrator's license may be expressly allowed or shall be found within a Game Reserve in such circumstances as show that he was unlawfully in pursuit of any animal.

11. No person shall without the special written permission of the Administrator to be granted for any scientific or other purposes mentioned therein wilfully remove disturb or destroy any eggs or the young of any game and no person shall sell any such eggs or young game whether obtained under such written permission or not. Every such written permission shall distinctly state the number and denomination of such eggs or young game which the holder is entitled to obtain or take.

12. Every person who shall under cover of such written permission as is mentioned in the last preceding section obtain or authorise or cause to be obtained eggs or young game greater in number or of denominations other than such as shall be specified in the permission granted to him or who shall sell any eggs or young game obtained under a written permission shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

13. No person shall

- (a) make or use any pitfall snare trap or engine for the purpose of killing or capturing any animal or bird mentioned in Schedules 1 2 and 3;
- (b) use dynamite or other explosives or any poison for the purpose of taking fish without the written permission of the Administrator;
- (c) employ any native to hunt any game. A license holder however when hunting game may employ natives to assist him but such natives shall not use firearms. In this section the term "native" shall include all persons of African aboriginal descent.

14. No person shall hunt the immature young of the elephant or the female of any of the animals mentioned in Schedules 1 2 or 3 when accompanying her young unless he is authorised thereto by an Administrator's license. The immature young of the elephant is defined for the purpose of this section as being a young elephant carrying tusks of less weight than twenty pounds a pair.

15. Whenever any person shall be charged with hunting game without the necessary license and shall allege in defence that such game was injuring crops in cultivated lands or gardens or that such hunting was necessary for the preservation of human life or that the birds or animals hunted were domesticated the proof of the truth of any such allegation shall be with the person charged.

16. Nothing in this Proclamation contained shall entitle any license holder to trespass on private property except in pursuit of any animal lawfully wounded outside the boundaries of such property.

17. If the owner or occupier of any land shall have given notice or warning either by letter advertisement in the "Gazette" or in a local newspaper or by notice boards on the property that he is desirous of preserving the game thereon then any person who shall enter or trespass thereon in pursuit of game shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5 for a first offence and not exceeding £10 for a subsequent offence in respect of the same property provided that such land shall be fenced or enclosed or that the notice boards as aforesaid shall have come to his notice or that he was otherwise aware of the trespass. Such penalty shall be recoverable without prejudice to the owner's or occupier's right of action for trespass or for the value of any game taken or killed or injured by such person.

18. Any Magistrate Assistant Magistrate or Justice of the Peace if he has reason to believe that any portion of any animal or bird killed or hunted in contravention of any of the provisions of this Proclamation is in the possession or under the control of any person may search or cause to be searched by warrant under his hand any place where he has reason to believe any such animal or bird to be and may seize and detain them until he shall be satisfied that such animal or bird was killed or hunted in conformity with the provisions of this Proclamation and not otherwise and in default of such proof may declare the same to be forfeited and they shall be forfeited accordingly.

19. In all cases of conviction for any offence against this Proclamation any live animals or game and any heads horns tusks skins or other remains of any animals or game found in the possession or under the control of the person convicted shall be liable to forfeiture.

20. Any person convicted of a contravention of the provisions of this Proclamation shall be liable to the penalties following that is to say :

- (a) for contravention of section *five* sub-section (a) and sections *eleven twelve* and *thirteen* respectively for a first offence a sum not exceeding £5 and for a second offence a sum not exceeding £10;
- (b) for contravention of section *five* sub-sections (b) and (c) and sections *ten* and *fourteen* respectively for a first offence a sum not exceeding £50 and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £100 or where the offence relates to more animals than two to a fine in respect of each animal not exceeding in the case of a first offence £25 and in the case of a second offence £50;
- (c) for a contravention of section *seven* for a first offence a sum not exceeding £25 and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £50;
- (d) for contravention of any condition made by the Administrator by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by sections *three* and *four* other than those offences provided for in the last preceding sub-sections in the case of a first offence a sum not exceeding £25 and in the case of a second offence £50.

21. In default of payment of any penalty imposed for any contravention of the provisions of this Proclamation the person convicted shall in the absence of other provision in that behalf in this Proclamation specially provided be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for the respective periods following :—

for a period not exceeding one month if the fine imposed shall not exceed £5;
for a period not exceeding three months if the fine imposed shall exceed £5 and shall not exceed £10;

for a period not exceeding six months if the fine imposed shall exceed £10 and shall not exceed £50;

for a period not exceeding twelve months if the fine imposed shall exceed £50; unless in each case the fine be sooner paid.

22. The Court before which an offender shall be tried may in case of conviction award a sum not exceeding one-half of the fine or penalty recovered to any person upon whose information such conviction was obtained provided that such person be not an accessory.

23. In accordance with the provisions of the Concession granted by King Lewanika Paramount Chief of the Barotse Nation to the British South Africa Company dated October 17th 1900 natives shall be exempted from the provisions of this Proclamation.

24. Upon every game head exported from within the territory there shall be payable a duty :

- (a) of 10s. per head for game mentioned in Schedule 2;
- (b) of 20s. per head for game mentioned in Schedule 3.

25. Such duty shall be leviable by and paid to the nearest District Commissioner Collector or other person authorised thereto in writing by the Administrator adjacent to the port of exit who shall give his receipt for the same the production of which receipt at the port of exit shall be full and sufficient authority for the exportation of the number and description of the game heads specified in the said receipt.

26. The ports of exit for the purposes of this Proclamation shall be the following drifts on the Zambesi River :—Sekuti's Drift (Victoria Falls) Sejebe's Drift (Walker's Drift) Kasungula Drift Sesheke Drift and such other drifts or

roads as may be hereafter declared as ports of exit under this Proclamation by the Administrator by Notice in the "Gazette" and all game heads exported shall go by one or other of the said drifts.

27. Any person who shall export or attempt to export any game head from within the territory whether the head was secured by him by virtue of a game license or by trade or otherwise without payment of the export duty imposed by this Proclamation or any person who shall export or attempt to export any game head by other than one of the ports of exit specified or hereafter declared as in the last preceding section provided shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty shillings for every such game head exported or attempted to be exported or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month unless such fine be sooner paid.

28. In any prosecution for exporting or attempting to export any game head without having paid the duty imposed by this Proclamation on proof by the Crown that the accused or his agent failed on demand to produce the receipt mentioned in section *twenty-five* the Court before which the case is heard shall presume until the contrary is proved that the accused had not paid such duty.

29. It shall be lawful for the Administrator to exempt from payment of the export duty as aforesaid by writing under his hand :

- (a) game heads exported for purely scientific purposes for the benefit of some public institution in Southern Rhodesia the Cape Colony or elsewhere;
- (b) game heads the *bonâ fide* property of a native exported for the purpose of sale or gift.

30. The foregoing sections of this Proclamation shall not apply to that portion of Barotseland in which the British South Africa Company (by an agreement entered into with the Paramount Chief of the Barotse Nation dated the 17th day of October 1900) agreed with the said Paramount Chief to use its best endeavours to preserve game that is to say :

- (1) all game and the animals mentioned in Schedule 4 in the district known as Diowa lying north-west of Lealui on the right (west) bank of the Zambesi River and south of the lower Lungwi Bungo River;
- (2) lechwe sitatunga and pookoo antelope on the lower reaches of the Luena River;
- (3) lechwe and pookoo antelope in the Barotse Valley proper.

31. Any person who without an Administrator's license issued under section *six* shall hunt any such game or animals as are mentioned in the last preceding section in a district or area in which such game or animals are to be preserved in terms of the said agreement or shall be found in such district or area in such circumstances as to show that he was in pursuit of game or animals in contravention of the terms of the said agreement herein set forth shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 and on a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding £100

32. This Proclamation shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the "Gazette."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Johannesburg this Fourteenth day of January One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

MILNER,
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the High Commissioner.

C. H. RODWELL,
Imperial Secretary.

SCHEDULE 1.

Bustard (including Korhaan and Paauw).
 Francolin (including Pheasant and Partridge).
 Dikkop.
 Guinea Fowl.
 Sand Grouse (Namaqua Partridge).
 And all such of the Antelope species as are not contained in Schedules 2 and 3.

SCHEDULE 2.

Haartebeeste (Rooi and Liechenstein).
 Roan Antelope.
 Wildebeeste (Gnu).
 Hippopotamus.
 Lechwe.
 Klipspringer.
 Impala.
 Pookoo.
 Sable Antelope.
 Tsesebe.
 Sitatunga.
 Burchell Zebra.
 Bushbuck.
 Waterbuck.
 Gemsbok.
 Buffalo.

SCHEDULE 3.

Elephant.
 Rhinoceros.
 Giraffe.
 Eland.
 Koodoo.
 Mountain Zebra.
 West African or White-backed Duiker.
 Ostrich.

SCHEDULE 4.

Lion.
 Hunting Dog.
 Leopard.
 Cheetah.
 Otter.
 Hyaena.
 Jackal.
 Baboon.
 Destructive Monkeys.
 Crocodiles.
 Pythons.
 Poisonous Snakes.
 Large birds of prey except Vultures and Owls.

Enclosure 2 in No. 182.

KING LEWANIKA to Mr. R. T. CORYNDON.

MY FRIEND,

Lealui, November 8, 1904.

I HAVE seen your letter of the 12th October, 1904, and understand what you say about the Game Law. I agree to the Law, if the Government will pay me *one-half* of all the proceeds of all licences issued to hunters, that is those who come to my country for the purposes of hunting, and are not residents.

Also all those who are residents in my country, who hunt game under schedule No. 3 Administrator's Licence.

Mr. Aitkens has read me the Law and explained it to me.

Your friend,
LEWANIKA.

R. T. Coryndon, Esq.,
Administrator,
North-Western Rhodesia.

No. 183.

MR. LYTTTELTON to the GOVERNORS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF
THE WEST AFRICAN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

[Answered by Nos. 196, 190, 194, 212, 204 and 207.]

(Gambia.)
(Sierra Leone.)
(Gold Coast.)
(Lagos.)
(Southern Nigeria.)
(Northern Nigeria.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 21, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa, that I received on the 2nd of February last a deputation from the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire. I enclose, for your information, extracts* from a speech in which Mr. E. Buxton explained the objects of the Society in asking for the interview.

2. In replying to the deputation, I stated that I did not think that there was any chance at the present moment of obtaining any contribution from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of the establishment of game reserves, but that I would consider carefully the question of such reserves in all the African Colonies. I agreed that the reserves should be brought, where feasible, along navigable rivers or railways, as suggested by the deputation and that their size should be so restricted as to give them a fair chance of being effective.

3. I pointed out that the measures to be taken would necessarily be dictated by the amount of the funds which are available in the different Colonies and by the large amount of settlement which has taken place along the railways and the navigable rivers.

4. I have not at present sufficient information to enable me to judge what steps should be taken in West Africa in regard to this question. Laws have been enacted to carry out the provisions of the Convention of the 19th of May, 1900, in all the West African Colonies and Protectorates, and in most of them regulations have also been drawn up. With the exception, however, of the reference to sport in the Gambia, which is contained in the annual report of that Colony for the year 1903,† I have not received any reports showing what game there is in the various parts of West Africa

* See No. 181 : indicated by braces in the margin.

† Paragraph 156 of Colonial Report—Annual No. 424.

or whether anything is being done to preserve it, and I shall be glad to receive any information on the subject which you can furnish in regard to the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTTELTON.

No. 184.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILSON (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF
LANSDOWNE.

(Received April 8, 1905.)

My LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, March 8, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to submit a return of all the game shot in this Protectorate during the year 1904 under the following licences:—

Licences.					Number.
Public Officer's	...	...	...	...	41
Sportsman's	...	...	...	...	5
Settler's	...	...	...	...	1
Chief's	...	...	...	...	11

There have been no convictions during 1904 for contravention of the Game Regulations.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE WILSON.

Enclosure in No. 184.

RETURN OF GAME SHOT IN 1904.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Principal Localities.
Elephant	60	—	Toro, Masindi, Nimule, Buddu, Ankole, Lango, Turkwell River.
Kobus Kob	112	1	Toro, Uganda Kingdom, Mbarara, Butiaba, Unyoro Nile, Singo, Lango, Bwekula.
Reed Buck	55	4	Toro, Buddu, Mbarara, Unyoro, Kakumiro, Gomba.
Uganda Cob	17	—	Nile, Unyoro, Busibika.
Hartebeeste	59	19	Nile, Butiaba, Debasien, Lango, Kakumiro.
Duiker	2	—	Nile.
Waterbuck	77	11	Nile, Narasere, Katoke, Jinja, Butiaba, Mbarara Hoima, Turkwell River.
Bushbuck	24	2	Unyoro, Butiaba, Bwekula, Kitotola, Busiro, Bule mezi, Lake Albert.
Warthog	11	—	Mpala, Kazi, Gondokoro, Lake Albert, Nimule.
Hippopotamus	99	32	Kabula, Jinja, Gondokoro, Fajao, Butiaba, Ruizi River.
Harness Antelope	4	1	Kabula, Ankole, Butiaba.
Topi	26	3	Kabula, Mbarara, Ankole, Buddu, Jeyah, Kisozi.
Serval Cat	—	1	Katwe (Toro).
Zebra	16	5	Busoga, Katwe, Mbarara, Gondokoro.
Buffalo	6	—	Busoga, Gondokoro, Mbarara.
Antelope and Gazelle, Class B.	99	9	Gondokoro, Bwekula.

Species.	Male.	Female.	Principal Localities.
Lion	3	2	Gondokoro, Lusanga, Kale, Debasien.
Monkey	1	—	Gondokoro.
Rhinoceros	3	1	Gondokoro, Wadelai, Turkwell River.
Roan Antelope	3	—	Gondokoro.
Bush Pig	1	6	Gondokoro, Mbarara, Bwekula, Kakumiro.
Impalal	7	—	Mbarara, Singo.
Dik Dik	5	1	Mbarara.
Oribi	29	3	Mbarara, Sanga, Nile.
Wild Dog	—	1	Gondokoro.
Crocodile	3	—	Ankole.
Civet Cats	4	—	Singo.
Leopard	1	—	Murjenje.
Speke's Tregalaphus	—	1	Kibanda.
Hyena	1	—	Kabula.
Ostrich	1	—	Lango.

No. 185.

COMMISSIONER SIR D. STEWART (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received April 10, 1905.)

[Answered by No. 188.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, March 17, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, of January 7th last,* enclosing copies of the East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905, which will be published in the Official Gazette of the 1st proximo, bearing the serial number 4.

Two copies duly signed and sealed are transmitted herewith, together with a minute by the Crown Advocate, from which it would appear that there is no machinery enabling the Government to dispose of confiscated ivory.

I would venture to suggest that an amendment on the lines proposed by Mr. Barth should be published as soon as possible to enable us to deal with any such ivory as may fall into our hands.

I have, &c.,
D. STEWART.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

* Not printed.

Enclosure 1 in No. 185.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

An ORDINANCE enacted by His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

D. STEWART,
Commissioner.

Mombasa,
April 1, 1905.

(No. 4 of 1905.)

GAME.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905," and shall be read as one with "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," and "The Game Ordinance, 1904."

Cow and immature ivory. 2. Any person found in possession of, or selling or transferring, or attempting to sell or transfer, or exporting or attempting to export from the East Africa Protectorate, or transferring or attempting to transfer within the Protectorate, any female elephant's tusk or any male elephant's tusk weighing less than 11 lbs., or any pieces of ivory which, in the opinion of any officer engaged in the civil administration of the East Africa Protectorate, formed part of a female elephant's tusk or of a male elephant's tusk under 11 lbs. in weight, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or two months' imprisonment of either kind or to both, and the tusks or parts of a tusk shall be confiscated unless the Commissioner shall otherwise order.

3. Article 7 of "The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900," and Section 8 of "The Game Ordinance, 1904," are hereby repealed.

D. STEWART,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa,
April 1, 1905.

Enclosure 2 in No. 185.

(Minute.)

There is no provision in the draft Ordinance enabling the Government to sell or dispose of confiscated cow and small ivory. A similar difficulty existed with regard to other trophies confiscated under the Game Regulations, which difficulty was eventually removed by the Game Ordinance of 1903, Section 3, Sub-section 1 (b) and Sub-section 2. These provisions have been re-enacted in the Game Ordinance, 1904, Section 7, Sub-section 1 (b) and Sub-section 2. This section relates to nearly all trophies except ivory, the sale of which was never illegal if it were obtained lawfully. I would suggest that a similar provision *re* sale of confiscated cow and small ivory be added to the Ordinance.

J. W. BARTH.

February 17, 1905.

No. 186.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 18, 1905.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to transmit to you a copy of extracts*

* No. 181: indicated by dotted lines on the margin.

from notes taken at an interview which he accorded to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire on the 2nd of February last.

2. Mr. Lyttelton is aware that the Rhodesian Administrations have devoted considerable attention, with very satisfactory results, to the establishment of game reserves and the preservation of game generally; but he considers it worth while to draw the attention of your Board to the observations made by the deputation with regard to the desirability of restricting the sale of hides and of undersized or cow ivory, and of requiring holders of game licences to furnish returns of the game killed by them.

3. Copies of this letter and its enclosure have been sent to the High Commissioner for South Africa and the Commissioner of the British Central Africa Protectorate.

I am, &c.,
FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 187.

COMMISSIONER SWAYNE (SOMALILAND) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Extract.)

(Received April 20, 1905.)

Commissioner's Office, Camp Jigjiga, April 2, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward a return under the Game Regulations, 1901, of game shot in 1904.

I would observe that, although this return was kept back in order to render it more complete, it is still, I regret to say, in such an incomplete form as to be valueless for purposes of record.

Enclosure in No. 187.

List of animals killed under Somaliland Game Licences during the year ended December 31st, 1904.

Under Sportsman's Licences.

Nil.

Under Public Officer's Licences.

Antelopes and Gazelles, Class (A.) :—

Oryx (<i>Oryx beisa</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Strepsiceros (Kudu)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Strepsiceros (<i>Imberbis</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Elephant	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cheetah (<i>Cynoelurus</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Antelopes and Gazelles, Class (B.) :—

Species other than those in Class (A.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Warthog	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hartebeeste (<i>Bubalis Swaynei</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Under Settler's Licences.

Nil.

E. J. E. SWAYNE,
Brigadier-General,
Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief
Somaliland Protectorate.

Berbera, April 2, 1905.

No. 188.

MR. LYTTELTON to COMMISSIONER SIR D. STEWART (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

[Answered by No. 195.]

SIR,

Downing Street, April 26, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the "East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905," a transcript of which accompanied your despatch of the 17th ultimo.*

I agree that an amending Ordinance should be prepared, as recommended by Mr. Barth, providing for the sale by the Government of confiscated ivory.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

No. 189.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILSON (UGANDA) to THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Received May 5, 1905.)

[Answered by No. 192.]

MY LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, March 31, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, of January 4th, 1905,† enclosing copies of the Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905, and in accordance with the instructions conveyed therein, I have the honour to submit two signed and sealed copies.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE WILSON.

The Right Honourable

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 189.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

An ORDINANCE enacted by His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate.

GEORGE WILSON,

Acting Commissioner.

Entebbe,

March 27, 1905.

(No. 2 of 1905.)

GAME.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905," and shall be read as one with "The Uganda Game Regulations, 1900," and "The Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1904."

* No. 185.

† Not printed.

2. Any person found in possession of, or selling or attempting to sell, or exporting or attempting to export from the Uganda Protectorate, or transferring or attempting to transfer within the Protectorate, any female elephant's tusk or any male elephant's tusk weighing less than 11 lbs., or any pieces of ivory which, in the opinion of any officer engaged in the civil administration of the Uganda Protectorate, formed part of a female elephant's tusk or of a male elephant's tusk under 11 lbs. in weight shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees or two months' imprisonment of either kind, or to both, and the tusks or parts of a tusk shall be confiscated unless the Commissioner shall otherwise order.

3. Article 7 of "The Uganda Game Regulations, 1900," and Section 2 of "The Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1904," are hereby repealed.

GEORGE WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Entebbe,
March 27, 1905.

No. 190.

GOVERNOR PROBYN (SIERRA LEONE) to MR. LYTTTELTON.

(Received May 15, 1905.)

SIR, Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone, April 28, 1905.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st of March,* I have the honour to enclose a list prepared by Major Fairtlough, D.S.O., C.M.G., of the wild animals to be found in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1901 (No. 30 of 1901), affords effective protection to game from anything approaching indiscriminate slaughter by Europeans, but it has hitherto been found impracticable to pass Regulations restricting the natives in the amount of game they kill. With regard to elephants, the native hunters have, in theory, certain customs which tend to the protection of the young, but I do not think that these customs are altogether effective. I propose as soon as the Assemblies of Paramount Chiefs have been constituted under a law which is now before the Legislative Council bringing the question of game preservation before the chiefs, and I have no doubt that they will suggest effective measures whereby indiscriminate slaughter of game can be made illegal.

2. I do not think that it would be possible to establish a reservation anywhere in the Protectorate, and this for the reason that there is no area which is not occupied by the natives; it will be impracticable to banish these natives from their own land.

3. Arms of precision, including cap-guns, cannot be sold to anyone without the licence of the Governor. There are constant, and, I think, well-founded complaints emanating from the natives with respect to damage done by leopards. In the district of Koinadugu, and also in parts of the district of Karene, leopards are so numerous that they materially check the number of the cattle herds from being increased. I think that the existing restrictions on the sale of firearms are sufficiently stringent, I propose that certain chiefs should be allowed to possess a cap-gun.

I have, &c.,
L. PROBYN,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 190.

Amended list of Wild Animals found in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, framed in connection with Ordinance No. 30 of 1901.

Elephant.
Hippopotamus (*H. amphibius*).

* No. 163

25297

2 M 2

Smaller hippopotamus (*H. liberiensis*).
 Buffalo (*Bos caffer planiceros*).
 Antelope and gazelle—Genera, *Bubalis*, *Damaliscus*, *Cephalophus*, *Oribia*
Rhaphiceros, *Madoqua*, *Cobus*, *Cervicapra*, *Gazella*, *Hippotragus*, *Taurotragus*
Tragelaphus.
 Bush pig (*Sus (Potamochoerus) porcus*).
 Aard-Vark (*Orycteropus*).
 Ant Bear.
 Dugong (*Halicore*).
 Manatee (*manatus*).
 Various cats—Civet, Tiger cat, musk, &c.
 Cerval.
 Leopard (*Feis pardus*).
 Otter (*Lutra*).
 Chimpanzee.
 Baboon (*Cynocephalus*) and large monkeys.
 Monkey (*Colobi* and other small species).
 Jackal.
 Alligator.
 Python.
 Poisonous snakes.
 Iguana and lizards.
 Turtle.
 Small tortoise, or land turtle.

2. Birds :—

Vulture, various.
 Secretary Bird.
 Hawk, Kite, and hen harrier.
 Owl.
 Egret.
 Bustard.
 Kooraan.
 Marabou.
 Francolin, guinea fowl, wild duck, widgeon, Spin-wing goose, and other "game birds."

3. The undermentioned do not exist in the Protectorate :—

Giraffe.	Gnu.
Gorilla.	Rhinoceros.
Zebra.	Ibex.
Wild ass.	Lion.
Hunting dog.	Hyæna.
Ostrich.	Cheetah.

4. The Chevrotain cannot be identified, and it is doubtful if it ever existed in the Protectorate.

5. The Senegambian Eland (*Taurotragus der biams*) is not indigenous, but occasional specimens may find their way into Koinadugu District from Futa D'jallon and Futa Toro, where it is common.

6. Antelope of the genera *Connochoetes*, *Oreotragus*, *Nesotragus*, *Aepyceros*, *Antidorcas*, *Ammodorcas*, *Lithocranius Dorcotragus*, *Oryx*, *Addax* and *Strepsiceros* do not exist here, but inhabit the grassy uplands outside British influence.

E. D. FAIRTLUGH,
 District Commissioner.

April 12, 1905.

No. 191.

MR. LYTTELTON to COMMISSIONERS SIR D. STEWART (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE), SADLER (UGANDA), and SWAYNE (SOMALILAND).

[Answered by Nos. 220, 210, and 211.]

SIR,

Downing Street, June 1, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying extracts* from speeches made by members of a deputation from the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire which I received on the 2nd of February last. You will observe from these extracts that the objects of the Society in asking for the interview were mainly to draw my attention to the necessity of providing for the formation and effective working of game reserves in Africa and for the proper control of the pursuit of game by natives.

2. In replying to the deputation, I stated that I did not think that there was any chance at the present moment of obtaining any contribution from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of the establishment of game reserves, but that I would consider carefully the question of such reserves in all the African Colonies and Protectorates. I agreed that the reserves should be brought, where feasible, along navigable rivers or railways, as suggested by the deputation, and that their size should be so restricted as to give them a fair chance of being effective.

3. I pointed out that the measures to be taken would necessarily be dictated by the amount of the funds which were available in the different Colonies or Protectorates and by the large amount of settlement which has taken place along the railways and the navigable rivers.

4. I am aware that much has already been done to protect the game in the { East Africa }
{ Uganda } Protectorate, but, in view of the representations of the deputation,
{ Somaliland }

I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which you may offer for carrying out more fully the principles of the International Convention of the 19th of May, 1900. I have also to request that you will furnish me with a short report on the measures at present in force in regard to the preservation of game and on the existing reserves, together with a rough estimate of the numbers of the different varieties of game in the Protectorate.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

No. 192.

MR. LYTTELTON to COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA).

(Extract.)

Downing Street, June 20, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the power of disallowance will not be exercised in respect of the Uganda Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, No. 2 of 1905, authenticated copies of which were enclosed in Mr. Wilson's despatch, of the 31st of March last.†

In connexion with a similar Ordinance which has been received from the East Africa Protectorate, I have approved of the enactment of an amending Ordinance providing for the sale by the Government of confiscated ivory. I have to request that you will enact an Ordinance for this purpose in Uganda, and it will be desirable, for the sake of uniformity for you to obtain a copy of the East Africa Protectorate Amending Ordinance, when it is prepared, from Sir Donald Stewart.

* No. 181 : the portions enclosed in [].

† No. 189.

No. 193.

GOVERNOR EGERTON (LAGOS) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received June 24, 1905.)

SIR,

Government House, Lagos, May 29, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 31st of March, 1905,* regarding Revised Regulations under Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Ordinance.

2. I have referred all previous papers on this subject, both in Lagos and Southern Nigeria, to Mr. H. N. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, Southern Nigeria, who has great experience in India of big game shooting and of the Rules and Regulations in force there.

3. As soon as I have received, and had time to consider, his report I will submit regulations for your approval. I have already restricted the shooting of elephants in Southern Nigeria by the imposition of license fees.

4. I fear that in the Lagos territory any regulations restricting the shooting of animals or catching of fish will be objected to by the Native Chiefs and form the subject of agitation in the local press, but I do not think that this contingency should in any way influence our decision in the matter.

I have, &c.,
W. EGERTON,
Governor.

No. 194.

ACTING GOVERNOR BRYAN (GOLD COAST) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received June 24, 1905.)

SIR,

Government House, Accra, June 3, 1905.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st of March last,† on the subject of the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a memorandum (with map) by Mr. Hull, C.M.G., the Secretary of Native Affairs, who has a wide knowledge of the Colony, its inhabitants, and its wild fauna. Mr. Hull suggests the formation of a reserve, but questions the utility of the scheme.

2. I have also consulted the Chief Justice, who has been good enough to record his views in a minute, dated the 18th of May, a copy of which I attach for your information.

3. The Attorney-General, to whom the question was referred, in connection with paragraph 3 of the Chief Justice's minute as above, has dealt with the subject in a minute, dated the 23rd of May, a copy of which I attach.

4. The foregoing correspondence appears to me to cover the whole ground, and I do not think I can usefully add anything which would give further information on the subject. I am in sympathy with the idea of preserving our wild fauna, and shall, if the necessity arises, be prepared to support strongly any practical measures by which this can be secured; but I agree with the Attorney-General's conclusions, and have no reason to suppose that the various fauna in this part of West Africa are in danger of being exterminated, or even seriously diminished in numbers.

I have, &c.,
H. BRYAN,
Acting Governor.

* Not printed.

† No. 183.

Enclosure 1 in No. 194.

MEMORANDUM.

From the western frontier to Mumford in the Winneba district the dense forest belt extends inland from the coast line up to the 7th parallel of north latitude. In the neighbourhood of Mumford a narrow strip of parkland commences, very gradually extending inland in an E.N.E. direction until the Akwapim Hill system is reached. These hills, though thickly forested not many years ago, have rapidly been denuded of their larger trees by the dense farming population, who have cleared the land for their palm groves and cocoa farms, and now, roughly speaking, the eastern limit of the forest belt does not pass beyond the longitude of Accra. Eastwards of this the country is practically open, with first of all the plains occupied by the Ga tribes; then the Akwapim and Krobo hills, on to which those of Northern Akyem from Begoro to the River Volta connect, the latter forming the water shed of the River Afram. Beyond this river the Kwahu plains extend northwards until they merge into the Northern Territories.

2. Between the years 1891-1899 I held the appointment of Travelling Commissioner, and there are very few parts of the Colony which I did not visit during this period. In the forest belt there is no game worth speaking of, beyond a few migratory elephants, some of the smaller kinds of antelope and occasional wild pig. At Wanki, where the country is open, in the N.W. of Ashanti, some two days from the French town of Bonduku, I saw the traces of many elephants in 1897. Some of these find their way south through the forests of Asunafo Ahafo, in Ashanti, and even into the Sefwi and Aowin countries, bordering on the Anglo-French frontier. I have also seen, in 1894, the traces of elephants, within 50 miles of Cape Coast, in the sparsely inhabited forest land lying between the main roads which lead from Cape Coast to Kumasi, in the north, and in the west to Sefwhi. Near Baraku, in the Winneba district, a few of the fierce African buffalo may still be found.

3. On the other hand, the plains adjacent to the River Volta, which are well watered and covered with high grass and stunted trees, giving the surrounding country an orchardlike appearance, are reputed to contain many elephants, several species of antelope, buffalo, wild pig, leopards, and some lions. In January, during the dry Harmattan season, much of this grass is fired, and it is afterwards, in the months of May, June, July and August, when the rains cause the grass and bush to grow vigorously, that elephants are to be found in the greatest number.

4. The territory referred to is that marked pink in the accompanying map, and especially that portion of it which lies between the River Afram, on the south, and the road from Atabubu to Krachi, on the north. The whole of this territory is practically uninhabited. Here and there a hunter's trail crosses it in one direction or another, and, at widely-separated intervals, a few huts occupied by native hunters may be met with.

5. In my opinion these plains are well suited for the purposes of a game reserve. Indeed, south of the Northern Territories there is no other portion of the Colony, or of Ashanti, which could be so utilised. Were a decision come to to form such a reserve, the difficulty of ranging its southern and western limits, though considerable, would not be insuperable, and the Preventive Service, already existent on the River Volta, could watch the remaining boundaries.

6. The utility of the scheme, as regards this Colony, is, however, very much open to question. As far as non-official Europeans are concerned, the well-known dangers of the climate, coupled with the comparative scarcity of big game, suffice to deter hunting expeditions from incurring the risks involved. Three years ago a party of four officers from Cape Town, some of whom were, I believe, Australians, ventured on a hunting expedition in the Volta region, but after a very few weeks' experience, repeated attacks of fever had so reduced the strength of the members that they were glad to escape to the coast with their lives, and without having shot even an antelope. Officials, within easy reach of big game shooting are, generally speaking, alone and in responsible positions over large districts, so that their duties and the knowledge that they cannot afford to draw on their reserve of strength too deeply deter them from indulging in hunting. The returns furnished under the Ordinance show that not a single head of big game was shot by any official in Ashanti or the Northern Territories during the year 1904. I attach a

copy of this Ordinance and of the Regulations in force for the preservation of wild animals in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories.

7. None of the above restrictions, however, apply to natives of the country, who are free to kill as many wild animals as they wish. As every full-grown man carries a Dane gun, it is fortunate that the inclination to wanton slaughter is wanting. Large numbers of black monkeys are killed annually for sake of their skins, which are largely used in the manufacture of headgear for the inhabitants of northern Europe. Leopards are ruthlessly killed on all possible occasions on account of their depredation in the farm yards, and because they frequently attack men, women and children in bush villages. Antelope and bush pig are considered great delicacies, with reason, and a native will never let an opportunity go by of killing one of these for purposes of food. The elephant, buffalo, and hippopotamus, however, are left severely alone by all but the professional hunter, who, for the most part confines his attentions to the elephant, on account of the value of the ivory. I believe that a few of these hunters are armed with heavy-bore arms of precision, but the greater number have only flintlock guns, and once having wounded an elephant, follow him up, sometimes for days at a time, until he drops. I attach a return* showing the amount of ivory exported and the ports whence it has been shipped during the past 17 years. It may be safely said that the bulk of that despatched from Winneba, Accra, Ada, and Keta (Kwitta) has come from the Volta basin, whilst the Axim exports have come from the forest of Aowin, Sefwhi and Ahafo (S.W. Ashanti), and those from Cape Coast and Saltpond have been derived from the wide plains of Nkoranza, the northernmost and one of the largest tribes of the Ashanti Combination, who live on the border of the forest belt, and possess a great trading centre in Kintampo, which, with Bonduku, on the west, and Salaga, on the east, has long been one of the principal markets visited by Hausa caravans in quest of kola nuts. It is highly probable that a large percentage of these ivory exports have been introduced by caravans from the interior trading at these three towns.

8. I attach a map in which the suggested game reserve is coloured pink.

H. M. HULL.

May 10, 1905.

Enclosure 2 in No. 194.

MINUTE BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

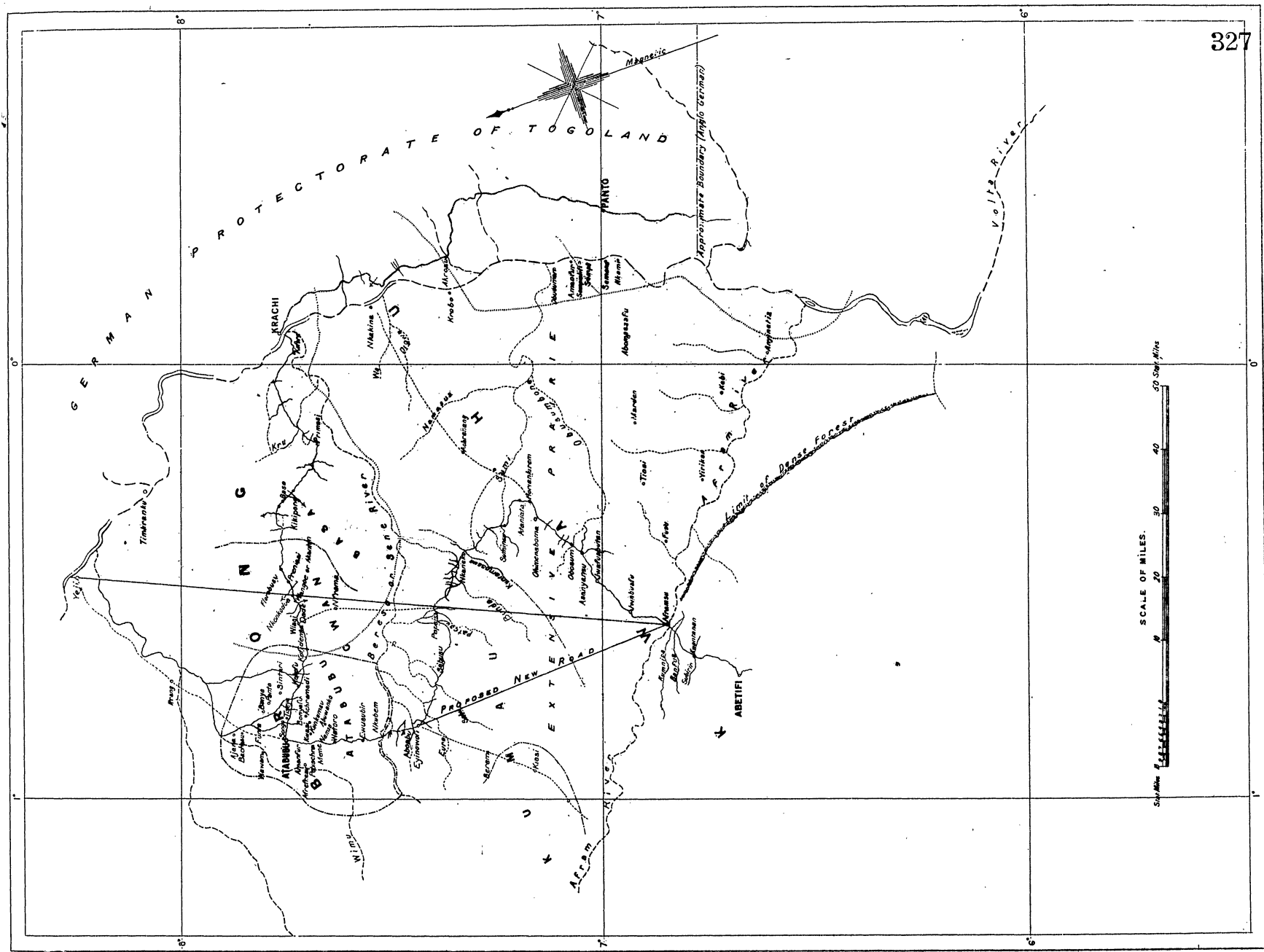
HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR,

I ASSUME that the expenditure to be incurred with regard to a game preserve would be for rangers. A European ranger and an assistant ranger we cannot afford; nor are there any officers available who could do ranging along with their other duties. Consequently, the rangers must be natives—native hunters; in them, I have no hesitation in saying, no confidence could be placed; that will be admitted by all who have knowledge of the Colony. It follows that any reserves we had could not be supervised.

2. But let us consider the question apart from ranging, and let us suppose that the area selected by the Secretary, Native Affairs, had to be set apart as a game reserve. Would that mean that the natives resident within the reserve should not be allowed to hunt and snare game as freely as at present? I do not think that we could fairly deprive these natives of their hunting rights—rights which the Secretary of State was so careful to have preserved in the Concessions Ordinance. The natives depend on game for food, and it would not be right to preserve the native fauna at the expense of the native landowners. But the natives are not or, by law, should not be in possession of arms of precision, and therefore they would only be able to use flint-lock guns.

3. What might be done is this: declare the area referred to by the Secretary, Native Affairs, to be a game reserve, and impose a penalty on any person hunting within such area with an arm of precision. The Attorney-General would be able to say if that could be done under the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, 1901; if not, the Ordinance could be amended.

* Not printed.



327
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Such a course of action would not be as effective as one could desire, but it would have the merit of affecting few persons whilst the area would be ear-marked as a game reserve.

The people it would affect would be the half dozen native elephant hunters who now hunt in this part of the Colony with arms of precision, and their case would have to be considered. The outskirts of Yegi and of other places where preventive service men are stationed might be excepted from the reserve.

I think the question might be considered on these lines.

W. B. G.

May 18, 1905.

Enclosure 3 in No. 194.

MINUTE BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

HONOURABLE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY,

A GAME reserve might be declared under No. 2 of 1901, as suggested by His Honour the Chief Justice, but I cannot advise the adoption of his suggestion for the following reasons.

2. In the first place it will be merely a map reserve, such as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire deprecate; effective surveillance is a practical impossibility without heavy expenditure, which the revenue derived from sport certainly does not warrant.

3. Next, the proposed reserve is partly in the Colony, partly in Ashanti, necessitating an Order in Council and a Governor's Order for its formation, and special rules for each administration. The Courts of the Colony would have no jurisdiction over offences committed in Ashanti and *vice versa*, and it would very often be difficult to know in which territory an animal had been killed, as the boundary line is an imaginary one.

4. Thirdly, there is no apparent necessity for a reserve. There is no evidence that the fauna of this part of the coast are in danger of extinction, though some species may have diminished in numbers by being killed for the sake of their tusks or skins. If any species were in danger of extinction it would be little use forbidding its destruction by arms of precision; to do any real good it would be necessary to forbid persons to kill the animals with Dane guns also, and to take steps to enforce the provision, and such enforcement would be a matter of considerable difficulty and expense.

5. Lastly, the formation of the reserve and the total prohibition of the use of arms of precision therein would keep sportsmen out from one of the very few parts of the Colony where sport appears to be worth having. At present there are so few who have the time, means, and inclination to go big game shooting in the Colony and Ashanti that the animals are not likely to be in danger of extinction, and I strongly advise that no steps be taken in this matter unless there be some real necessity for legislative interference.

A. W. O.

May 23, 1905.

No. 195.

COMMISSIONER SIR D. STEWART (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to
MR. LYTTTELTON.

(Received July 17, 1905.)

SIR,

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, June 20, 1905.
In obedience to instructions contained in your despatch of April 26th,*

* No. 188.

I have the honour to transmit herewith two copies duly signed, sealed, and numbered of Cow and Small Ivory Ordinance, No. 6, of 1905.

I have, &c.,
D. STEWART.

Enclosure in No. 195.
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

D. STEWART,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Nairobi,
The 30th day of May, 1905.

(No. 6 of 1905.)

COW AND SMALL IVORY.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

- (1) This Ordinance may be cited as "The Game Amendment Ordinance, 1905."
- (2) The Commissioner or any person authorised by the Commissioner in that behalf may possess, sell or transfer within the East Africa Protectorate or may export from the East Africa Protectorate any ivory confiscated under the provisions of the East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905.
- (3) All such ivory possessed, sold, transferred or exported under the provisions of Section 2 hereof shall be distinctively marked with such mark and in such manner as the Commissioner by notice published in the Official Gazette may appoint.
- (4) The purchaser or transferee of any ivory sold or transferred under the provisions of Section 2 hereof shall lawfully possess such ivory and may lawfully export such ivory from the East Africa Protectorate.
- (5) This Ordinance shall be read as one with the East Africa Game Regulations, 1900, the Game Ordinance, 1904, and the East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905.

D. STEWART,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Nairobi,
The 30th day of May, 1905.

No. 196.

GOVERNOR SIR G. C. DENTON (GAMBIA) to MR. LYTTTELTON.

(Received July 17, 1905.)

[Answered by No. 233.]

SIR, Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, June 22, 1905.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st March last,* in which you state that you received a deputation from the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire on the 2nd February last, and forward extracts from a speech made by Mr. Buxton, in which he explained the objects of the Society in asking for an interview.

2. With the object of procuring the information for which you ask, I at once referred your despatch, together with its enclosures, to the three Travelling Commissioners who were in the Colony, and I now transmit copies of the reports sent in by them.

* No. 183.

3. It will be seen that neither Mr. Sangster nor Mr. Pryce considers any protective measures necessary, and I have satisfied myself that, as far as the export of the hides of wild animals is concerned, the Commissioners are quite correct in the statements they make that hardly any leave the Colony. Mr. Stanley agrees with Mr. Sangster and Mr. Pryce as regards all animals except the hippopotamus, and this he appears to think should be protected.

4. I do not believe that much game is killed by the natives, and I have never been in any place in which less interest was shown in sport by the inhabitants of the country. There is almost a total absence of knowledge of the habits of the different animals, and I doubt there being half-a-dozen men in the whole Protectorate who could be considered, in any sense, skilful trackers.

5. It is most difficult to obtain anything like reliable information with regard to the different species of animals to be found along the banks of the Gambia River, but without question a few lions come down in the dry season to drink; leopards are fairly plentiful; so also are hyenas, jackals and many of the smaller cats, such as the serval, civet cat, &c., &c.

6. With regard to the antelope, there are, I believe, fourteen or fifteen kinds to be found in the Protectorate, the most common of which are the konkouton, or nagor (*Cervicapra redunca*) and harness deer (*Tragelaphus scriptus*). The singh sin, or waterbuck, is also shot at times, and so is the roan antelope and hartebeest, and there are besides several kinds of duiker and the orebi.

7. As recently as 1898 horns of the Derbian eland were obtained at Jammeh, in the South Bank district, but I have never heard of one being killed or seen in the Protectorate since I came to the Gambia, and I am inclined to think it has been driven south to the uninhabited territory lying to the north of the Cassamance River.

8. The Senegalese buffalo is to be found both in Fogni and in the Upper River district, and I was given the head of a fine young bull, by Mr. Sangster, that had been shot within a few hours, when I was at Sanyan Kunda, to the south of the Vintang Creek, in 1904.

9. I was shown, in Niani, what was alleged to be the track of an elephant, but it was old, and I am not at all certain about it. They are, however, undoubtedly to be found in the adjoining French territory, but they are not plentiful, and the export of ivory, never large at any time, is steadily diminishing, as will be seen from the figures for the last six years, given in the margin.

1898	...	2,046 lbs.	
1899	...	1,849 "	
1900	...	1,586 "	
1901	...	1,466 "	
1902	...	875 "	
1903	...	1,071 "	

10. In the Upper River there are numbers of hippopotami, and a few are often seen at Kai Hai, below McCarthy Island. They also frequent the large creeks running back from the Gambia River. I am of opinion that Mr. Stanley's recommendation that hippo should be protected is open to question, as whilst they are so numerous this is not necessary, and it must not be forgotten that they often do great damage to the rice fields.

11. Monkeys of various kinds are very plentiful, and are even to be seen on Saint Mary's Island. Along the banks of the river the common baboon, or dog-faced monkey, abounds, and is frequently met with in large herds numbering, sometimes, many hundreds. They do a considerable amount of damage to the crops, much to the annoyance of the natives, who at times make up large parties and go out and "round them up," killing numbers of them. A hunt of this kind took place whilst I was at Tambasansan in March last and, as far as I could gather, the procedure was as follows: Five or six hundred men surround some place in which the monkeys are known to be. As soon as they come on them they drive them about until they are tired, which does not take long, and then they either knock them on the head or catch them alive. At Tambasansan, on the occasion I mention, over fifty were brought into camp alive. But even this does not seem to have much effect, as I saw a very large herd of them close by Tambasansan, who did not seem in the least frightened of me when I went on to Basse two days after the hunt had taken place.

12. The Gambia Protectorate seems to me an ideal place for a game reserve, but this would involve a heavier expenditure than can be borne by the Colony at present, I fear; still I think a close time might do some good, and I do not see why this should not be enforced through the different native chiefs if the breeding time could be ascertained. This is the vexed point, as I have seen does with fawns of the konkouton and harness deer species at any time of the year from January to June; from this I should be inclined to make the dry season the close time, but, on the other hand, the natives say that the breeding season commences with the rains, and I therefore hesitate to make any definite recommendation on the subject until more information has been procured.

13. It would be very easy to give effect to my suggestion under Ordinance No. 1 of 1901 (The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Ordinance) by an Order-in-Council, and if you consider it advisable it can be done at any time without difficulty.

14. Another way in which game could be protected would be to put a tax on guns, and require a licence to be taken out for all kinds of firearms instead of for arms of precision only, as is the case at the present time, but this would be very unpopular with the natives, and I think there is hardly necessity for such action. Under existing conditions a very strict supervision is exercised over all kinds of firearms, both in Bathurst and in the Protectorate, and the number of guns, exclusive of long Dane or trade guns is very small.

15. Whilst on this subject I beg to say I cannot find that any answer was ever received to Mr. Griffith's despatch of the 25th November, 1901,* in which he asked to be supplied with copies of the regulations passed in Lagos and Northern and Southern Nigeria under the Ordinance to which I have referred. If these regulations are now procurable I shall be much obliged if I can be supplied with copies of them at an early date.

16. Before I conclude, I should like to say I consider the opening remarks of Mr. Stanley's report slightly misleading. He speaks of the scarcity of game in the Upper River district as if antelope were rarely seen there, but this is not the case. No doubt in some other parts of Africa they are more plentiful, but still there are sufficient to be found to give a good bag to anyone who would take the trouble to go after them. In proof of this I have only to instance Mr. Stanley's own bag in 1903 of fifty-one antelope, a good many of which were of the larger species. He also shot two hippopotami and a leopard during the eight months in question.

I have, &c.,
 GEORGE C. DENTON,
 Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 196.

The TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER, Upper River, to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

As regards the scarcity of game in the Upper River district, I do not consider that it can be attributed to reckless slaughter by natives or Europeans, but is principally due to the Gambia being a long, narrow, thickly-populated strip of country, whereas Senegal is a wide and comparatively thinly-populated area, with many unpopulated tracts of country abnormally suited for game.

2. The fact that towards the end of the dry season antelopes begin to appear in British territory which at other times are never seen tends to form the truth of my suggestion. These antelopes wander towards the river owing to the pools and streams at which they are accustomed to drink having become dry.

3. With the exception of hippos, whose habitat is the river, and who would scarcely emigrate to the very upper reaches of the river, and reedbuck, who also live in the marshes which fringe the river, also harness antelope, who are to be found in the belt of dense undergrowth on the river bank, I do not see that protective measures, however strictly enforced, would influence the amount of big game in the Gambia, or, I am afraid, do much towards preventing species from becoming extinct.

* Not printed.

4. At present no big game is trapped, and very little is shot, neither are hides or horns of wild animals sold or exported from the Upper River.

5. I venture to recommend that hippos be protected. In the second paragraph of this minute I refer to buffalo (Congo species), roan antelope, waterbuck, West African hartbeeste, korrigum, and Buffon's kob, Gambian oribi and duiker.

W. B. S.

May 22, 1905.

Enclosure 2 in No. 196.

The TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER, North Bank, to the OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SECRETARIAT.

In the upper part of the North Bank territory there is a fair amount of large game, especially towards the end of the dry season, when it appears to come down from the interior to the river. Lions have not unfrequently been seen in Saloum, as well as some of the large antelope. There is a fair amount of small game in Niimi, Jokadu, Sabach and Sainjal, but little in Baddibu, due, I believe, to the country in that part being so open. Leopards are frequently met with as well as several of the smaller cats. Harness antelope are fairly plentiful. I do not think protection is necessary in this district, but little shooting is done by the natives, who only kill for food, and have no arms of precision, and shooting by Europeans has been up to the present practically nil. No game is trapped, and there is no exportation of hides or horns from the district. I might mention here that a somewhat large trade is done in the exportation of several kinds of small birds, chiefly finches, but these are plentiful everywhere; perhaps His Excellency may think it advisable for these trappers to be licensed.

H. L. P.

June 7, 1905.

Enclosure 3 in No. 196.

The TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER, Kommo and Fogni, to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

As regards my district, there is a great scarcity of so-called "big game," antelopes, &c. This, I fancy, is due to the fact that there are hardly any fresh-water streams. The only antelope there are are the smaller species, and they are only to be found in very small numbers.

The natives are not great hunters, and those that are hunting men are very few in proportion to the population. Outside these "hunting men," of whom there are seldom more than one in each town, the others go in very little for shooting. I have never seen any traps set for anything except bushfowl; a lot of these birds are trapped in Kommo North and Kommo St. Mary for the Bathurst market; hares are also trapped in these places.

The Jolabs do more shooting than the Mandingoes, and in the eastern end of Fogni a few larger antelope are obtainable, but not very many are killed by the people.

I have never heard of the people making any sales of hides or horns.

A great many of the small birds are trapped in the district for sale on the steamers, and the people of Bathurst send men up for this work—Mr. J. W. Sawyer is a prominent man in the trade, I am informed. I have not heard of any natives over from the French [? side] shooting birds for the millinery trade lately, but formerly there used to be several, but they were always driven away. I am of the opinion that should it be found out that the antelope and deer had any particular breeding time, that it would be a good thing to have a close time for them, but it seems a difficult question as to what their proper breeding time is, as young are found at all sorts of different periods in the year; the same way with the bushfowl, which seem to breed all the year round.

Having close seasons would entail having keepers about to see that the law was enforced, and the question then arises, is it worth the expense? I am afraid that the benefit gained would hardly meet this expenditure.

There cannot be much slaughter of game in the country as none of the natives have any modern arms, and the old Dane guns and cap guns they have are very uncertain weapons, and but little harm is done with them.

G. H. S.,
Travelling Commissioner.

May 3, 1905.

No. 197.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF SELBORNE (SWAZILAND) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received July 29, 1905.)

SIR,

Governor's Office, Johannesburg, July 10, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, Proclamation No. 3 of 1905, relating to the fence or close season for game in Swaziland.

The Acting Attorney-General has briefly explained the purpose of the Proclamation and has certified that there is no reason, in his opinion, for its disallowance under Section VII. of the Swaziland Order in Council, 1903.

I have, &c.,
SELBORNE,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 197.

(No. 3 (Swaziland) 1905.)

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Governor of the Transvaal.

Whereas the Game Preservation Ordinance 1902 of the Transvaal is under the provisions of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation 1904 a law in force in the territory of Swaziland;

And whereas by section *three* of the said Game Preservation Ordinance 1902 and by section *one* of the said Swaziland Administration Proclamation 1904 I am empowered to fix and prescribe the close time or fence seasons within which it shall not be lawful save as in the said Ordinance provided, to take kill pursue hunt or shoot at any game with or without a game license;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers authorities and jurisdiction committed to me and conferred upon me by His Majesty I do hereby declare proclaim and make known that from and after the first day of April 1905 the close time or fence season within which it shall not be lawful save as in the said Ordinance is provided to take kill pursue hunt or shoot at any game within the territory of Swaziland with or without a game license shall be from the first day of September to the twentieth day of April inclusive in every year.

And under and by virtue of the powers authorities and jurisdiction aforesaid I do hereby further declare proclaim and make known that Proclamation No. 10 (Administration) 1902, of the Transvaal, so far as the same is applicable to Swaziland shall be no longer of force and effect therein.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Johannesburg this Twenty-eighth day of March in the year One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

MILNER,
Governor.

Enclosure 2 in No. 197.

(Proclamation No. 3 (Swaziland) 1905.)

AMENDMENT OF DATES FOR CLOSE TIME OR FENCE SEASON.

The purpose of this Proclamation is to fix a period for the close season for game so as to bring the legislation of Swaziland into line with that of the Transvaal in this matter. The Proclamation is certainly desirable and there is, in my opinion, no reason for its disallowance.

H. F. BLAINE,
Acting Attorney-General.

June 15, 1905.

No. 198.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF SELBORNE (SWAZILAND) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received July 29, 1905.)

SIR,

Governor's Office, Johannesburg, July 10, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, Proclamation No. 7 (Swaziland) of 1905, relating to the establishment of a game reserve in the southern district of Swaziland.

The Acting Attorney-General has briefly explained the purpose of the Proclamation and has certified that there is no reason, in his opinion, for its disallowance under Section VII. of the Swaziland Order in Council, 1903.

I have, &c.,
SELBORNE,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 198.

(No. 7 (Swaziland) of 1905.)

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Governor of the Transvaal.

Whereas the Game Preservation Ordinance 1902 of the Transvaal is under the provisions of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation 1904 a law in force in the territory of Swaziland;

And whereas by section *twenty* of the said Game Preservation Ordinance 1902 power is given to establish reserves within which it shall not be lawful to kill game without the special written permit of the Colonial Secretary;

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers authorities and jurisdiction committed to me and conferred upon me by His Majesty I do hereby declare proclaim and make known that the following portion of the said territory of Swaziland is hereby established as a game reserve within the meaning of the said Ordinance:—

All that portion of the Hlatikulu District bounded on the north by the Usutu River on the west by Rathbone's Road on the south by the Transvaal Border on the east by the Natal Border.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Johannesburg this Twelfth day of May in the year One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

ARTHUR LAWLEY,
Governor.

Enclosure 2 in No. 198.

(Proclamation No. 7 (Swaziland) of 1905.)

ESTABLISHING A GAME RESERVE IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF SWAZILAND.

Experience disclosed that that portion of the Swaziland territory referred to in the Proclamation was rapidly being denuded of game, and in order to prevent the game being exterminated, it was decided that the power given by law to proclaim a game reserve should be exercised in respect of this particular tract of country.

There is, in my opinion, no reason for disallowing the Proclamation.

H. F. BLAINE,
Acting Attorney-General.

June 15, 1905.

No. 199.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF SELBORNE (SWAZILAND) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received July 29, 1905.)

SIR,

Governor's Office, Johannesburg, July 10, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, Proclamation No. 9 (Swaziland) of 1905, replacing certain classes of game on the open list.

The Acting Attorney-General has briefly explained the purpose of the Proclamation and has certified that there is no reason, in his opinion, for its disallowance under Section VII. of the Swaziland Order in Council, 1903.

I have, &c.,
SELBORNE,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 199.

(No. 9 (Swaziland) of 1905.)

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Governor of the Transvaal.

Under and by virtue of the powers authorities and jurisdiction committed to me by His Majesty by Clause V. of the Swaziland Order in Council I do hereby declare proclaim and make known that the provisions of Proclamations Nos. 27 and 81 (Administration) 1903 of the Transvaal, which are in force in Swaziland by virtue of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation 1904, shall, so far as the said Proclamations relate to the game known as Reedbuck and Rooi Rhebuck, be no longer in force in so much of the territory of Swaziland as is not comprised in the Game Reserve established in the Hlatikulu District.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Johannesburg this Second day of June in the year One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

SELBORNE,
Governor of the Transvaal.

Enclosure 2 in No. 199.

(Proclamation No. 9 (Swaziland) of 1905.)

REPLACING REED AND ROOI BUCK ON THE OPEN LIST AS REGARDS SWAZILAND.

The increase in the numbers of the game mentioned in the Proclamation rendered their further protection unnecessary at the present time. In my opinion there is no reason for disallowing the Proclamation.

H. F. BLAINE,
Acting Attorney-General.

June 15, 1905.

No. 200.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received August 2, 1905.)

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
August 1, 1905.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir E. Egerton (Rome), July 24, 1905	Game Regulations in Eritrea.

Enclosure in No. 200.

MY LORD,

Rome, July 24, 1905.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th of March last, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a note which I have received from the Italian Government relative to the application of the Game Regulations in the Italian Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(For the Ambassador)
RONALD HAMILTON.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

Monsieur TITTONI to Sir EDWIN EGERTON.

July 24, 1905.

With reference to my note of 25th March relating to the application, in the Italian Colonies in Africa, of the London Convention (19th May, 1900) for the preservation of game in Africa, I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's notice the accompanying decree issued by the Governor of Eritrea on June 11th, 1903, forbidding the killing of elephants.

The regulations laid down in this decree are strictly observed.

Some rare exceptions, similar to those allowed in the London Convention, are made in favour of collectors for museums and zoological gardens, and permission to shoot elephants is granted to a few chiefs and notabilities.

I would be obliged if Your Excellency would kindly draw the attention of the Marquess of Lansdowne, in my name, to these details, supplementing the above-mentioned note which I had the honour to address to Your Excellency.

(Translation.)

Government of Eritrea.

Cav. F. MARTINI, Member of Parliament, Civil Commissioner for Eritrea.

In view of the International London Convention of 19th May, 1900, for the protection of animals in Africa;

In view of the Royal decree of 18th April, 1902, No. 131, relating to the granting of powers to regulate the Game Laws in the Colony of Eritrea;

In view of our decree, No. 83, of 10th May, 1902, relating to the export duties payable on specimens of game from the Colony of Eritrea;

Bearing in mind the necessity of safeguarding Italian citizens and subjects, easily exposed to danger while hunting elephants;

We decree:—

Article 1. Elephant hunting is forbidden until further notice.

Article 2. European and native-protected (assimilati) offenders shall be cited before the ordinary magistrates and punished according to Article 434 of the Penal Code.

Article 3. Native offenders shall be cited before District Commissioners and Resident and punished by traditional penalties.

Article 4. In every case the offender's arms and trophies, &c., will be confiscated.

Article 5. The Royal Carabineers, District Commissioners, Residents and the Military Authorities with the boundaries are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Asmara, 11th June, 1903.

F. MARTINI.

No. 201.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received August 19, 1905.)

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
August 18, 1905.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr. des Graz (Rome), August 6, 1905	Game Convention of 1900.

Enclosure in No. 201.

MY LORD,

Rome, August 6, 1905.

WITH reference to Sir E. Egerton's despatch, No. 20, Africa, of the 24th ult., I have the honour to transmit herewith, translation of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the co-operation of the Italian Minister in Abyssinia with His Majesty's Minister in endeavouring to obtain the adhesion of the Emperor Menelek to the London Convention of May 19th, 1900, for the preservation of wild animals.

I have, &c.;

CHARLES DES GRAZ.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, August 5, 1905.

WITH reference to my notes of March 25th and July 24th last, relative to the adhesion of Ethiopia to the London Convention of May 19th, 1900, for the preservation of wild animals in Africa, I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's knowledge the following report which I have received from Major Ciccodicola on the subject:—

The Royal Minister, while assuring me that he will not fail to co-operate with Sir John Harrington in the representations to be made to the Negus in this sense, at the same time considers that it will not be an easy matter at the present moment to obtain from the Negus the adhesion desired, as His Majesty hesitates to undertake an engagement which he knows he is unable to fulfil, owing to the special conditions of the country.

I beg Your Excellency to bring this information to the knowledge of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and

I avail, &c.,
For the Minister,
MALVANO.

His Excellency
Sir E. Egerton, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 202.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER THORBURN (SOUTHERN NIGERIA) to
MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received September 7, 1905.)

SIR, Government House, Lagos, August 17, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to transmit six copies of an Order and Rules under "The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Proclamation, No. 8 of 1901, which Mr. Egerton, in view of the great delay which unavoidably occurred in preparing this amendment of the law, caused to be passed and published before his departure.

2. I also enclose formal report by the Acting Attorney-General on the Order and Rules.

3. The Rules practically consolidate and re-enact those at present existing; but the prohibition of the use of poison to kill any wild animal or bird which, under Order of 5th July, 1901, applied only to the Cross River Division has been given universal application.

4. The fees leviable on licences are somewhat higher than those charged in Northern Nigeria, which Mr. Egerton considered too low.

I have, &c.,
J. J. THORBURN,
Acting High Commissioner for Southern Nigeria.

Enclosure 1 in No. 202.

ORDER UNDER "THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION
PROCLAMATION, 1901."

(No. 8 of 1901.)

The following acts are hereby prohibited:—

1. The hunting, capture or killing of—

(a) Any of the following birds, or animals, viz., vultures, secretary birds, owls, rhinoceros birds, giraffes, gorillas, chimpanzees, mountain zebras,

wild asses, white tailed gnus, elands, and little Liberian hippopotami, except by the holders of collector's licenses;

- (b) The young of any of the following animals, viz., elephants, hippopotami, buffaloes, antelopes and gazelles, except by the holders of collector's licenses; and
- (c) The female of any of the animals mentioned in sub-section (b) when accompanied by its young;
- (d) Birds during the nesting season which, in the case of partridges, is to be considered to extend from August 1st to December 15th, and in the case of ducks, geese and other waterfowl from March 1st to June 30th.

2. The hunting, capture or killing of elephants by persons other than the holders of licenses.

3.—(i) The use of dynamite or any explosive or poison for the purpose of capturing or killing fish in any river, stream, brook, lake, pond or lagoon within the Protectorate.

(ii) The use of poison to kill any wild animal or bird.

4. The possession or sale of elephants' tusks of less than ten pounds in weight, unless it be proved that such tusks are those of elephants killed before 31st October, 1901.

5. The possession of any animal, bird or fish or any hide, skin, horn, tusk or any part of any animal, bird or fish, or any egg of any bird, the hunting, capture, killing or taking of which is prohibited by this Order.

Any person doing any act in contravention of this Order shall be liable on conviction before a Commissioner to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months.

The following Orders under the above Proclamation, viz., The Order of 5th July, 1901, the Order of 31st October, 1901, and the Order of 14th March, 1905, are hereby revoked.

W. EGERTON,
High Commissioner.

Calabar,
July 10, 1905.

God save the King.

Enclosure 2 in No. 202.

RULES UNDER "THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION
PROCLAMATION, 1901."

(No. 8 of 1901.)

Licences.

Issue of
licences.
Endorse-
ment of
licences.

1. Licences may be issued in any District by the District Commissioner.
2. Every licence shall have inscribed upon it the District in which the licensee may hunt. If a licensee desire to hunt or collect in any other District he must have his licence endorsed by the District Commissioner or by a European Forestry Officer of such District.

Duration
of and
fees for
licences.

3. Licences shall be issued for periods of six months or one year, and the following fees shall be payable thereon:—

Elephant Licences—

Licence for six months	£10
Licence for one year	£20

Collector's Licences—				
Licence for six months	...	...	...	£6
Licence for one year	...	...	...	£10

4. Licences shall be in the forms in the Schedule hereto. Form.

Rules 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 shall be endorsed on every licence.

5. Upon the expiration or revocation of a licence such licence shall be handed by the licensee to the District Commissioner or to a European Forestry Officer of the District. Licences to be delivered upon expiration or revocation.

6. A royalty of twenty-five per cent. of ivory obtained, or the value thereof at the current market price at the date when the elephant was killed, shall be paid to the Government. Royalties on ivory.

7. Twenty-five per cent. of the meat of every elephant killed shall be given to the natives who own the bush in which the elephant is killed. Part of meat given to natives.

8. Every licensee shall report to the District Commissioner or to a European Forestry Officer of the District on the first day of every month or within fourteen days thereafter the number of animals or birds killed or collected by him, and also their sex and species. The tusks of any elephant killed shall be brought at the same time to such District Commissioner or Forestry Officer, and the Royalties payable under Rule 6 hereof shall be paid. Monthly returns to be made.

9. Every licensee shall produce his licence at the request of any Commissioner or Forestry Officer. Production of licences.

10. Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour, and his licence may be revoked. Penalties.

11. The Rules made under this Proclamation on the 14th day of March, 1905, are hereby repealed. Repeal.

W. EGERTON,
High Commissioner.

Calabar,
July 10, 1905.

SCHEDULE.

Elephant Licence.

No.		No.
<p>“The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Proclamation, 1901.” (No. 8 of 1901.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District.</p> <p>Permission is hereby granted to hunt Elephants in District for the period extending from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 .</p> <p>Dated the day of , 19 .</p> <p>Fee paid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>District Commissioner.</i></p> <p>(Rules 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to be endorsed on this licence.)</p>	<p>“THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION PROCLAMATION, 1901.” (No. 8 of 1901.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District.</p> <p>Permission is hereby granted to hunt Elephants in District for the period extending from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 .</p> <p>Dated the day of , 19 .</p> <p>Fee paid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>District Commissioner.</i></p> <p>(Rules 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to be endorsed on this licence.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">District.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">District , 19 ,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">day of , 19 .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Dated the day of , 19 .</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>District Commissioner.</i></p>

Collector's Licence.

<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
"The Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Proclamation, 1901." (No. 8 of 1901.)	"THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESER- VATION PROCLAMATION, 1901." (No. 8 of 1901.)
District.	District.
Permission is hereby granted to to collect any animals (except Elephants) or birds in District from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 .	Permission is hereby granted to to collect any animals (except Elephants) or birds in District from the day of , 19 , to the day of , 19 .
Dated the day of , 19 .	Dated the day of , 19 .
Fee paid.	Fee paid.
<i>District Commissioner.</i>	<i>District Commissioner.</i>

God save the King.

Enclosure 3 in No. 202.

LEGAL REPORT on Order under the Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation
Proclamation, 1901.

(No. 8 of 1901.)

This Order which is issued under the powers given by the above Act is made for the protection of elephants and a variety of scarce birds and animals, more especially by making certain means of taking them illegal. Penalties are imposed for breach of the Order. The revoked Orders are practically re-enacted herein.

J. ERNEST GREEN, Solicitor-General,
Acting Attorney-General.

Calabar,
August 10, 1905.

Enclosure 4 in No. 202.

LEGAL REPORT on Rules under the Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation
Proclamation, 1901.

(No. 8 of 1901.)

These Rules, though repealing the Rules made on the 14th of March, 1905, are practically a re-enactment of the latter Rules as regards elephant hunting and licenses therefor consolidated with rules as to collector's licenses for killing other species of animals and the conditions under which the same are to be issued.

J. ERNEST GREEN, Solicitor-General,
Acting Attorney-General.

Calabar,
August 10, 1905.

No. 203.

THE COMMISSIONER (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) to MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received September 15, 1905.)

SIR, Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, August 25, 1905.
I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the game returns for the year 1904-05.

I have, &c.,
F. J. JACKSON,
(In the absence of His Majesty's Commissioner).

Enclosure in No. 203.

GAME RANGER'S DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Revenue (Licences).	Expenditure.
1901-02	£1,600	£ 250
1902-03	£3,560	278
1903-04	£3,650	324
1904-05	£5,990, approximate	354
1904-05	Fines, £1,050 ,,	—
1904-05	Ivory, £70	—

PROSECUTIONS UNDER GAME REGULATIONS.

Total Prosecutions.	Fines.	Imprisonment.	Property Confiscated.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Grand Total.
40	22	10	6	6	1	= 45

(In five cases imprisonment and fines were inflicted.) Total of fines Rs. 15,753.

RETURN OF GAME KILLED ON 98 SPORTSMEN'S LICENCES.

	Male.	Female.	
Elephant	19	5	Rift valley 14, Guaso Nguisho 3, Mau 7.
Rhinoceros	98	27	Athi 53, Rift valley 46, Guaso Nguisho 4 Mau 5, Kenia 14, Makindu 3.
Hippopotamus	22	5	Athi 13, Rift valley 7, Kenia 7.
Giraffe	12	2	Athi 6, Rift valley 2, Kenia 2, Makindu 2 Guaso Nguisho 2.
Harte beeste, Newman's	38	5	Rift valley 43.
„ Jackson's	174	35	Rift valley 161, Guaso Nguisho 36, Mau 12
„ Coke's	266	30	Athi 265, Makindu 13, Kenia 14, Coast 1 Rift valley 3.
Topi	43	6	Rift valley 19, Guaso Nguisho 4, Mau 26.

	Male.	Female.	
Wilde beeste	82	5	Athi 82, Makindu 1, Kenia 4.
Duiker	14	4	Athi 9, Rift valley 6, Kenia 2, Mau 1.
Dik Dik	62	6	Athi 8, Rift valley 50, Kenia 10.
Oribi	42	2	Rift valley 24, Guaso Nguisho 4, Mau 12, Kenia 2, Coast 2.
Stein-buck	50	8	Athi 14, Rift valley 40, Makindu 2, Kenia 2.
Klippspringer	14	7	Athi 8, Rift valley 13.
Water-buck	259	20	Athi 93, Rift valley 126, Guaso Nguisho 2, Mau 6, Kenia 38, Coast 1.
Cobus Thomasi	6	—	Guaso Nguisho 5, Lake 1.
Reed-Buck, Bohor	76	14	Athi 16, Rift valley 44, Guaso Nguisho 5, Lake 20, Kenia 5.
„ Chanlers	48	6	Athi 25, Rift valley 25, Mau 4.
Impalla	331	9	Athi 135, Rift valley 151, Mau 5, Makindu 17, Kenia 32.
Gazelle, Thomson's	359	21	Athi 230, Rift valley 150, Makindu 4, Kenia 2.
„ Grant's	291	41	Athi 176, Rift valley 226, Mau 3, Makindu 20, Kenia 7.
„ Waller's	7	—	Rift valley 2, Makindu Voi 3.
Roan	18	—	Athi 5, Rift valley 4, Guaso Nguisho 1, Mau 8.
Oryx	31	14	Rift valley 29, Makindu 14, Kenia 2.
Bush-Buck	36	5	Athi 11, Rift valley 22, Makindu 1, Kenia 5, Mau 1, Guaso Nguisho 1.
Kudu, greater	2	1	Rift valley 2, Makindu 1.
„ lesser	4	1	Guaso Nyiro 3, Makindu 2.
Eland	33	2	Athi 9, Rift valley 19, Makindu 3, Guaso Nguisho 1, Kenia 2, Coast 1.
Buffalo	5	2	Athi 3, Rift valley 3, Mau 1.
Zebra	114	21	Athi 48, Rift valley 68, Mau 5, Makindu 5, Guaso Nguisho 5, Kenia 3, Coast 1.
Ostrich	31	2	Athi 12, Rift valley 15, Kenia 1, Makindu 5.
Marabout	28	—	Athi 16, Rift valley 8, Mau 2, Makindu 1, Guaso Nguisho 1.
Cheeta	12	—	Athi 5, Rift valley 4, Kenia 2, Guaso Nyiro 1.
Serval	6	—	Athi 3, Rift valley 3.
Colobus Monkey	22	9	Rift valley 26, Mau 3, Kenia 2.
Sable	2	2	Shimba Hills.

RETURN OF GAME KILLED ON 37 SETTLERS' LICENCES.—YEAR 1904-5.

	Male.	Female.	
Rhinoceros	2	—	Athi 1, Rift valley 1.
Hippopotamus	1	—	Athi 1.
Harte beeste, Coke's	61	13	Athi 72, Rift valley 2,
„ Jackson's	86	16	Rift 66, Mau 36.
Wilde beeste	6	—	Athi 6.
Duiker	9	2	Athi 5, Rift 2, Mau 4.

	Male.	Female.	
Dik Dik	2	—	Rift 2.
Oribi	8	—	Rift 2, Mau 6.
Stein-buck	7	1	Athi 4, Rift 2, Mau 2.
Klippspringer	3	1	Rift 3, Mau 1.
Water-buck	15	4	Athi 7, Rift 6, Mau 6.
Reed-buck, Bohor	39	7	Rift 16, Mau 30.
„ Chanlers	15	4	Athi 16, Rift 2, Mau 1.
Impalla	23	6	Athi 19, Rift 6, Mau 4.
Gazelle, Thomson's	134	9	Athi 69, Rift 72, Mau 2.
„ Grant's	40	7	Athi 14, Rift 30, Mau 3.
„ Waller's	1	—	Rift 1.
Bush-buck	10	—	Athi 3, Rift 3, Mau 4.
Pig	33	7	Athi 13, Rift 17, Mau 10.
Other antelope	3	2	Guaso Nyiro.
	Shot on private land.		
Topi	3	—	Mau.
Zebra	1	—	Mau.

RETURN OF GAME SHOT ON 108 PUBLIC OFFICERS' LICENCES (INCLUDING 14 DAYS' LICENCES).

	Male.	Female.	
Elephant	20	5	Athi 2, Baringo 8, Mau 5, Lake Victoria 5, Kenia 3, Nyiri 2.
Rhinoceros	31	7	Athi 12, Baringo 17, Mau 4, Lake Victoria 2, Kenia, 2.
Hippopotamus	15	1	Athi 2, Baringo 4, Mau 2, Lake Victoria 5, Coast 3.
Harte-beeste, Newman's	9	3	Rift valley.
„ Jackson's	93	14	
„ Ccke's	89	14	Athi 76, Makindu 15, Rift valley 5, Jubaland 2, Kenia 4, Coast 1.
Topi	68	4	Mau 44, Lake 16, Jubaland 12.
Wilde-beeste	34	2	Athi 23, Makindu 2, Rift valley 11.
Duiker	32	7	Athi 15, Makindu 1, Rift valley 8, Mau 6, Lake 5, Kenia 3, Coast 1.
Dik Dik	28	3	Athi 3, Makindu 3, Rift valley 20, Jubaland 2, Coast 3.
Oribi	66	9	Kenia 10, Rift valley 8, Mau 50, Jubaland 1, Coast 4.
Stein-buck	12	2	Athi 11, Makindu 2, Rift valley 1.
Klippspringer	10	3	Athi 10, Baringo 1, Mau 2.
Waterbuck	109	10	Athi 37, Coast 4, Makindu 9 (Elipsipriminus), Rift valley 30, Mau 12, Lake 12, Jubaland 4, Kenia 11 (Defassa).
Thomas' Cob	4	—	Mau 2, Lake 2.

	Male.	Female.	
Reed-buck, Bohor	59	3	Makindu 1, Rift 21, Mau 24, Lake 15, Kenia 1.
„ Chanlers	33	2	Athi 22, Rift 9, Lake 3, Kenia 1.
Impalla	117	17	Athi 32, Makindu 12, Rift valley 84, Lake 6.
Gazelle, Thomson's	192	13	Athi 99, Makindu 2, Rift valley 97, Kenia 5.
„ Grant's	121	1	Athi 54, Makindu 11, Rift 58, Kenia 4, Mau 1.
„ Peter's	8	—	Voi 1, Coast 1, Juba-land 6.
„ Waller's	9	—	Juba-land 8, Anglo-German Boundary 1.
Sable	4	1	Coast (Shimba Hills).
Roan	15	1	Athi 1, Rift 5, Mau 7, Lake 3.
Oryx	7	3	Makindu 1, Magadi Lake 4, Baringo 2, Guaso Nyiro 3.
Bushbuck	49	5	Athi 14, Baringo 12, Mau 13, Kenia 6, Coast 6, Lake 2, Juba-land 1.
Kudu, Greater	2	—	Baringo 1, Athi 1.
„ Lesser	6	—	Malindi 1, Juba-land 3, Anglo-German Boundary 2.
Eland	1	2	Athi, Makindu, Anglo-German Boundary.
Buffalo	2	—	Athi 1, Lake 1.
Zebra	48	4	Athi 25, Makindu 4, Rift 20, Kenia 3.
Ostrich	15	—	Laikipia 2.
Marabout Stork	8	—	Athi 3, Makindu 1, Rift 2, Mau 2.
Colobus Monkey	20	—	Rift valley and Kijabi 16, Mau 2, Kenia 2.
Serval	16	—	Athi 5, Rift 6, Mau 2, Kenia 3.
Cheeta	1	1	Athi 1, Rift 1.

No. 204.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER THORBURN (SOUTHERN NIGERIA) to
MR. LYTTELTON.

(Received September 21, 1905.)

SIR,

Lagos, August 30, 1905.

IN reply to your despatch of 21st March, 1905,* asking for information as to the game which exists in Southern Nigeria, I have the honour to enclose reports dated the 18th June and 12th August from the Conservator of Forests, who is himself an ardent and experienced sportsman.

2. Mr. Thompson advises the formation of game reserves under Proclamation 8 of 1901, or preferably under the Forest Proclamation of 1905. It is not quite clear to me why it would be simpler to take action under the latter Ordinance, but in any case there is no lack of legal machinery to give effect to Mr. Thompson's suggestions.

3. If the killing of elephants carrying tusks under 25 lbs. weight be prohibited, Rule No. 5 of 1905, passed under Proclamation of 1901, which fixes the weight at under 10 lbs, will require amendment.

* No. 183.

4. I am inclined to think that a general prohibition of the local sale of hides and horns would be productive of some hardships, and I would prefer the modified form of prohibition suggested in (A) and (B) of paragraph 6 of the report of the 12th August.

5. Mr. Egerton was in favour of creating game reserves from the Oban Hills to the German boundary in the Benin division at Gilli Gilli, and, later on, to the east of the Anambara Creek on the Niger, when that part of the country is better known.

6. The proposals made by the Conservator of Forests would not involve any considerable expenditure if the reserves were placed in charge of his department, which could be strengthened by a sufficient number of forest rangers to enforce the provisions of the law.

7. If you approve of the suggestions made steps can be at once taken to start the reserve at the Oban Hills and the Gilli Gilli reserve.

I have, &c.,
J. J. THORBURN,
Acting High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria.

Enclosure 1 in No. 204.

SECRETARY,

The following is a list of the game animals of Southern Nigeria :—

(A) The so-called "bush cow," a small variety of the Cape buffalo; it is known to zoologists as *Bos caffer nanus*. Within the limits of this Protectorate alone the heads and horns show a deal of variation, and there seems to be no well marked difference between it and the Senegambian buffalo (*Bos caffer planiceros*) on the one hand and the so-called Lake Tchad buffalo (*Bos caffer brachycerus*) on the other hand. I have seen every gradation between the extreme types, and, to my mind, all these small bush cows belong to one variety.

This animal, as a rule, is never found far from water; the type of country it likes best of all is dense bush bordering the larger streams with patches of open grass lands and park-like country close by. In such localities it is fairly plentiful up the Cross River and its larger feeders, on the Osse and Ogbesi Rivers, the Elhiopo River near the Sobo Plains, the Niger close to Asaba, Onitcha, Abo, and near Lake Oguta. Perhaps it is most plentiful in the low, marshy, V-shaped tract of country situated in the fork caused by the junction of the Anambra Creek with the Niger River. It has the reputation amongst the natives of being a fierce and relentless animal when wounded. The West African tetsa fly (*Glossina fuscus*) is very prevalent wherever the "bush cows" are found.

(B) The West African hartebeest (*Bubalis major*).—This fine antelope, as far as I know, is confined to the Kukuruku country, on the extreme northern border of this Protectorate. Skulls of this species are often seen in the "Juju" houses of the Kukurukus.

(C) The West African waterbuck or "Singsing" (*Cobus defassa unctuosus*).—This is about the finest-looking game animal to be met with in the Protectorate. It inhabits, for preference, open park-like country or grassy alluvial plains in the vicinity of water. In Southern Nigeria the largest herd I have seen contained about 20 individuals. Five or six is a more usual number. In cloudy weather they remain out in the open, feeding, throughout the day. The species is found in the Ifon, Idah, Onitcha, and Oka districts; in fact, wherever open park-like or grass country close to water exists. I have not heard of this animal on the Cross River, but it is doubtless to be found in the open country on the north (right) bank. The natives shoot it chiefly for the sake of the skull, which they hang up in their "Juju" houses. The flesh is very coarse, and almost uneatable, even by the natives.

(D) Buffon's kob (*Cobus kob*).—A very pretty antelope, and the most numerous of the Southern Nigerian game animals. It inhabits similar country to its larger cousin, but is sometimes found in very open country where the singsing is scarcely

ever seen. I have met with it in the hilly country near the Onitcha plantations within a mile of the bungalow; from there northwards and eastwards it is plentiful in all suitable localities. It is also found on the Asaba side of the Niger, near Illa, Illushi, and in the Uromi country, and also near Owo. I have come across herds containing some 50 or 60 individuals, but in this Protectorate they don't appear to congregate in such enormous numbers as they are said to do at Ibi on the Benue. The flesh is most excellent for the table. An extensive export trade with Europe is done in the skins of this species from Northern Nigeria. In this Protectorate (Southern Nigeria) the skins are used by the chiefs and women of the Ibo-speaking tribes as mats to sit on, the flesh is sold in the markets, and the skull and horns are used for decorating "Juju" houses. Owing to their habit of living out in the open grass-country they do not, considering their numbers, fall an easy prey to the inaccurate trade guns of the native hunters; but I have been informed that during the rainy season, when the Niger and Anambra Rivers overflow their banks and inundate the grass country, large numbers of these animals of all ages and both sexes are slaughtered by the natives from their canoes. Large herds of these and other antelopes and the bush cows are driven by the floods on to small knolls and patches of high ground that are left standing as islands in the flooded country; it is in such places that the greatest slaughter takes place.

(E) The roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*); confined within the limits of this Protectorate to the Kukuruku country and the northern limits of the Idah sub-district, from which localities I have seen horns and skulls. This is a very fine antelope, with horns that are much coveted by the European sportsman.

(F) The bongo (*Tragelaphus euryceros*).—This appears to be a very rare animal in the Protectorate. I have seen only one skull from the Adandri country, on the north-west corner of the Benin district. It is the biggest of all the bush buck and approaches the bush cow in dimensions.

(G) The West African situtunga (*Tragelaphus gratus*).—Apparently the common bush buck of the Delta. This species is to be found near "Tom Shot" Point close to Calabar. I have seen heads in some of the villages up the Cross River, and have come across it again on the Ofuso-Owena River, on the north-west border of the Benin district and at Bonny. It appears to inhabit the densest bush, and only comes out in the mornings and evenings to graze in the native farms or to eat seaweed and grasses on the sandy beaches along the seashore. The flesh is often sold in the markets, the natives shooting a good many by sitting up in trees over the game paths. The West African situtunga has recently been split up into two varieties on what would appear to be very insufficient data.

(H) The western bush-buck (*Tragelaphus scriptus typicus*).—I have recently come across this beautiful antelope along the shores of the Omerun Lake and in the low grassy country to the west of Ogrugru on the Anambra Creek. I have also seen it in a grassy plain close to Insofan on the Cross River. It feeds on the edge of the plains close to thick bush, into which it retires at midday. The Ibo chiefs used its skin for mats to sit on. The flesh is excellent.

(I) The duikers (*Cephalophus*).—Several species of these small antelopes are to be met with in the Protectorate. They inhabit the densest forests, and come out both morning and evening to feed in the native farms. They are usually shot by [? natives] sitting over game paths. The flesh of most of them is excellent eating, and it can nearly always be purchased in the native markets. I have, so far, come across the following species:—

- (1) The yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus sylvicultur*).—One of the largest of the genus, and apparently rather rare.
- (2) The red-flanked duiker (*Cephalophus rufilatus*).—Common all over the bush country.
- (3) Maxwell's duiker (*Cephalophus Maxwelli*).—This is the commonest of all the duikers in the Protectorate. It is of a dark, slaty-brown colour.
- (4) The black duiker (*Cephalophus niger*).—Similar to last, but larger and darker in colour; not very common.

(J) The western giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis peralta*).—The evidence of the existence of this animal within the limits of the Protectorate rests on a skin procured

from near Owo by Mr. Airy, Acting District Commissioner in the Ifon district. It has been killed at Lokoja, near the confluence of the Benue with the Niger, and French travellers report coming across it in numbers in the hinterland of Dahomey. It is probably to be found in the Lagos hinterland also.

(k) The water chevrotain (*Darcatherium aquaticum*).—Common; confined to the dense bush along the banks of rivers. It is fairly plentiful in the large forest along the Calabar and Cross Rivers. The natives kill a good number of these animals.

(l) The West African bush pig or red river-hogs (*Sus chacropotamus porcus*).—This animal is very common wherever there is enough bush for it to retire into for the day. It does a great deal of damage to crops, and is often killed by the natives.

(m) The common hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*).—Most of the larger rivers and lakes of the Protectorate are inhabited by these animals. Owing to the high prices (£12 to £15 for one animal) paid by the natives for the flesh of this animal, it stands in danger of being exterminated in the more accessible localities. A good number are tracked upon land and shot by the native hunters. On the Anambra Creek, where they have been much shot at, a few individuals occasionally get aggressive and upset the native canoes plying on that river. I have had my canoe charged by a vicious bull.

(n) The elephant (*Elephas africanus*).—Within the limits of the Protectorate these animals are found, amongst other places, in the following localities :—

At the sources of the Calabar River and along the foot-hills of the Oban Range.

The Upper Cross River, on the German border, between Opobo and Bonny.

On the Anam feeder of the Niger.

In the flat alluvial country to the west of the Anambra River.

In parts of the Uromi country, and near the Alabata Creek.

In the forest of the head-waters of the Osse River.

In the forests on the Ofuso-Owena River.

In the swamp forests to the west of Ologbo, and in the dense forests between Gilli-gilli and the mouth of the Ogba River.

During the wet season these animals wander for immense distances away from their dry season haunts, and as it is impossible to farm reserves that will include the tracts so wandered over, it is evident that the protection afforded by such reservation would only be partial. The prohibition during the wet season of elephant shooting would solve the problem. The minimum weight for tusks should be raised to 25 lbs.; this would practically protect all the females and a large proportion of the young males from native hunters and traders. I hear that of late years the average size of the elephant tusks brought into the markets has considerably decreased, pointing to the practical extermination of the old bulls.

(o) The lion (*Felis leo*).—This animal may be found on the northern borders of the Kukuruku country, and in the Idah sub-district. I have neither heard of it nor come across its tracks. A few are said to have been shot near Lokoja, and there is a legend to the effect that an old decrepit lion once wandered down from the north to Asaba, and was killed there, in the time of the Chartered Niger Company.

(p) The leopard (*Felis pardus*).—Universally distributed. It requires no protection, and is quite capable of taking care of itself.

(q) Regarding the small cats, the red and grey tiger cat (*Felis chrysothrix* and *Felis calidogaster*), the serval (*Felis sarval*) and the jungle cat (*Felis chaus*) are the most important. They are all very destructive to young game animals, and require no protection, except, perhaps, the serval, which is much sought after by the Ibo-speaking tribes to the north of Oka for the sake of its skin.

2. Having taken a great interest in the game preservation for years, and followed its developments, I may be permitted to make some general remarks on the same.

Experience all over the world has shown that the main causes leading to the destruction of wild animals are :—

(i.) Increase in extent and intensity of cultivation and the consequent reduction in areas suitable to the habits of the wild animals.

(ii.) The trade demand for hides, horns, and flesh of animals. It is a significant fact that all over the world the slaughtering of the larger game animals at all events, to meet the traders' demand, has resulted either in complete or partial extermination of the species concerned. The bison of North America, the white rhinoceros of South Africa, and the almost complete extermination of game animals in the Transvaal and Orange Free State are cases in point. These animals were only exterminated when they were systematically slaughtered on a large scale for the sake of their hides and horns by the so-called skin hunters. There is not the slightest doubt that if the killing had been confined to the modest requirements of the genuine sportsman, large numbers of these animals would still be living in the localities suitable to their habits, where they are now extinct.

(iii.) The continuous drain on animal life by professional native hunters, who have no code of laws, and kill the young and either sex without compunction to meet their demands. This is an important point that is often lost sight of. The native hunters kill animals in and out of season throughout the year; they know the habits and how to circumvent the game as well if not better than the European sportsman; they far outnumber the European sportsman, and their aggregate effect in one year on the game is out of all proportion with that of the European sportsman. Moreover, in the case of the native, the produce of the chase is sold in the markets, and there is a great demand for it. Consequently there is an ever present temptation to meet this demand on the part of the hunter, either legally or illegally.

3. Cause (i.) is, of course, the inevitable result of the spread of civilization and increase in population. Where the question of food supply for the inhabitants comes in, the first consideration must, except in particularly favoured localities, of course, be an increase in area of cultivation, and this naturally brings about a reduction in the extent of land suitable for maintaining large quantities of game. In such cases the only remedy is to form a few reserves and to strictly preserve the game within these sanctuaries. The majority of tropical countries, however, in which game is still abundant, are, as yet, very far from having arrived at the satisfactory stage noted above. In such localities, provided the depredations of the professional hunters, both native and European, are kept in check, there is really no necessity for the formation of game reserves; a few of the latter may be necessary here and there, but their introduction on a larger scale, either as a permanent or temporary measure, is quite unjustifiable. As a case in point, I may mention India, in which country there are, perhaps, as many European sportsmen to be found as in any other quarter of the globe of similar area. Here the game animals, on the whole, still hold their own in a very satisfactory way. In parts of the Central Province, especially, game animals are as plentiful now as they have ever been during the last 40 years. This happy state of affairs is due :—

(A) To the formation of Government forest reserves for the regulation and supply of forest produce; within these areas shooting is, in the case of natives, prohibited during the dry season, when jungle fires are most prevalent, and at other times it can only be carried out under the provisions of a licence restricting the shooting to (in the case of horned game) mature males. Carnivorous animals are, of course, not protected. These reserves, being the property of Government, are not open to the public at large, except in accordance with the provisions contained in licences. The restrictions entailed by the latter are not severe, they merely prohibit the killing of females, young and immature males, and, in the breeding season, the shooting of game birds. The fee charged for the licence is a normal one. Of course, professional hunters are, whenever possible, excluded from these areas.

Contrast these measures with those recently (comparatively speaking) introduced into the Colonies and Protectorates of Africa. In most of these areas, especially in the Soudan, Uganda, East Africa, and British Central Africa, not only is the sportsman obliged to pay a very high fee—the fee is smaller for officials of the Protectorates concerned—for a shooting licence, but he is strictly tied down to a

certain number of animals of each of the common kinds; whilst for the killing of other kinds he has to pay a special fee, in addition to that given for the licence. These rules have been introduced without discrimination into both areas where game is scarce and to those in which it is still very plentiful. In addition to these instructions some animals are, very properly, not allowed to be shot at all, and in the so-called game preserves all shooting is absolutely prohibited. A perusal of the proclamations and rules in force in those countries reveals some curious facts. In some of the Protectorates, jackals, hyenas, wild dogs and wild cats, lions, and leopards *are protected*—the very animals that do an immense amount of damage to game, and the protection has even been contemplated of the dugong, a South American animal, not known in Africa. To one accustomed to the simple and effective rules in force in India, the measures described above are hard to understand.

(B) The prohibition of the slaughter of females and immature animals and the existence of an unwritten law amongst the Europeans strongly condemning the killing of animals for trade purposes.

(c) The licensing of professional native hunters and their careful supervision when shooting in Government forest reserves.

The causes described in paragraph 2 (ii.) can be very effectually checked by prohibiting absolutely the export of hides, horns, or any other portion of game animals. This prohibition should also be extended to the *local* sale of such articles.

This latter measure, if introduced, would keep a check on the depredations of native hunters as well.

4. Reverting now to the measures that I think sufficient for the protection of game in the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, I would recommend the following:—

(A) The creation of a few game reserves, one in each of the political divisions. That in the Western Division could be formed in the densely wooded country situated in the fork formed by the junction of the Ogba River with the Ologbo.

In the Central Division the reserve should be made in the low-lying country situated between the Anambra and Niger Rivers. I cannot at present suggest a suitable reserve in the Eastern Division, but a reserve to include the head waters of the Calabar River and the block of hills known as the "Oban Hills" would amply suffice in the case of the Cross River and Calabar Divisions.

In such reserves the shooting of game of any kind (*see* paragraph 5) or sex should be strictly prohibited.

(B) Prohibit absolutely the export for trade of hides and horns of game animals.

(c) Prohibit the sale locally of such articles.

(D) Fix the minimum weight of elephant tusks at 25 lbs. each.

(E) Prohibit the shooting of elephants during the rains, when they will be wandering far from the reserves. This close time, to extend from June to November, will enable a better supervision to be kept on elephant hunters.

(F) Prohibit the killing of young and immature animals, especially the larger antelopes and the bush cow. The duikers, not being found in herds and being confined to the densest bush, may be excluded from the list.

(G) Introduce a close season for the hippopotamus. The period to extend from October to June. This species disperses all over the flooded country, and is very hard to locate during the rainy season. The shooting should be limited to that time of the year, and the shooting of young and females prohibited.

(H) In the case of Government forest reserves, shooting to be done in accordance with the conditions laid down in licences, for which a nominal fee only should be charged. The shooting of young female animals to be prohibited, and, if necessary, a close time introduced for any particular species.

5. The animals to be protected by these measures should be those alluded to under paragraph 1 (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J), (M), (N), and perhaps the serval, (Q).

6. I think the proposal made above should, if properly carried out, afford ample protection to the animals concerned. The European in West Africa is not likely (on account of the unhealthiness of the country and the hardships that he has to undergo) to contribute to any marked extent to the extermination of the game in this part of the country.

7. Regarding birds, two species ought certainly to be protected. They are the larger egret (*Herodias alba*) and the African adjutant bird or Marabou stork (*Laptoptilus crumenifer*). The export of the feathers of these birds should be absolutely prohibited, as should likewise their shooting in the breeding season, June to October.

8. The game birds of this country are so difficult to get at that protection for them is hardly necessary.

H. N. THOMPSON,
Conservator of Forests.

June 18, 1905.

Enclosure 2 in No. 204.

YOUR EXCELLENCY;

IN the recommendations made by me for the drafting of the new Forestry Proclamation, I included under the terms requiring definition as forest produce the following:—

“Forest produce” includes:—

(A) * * * * *

(B) (iii.) “Wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk cocoons, honey, and wax and all other parts or produce of animals.”

Under the Indian and Burma Forest Acts (corresponding to the Forestry Proclamation of this Protectorate), animals and any parts of them are always defined under the term “forest produce,” and their protection is regulated by rules passed under that Act.

My recommendation was, however, disallowed on the ground that the “wild animals, birds, and fish Proclamation No. 8 of 1901” dealt with such matters.

So it does, but in a question that involves the formation of reserves and the supervision and control of forest produce in such reserve it would simplify things very considerably if game preservation was legislated for under the Forestry Proclamation instead of under Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

2. If the preservation of game is transferred to the Forestry Proclamation it can be adequately provided for under that Proclamation (1905). Moreover, this will allow much more elastic measures to be adopted, as cases can be dealt with separately when forest reserves are formed and the protection afforded to animals made dependent on the actual state of the fauna in each reserve.

3. If, however, it is found more advisable to deal with the latter under the wild animals, birds, and fish Proclamation, then the measures proposed in paragraph 4 and its sub-heads of my report can be legislated for under that Proclamation as follows:—

4 (A).—*Formation of Game Reserves.*—The High Commissioner has the power under Section 3 (H) of Proclamation No. 8 of 1901 to form such reserves.

4 (B). This can be provided for under the powers given in Section 3 (M) of that Proclamation; a heavy export tax would very considerably reduce the number of skins and horns exported, and by increasing the tax still more if necessary the exportation of such produce could practically be stopped.

4 (c). Can be provided for under powers given in Section 3 (c) of Proclamation.

4 (d). Ditto under 3 (1) of Proclamation.

4 (e). Ditto under 3 (g) of Proclamation.

4 (f). Ditto under 3 (A) and 3 (B) of Proclamation.

4 (g). Ditto under 3 (g) of Proclamation.

4 (h). This can be done under the powers given in Sections 3 (A) and 3 (B), and by restricting its application to certain areas (forestry reserves).

Paragraph 7.—This is provided for under Section 3 (m) and 3 (g) of the Proclamation.

4. Taking now the Orders passed under this Proclamation. In the Order dated 31st October, 1901, young elephants are protected by prohibiting the killing of animals carrying tusks less than 10 lbs. in weight; this minimum limit should, in my opinion, be raised to 25 lbs., so as to protect mature females and immature males.

This, if adopted, will involve no alteration in Rule No. 5 of 1905, made under Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

5. The approximate areas of the reserves will be:—

(1) Gilli-gilli reserve	...	...	...	...	110 square miles.
(2) Anambra reserve	...	...	...	...	40 „
(3) Oban Hills reserve	...	...	...	...	350 „
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>500</u> „

6. There is no doubt that the prohibition of local sales of hides and horns, &c., will involve in general a great deal of hardship, but I think that if anything really effective in the way of protection is to be done it will be necessary at all events to:—

(A) Prohibit the possession of hides, horns, &c., of any particular animal that appears to be getting scarce; and

(B) Introduce a close season during which the sale of such produce will be illegal. This close season will afford a certain amount of protection, and, in conjunction with (A) should suffice for the present.

H. N. THOMPSON,
Conservator of Forests,
Southern Nigeria and Lagos.

August 12, 1905.

No. 205.

ACTING GOVERNOR THORBURN (LAGOS) to MR. LYTTTELTON.

(Received September 21, 1905.)

SIR,

Government House, Lagos, September 1, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of an Order passed in the Executive Council under Section 3 of the Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1900.

2. This Order has been passed without prior submission, in view of the delay which has occurred, as explained in my despatch of the 17th ultimo.* It is framed

* No. 202.

on the lines of the Southern Nigeria Order, but the fine for breach of the Order has been limited to £25, as laid down in Section 4 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1900.

I have, &c.,
J. J. THORBURN,
Acting Governor.

Enclosure in No. 205.

(L. S.)
J. J. THORBURN.

COLONY OF LAGOS.

THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, 1900.

At an Executive Council held the 24th day of August, 1905.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Acting Governor, James Jamieson Thorburn, Esq.,
The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary, Edwin Arney Speed, Esq.,
The Honourable the Acting Attorney-General, R. J. B. Ross, Esq.

Whereas by Section 3 of the Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1900, it is enacted amongst other things that the Governor in Council may by Order published in the Gazette prohibit the hunting capture or killing of any animals, birds or fish mentioned in such Order, the taking of birds' eggs, the use of poison or dynamite in the killing of any animal, bird or fish, establish duties on all tusks and generally make orders and regulations for the better execution of the said Ordinance and for the purpose of preserving animals, birds and fish;

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 4 of the said Ordinance that the Governor may impose penalties not exceeding £25 on offenders against any order or regulations made under the said Ordinance and may make regulations for the enforcement of such penalties;

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 5 of the said Ordinance that the Governor in Council may make regulations for the issue of licences to hunt and collect and prescribe the fees to be charged for such licences;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES JAMIESON THORBURN, Acting Governor of the Colony of Lagos, in pursuance of the said Ordinance and in exercise of the power in that behalf therein contained, do hereby make the following Order and Regulations for the further and better carrying into effect the purposes of the said Ordinance.

ORDER.

The following Acts are hereby prohibited:—

1. The hunting, capture or killing of—
 - (a) Any of the following birds or animals, viz.: Vultures, Secretary Birds, Owls, Rhinoceros-Birds, Giraffes, Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Mountain Zebras, Wild Asses, White Tailed Gnus, Elands, and little Liberian Hippopotami;
 - (b) The young of any of the following animals, viz.: Elephants, Hippopotami, Buffaloes, Antelopes and Gazelles, except by the holders of Collector's licences; and
 - (c) The female of any of the animals mentioned in Sub-section (b) when accompanied by its young;
 - (d) Birds during the nesting season, which, in the case of Partridges, is to be considered to extend from August 1st to December 15th, and in the case of Ducks, Geese and other waterfowl from March 1st to June 30th.

2. The hurting, capture or killing of Elephants by persons other than the holders of licences.

3.—(i.) The use of dynamite or any explosive or poison for the purpose of capturing or killing fish in any river, stream, brook, lake, pond or lagoon within the Colony or Protectorate.

(ii.) The use of poison to kill any wild animal or bird.

4. The possession or sale of Elephant's tusks of less than ten pounds in weight unless it be proved that such tusks are those of Elephants killed before the date of this Order.

5. The possession of any animal, bird or fish or any hide, skin, horn, tusk or any part of any animal, bird or fish or any egg of any bird, the hunting, capture, killing or taking of which is prohibited by this Order.

Any person doing any act in contravention of this Order shall be liable on conviction before a District Commissioner to a fine not exceeding £25 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

In this Order District Commissioner includes Travelling Commissioner, Resident or other officer appointed by the Governor to be in charge of any district in the Colony or Protectorate.

RULES.

LICENCES.

1. Licences may be issued in any district by the District Commissioner.
2. Every licence shall have inscribed upon it the district in which the licensee may hunt. If a licensee desire to hunt or collect in any other district he must have his licence endorsed by the District Commissioner of such district.
3. Licences shall be issued for periods of six months or one year and the following fees shall be payable thereon:—

Elephant Licences.

Licence for six months	...	...	...	...	£10
Licence for one year	...	...	...	...	20

Collectors' Licences.

Licence for six months	...	...	...	...	£6
Licence for one year	...	...	...	...	10

4. Licences shall be in the forms in the schedule hereto.
Rules 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 shall be endorsed on every licence.
5. Upon the expiration or revocation of a licence such licence shall be handed by the licensee to the District Commissioner of the district.
6. A royalty of twenty-five per cent. of ivory obtained or the value thereof at the current market price at the date when the Elephant was killed shall be paid to the Government.
7. Twenty-five per cent. of the meat of every Elephant killed shall be given to the natives who own the bush in which the Elephant is killed.
8. Every licensee shall report to the District Commissioner of the district on the first day of every month or within fourteen days thereafter the number of animals or birds killed or collected by him and also their sex and species. The tusk

Issue of
licences.
Endorse-
ment of
licences.
Duration
of and
fees for
licences.

Form.

Licences to
be delivered
upon expira-
tion or revo-
cation.
Royalties
on ivory.

Part of
meat given
to natives.

Monthly
returns to
be made.

of any Elephant killed shall be brought at the same time to such District Commissioner and the royalties payable under Rule 6 hereof shall be paid.

Production of licences.

9. Every licensee shall produce his licence at the request of any District Commissioner.

Penalties.

10. Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £25 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour and his licence may be revoked.

11. In these Rules District Commissioner includes Travelling Commissioner, Resident or other officer appointed by the Governor to be in charge of any district in the Colony or Protectorate.

SCHEDULE.

ELEPHANT LICENCE.

No.	District.	No.	District.
"THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, 1900."		"THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND FISH PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, 1900."	
<u>No. 15 of 1900.</u>		<u>No. 15 of 1900.</u>	
Permission is hereby granted to hunt Elephants in the period extending from the day of 190 , to the day of 190 .	District for	Permission is hereby granted to hunt Elephants in the period extending from the day of 190 , to the day of 190 .	District for
Dated the day of 190 .		Dated the day of 190 .	
Fee paid.		Fee paid.	
<i>District Commissioner.</i>		<i>District Commissioner.</i>	
(Rules 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to be endorsed on this licence).		(Rules 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to be endorsed on this licence.)	

COLLECTORS' LICENCE.

No.	District.	No.	District.
"THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, 1900."		"THE WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, 1900."	
<u>No. 15 of 1900.</u>		<u>No. 15 of 1900.</u>	
Permission is hereby granted to collect any animals (except elephants) or birds in the period extending from the day of 190 , to the day of 190 .	District for	Permission is hereby granted to collect any animals (except elephants) or birds in the period extending from the day of 190 , to the day of 190 .	District for
Dated the day of 190 .		Dated the day of 190 .	
Fee paid.		Fee paid.	
<i>District Commissioner.</i>		<i>District Commissioner.</i>	

J. ST. V. HAND,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Ordered by me this 29th day of August, 1905.

J. J. THORBURN,
Acting Governor.

No. 206.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper for transmission to the Commissioners of the African Protectorates.

Foreign Office, October 10, 1905.

DESCRIPTION OF ENCLOSURE.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir C. Phipps, (Brussels), September 21, 1905 ...	Decree issued by the Congo Government respecting Game in the Congo State.

Enclosure in No. 206.

Sir C. PHIPPS to the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Brussels, September 21, 1905.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st of August, 1901, I have the honour to transmit copy of a decree of the Congo Government, issued on the 27th of July last, forbidding the selling, giving, buying, receiving and transporting of the wild animals mentioned in the decree of April 29th, 1901, during the close season, and during the whole year in the territories which constitute hunting reserves.

This decree does not apply to the animals mentioned in Table V. of the decree in question. (Lions, leopards, hyenas, &c.)

The close season in the Congo State lasts (Article 6 of the decree of April 26th, 1901) from the 15th of October to the 15th of May.

The reserved territories comprise the basin of the Aruwimi, the territories lying between the 8th degree of south latitude, the 28th degree of longitude east of Greenwich and the eastern frontier of the State, and the territories situated to the south of latitude 10° 30' south.

I have, &c.,
CONSTANTINE PHIPPS.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

“BULLETIN OFFICIEL DE L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.”

Nos. 6 & 7. Juin-Juillet, 1905.

Protection des animaux vivant à l'état sauvage.

LÉOPOLD II., ROI DES BELGES,
SOUVERAIN DE L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO,

A TOUS présents et à venir, Salut :

Considérant qu'il y a lieu de prendre des mesures pour assurer l'exécution du décret du 29 avril 1901, relatif à la protection des animaux vivant à l'état sauvage;
Sur la proposition de Notre Secrétaire d'Etat,
Nous avons décrété et décrétons :

Article premier.

Il est interdit, pendant la fermeture de la chasse et pendant toute l'année dans les territoires constitués en réserve de chasse, de vendre, de céder à un titre quelconque, d'acheter, de recevoir, de transporter les animaux sauvages désignés par le décret du 29 avril 1901, même ceux qu'il peut être permis de chasser et de tuer en temps et lieu ordinaires; la même interdiction s'applique à leurs dépouilles, c'est-à-dire à des parties quelconques de ces animaux.

Article 2.

Par exception à la disposition qui précède, il est toutefois permis de vendre, de céder, d'acheter, de recevoir, de transporter les animaux ou dépouilles des animaux mentionnés au tableau V. du décret du 29 avril, capturés ou tués dans les lieux et conditions déterminés par le dit décret, ainsi que les autres animaux ou dépouilles de ces animaux pour lesquels il sera dûment prouvé par le vendeur, cédant, acheteur, cessionnaire ou transporteur qu'ils ont été chassés, capturés ou tués en temps et lieu non prohibés ou dans d'autres conditions licites.

Les intéressés pourront s'adresser aux autorités administratives pour obtenir une attestation constatant le caractère licite des circonstances dans lesquelles les animaux ont été capturés ou tués.

Notre Gouverneur Général prescrira, par arrêté, les conditions auxquelles la délivrance de cette attestation sera subordonnée et les formes de celle-ci.

Article 3.

Quiconque contreviendra à la défense édictée par l'article 1^{er} sera puni d'une amende de 50 à 500 francs et d'une servitude pénale n'excédant pas six mois, ou d'une de ces peines seulement, sans préjudice, le cas échéant, à l'application de l'article 29 du Code pénal.

Article 4.

Notre Secrétaire d'Etat est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Donné à Bruxelles, le 27 juillet 1905.
LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi-Souverain :

Au nom du Secrétaire d'Etat :

Les Secrétaires Généraux,

H. DROGMANS.
Chevalier DE CUVELIER.
LIEBRECHTS.

No. 207.

SIR F. LUGARD (NORTHERN NIGERIA) to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received November 9, 1905.)

SIR,

Abinger Common, Surrey, November 3, 1905.

IT has been brought to my notice that Mr. Lyttelton's despatch of March 21st* (which reached me just before I left the Protectorate), on the subject of the protection of wild animals and the creation of reserves, has not yet been replied to.

2. I am myself a member of the "Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire,"—the proceedings of whose deputation formed an enclosure to that despatch,—and I take a great interest in the matter. I had intended to revise the

* No. 183.

Proclamation dealing with this subject, and also the Regulations under it, while I was at home on leave, but the pressure of other matters has kept me constantly at work and left me no time for this task. I have, however, the opinions of officers, civil and military, upon a number of points upon which I desired to ascertain the general view, and I hope at an early date to submit to you the amendments which I propose and my observations upon them.

3. In the meantime I have the honour to reply in brief to the two questions asked in Mr. Lyttelton's despatch, viz. :—

(a) What game there is in Northern Nigeria and how distributed;

(b) What steps are being taken to preserve it?

With regard to the first question, I will, on my return, obtain reports from each province as to the various kinds of game to be found in it and the approximate abundance or otherwise of each species. It may, however, serve the purpose at present required if I briefly describe from my own knowledge in general terms the occurrence of the various species.

Elephants are found in small herds: in the province of Borgu (few); occasionally in Kontagora, frequently in Bassa, Southern Muri and Nassarawa. These latter come from the heavy forests of the Dama and Kentu country in Southern Nigeria and Adamawa (German) (where I understand that they are being rapidly exterminated), and finally along the shores of Chad.

The rhinoceros is not found in Northern Nigeria, but occurs in Northern Adamawa, not far from the frontier. Hippopotami are almost, if not quite, extinct along the Niger waterway between Jebba and Idah (Southern Nigeria). They are rare in the Benue, but occur in considerable numbers in the Gongola and other tributaries of the latter river, and in the Niger above Jebba, and in Chad and the Wobe.

Zebras are not found in Northern Nigeria. The West African buffalo is widely distributed throughout the Protectorate. The giraffe is found in the north, especially in the strip of bush between Kano and Sokoto. Elands, situtunga, kudu sable, and m'palah, are not, I think, found, nor are there any species of gnu, though natives have described it and also the oryx. The gorilla does not occur. The chimpanzee is not uncommon in the north-west corner, and I have seen it in Southern Bornu.

The little hippopotamus, wild asses and ibex do not occur. Of antelopes, the bubalis major and the Senegal hartebeest are common in certain parts, as also the waterbuck. The kob abounds on the Benue, and is found throughout the Protectorate; also bushbuck, reedbuck, roan antelope, duiker, and oribi. I am not sure which of the neotragi are found, nor have I identified the steinbuck. Of gazelles, the ruficollis and dorcas occur on Chad, and the Senegal gazelle is widely distributed. Wart-hog, lion, leopard and hyena, and serval are widely distributed, but lions are not very common. Manatae occur in the Niger and Benue.

In view of the more detailed account which I hope to furnish later, I have not attempted to be precise in this list or to distinguish accurately the distribution of each species.

4. Turning to your second question. The Wild Animals, &c., Proclamation indicates the extent to which protection has been afforded. Every effort has been made by me to enforce this law, and I trust that the modifications I hope to introduce will facilitate that object greatly. Licences for shooting have to be taken out, the numbers which may be killed are limited, and the shooting of females and immature males is forbidden. The law regarding small tusks has been strictly enforced, and has largely resulted in killing the ivory trade.

As regards reserves, which are more particularly referred to in Mr. Lyttelton's despatch,* the Order of January 30th, 1904 (p. 151 of Vol. of Laws), created the districts within three miles of the towns of Zaria, Zungeru, and Lokoja as reserves, and I have it in contemplation to create a reserve along the shores of Lake Chad and elsewhere. With the means at my disposal, however, of making these reserves effective, little can be done, and the Administration, I regret to say, has no funds whatever to expend upon this object.

I have, &c.,
F. D. LUGARD.

* No. 183.

No. 208.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER WALLACE (NORTHERN NIGERIA) to MR. LYTTLETTON.

(Received November 23, 1905.)

SIR,

Government House, Zungeru, October 26, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the regulations mentioned in Sir F. Lugard's telegraphic despatch of the 27th of September, 1902,* as requested in your despatch of the 4th of August last,* and greatly regret the delay in this matter.

I have, &c.,
WM. WALLACE,
Acting High Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 208.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER PROCLAMATION NO. 15 OF 1901.

Resident may
issue licences
in the pre-
scribed form.
High Com-
missioner to
issue
Collectors'
licences.

1. A Resident may issue licences in the prescribed form to capture or kill wild animals and birds to such persons as he may in his discretion think fit.

2. The High Commissioner may issue a licence to collect to such person or persons as he may think fit, and may, subject to the provisions of Section 5 of the Proclamation, waive in favour of such person or persons all or any of the provisions of Section 4 of the Proclamation.

Licences.

3. Licences shall be in one or other of the forms set out in Schedules A, B, C and D hereof, and shall be subject to the conditions and to the penalties in respect of the breach of any such conditions therein set out, or to such other conditions and penalties as the High Commissioner acting in accordance with the provisions of the Proclamation may from time to time add or substitute therefor.

Fees pay-
able for
licences.

4. (1) There shall be payable in respect of the said licences the following fees:—

£	s.	
2	0	in respect of a first class licence.
0	5	„ „ „ second class licence.
5	0	„ „ „ special licence.
10	0	„ „ „ collector's licence.

(2) A first or second class licence may be renewed at the end of the period for which it has been granted for a further period by the payment of 5s. in the case of a first class licence, and 1s. in the case of a second class licence, for each month or part of a month during which such licence may be extended.

Game
birds.

5. The following shall be deemed to be game birds:—Guinea fowl, partridges, francolins, sandgrouse, quail, pigeons (blue, green, brown, &c.), geese, ducks, crown birds or demoiselle crane, snipe, and floricane, rock or jungle fowl.

Export of elephant tusks and horns.

Applica-
tion for
leave to
export.

6. Any person desiring to export elephant tusks from the Protectorate shall make a written application to the Resident of the province in which such tusks shall be prepared and packed for exportation.

Contents of
applica-
tion.

7. Such application shall give the number of tusks and the aggregate weight thereof, and shall contain a declaration that none of the said tusks are under the weight of 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

Inspection
of tusks by
Resident.

8. Such application shall also state the place where the said tusks are stored, and shall give a reasonable opportunity for the Resident to inspect the same if he desires so to do.

* Not printed.

9. The Resident shall, on the requirements of the three preceding regulations having been complied with, grant a permit to the applicant to export the same. Grant of permit.

10. The said applicant shall before such permit is handed to him pay to the Resident the sum of 15 per cent. ad valorem in respect of each pound's weight (avoirdupois) of elephant ivory to be exported under such permit. Duty on ivory.

11. Any person exporting or attempting to export any elephant tusks without such permit as aforesaid, or making a false statement as to the size or weight of any tusk, shall be liable to a fine of £25 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. Penalty.

12. There shall be a duty of £1 payable on every head or pair of horns of every animal exported from the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria that has not been shot by the exporter by licence under this Proclamation, or obtained before the coming into operation of these regulations. Duty on horns.

SCHEDULE "A."

First Class Licence, fee £2.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, No. .

Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation, No. 15, of 1901, Section 4.

A.B. (designation) of _____ is hereby licenced to capture or kill wild animals, and birds of the species mentioned in the list herein set out subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) This licence shall hold good for one year from the date thereof, but may be renewed at the termination of such year for a further period by payment of a sum of five shillings for each month or part of a month that such licence may be extended.

(2.) Except as is hereinafter provided, the holder shall be entitled to capture or kill such number of each species of animal and bird as is mentioned in the first column of the said list in any month and no more.

(3.) The holder shall not capture or kill any of the species of the animals or birds mentioned in the said list during the period or periods set against any of the said species in the third column of the said list.

(4.) The holder shall not capture or kill the female when accompanied by young or the young if accompanying their mother of any of the animals or birds of the species in the said list.

(5.) The holder shall not knowingly and wilfully capture or kill any females of the species of animals mentioned in the said list, the onus of showing that such capture or killing was not knowingly and wilfully done being upon the holder.

(6.) The holder shall be entitled to capture or kill females of the species of birds mentioned in the said list except during the nesting season.

(7.) The holder shall not employ the assistance of any dogs for the purpose of capturing or killing any of the animals other than birds mentioned in the said list.

(8.) The holder shall not use any nets or net, or use or cause to be used any pitfalls or other similar means for the capture of any animals or birds mentioned in the said list.

(9.) This licence is strictly personal to the holder, and shall not be transferred to any other person.

(10.) The holder shall produce this licence when called upon by any officer exercising civil judicial powers in a province.

(11.) If the holder shall contravene any of the terms of this licence he shall, unless he is liable to a severer penalty under the provisions of the Proclamation be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and the Court before which any such contravention is proved may also declare the licence forfeited.

Number of each species which can be killed in any one month.	List above mentioned.	Period during which it is unlawful to kill.
2 (of each species)	1. Zebra, other than mountain zebras	(None at present except as regards birds, which must not be killed during the nesting season.)
"	2. Buffaloes	
"	3. Antelopes and gazelles, namely: species of the genera bubalis, damaliscus, connochoetes cephalophus, oreotragos oribia, raphicerus nesotragus, madoqua, cobus, cervicapra, pelea, apyceros, antidorcas, gazella, ammodorcas, lithocranius, dorotragus, oryx, addax, hippotragus, strepsiceros, tragelaphus.	
"	4. Ibex.	
"	5. Chevrotains (tragulus).	
"	6. The various pigs.	
"	7. Colobi and all the fur monkeys.	
"	8. Aard-varks (genus orycteropus).	
"	9. Dugongs (genus halicore).	
"	10. Manatees (genus manatus).	
No restriction	11. The small cats.	Close Time. Partridges, August 1 to December 15. Ducks and Geese, March 1 to June 30.
"	12. The serval.	
2 (of each species)	13. The cheetah (cynoeluaus).	
"	14. Jackals.	
"	15. The aard-wolf (protetes).	
"	16. Small monkeys.	
"	17. Marabous	
6 "	18. Egrets.	
2 "	19. Bustards.	
No restriction	20. Francolins, guineafowl (and other "Game" birds), quail, pigeons.	
2 (of each species)	21. Large tortoises.	December 1 to March 31.
	22. Crown birds	
		June 15 to October 15.
		May 1 to September 30.

Dated this day of , 1905.

Province.

Resident.

SCHEDULE "B."

Second Class Licence, fee five shillings.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, No. .

Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Preservation Proclamation, No. 15 of 1901, Section 4.

A.B. (designation) of is hereby licensed for the period of one year from the date hereof to kill game birds* (Head 24, Schedule 4, of the said Proclamation), except during the nesting season. This

* By Rule 5 of the Regulation made under the said Proclamation, game birds are defined as guinea fowls, partridges, francolins, sand grouse, pigeons (blue and green), geese, ducks, crown birds, or demoiselle crane, snipe, florican, rock or jungle fowls and quails.

- (1.) This licence shall hold good for one year from the date thereof.
- (2.) The holder may collect _____ of each species mentioned in the Schedules I. to IV. (both inclusive), of the said Proclamation and no more, but this shall not authorise the holder to kill a young elephant.
- (3.) The holder shall within one month after the expiration of this licence or before leaving the Protectorate furnish the High Commissioner with a return showing the number of animals and birds collected by him during the continuance of this licence, their sex and species.
- (4.) This licence is strictly personal to the holder and shall not be transferred to any other person.
- (5.) The holder shall produce this licence when called upon by the Resident or a District Officer or by any Military Officer in charge of a detachment at any station in the Protectorate.
- (6.) At or before the issue of this licence the holder shall if required by the High Commissioner, deposit with the Treasurer the sum of £50 or, if the High Commissioner in his discretion allows it, shall give security to the amount of £50 in a form to be approved by the High Commissioner, and in the event of the holder committing any breach of the terms of this licence the said sum or so much thereof as the High Commissioner may decide, shall without prejudice to any fine or penalty to which the holder may under the next succeeding clause be liable, be forfeited to Government.
- (7.) If the holder shall contravene any of the terms of this licence he shall, unless he is liable to a severer penalty under the provisions of the Proclamation, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and the Court before which any such contravention is proved may also declare the licence forfeited.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 190 . A.B.

High Commissioner

No. 209.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF SELBORNE (TRANSVAAL) to MR. LYTTELTON.
(Received December 2, 1905.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, November 13, 1905.
I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, copies of Ordinance No. 6 of 1905, "To consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Game," together with a report thereon by the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.,
SELBORNE,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 209.

No. 6 of 1905.]

AN ORDINANCE to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Game.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law of this Colony relating to the preservation of game;

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

Repeal of laws.

1. The Game Preservation Ordinance 1902 and the Game Preservation Amendment Ordinance 1903 shall be and are hereby repealed.

2. In this Ordinance and any Regulations made thereunder unless inconsistent with the context :

Interpretation of terms.

- “game” shall mean all birds and animals named in the Schedule hereto or in such Schedule as amended by Proclamation under Section *three*;
- “big game” shall mean the birds and animals mentioned in the Part II. of the Schedule to this Ordinance or in such part of the Schedule as amended by Proclamation under Section *three*;
- “occupier” shall mean any person who is the owner of land or the lessee of land under an agreement in writing with the owner thereof or who has the right of shooting over land under an agreement in writing with the owner thereof;
- “hunt” shall mean shooting at pursuing taking killing or wilfully disturbing;
- “sell” shall mean selling hawking offering or exposing for sale;
- “police officer” shall mean an officer constable or trooper of any police force established in this Colony by any law and in addition shall include any person appointed a warden or ranger of a reserve under Regulations mentioned in Section *four*;
- “close season” shall mean the period from time to time fixed by Proclamation under Section *three* within which it shall not be lawful to hunt game save as in this Ordinance provided;
- “open season” shall mean any period which is not close season;
- “Magistrate” shall mean a Resident Magistrate Assistant Resident Magistrate Native Commissioner Native Sub-Commissioner and Resident Justice of the Peace : the term “Resident Magistrate” shall mean that officer only;
- “Court” shall mean the Court of a Magistrate as in this section defined;
- “owner” shall in the case of private land mean the registered owner thereof and in the case of town lands or municipal lands the town clerk of the municipality and in the case of Crown land the Commissioner of Lands or any person appointed by him to exercise powers conferred upon an owner or occupier by this Ordinance.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time by Proclamation in the “Gazette”;

Power of Lieutenant-Governor by Proclamation in “Gazette” to fix close seasons list of protected game define reserves and amend Schedule.

- (a) prescribe fix and alter for this Colony or for any district or portion of a district thereof the period of the close season within which it shall not be lawful save as in this Ordinance excepted to hunt such game as are mentioned in such Proclamation;
- (b) prescribe a list of birds and animals which shall be protected throughout the year for a period to be specified (not exceeding three years) and to add to or otherwise vary such list;
- (c) add to or withdraw from either part of the Schedule to this Ordinance the names of any bird or animal;
- (d) define reserves within which it shall not be lawful to hunt game without the special permission in writing of the Colonial Secretary.

4. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make alter and repeal Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance for all or any of the following matters;

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to make Regulations.

- (a) prohibiting or regulating the capture or destruction of game by means of nets springs gins traps snares or other contrivances and regulating the coursing of game with dogs;
- (b) regulating the taking disturbance destruction purchase or sale of the eggs of game and the young of game;
- (c) regulating the export from the Colony of game or the horns tusks skins or hides of game;
- (d) regulating the destruction of vermin and the payment of rewards for such destruction and declaring from time to time what birds and animals shall be deemed vermin for the purposes of such Regulations;
- (e) for the protection and preservation of game within any reserve established by Proclamation under Section *three* and for the appointment of wardens and rangers of such reserve and the regulation of traffic through such reserve;

- (f) regulating the taking of the young of ostriches and ostriches' eggs and generally for encouraging the industry of ostrich farming and prescribing the manner of payment of the export duty mentioned in Section *thirteen*;
- (g) regulating the hunting of game for scientific purposes;
- (h) fixing and altering the fees to be paid for any license or permit issued under this Ordinance;
- (i) regulating the manner of issue of licenses and permits and prescribing the forms of such licenses and permits.

Any such Regulation shall upon publication thereof in the "Gazette" be of the same force and effect as if it were contained in this Ordinance.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe in any such Regulations penalties for a contravention thereof not exceeding a fine of fifty pounds.

Prohibition of hunting or sale of game during close season save as in this Ordinance excepted.

5. (1) No person shall save as is excepted in this Ordinance or any Regulations made thereunder hunt game during the close season.

(2) No person shall save as in this Ordinance excepted sell game dead or alive during the close season unless the same shall have been lawfully taken during the open season or shall have been imported from over sea.

(3) Any person contravening any provision of this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Penalty for hunting game protected by Proclamation or in reserves.

6. (1) No person shall hunt any bird or animal protected by a Proclamation issued under paragraph (b) of Section *three*.

(2) No person shall hunt game in any reserve defined by Proclamation under paragraph (d) of Section *three* without the written permission of the Colonial Secretary.

(3) Any person contravening any provision of this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Prohibition of and penalties for hunting or selling game without the necessary license or contravening conditions of license.

7. (1) No person shall save as is excepted in this Ordinance or any Regulations made thereunder hunt or sell game unless he is duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the next succeeding section.

(2) The following penalties shall be imposed upon any person convicted of a contravention of this section;

(a) for hunting game (other than big game) without a game license or for contravening any condition of such license a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds;

(b) for hunting big game without a big game license or for contravening any condition of such license a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds;

(c) for selling game without a sale license or for contravening any condition of such license a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

Classes of licenses which may be issued under this Ordinance.

8. Licences may be granted under this Ordinance of the following descriptions;

(a) a "game license" which shall be issued by any Receiver of Revenue for a period not longer than one year or for not less than one month and which shall entitle the holder thereof to hunt game (other than big game) during the period of the license;

(b) a "big game license" which may be issued by the Colonial Secretary to such persons as he may think fit and which shall entitle the holder thereof to hunt such big game and in such numbers as may be mentioned in the license and on such conditions as may be endorsed thereon;

(c) a "sale license" which shall be issued by any Receiver of Revenue upon production of a certificate from the Resident Magistrate of the district in which the applicant resides that the applicant is to the best of his knowledge and belief a fit and proper person to sell game; such license shall entitle the holder thereof to sell game dead or alive during the open season and in the case of game which was lawfully taken or killed during the open season or which has been imported from oversea to sell the same at any time.

9. The following conditions shall be applicable to and endorsed upon every license issued in accordance with the provisions of Section *eight*; Conditions of license.

- (a) it shall not be transferable by the person to whom it is issued;
- (b) it shall be produced upon the demand of any police officer;
- (c) it shall be liable to be cancelled by the Court on conviction for a contravention by the holder of any provision of this Ordinance or of any Regulations made thereunder;
- (d) it shall be valid for the period for which it was issued and no longer;
- (e) any condition authorized by Section *eight* for any particular class of license.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained it shall be lawful; Rights of owner, &c., to hunt game upon his own land under certain conditions.

- (a) for the owner or lessee of land not being a native resident upon Crown land or in a location or native reserve or upon land used as a mission station during the open season to hunt game (other than big game) upon such land without a license and to sell game hunted upon such land (other than big game) without a sale license;
- (b) for the owner occupier or cultivator of land to destroy game thereon which is causing damage to trees plants or standing crops;
- (c) for the person authorized to hunt game for scientific purposes under Regulations mentioned in Section *four* to hunt such game as may be named in the permit issued to him.

11. (1) No person shall at any time and whether he is the holder of a license under this Ordinance or not be upon any land in pursuit of or in search of game unless he is the occupier thereof or has the permission in writing of the occupier or if the land be unoccupied of the owner or if the shooting rights have been leased to some person other than the occupier of the lessee of such rights. Prohibition of trespass in pursuit of game.

Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds in the case of enclosed land or twenty-five pounds in the case of unenclosed land.

(2) If any person be found at any time on land in pursuit of or in search of game he may be required by the occupier of such land or by any servant or other person authorized thereto by such occupier or if such land be Crown land by a Magistrate Justice of the Peace or police officer to state his true name and place of abode and forthwith to quit such land and if he shall fail to comply immediately with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any dog found unaccompanied by its owner or other person having control over the same in pursuit of game upon land may be destroyed forthwith by or on the order of the occupier of such land.

12. The Commissioner of Lands may in his discretion grant permission in writing to any person subject to any Regulations made under paragraph (f) sub-section (1) of Section *four* to capture the young of wild ostriches upon Crown land or to take the eggs of ostriches and the owner or lessee of any private land may in relation to such land exercise the same powers subject to the Regulations aforesaid. Taking of young of wild ostriches and ostrich eggs.

13. (1) Upon every ostrich exported from this Colony except as in this section provided there shall be payable a duty of one hundred pounds and upon every ostrich egg so exported there shall be payable a duty of five pounds; provided that no such duty shall be payable on the export of any ostrich or ostrich egg to any Colony or territory in South Africa if by the law of such Colony or territory a duty is payable on the export therefrom of ostriches or ostrich eggs respectively not less in amount than the duties imposed by this section. Export duty on ostriches and ostrich eggs.

(2) Any person who shall contravene the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds for every ostrich and twenty-five pounds for every ostrich egg the subject of such conviction.

14. Nothing in Sub-section (9) of Section *forty-two* of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1903 contained shall be taken as empowering the Council of a Municipality to make Regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance or any Regulations made thereunder but such sub-section shall so far as it relates to game be deemed to confer upon such Council in relation to lands under its control such rights as are conferred by this Ordinance upon an owner occupier lessee or cultivator of land and power to make Regulations for that purpose. Interpretation of sub-section (9) of section *forty-two* of Ordinance No. 58 of 1903 in so far as it relates to game.

Evidence. 15. (1) The possession of the carcasses meat skins hides horns or tusks of freshly killed game shall be *prima facie* evidence against a person accused of contravening this Ordinance or any Regulation made thereunder that he has hunted such game.

(2) Any person charged with doing any act for which by this Ordinance a license or permission is required shall be deemed to be without such license or permission unless he shall produce the same to the Court or give other satisfactory proof of possessing the same.

(3) The burden of proving any fact which would be a defence to a charge of contravening this Ordinance or any Regulation made thereunder shall lie upon the person charged.

Penalties when not expressly provided for contravention of Ordinance.

16. Any person contravening any provision of this Ordinance for the contravention of which no penalty is expressly provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds and for any second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Periods of imprisonment in default of payment of penalties.

17. Whenever any fine shall have been imposed under the provisions of this Ordinance or any Regulations made thereunder and the person convicted shall not forthwith pay the same the Court may order that such person be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period;

(a) not exceeding seven days if the fine imposed does not exceed five pounds;

(b) not exceeding fourteen days if the fine imposed does not exceed ten pounds;

(c) not exceeding one month if the fine imposed does not exceed twenty pounds;

(d) not exceeding six weeks if the fine imposed does not exceed twenty-five pounds;

(e) not exceeding two months if the fine imposed does not exceed fifty pounds;

(f) not exceeding three months if the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred pounds;

(g) not exceeding six months if the fine imposed be above one hundred pounds;

unless such fine be sooner paid.

Forfeiture of skins, &c., and of license.

18. The Court may order that any game or any skin hide horns tusks or carcase of game found in possession of any person convicted of a contravention of this Ordinance or any Regulations made thereunder may be seized and forfeited and may cancel any license or permit granted to any such person under this Ordinance.

Application of penalties, &c.

19. All fines and the value of all forfeitures imposed for contravening this Ordinance or any Regulation made thereunder shall be paid into the public revenues of the Colony; provided that the Court may order that a sum not exceeding one half of any fine imposed be paid to any person by whose information a conviction shall have been obtained for such contravention aforesaid.

Special jurisdiction of Courts to impose maximum penalties: reviews by and appeals to Supreme Court.

20. The Court shall have special jurisdiction to impose the maximum penalties provided for a contravention of this Ordinance or Regulations made thereunder; provided that convictions and sentences imposed by such Court shall be subject to review by and appeal to the Supreme Court in the same manner and under the same conditions as are convictions and sentences of Courts of Resident Magistrate under the Magistrates' Court Proclamation 1902 or any law amendment thereof and the provisions of Sections *thirty-nine to forty-three* inclusive of the said Proclamation as amended from time to time by any law shall apply in the case of any such review or appeal.

Amendment of Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1902.

21. Notwithstanding anything in the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance 1902 contained it shall be lawful for any warden or ranger of a reserve established under Section *three* of this Ordinance to be in possession of arms and ammunition while acting in the discharge of his duty under the Regulations made under this Ordinance without having a license to possess such arms and ammunition.

22. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Game Preservation Ordinance 1905 and shall come into operation on a day to be hereafter fixed by Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in the "Gazette."

Title and date of taking effect.

Passed in Council the fourth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Five.

E. M. O. CLOUGH,
Clerk to the Council.

Authenticated under my Hand and the Public Seal of the Colony :—

ARTHUR LAWLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Pretoria, 8th September, 1905.

Assented to :

SELBORNE,
Governor.

Johannesburg, 9th September, 1905.

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

PARTRIDGE :—

Red-billed francolin	Francolinus adspersus	Patrys.
Noisy francolin	Francolinus clamator	Patrys.
Natal francolin	Francolinus natalensis	Patrys.
Pileated francolin	Francolinus pileatus	Patrys.
Grey wing francolin	Francolinus afer	Patrys.
Le Vaillant's francolin	Francolinus levaillanti	Patrys.
Orange River francolin	Francolinus garipeensis	Patrys.
Coqui francolin	Francolinus subtorquatus	Patrys.

PHEASANT :—

Swainson's francolin	Pternistes swainsoni	Faisant.
Red necked francolin	Pternistes nudicollis	Faisant.
Dikkop	Oedicnemus capensis	Dikkop.

GUINEAFOWL :—

Crowned guineafowl	Numida coronata	Tarentaal.
Blue-headed guineafowl	Numida edouardi	Kuifkop tarentaal.

PAAUW :—

Kori bustard	Eupodotis kori	Gompauw.
Stanley bustard	Neotis caffra	Pauw.
Ludwig's bustard	Neotis ludwigi	Pauw.
Blue bustard	Trachelotis coerulescens	Blaauw knorhaan.
Senegal bustard	Trachelotis barrovii	Knorhaan.
Black-bellied bustard	Lophotis ruficrista	Zwartpens knorhaan.
African black bustard	Compsotis afra	Zwart knorhaan.
White-quilled bustard	Compsotis leucoptera.	

GROUSE :—

Namaqua sandgrouse	Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua patrys.
Double-banded sandgrouse	Pterocles bicinctus.	
Yellow-throated sandgrouse	Pterocles gutturalis.	
Variegated sandgrouse	Pterocles variegatus.	

WILD DUCK :—

White masked duck	Dendrocygna viduata	
Knob-billed duck	Sarcidiornis melanonota	Knobbel eend.
South African shell duck	Casarca cana	Bergeend.
Red-billed teal	Poecilonetta erythrorhyncha	Smee eend
Yellow-billed teal	Anas undulata	Geelbek.
Black duck	Anas sparsa	Zwart eend.
Hottentot teal	Nettion punctatum.	
Cape teal	Nettion capense	Teel eendje.
Cape shoveller	Spatula capensis	Slop.
South African pochard	Nyroca erythropthalma.	
White-backed duck	Thalassoris leuconota	Witrugeend.
Maccoa duck	Erimatura maccoa.	

WILD GEESE :—

Spurwinged goose	...	...	...	Plectropterus niger	...	...	...	Wilde makouw.
Egyptian goose	...	...	...	Chenalopex ægyptiacus	...	...	...	Wilde gans.
African dwarf goose	...	...	...	Nettopus auritus	...	...	...	Dwerg gans.

HARES :—

Cape hare	...	...	...	Lepus capensis	...	...	...	Vlakte haas.
Rock hare	...	...	...	Lepus saxatilis	...	...	...	Kolhaas.
Red hare	...	...	...	Lepus crassicaudatus	...	...	...	Kliphaas.

ALL VARIETIES OF THE ANTELOPE GENUS :—

Blesbuck	...	...	...	Damaliscus albifrons	...	...	...	Blesbok.
Duiker	...	...	...	Cephalophus grimmii	...	...	...	Duiker.
Red duiker	...	...	...	Cephalophus natalensis	...	...	...	Umzambi.
Klipspringer	...	...	...	Oreotragus saltator	...	...	...	Klipspringer.
Oribi	...	...	...	Ourebia scoparia	...	...	...	Oribi.
Steinbuck	...	...	...	Rhaphicercus campestris	...	...	...	Steenbok.
Grysbuck	...	...	...	Rhaphicercus melanotis	...	...	...	Grysbok.
Waterbuck	...	...	...	Cobus ellipsiprymnus	...	...	...	Waterbok.
Reedbuck	...	...	...	Cervicapra arundinum	...	...	...	Rietbok.
Rooi rhebuck	...	...	...	Cervicapra fulvorufula	...	...	...	Rooi reebok.
Vaal rhebuck	...	...	...	Pelea capreola	...	...	...	Vaal reebok.
Pallah	...	...	...	Aepyceros melampus	...	...	...	Rooibok or Impala.
Springbuck	...	...	...	Antidorcas euchore	...	...	...	Springbok.
Bushbuck	...	...	...	Tragelaphus sylvaticus	...	...	...	Boschbok.

WILD PIG :—

Bush pig	...	...	...	Potamochoerus choeropotamus	...	...	...	Boschvark.
Warthog	...	...	...	Phacochoerus æthiopicus	...	...	...	Vlakovark.

Part II.

Elephant	...	...	...	Elephas africanus	...	...	...	Olifant.
Hippo	...	...	...	Hippopotamus amphibius	...	...	...	Zeekoe.
Buffalo	...	...	...	Bos caffer	...	...	...	Buffel.
Eland	...	...	...	Oreas canna	...	...	...	Eland.
Giraffe	...	...	...	Giraffa capensis	...	...	...	Kameel.
Kudu	...	...	...	Strepsiceros kudu	...	...	...	Koedoe.
Hartebeest (red)	...	...	...	Bubalis caama	...	...	...	Hartebeest.
Hartebeest (Lichtenstein)	...	...	...	Bubalis lichtensteini	...	...	...	Mof hartebeest.
Sassaby	...	...	...	Damaliscus lunatus	...	...	...	Bastard hartebeest.
Rhinoceros	...	...	...	Rhinoceros bicornis	...	...	...	Rhenoster.
Quagga	...	...	...	Equus quagga	...	...	...	Kwagga.
Zebra	...	...	...	Equus burchelli	...	...	...	Kwagga or zebra.
Ostrich	...	...	...	Struthio australis	...	...	...	Vogelstruis.
Crested crane	...	...	...	Chrysopelargus balearica	...	...	...	Mahem.
Roan antelope	...	...	...	Hippotragus equinus	...	...	...	Bastard gemsbok or bastard eland.
Sable antelope	...	...	...	Hippotragus niger	...	...	...	Zwartwitpens.
Wildebeest (blue)	...	...	...	Connochoetus taurinus	...	...	...	Blaauw wildebeest.
Wildebeest (black)	...	...	...	Connochoetus gnu	...	...	...	Zwart wildebeest.

Enclosure 2 in No. 209.

REPORT.

No. 6 of 1905.]

[9th September, 1905.

ORDINANCE to consolidate and amend the law relating to the preservation of game.

Introduc-
tion, &c., or
Ordinance.
Reasons
for enact-
ment.

This Ordinance passed through its final stages on the 22nd August, and received the Governor's assent on the 9th September, 1905.

This Ordinance was introduced as the result of representations to the Government by the Transvaal Game Protection Society with a view to the more effective preservation of game throughout the country. It was found that the Game Preservation Ordinance 1902 and the Game Preservation Amendment Ordinance 1903 worked ineffectively in many respects. In view of the migratory habits of the game in this Colony the law as contained in these Ordinances was found to be too inelastic to efficiently regulate its pursuit and destruction, and for that reason it was considered necessary to repeal these Ordinances and to increase the Lieutenant-Governor's power to restrict the destruction of game by regulation.

The powers conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor by section four are therefore wider than those conferred on him by the two prior Ordinances to which I have referred. His Excellency has, for instance, the power of prohibiting or regulating the trapping of game, fixing and altering the close season for the Colony or any part thereof, prescribing the animals and birds which are to be protected, declaring what animals shall be deemed to be vermin, regulating the taking of the young of ostriches and ostrichés' eggs, and the hunting of game for scientific purposes.

Lieutenant-Governor's powers.

The provision with regard to ostriches was introduced into the Ordinance in deference to the wishes of the Transvaal Agricultural Union.

The Ordinance forbids the hunting or selling of game save under license, and makes provision for two different classes of licenses which entitle holders to pursue "game" and "big game" respectively.

License for hunting and selling game.

Further provision is made for the purpose of penalizing trespassers in pursuit of game and for the destruction of dogs found in pursuit of game when unaccompanied by their owners.

The Ordinance prescribes an export duty on ostriches' eggs.

Export duty on ostriches' eggs.

The penal sections are safeguarded by adequate penalties, and provision is made as to what shall be deemed to be *prima facie* evidence of contravention of certain of the sections of the Ordinance, thus obviating one of the chief difficulties which has hitherto been encountered in prosecutions under the Ordinances of 1902 and 1903.

Penal sections.

The Ordinance was subjected to certain amendments in committee, none of which affected, save as regards minor details, the provisions of the Ordinance as introduced. In my opinion the Ordinance should receive His Majesty's approval.

RICHARD SOLOMON,
Attorney-General.

Pretoria, October, 1905.

No. 210.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (UGANDA) to MR. LYTTTELTON.

(Received December 8, 1905.)

[Answered by No. 229.]

SIR,

Entebbe, Uganda, November 1, 1905.

I HAVE considered with interest the extracts from speeches made by the members of the deputation from the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, received with your despatch of the 1st June last,* and have now the honour to submit the report therein called for.

2. The measures in force in the Protectorate for the preservation of game are detailed in the various Regulations issued on the subject, and these are now about to be brought under one General Game Regulation.

3. It would, I am afraid, be quite impossible with the majority of animals to give any useful ideas as to their numbers, but I have consulted the principal officials and others qualified to give an opinion on the subject, and, with my own observations after touring over the greater portion of the Protectorate, I am enabled to give some useful information regarding the location of herds of the larger animals, and certain remarks as to the frequency and tendency to increase or decrease of the principal species. These remarks will be entered opposite the names of the animals noted.

4. Certain species, those entered in the first schedule to the Game Regulations of 1900, are preserved; that is to say, they are not allowed to be killed, hunted, or captured, except under a special licence.

* No. 191.

5. Giraffe.—Met with in the districts to the north of Elgon, and in the Nile Province, where they do not come south of Nimule. Rarely seen by our officials. So far as is possible, natives are prevented from hunting them, and they should be on the increase. Practically the giraffe does not occur in the administered districts.

6. Mountain or Grevy's Zebra.—I have no information about this animal. It would be found, if at all in the Protectorate, in the country to the north of Mount Elgon, towards the Abyssinian border.

7. Wild Ass.—Is believed to be found in the Rudolf Province. There is no information as to numbers and distribution.

8. White-bearded, brindled, or any other species of Gnu.—Not known in the Protectorate.

9. Eland.—None have been shot since 1900. There are several large herds in Ankole, and others are reported from the kingdom of Uganda. Their preservation has had a marked effect, and they are increasing rapidly.

10. Buffalo.—Also increasing. Reports are now received of damage done to crops and shambas by these animals. There are herds of buffalo in Uganda, in Ankole, and are more plentiful in the Nile Province. They are found scattered all over the Protectorate, but are most frequent in the Nile Province.

11. Speke's Tragelaphus.—Found in the swamps in Uganda, Unyoro, and Ankole. Fairly numerous and difficult of access. These animals are well able to look after themselves, and I consider that two should be allowed to be shot on a sportsman's licence.

12. Whale-headed Stork.—Found in the Nile, and rare on the Victoria Nyanza. They are most strictly preserved.

13. Marabou Stork.—Common over the Protectorate. Also strictly preserved.

14. Other birds on the preserved list are the secretary bird, vultures, and owls, saddle-bill storks, crowned cranes, and egrets. I have no information about the saddle-bill stork; the rest are common. The female and young of elephant and ostrich are carefully preserved under this schedule.

15. Under the second schedule the young of rhinoceros, zebra, chevrotain, and of all antelopes not mentioned in the first schedule, are preserved, as well as the females when accompanied by their young.

16. The third schedule gives the list of animals of which a limited number, specified in each case against the name, may be shot under a sportsman's or Public Officer's Licence.

17. Elephant.—Found all over the Protectorate. There are large herds in the Nile Province and Unyoro. In Unyoro herds migrate along the eastern shore of Lake Albert from the Budonga Forest to Toro and Ankole. They are decidedly on the increase, and do considerable damage to shambas and crops; in this connection please see my despatch, No. 119, of the 1st May, 1903. Last year I had to inflict a fine on one of the largest chiefs in Uganda for abusing the privilege I had allowed him of taking out a licence to kill two elephants, and latterly I have stopped the issue of these licences to the Uganda chiefs, as elephants are not sufficiently numerous in the kingdom to render the continuance of such a system either necessary or desirable. In Toro certainly, and in parts of Ankole, the strict preservation of the elephant has been a hardship to the people.

18. Rhinoceros.—Rarely shot in this Protectorate. Only found in the Nile Province, and the tracts north of Elgon, and towards the German frontier on the south-west.

19. Hippopotamus.—Common in all the lakes and rivers of the Protectorate, and frequently a danger to navigation, besides being a decided nuisance in the plantations of the natives. It has on this account been removed from the protected list in certain specified parts of the Protectorate.

20. Zebras.—Common in Uganda, Unyoro, and Ankole. I should say they are decidedly on the increase. Having secured one specimen there should be little inducement to a sportsman to shoot another. One might as well shoot a horse.

21. Antelope.—The sable antelope is not known; the roan is rare, a few herds are said to exist in Unyoro and the Nile Province, and they have been known in Ankole. The oryx is not known in the administered portions of the Protectorate.

22. Of other antelope, the topi, or bastard hartebeeste, is found principally in Ankole, and there it is commoner than any other antelope; I have never been able to ascertain why only two are allowed to be killed on a licence; they are increasing rapidly, and I consider there is no reason why five should not be shot on a licence.

23. Most of the other species of antelope are found all over the Protectorate with certain limitations as to area, and many are found in abundance. I must except the impallah, which is only found in one part of the kingdom of Uganda, and towards the German border. I consider this antelope should be put in Class A, and the number allowed to be shot restricted to two.

24. Wart Hog and Bush Pig.—Common, especially in Ankole and the Nile Province.

25. The colobus monkey is found in Ankole, Unyoro, and the Nile Province. Its protection has been most beneficial. The other animals in this schedule call for no remarks.

26. Ostrich.—Are found in the Karamojo country and districts to the north, and in the north of the Nile Province. They are scarce, and as the natives are never seen now with their feathers, it is presumed they are not molested.

27. The fourth schedule limits the number of animals, mostly the commoner kinds of antelope, which can be shot under a settler's licence, the number being restricted to five. I am sorry to see impallah on this list, and recommend that it be removed.

28. A quarterly list of all game shot under licences is furnished to the Commissioner by licence holders, and when leaving the country trophies are checked and compared with the registers. An efficient check is thus kept on the correctness of the returns.

29. Instances of breaches of the Game Regulations have been few, and have been mostly due to two causes, either the inability of the sportsman to distinguish between the sexes, which is difficult, especially in the case of elephants and buffalo in a wooded country, or to the sportsman having placed himself in such a position that a sudden alarm to a herd of dangerous game has obliged him to shoot a charging female in self defence.

30. On the whole, I am of opinion that the provisions of the Game Regulations have been uncommonly well observed by licence holders, and that throughout the Protectorate there is an earnest desire to respect the law in this connection.

31. So far as Uganda is concerned, more game has been destroyed by the natives and their primitive methods than by the rifles of sportsmen. A deal of damage has been done by the snares and pitfalls of the natives, especially to elephants, mature female and young. In one tour in Unyoro in 1902, Mr. Tomkins reported that he had filled up some 70 elephant pits. Matters are better now, and in the administered districts the killing of game by the natives has been greatly restricted. In parts of Ankole, and particularly in Toro, the preservation of the elephant has proved a real hardship to the people, who suffer by the depredations of these animals in their crops and shambas. I have therefore not discontinued the practice of issuing a few licences to chiefs to shoot two elephants in these districts, but the privilege is sparingly given owing to the tendency of the natives to wound several animals for one they kill. In Uganda I have already noted that the issue of these licences has been stopped. It is a difficult question how to preserve the elephant and at the same time protect the cultivators, whose crops he destroys; at present I certainly think the native requires more protection in the districts I have named than the elephant.

32. After an experience of nearly four years in the country, I should say that, taking it all round, game is on the increase; certainly elephants, buffalo, and other animals noted on the preserved list are steadily increasing in numbers. I am not aware of any species which can be said to be even remotely threatened with

extinction. Independently of our laws, which have done so much to preserve the game of the Protectorate, a natural asylum protection is afforded by the high grass, which acts as an effectual screen to game for the greater part of the year.

33. There is little migration of game in this Protectorate, where the rainfall is evenly distributed, and there is hardly any range of temperature. The periodical moves of the Unyoro herd of elephants following the wooded lands to the east of Lake Albert is all that calls for notice.

34. As regards the reserves, there are no particular measures in force, except that all killing or hunting of game therein is prohibited. On only two occasions has permission been given to shoot in the reserves, and in each case the licence was issued to a gentleman on behalf of the British Museum, to collect for purely scientific purposes.

35. It would not be possible to police the reserves without incurring expense, which, under the circumstances, I do not consider justified, the sanctity of the reserves being fully respected as it is.

36. Besides an area of nine miles round all our principal stations, there are two reserves in the Protectorate: (1) The Budonga Forest, about 456 square miles in extent; and (2) the Toro Reserve, which practically absorbs the whole of Toro, and measures about 1,300 square miles.

37. The Toro Reserve seems to me to be needlessly large, and situated as it is on the south-western border of the Protectorate, it has the effect of preserving game as much for the Congo Free State as it does for Uganda.

38. The Budonga Forest is a useful reserve for elephants.

39. The only navigable river we have is the Nile. It would be possible to reserve an area along the eastern bank of the Nile, but there are several considerations to be taken into account in this connection, and I should prefer to defer my opinion until I visit the province this winter. Food is very scarce in this province, and the officers on the Nile depend a good deal on game for their fresh meat; this province is the most unattractive we have, and I should hesitate to deprive the officers of the one relaxation they have of shooting a limited quantity of game. Again, for many months in the year shooting is most difficult in the Nile Valley, owing to the high grass, and this of itself preserves the game for some eight months out of the twelve.

40. I shall address you later on the subject of the reserves, if further consideration shows that alteration of existing localities would better meet the objects in view.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

No. 211.

COMMISSIONER SWAYNE (SOMALILAND) to MR LYTTELTON.

(Received December 9, 1905.)

[Answered by No. 230.]

SIR, Somaliland, Commissioner's Office, Sheikh, November 21, 1905.
IN reply to your letter of the 1st June last,* I have the honour to submit a report on the measures in force in the Protectorate for the preservation of game, and a report on the reserves, with suggestions as to the steps which, in my opinion, might advantageously be taken to further ensure the protection of wild animals, as contemplated in the "International Convention for the preservation of Wild Animals."

I have added a note on the habitats and habits of Somali game, contrasting present with former numbers, together with a rough estimate of the former.

* No. 191.

“The Somaliland Game Regulations, 1901,” contain the following provisions :—

- (1.) No game animals of any kind to be hunted without a licence, and certain special animals, as also immature animals, and females accompanied by young, are to be hunted only under a special licence.
- (2.) No heads, horns, flesh, or skin of animals, or ostrich eggs to be sold, bought, or exported.
- (3.) No ivory under eleven pounds to be found in any person's possession.
- (4.) The Commissioner has powers to add animals, as occasion may require, to prohibited schedules, as also to control destructive methods of hunting.
- (5.) Two areas have been reserved in which no hunting is allowed, except by special licence.
- (6.) Every licence-holder to keep a register of animals killed, and to produce it for inspection whenever required to do so.
- (7.) The above rules do not apply to Somalis, except that the destruction of the following animals is prohibited :—
 1. Mountain zebra.*
 2. Giraffe.*
 3. Eland.*
 4. White-tailed gnu.*
 5. Wild ass.
 6. Buffalo.*
 7. Elephant, female or young.
 8. Vulture, any species.
 9. Secretary-bird.*
 10. Owl, any species.
 11. Rhinoceros-bird or beef-eater.
 12. Ostrich, female or young.
 13. Greater kudu.
 14. Lesser kudu.

When information leads to conviction, half the fine may be paid to the informant.

The animals marked by an *asterisk* are not found within British limits, but the zebra and giraffe are found beyond our south-west border, and a very few buffalo have been seen on the Webbe River.

Since the publication of the “Game Regulations,” the following rules have been added :—

- (A.) 1904. A close season has been provided for yearly from the 15th March to the 15th of June.
- (B.) 1905. Game birds are to be protected by the close season, and at no time are game birds to be bought or sold.
- (C.) The reserves will be looked after by three civil police deputed as gamekeepers, one each for the Daraas and Hargeisa Reserves, and one for Waggar Mountain, to be under the control of the Inspector of Police, who will forward all reports in original with a covering letter to His Majesty's Commissioner.
- (D.) These gamekeepers to receive a reward of one rupee a head for killing hyænas, on producing the whole skin.
- (E.) In October, 1903, owing to the diminution of greater kudu, the shooting of this animal was altogether prohibited for eighteen months, and as the effect has been beneficial, the shooting was re-opened† at the end of the close season, the 15th June, 1905, when the shooting of lesser kudu was similarly prohibited. Similarly, the shooting of klip-springers and greater bustard will be stopped in 1906, and gerenuk in 1907. By thus arranging for a rotation of prohibited animals, it is desired, whilst protecting all game in need of protection, to still retain the attractiveness of sport. It is proposed to stop the shooting of elephants altogether at the commencement of the next close season.

The difficulty has been to ensure the proper carrying out of the Game Regulations. This is partly owing to the fact that Somaliland is in the peculiar position of having no recognised Administration inland, and that there are no resident

† But limited to one per licence.

officials to watch the districts; that the tribes are nomads and wander hundreds of miles in search of pasture, and that we have been obliged to arm them in their own defence with breech-loading rifles. The tribes who are armed have to account for their ammunition, which is periodically inspected by Political Officers, and the shooting of game with Government rifles or ammunition is strictly prohibited. Nevertheless, owing to the very great distances the nomad tribes roam over, and the impossibility of having Political Officers for each of the widely scattered tribal sections, it cannot be expected that game will not be shot. The armed tribes occupy the whole south of our Protectorate, the habitat of the beautiful and rare dibatag (Clarke's gazelle), which is, therefore, in special danger. The high prairie district on the extreme west beyond Hargeisa is overrun by Abyssinians, and in order to absolutely prevent trespass after game across our border, it would be necessary to arrange for a large and expensive staff. It may, moreover, probably be difficult to avoid vexatious complications with our Abyssinian neighbours, and a certain amount of destruction in the extreme west of this reserve may therefore have to be taken into account.

Adminis-
trative
difficulties.

The duty of seeing that the provisions of the Regulations are carried out has been a difficult one for the Administrative Staff. During the various expeditions much game was shot, and, owing to the want of game rangers, infractions of the Regulations could only come to the ears of the officials accidentally, in conversation with officers and others. There was a very strong feeling amongst officers that free shooting should be allowed as some compensation for the hardships of service.

There are no European settlers in the country.

The Midgans, a servile tribe, are kept by wealthy Somalis to roam about in the debateable land of the Haud to guard the front of flocks, and they maintain themselves by hunting. I am endeavouring to get the tribes to give these people regular occupation with the flocks, and have succeeded to a certain extent.

Without settled administration in the interior, any attempt to compel the tribes to adhere to measures designed to stop the rinderpest in cattle and game will prove to be ineffective. The tribes are very jealous of interference in their nomad life and would probably resent dictation.

In order to protect both the hill game, such as greater and lesser kudu, which are very local in their habits, and the prairie game, such as oryx and hartebeeste, which yearly wander over large areas in search of grass, a hill reserve has been made in the central portion of the Golis Range, and a prairie and bush reserve, including the extensive Damal Plain, has been made in the high western country ending at Hargeisa.

The reserves form a long strip lying east and west and touch each other, except that a right of way has been left between the two, by which sportsmen may penetrate into the Haud *via* the Jerato Pass. They are allowed to shoot on the march five miles on either side of the track. Waggar Mountain and the hill tract west of the Sheikh Road, as also the Gadabursi and Jibril Aboker country has been left open for the shooting of kudu.

The centre of the hill reserve is Armali, 30 miles due south of Berbera, where there is a Government Experimental Garden, and where the Commissioner forms his camp for a part of the year. The supervision of this reserve, some 120 miles in area, has been carried out without difficulty, and the reserve, which is generally densely wooded with cedar and box trees, contains numerous kudu and klipspringers. These animals never leave their own particular hills or valleys. Wart-hogs are found at the foot of the hills, and partridges are numerous. Panthers often kill men and animals, but are periodically destroyed by Europeans and natives. Lions now and then traverse the reserve, but seldom stay long, apparently preferring the flatter and more open country.

The reserve is a favourite grazing ground for cattle. Being on a ledge some 4,500 to 5,000 feet high, under the edge of the precipitous Golis Range, it obtains an abundant rainfall during both the rainy seasons, and grazing may consequently be found here when the country to the north and south is parched. The natives for this reason call this tract "Mirso," the haven.

As the armed tribes are forbidden to bring their rifles back from the grazing grounds, there need be no danger on their account in the case of the "hill reserve."

In the west the tribes have received few rifles, as they are more remote from the Dervishes, and I have arranged with Ras-Makonen that the numbers of rifles on both sides of the border shall, if possible, be kept within strict limits. For this reason we may hope that, with the expenditure of a certain amount of money on personnel, we may still be able to preserve what is left of the once numerous herds of oryx and hartebeeste, in spite of Abyssinian trespasses across the extreme western border.

Western
Reserve.
Plains.

Troops were during the recent expedition quartered at Hargeisa, but they have been withdrawn, and unless the Mullah moves westward to Heradigit again it is unlikely that we shall be obliged to again occupy Hargeisa. But it is essential that the Hargeisa Reserve, which at present is some 1,500 miles in area, be extended so as to include the prairies, which are the proper home of the larger antelopes.

I propose to extend the limits of the Hargeisa Reserve up to the Abyssinian border on the extreme west, so as to include a portion of the Ban-ki-Wajalyer prairie, and I would also extend the limits towards the south down to the ninth north parallel of latitude, taking in the Tuyo and Arori Plains.

The boundaries of this reserve would then run as follows:—Beginning at Lafarug in the north-east corner, it would go westward along the tenth parallel to its intersection with the forty-third east meridian at Sau, on the Abyssinian frontier, thence to the intersection of the ninth north parallel with the forty-fourth meridian east. The southern boundary would run from this point eastward along the ninth parallel to the southern edge of Tuyo Plain at Edanka Tuyo, thence due north through the old boundary at Talawayer to the Jerato Pass, and so through Manderā to Laferug.

It may be considered that this area is very large, being about 80 miles by 64, and containing as it will some 5,000 square miles; but it must be remembered that Somaliland is in a very special position. The inequality of grazing, the vicissitudes of the seasons, the frequent failure of rain, the periodical sweeping movements of the nomad tribes, and the fact that there is a constant demand for oryx-hide shields, ostrich feathers, and gerenook prayer-carpets, compel the wild animals to annually move about over a larger tract of country than I imagine is the case elsewhere. From what I know from personal experience of the conditions in the Masai plains of East Africa, I am inclined to think that game wanders at least 100 miles there, and in Somaliland the conditions, compelling an annual change of locality, operate with, I believe, greater force.

The expense of maintaining and properly supervising the two reserves should not exceed £500 per annum, allowing native game rangers, and an extra Political Officer in the west, who will, moreover, be available at all times for political work.

As regards any further measures which may be advantageously taken for the protection of wild animals, I propose that the sale of all horns and skins and ostrich eggs be prohibited at Aden, as well as on the Somali coast, and I will address the Resident at Aden on this matter. Many heads and ostrich eggs are taken over from the British coast eastward of Berbera, to which part we have not yet extended our administration, except at Karam and Heis.

Jackals and hyænas should be kept down.

Summarising the above, we have, in addition to the Game Regulations, the following measures, the first three of which are now already in force:—

1. An annual close season, from the 15th of March to the 15th of June.
2. A rotation of royal game, kudu being particularly carefully watched.
3. The keeping down of hyænas, jackals, and rhinoceros-birds within harmless numbers.
4. The extension of the Hargeisa Reserve.
5. The expenditure of £500 per annum, and the addition of a Political Officer to take special charge, with a native staff.
6. The prohibition of the sale of horns, skins, and ostrich eggs at Aden.
7. The total prohibition of the hunting of elephants and hartebeeste for a series of years.

The following appendices have been added :---

1. Notes on Somali game.
2. A rough estimate of numbers of game.
3. A map showing actual and proposed reserves.
4. The Game Regulations, 1901.*
5. A copy of a letter from Commissioner to Political Resident, Aden, of November 23, 1905.

I have, &c.,
E. J. E. SWAYNE,
Brigadier-General.

APPENDIX 1.

NOTES.

General
physical
features.

The western part of Somaliland, more especially the south-western, is less arid than the eastern parts of the country, and has, therefore, favoured game to a greater extent.

The
"Haud."

The great waterless† wilderness called the "Haud," which stretches across the centre of our Protectorate from the westward to Burao and Bohotleh, has, moreover, hitherto afforded a great natural sanctuary for wild animals. It is true that with the coming of the rainy season, when pools of water are formed, both our tribes from the north and their traditional rivals, the Ogaden,‡ from the south and west, penetrate with their flocks and herds far into the wilderness, but even then, a large neutral zone, created by the enmities of the tribes, is left vacant, and the game has, consequently, ample space wherein to find refuge. We have debateable land of this kind also around Burdab Mountain, and the game here, and more especially so on the eastern side, was formerly plentiful. The "Sorl," south of the Golis Range, behind Hais and Laskhorai, is another "Haud," and here the same conditions prevail, but although there are rhinoceros, and oryx and the smaller species of antelope are plentiful, there are, for some peculiar reason, no lions. Probably the eastern tribes, having been in possession of rifles for many years past, have exterminated them.§

Zones, the
prairies
and hill
tracts.

Certain districts containing many wells—districts which are continually being over-run by the tribes and their flocks and herds—contain comparatively little game. Such, for instance, is the Nogal district and Guban at the foot of the Golis Range.

It will be convenient to roughly divide the country into two zones for game. One the "Haud," where thick bush alternates with great prairies, a succession of which sweeps around in a great concave arc from the Abyssinian frontier on the west to Burao and Bohotleh; and secondly, the mountainous country comprising the Golis Range, which runs all along the coast at varying distances inland from west to the east, closing in to the coast as it trends eastward, until at Hais it runs behind the sea-beach up to Cape Guardafui; and the Gadabursi and Jibril Aboker hill country. In the "Haud" prairies the game feeds in front of and precedes the people in their annual movements in the wake of the rain and grass, and covers an orbit of, perhaps, one hundred and fifty miles in its wanderings. There are also the coast prairies behind the Bulhar-Zeyla coast-line. Here the game probably covers one hundred miles in its migrations, but awal (Soemering's gazelle) are very local, and may always be found at Manda and near Bulhar, in great numbers. In the hill tracts the wild animals, such as kudus, with the exception of what is really prairie game, are local, and keep to their own particular hills and valleys.

Hill tracts.

There are no rivers or railways, and the only well-used routes from which the supervision of game could be facilitated are the caravan tracks used by the troops between Berbera and Hargeisa and between Berbera and Burao. On both of these routes, however, the movements of troops have driven the game away. At present, there is no game to speak of near the road worth protecting.

Com-
parison of
numbers.

My brother and I were employed in exploration surveys for the Government of India in 1891-1892. Times have much changed since then. The numbers of wild animals formerly in the country were astonishing. I remember in the rainy season

* Not reprinted.

† Not rainless.

‡ Abyssinian tribes.—E. S.

§ The fact that other game here has escaped destruction is a hopeful feature perhaps for dibatag.—E. S.

of 1891, entering the rolling western plains, where, at an altitude of five thousand to six thousand feet, we came upon a bushless tract one thousand square miles in area, covered by short succulent grass. The whole ground was covered with immense herds of hartebeeste, oryx, and Soemering's and Speke's gazelles, and troops of ostriches loomed up and disappeared in the folds of the prairie. On firing a shot the whole mass stampeded, one herd communicating its fears to another, until right up to the horizon there was a crowd of galloping animals. I counted four hundred oryx in one herd, and roughly dividing the masses as well as I was able into groups of the same size, I estimated that the total number of animals I then saw could not have been less than ten thousand. In the midst of the veldt we shot two out of three lions.* They were lying out on the short grass in full view, and had been clearly seen by us when yet two miles off. In the bush country south of the grassy plains lions were numerous. In two days' surveying my brother and I killed, besides other game, two lions and five rhinoceroses. Every night we heard the roar of lions. They would frequently roar around our camp trying to stampede the camels, and they would continue roaring long after dawn. We frequently came on herds of elephants, and easily managed to shoot a few of the biggest bulls. I have known of several parties of sportsmen who have shot from twenty to thirty lions in a three months' trip, and I know of two sportsmen at least who shot as many as eight lions before breakfast.

It was the same in the hill tracts, the home *par excellence* of the kudu, both the lesser and the greater variety, and klipspringers. No day passed that kudu were not seen, and there was no temptation to shoot moderate-sized heads, which now would be considered good. Elephants roamed about Waggar Mountain, forty-five miles south of Berbera, and had tunnelled a path through the cedar forests and underwood right up to the tops of the mountains. For many years the bones of elephants that had been shot were lying in Soksode plains near Waggar, and at Mandera. Near Zeyla my brother saw elephants walking on the beach, and I shot one of my finest not forty miles from the coast at Lofodi. Lesser kudu were plentiful in the foot-hills. Like the greater kudu, they are never found far from water, and their habits very much resemble those of the cheetel, the axis deer of India.

The contrast between the past and the present is distressing. I have frequently travelled across the prairies since then, and I do not think I have ever seen more than a dozen animals at a time, excepting, perhaps, the common and unsought-after awal. Hartebeeste have practically disappeared, and oryx are met in dwindled and scattered herds. Several herds of elephants remain in the west near Jalelo, Gibeli, and in the Gadabursi country, but these give a yearly toll to sportsmen and are gradually dwindling away.

The country inland east of Karam is not well known, having never been visited by officers of the Administration, except when I, in my military capacity, in 1902 carried an expeditionary force from Berbera inland behind the Golis Range to the top of the mountains at the back of Laskhorai. The tribes in this direction have never been administered, inland, and no attempts have been made to bring the Game Regulations into force. I should say, from the little I was able to see at the time of my journey, that this part of the country does not contain so much game as the western part of the Protectorate, which is better known. At the same time, the "Haud" at the back of the hills, here called "Sorl," has great possibilities, and I know that rhinoceros and oryx are to be found there in considerable numbers.

I do not attribute the reduction in the numbers of wild animals either to disease or to native hunting. Both of these factors have operated during the last hundred years, and the game as I saw it in 1891 had successfully coped with both.

Causes of
diminution
of game.

The epidemic of rinderpest which in 1897 swept over the whole of Africa began in Harrar, and Somaliland was the first country to suffer, the cattle being nearly wiped out. Since then rinderpest has appeared periodically, keeping down the extraordinary recuperative powers of the hardy Somali breeds. Thus in 1899, 1901, 1903, it followed the cattle through the western prairies and the Golis Mountain Range. The hartebeeste in the west suffered enormously, and so did the kudu in the hills. Somalis have told me that, at certain seasons, they have every day gone out on foot and pulled down with their hands batches of sickly animals in order to strip the hides. The prairies were in 1899-1901 everywhere

* My brother was unfortunately badly mauled.—E. S.

covered with bones, and in the hills heads of kodus were continually being brought in by natives.

There are no permanent villages, except at the coast, and a few small communities of religious men, every hundred miles or so. The tribes live in moveable encampments, their small brown circular huts being made of camel mats.

The Somali hunts on horseback and kills numbers of oryx and ostriches by riding them down. The bull oryx is prized for his thick hide, shields being made out of the shoulder-piece. Every Somali buys a dozen or so of these shields during his lifetime. Thus the execution must be great. When rain has fallen in the "Haud," oryx become hogged and may be easily caught on foot. When lions have killed men of note, the young men turn out on horseback and gallop round and round them. As the lion swiftly turns around in a cloud of dust, he becomes dazed and is plied with poisoned arrows. Hyænas, which are a greater scourge to the flocks by far than lions, are killed by pit-falls furnished with a short spear-blade. In the west rhinoceroses are killed for the sake of the hide, which cuts up into seven good shields, leaving besides some strips for making whips.

Midgans, a servile aboriginal and hunting tribe, use bows and poisoned arrows, wearing game down by following them night and day, using a camel as a stalking horse; or they make long lines of thorn fence across the jungle, setting springes in cleverly contrived openings. Gerenook (Waller's gazelle) are caught in this manner, the skin being in great demand to convert into soft prayer-carpets. Midgans catch young ostriches and domesticate them.

But none of these causes do more than place temporary checks on the increase of game. The proof is that the game has survived them all during hundreds of years.

I attribute the diminution of game entirely to the importation of modern rifles, and so far, leaving aside the Abyssinians who, since the rectification of the western boundary in their favour, have with their paid Midgan gunmen, over-run the western plains, practically wiping out in a few years the great numbers of hartebeeste and oryx which formerly swarmed there, and have cut off the supply of elephants at its source in the highlands of Harrar; omitting also the tribes who have only recently been armed, and who, although they must undoubtedly be reckoned on as a factor in the future, have so far done comparatively little harm,—leaving aside the above, I attribute the diminution of game almost, if not entirely, to European sportsmen and to the movements of troops. These have prevented game from recuperating after rinderpest and disease, as it formerly used to. No doubt, the Ogaden, who have recently purchased many rifles from Abyssinian soldiers, are rapidly destroying the wild animals, but these people do not live within the British Protectorate.

The slaughter in the Protectorate has been great during the presence in the country of the various expeditionary forces, when it was impossible, in spite of every effort, to obtain general recognition of the Game Laws. Not only did a large proportion of the five hundred or six hundred officers in the country shoot with or without a licence, but I know of several cases where, although sheep were at all times easily obtainable, the Sepoys were habitually allowed to kill as much game as they wanted, and no check was apparently placed upon the shooting of females. With the departure of the troops, this indiscriminate slaughter has happily become a thing of the past.

I think it will be generally recognised that year by year wild animals suffer from increasing disadvantages. Rifles continually improve, but animals obtain no countervailing advantages. Whereas formerly a knowledge of wood-craft, without which the sportsman could not get within range of his animal, was incumbent, men now-a-days lie down with their flat-trajectory small-bore rifles on the grassy veldt, and open fire at from four hundred to five hundred yards, and if they happen to be good shots, they easily kill their animals, whilst if they are indifferent shots, they may send them away maimed, to be killed in the night by hyænas. As a sportsman, and in the interests of sport such as I think it should be, I am strongly in favour of a general agreement to restrict the use of rifles to a bore not smaller than .577. The sport would gain by the reviving of the now fast disappearing art of wood-craft, but I am afraid that the idea is Utopian, and would not commend itself to most modern sportsmen, many of whom, knowing that they may never come again, are possessed of a wish to carry away as many trophies as possible, and thus make good the fees which they have paid for a licence.

E. J. E. SWAYNE.

November 22, 1905.

APPENDIX 2.

A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF NUMBERS OF ANIMALS IN THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE IN NOVEMBER, 1905.

1. Mountain zebra	...	...	None within the Protectorate ; 1,000 between the Webbe and the Juba.
2. Giraffe ...	...	...	None within the Protectorate ; 200 between the Webbe and the Juba.
3. Eland ...	...	...	Nil.
4. White-tailed gnu	...	...	Nil.
5. Wild ass	...	...	10,000 in the maritime hills of the eastern part of the Protectorate.
6. Buffalo ...	...	...	Nil. A few have been seen on the Webbe.
7. Elephant	...	...	100—1,000 in the Ogaden country beyond the British boundary.
8. Vulture	...	...	20,000.
9. Secretary-bird	...	...	Nil.
(a) Greater bustard	...	...	500. Very greatly diminished ; requires protection.
(b) Florican	...	...	5,000.
10. Owl	...	...	100,000 small grey. 5,000 large horned.
11. Rhinoceros-bird	...	...	5,000,000. A pest—attacks the sores on camels and horses and makes incurable wounds.
12. Ostrich ...	...	...	1,000 — 20,000 beyond the Protectorate ; very greatly diminished, as witness the reduced export of feathers.
13. Oryx beisa	...	...	5,000. Greatly reduced.
14. Greater kudu	...	...	1,000 in the Golis range and in the Gadabursi and Jibril-Aboker country : mostly females and in danger of decadence.
15. Lesser kudu	...	...	2,000 in the foot-hills of the Golis range and in the hilly Gadabursi and Jibril-Aboker countries.
16. Hare	...	...	1,000,000.
17. Grant's gazelle	...	...	Nil.
18. Thomson's gazelle	...	...	Nil.
19. Clarke's gazelle dibatag	...	...	5,000 (mostly beyond our borders in the "Haud"). Only found in Somaliland and, I fear, doomed, owing to necessity of arming the tribes.
20. Waller's gazelle	...	...	10,000. Diminished.
21. Hartbeeste (Swaynei)	...	...	800. Very greatly diminished and in danger of extermination.
22. Klipspringer	...	...	1,000. Diminished and require protection.
23. Aoul (Secmering's gazelle)	...	...	500,000.
24. Dero (Speke's gazelle)	...	...	500,000.
25. Dik - Dik (Arabic) (Segaro - Somali).	...	...	600,000.
26. Cheetah	...	...	5,000.
27. Aard-wolf	...	...	500. (Rare. Perhaps to be found in "Sorl.")
28. Hyæna (the large spotted variety)	...	...	200,000. Very destructive to young game and to children. Arrangements have been made to decrease the numbers by offering a reward.
29. Jackals	...	...	500,000. Very destructive to young deer during the few days following birth. The numbers should be diminished.
30. Lion	...	...	3,000.
31. Leopard	...	...	5,000.
32. Wart-hog	...	...	5,000. Diminished considerably.
33. Bush-pig	...	...	Nil.
34. Small cats	...	...	5,000. (Civet, the genet, and yellow striped and also the Egyptian "tabby.")
35. Baboons	...	...	100,000.
36. Apes	...	...	20,000.
37. Ant-eaters	...	...	2,000.

38. Hyrax Abyssinicus	...	...	100,000.
39. Foxes (three varieties)	...	...	20,000.
40. Porcupine	...	...	10,000.
41. Badger	...	...	2,000.
42. Beira (Klipspringer)	...	...	1,000.

NOTE.—The beira, hartebeeste Swaynei, and Clarke's gazelle are not, I believe, to be found outside Somaliland, and, therefore, require special watchfulness. Every effort will be made to induce the armed tribesmen to spare the beautiful dibitag Clarke's gazelles, and, as they live in thick patches of dur grass seven feet high, they may have a chance of escaping destruction, but I doubt it.

APPENDIX 5.

Commissioner's Office, Somaliland Protectorate,

SIR,

Sheikh, November 23, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will take into your consideration the question of the feasibility of bringing into force at Aden regulations which will assist this Administration in ensuring the observance of the "Somaliland Game Regulations, 1901," a copy of which has already been submitted to you.

The actual administration does not as yet extend to the eastern part of the Protectorate, and there are as yet no establishments there to cope with the export of game trophies, which are offered for sale at Aden.

At the same time the preservation of interesting varieties of wild animals as contemplated by the International Convention of the 19th of May, 1900, to which Great Britain has acceded, is a matter of scientific importance, and is engaging the close attention of all parties to the Convention.

I think that the prohibition of sale at Aden would be of very material assistance to the cause, and I have, therefore, informed the Colonial Office that I am addressing you on the matter.

The paragraph of the Regulations affected is No. 6, which runs as follows:—

"6. No person shall within the Protectorate sell, or purchase, or offer, or expose for sale any ostrich eggs or any head, horns, skin, or flesh of any animal mentioned in any of the schedules, unless the ostrich or animal has been kept in a domesticated state; and no person shall knowingly store, pack, convey, or export any part of any animal which he has reason to believe has been killed or captured in contravention of these Regulations."

I have, &c.,

E. J. E. SWAYNE,

Brigadier-General.

The Political Resident,
Aden.

No. 212.

ACTING GOVERNOR THORBURN (LAGOS) to MR. LYTTTELTON.

(Received December 22, 1905.)

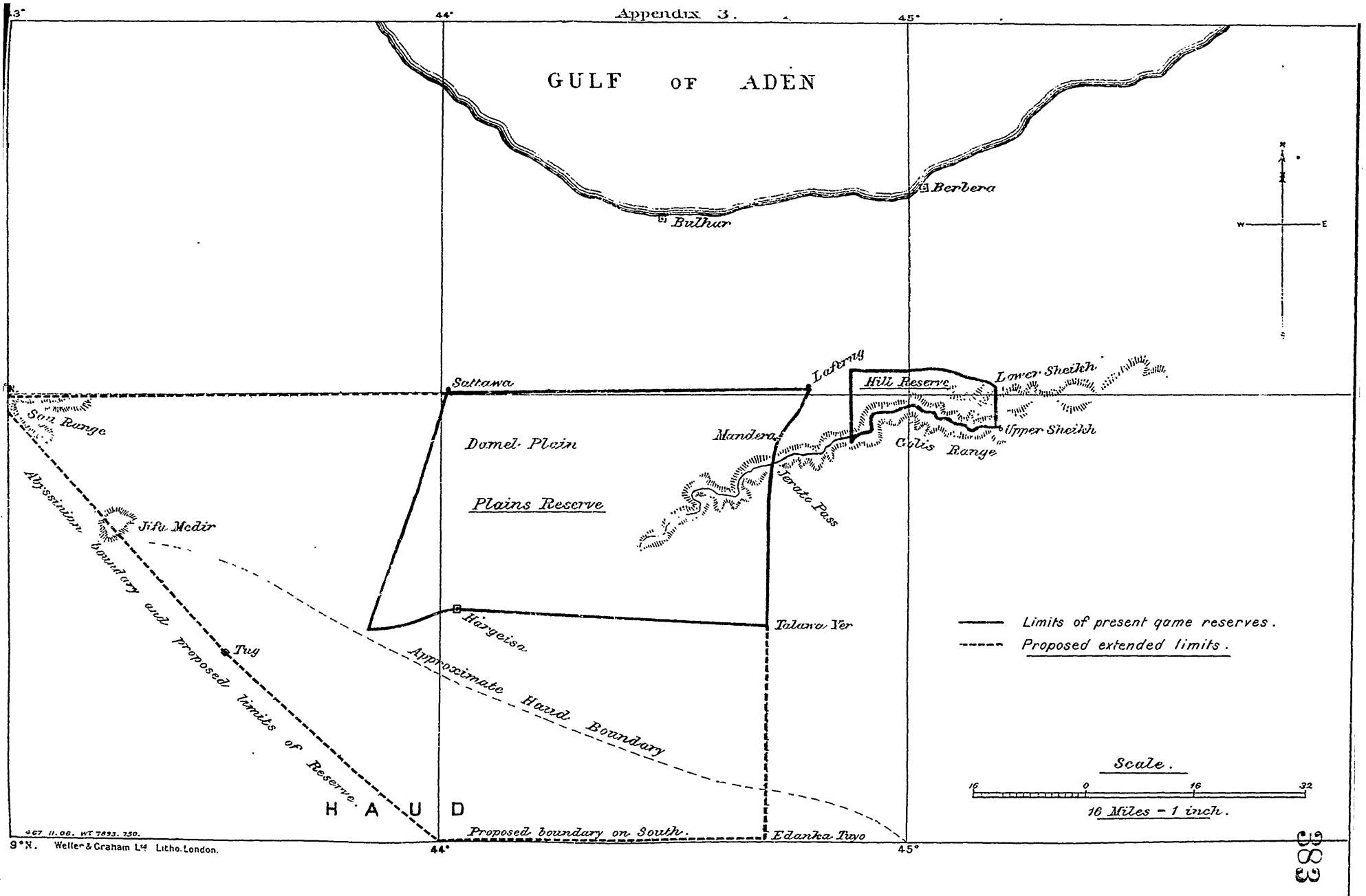
SIR,

Government House, Lagos, November 30, 1905.

I HAVE the honour to express regret for the delay in replying to your despatch of the 21st March last,* which was kept over pending a report from the Conservator of Forests on the question as it affected Southern Nigeria and was then overlooked.

2. I now enclose a report by Captain Ambrose, Travelling Commissioner, Ilesha, on the destruction of game in this Colony in which he suggests the temporary pro-

* No. 183.



THIS VOLUME IS TIGHTLY BOUND

hibition of the import of gunpowder. I am not in favour of this proposal, but I agree with Captain Ambrose that the rules under the Forest Ordinance are unworkable without a prohibitively expensive staff of watchers.

Rules dated 25th August, 1905, under Ordinance No. 15 of 1900.

3. I would recommend, as I did in my despatch of the 30th August last,* that game reserves be established, that the possession of the hides, horns, &c., of any animals found to be growing scarce be prohibited and that a close season be established during which the sale of the horns and hides of game animals would be prohibited.

I have, &c.,
J. J. THORBURN,
Acting Governor.

Enclosure in No. 212.

SIR,

Iporo River, February 1, 1904.

I HAVE the honour to submit this my report on the extermination of game that is being carried on by hunters in this district.

Owing to the nature of the work I have had to perform during the last two tours of my service I have had ample opportunities of closely observing the bush and forest in most repute as hunting grounds.

A considerable portion of this forest and grass land (for there is a good deal of the latter mixed with scrub) lies between the rivers Ogbessi and Ose to the south of, and to the east of, Ise. This is all virgin land, and, until recently, both buffalo (the small red Congo variety, commonly known as the bush cow) and Jackson's hartebeest were plentiful there.

I have been in this service over eight years. Every tour I have noticed that the game is steadily diminishing.

Prior to taking charge of this district I had charge of the Eastern District—at that time the larger kinds of game were being rapidly exterminated there.

The Owa of Idanre who, with His Excellency Sir W. MacGregor's approval, conceded a considerable area of territory on the Ofosho River as a rubber [? and] game reserve, for the guarding of which, however, no funds were available, told me that elephants could be seen almost any day within three hours of his town some ten years ago; they are practically extinct there now although three or four were killed there in 1898 to my knowledge.

The chiefs of Erele and Ikale town were really anxious to preserve the elephants, but could not prevent their people hunting so long as their neighbours continued doing so. Erele, which cannot have a population of more than 2,000, had 200 men who hunted nothing but elephants!

The Ewi of Ado told me that both buffalo and hartebeest were plentiful in his territories five years ago—both are now extinct there.

The Arinjale of Ise, where it is contrary to their fetish rules to eat buffalo meat, told me and the Honourable E. A. Speed that buffalo grazed right up to the town walls three years ago, but that recently strange hunters have so diminished their numbers that only one has been killed in the last 12 months; that having practically exterminated both buffalo and hartebeest these strangers, over 40 in number, went further afield.

The Arinjale also stated that the smaller antelopes are getting very scarce; that his hunters, after staying out several days, often return home unsuccessful.

I have formerly seen, personally, both buffalo and hartebeest around Ise, generally in small herds; on one occasion, two years ago, Major Reeve Tucker was with me, I saw a herd of 10 buffalo on the east bank of the Ogbessi river. This tour, after cutting some 30 miles of road, over the same ground and so making a much more prolonged stay in the vicinity, I have not seen a single specimen of either buffalo

* No. 204.

or hartebeest, although I have seen a few tracks, which invariably showed that the herds have become greatly reduced in numbers.

In this neighbourhood, many miles away from any human habitation, a gun is heard on the average about once an hour by day, while five or six reports are generally heard on a moonlight night.

It must not be supposed that this frequent firing indicates that game, in the usual sense of the word, is plentiful; it more frequently than not signifies that the hunter, disappointed in his search for the better class of game, is loosing off at such small fry as monkeys, or even birds, with which to fill his empty bag.

It is curious but true that the number of hunters increases in inverse ratio to the diminished head of game.

The reason for this is the fact that game is practically the only meat ever eaten by the up-country native.

The domestic animals are very rarely slaughtered except for sacrificial purposes.

I have often noticed that butcher's meat cannot be bought in any towns in this district, the only exceptions being places where there is a large resident Hausa colony, or still more rarely when some unfortunate owner's stock dies a natural death. I have it on the authority of the Rev. E. M. Lijadu that this is also the case generally throughout this Colony and Protectorate.

In the absence of all butcher's meat there is consequently a great demand for game. This demand has to be met, prices rise, and with them the number of hunters.

As the more valuable animals get scarce the hunter begins to shoot the less valuable at which he would not fire formerly for fear of disturbing the better sort of which he went in quest.

This serious diminution in the stock of game dates back to the early days of the rubber rush some nine years ago, when armies of people, including a number of aliens—Fantees and Accra men—invaded the forest to work rubber. So far as meat was concerned, these people lived exclusively on game—certain members of each gang being hunters who supplied the rest with meat.

The then existing stock of game, though ample enough to supply the wants of the adjacent towns, was sacrificed to satisfy the demand thus largely increased.

Nor did the mischief stop here; when these bands of people, having wrought most serious havoc to the rubber trees, were thrown out of the work by the prohibition necessarily placed on rubber collecting—many of them having forsaken their ordinary avocations, for the most part of a rural nature, and having enjoyed the freedom from parental and tutelary control of the forest life, together with the pleasure of working for individual profit—were loth to quit it—to the detriment of agriculture generally, the palm oil, palm kernel, and cotton industries in particular.

Such as these took to hunting, sometimes merely as a cloak for illicit rubber collecting, but more often combining the two pursuits; thus was the diminished stock of game denied all opportunity of recuperating.

It must be borne in mind that here there are no close seasons, neither are females heavy with young spared.

As the female of the African elephant also carried tusks, she is just as liable as the male to slaughter for the sake of the ivory—not that the absence of tusks would save her, for young tuskless elephants are killed for the sake of the meat alone, which, like other game, is cut up, smoke-cured and sold after the chiefs have taken their customary tithe.

It will be borne in mind that the nature of the surroundings in the forest here makes any discrimination as to sex a condition almost impossible. For this reason many of the provisions of the dormant Ordinance for the protection of wild animals, birds, and fish must remain inoperative. It is also to this cause that the very numerous fatal shooting accidents are due—there are few officers who have acted

in a judicial capacity who have not had to listen to the excuse—"I saw something moving in the bush and fired thinking it was an animal"—invariably proffered in shooting which too often prove fatal.

In some parts of this district when the larger kinds of game have been exterminated the hunters now shoot the larger pancolias, so-called partridge or bush fowl, the larger hornbills, and blue plantain eaters, whereas formerly these were not considered worth powder and shot unless required for medicine. The number of pancolias, a very superior game bird, is being greatly reduced by the use of ordinary gins (imported); as many as 30 per cent. of the birds killed in some places bear evidence of mutilation received in effecting their escape from those traps at some time or other. The Honourable E. A. Speed recently had some examples of these before him.

Very large gins are also imported for the purpose of trapping the larger animals. These are set in the rain, generally when the grass is too high to permit the hunter to view his game.

Guinea fowl, both the blue neck and the other variety, fairly plentiful here within my recollection, are now nearly extinct. The native hunters follow up the flocks by listening for their nearly incessant cry till the last bird is shot.

I have often heard it urged that with his somewhat primitive weapon (costing from eight to fifteen shillings, according to locality) the native hunter cannot do much execution. This idea is quite erroneous; I have carefully tested many of these trade guns heavily charged as they are always fired three to four fingers depth of trade powder in the barrel, say six to eight drams, and, in proportion to the amount of powder, a rather small charge of "BB" shot. Thus charged the trade gun has about twice the penetration of a 12 bore modern gun with a standard load ($2\frac{3}{4}$ drams black or 42 grains nitro powder and $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounce of same "BB" shot).

The native hunter favours large powder charges and supplements the relatively small shot charge with one or more iron slugs (home made) of more or less irregular shape when shooting large game other than elephant, which are killed by means of a poisoned wooden arrow fired from a trade gun, the "Issa" plant entering into the composition of the poison as a rule.

Owing to the fact that he carefully grinds the L.G. (large grain) trade powder to dust for priming, missfires are very uncommon with his somewhat cumbrous weapon. The native hunter does not attempt to hit a flying or rapidly moving object; if he has been brought to the pursuit he is such an accomplished tracker and stalker that he has no need to take a difficult shot. But here his woodcraft ends, he does not know, or care to know, more of the habits of his game than is necessary to enable him to kill it.

In spite of the foregoing I am satisfied that there is still enough game left to make it worth while taking steps to preserve it. I can satisfy His Excellency or anyone else on his behalf as to this should he wish to verify this or any other of my statements. The question is: how can the existing stock of game be best protected?

The Ordinance for the protection of wild animals, birds, and fish would require, to make it efficient, a very considerable and somewhat expensive staff, although it is possible that the present forestry staff could do something to enforce some of its provisions and rules to be made under them in the present forest reserves.

But this Ordinance seems to me to be more adapted to countries where Europeans go specially to kill game for sport or profit, which is not, never has been, and never will be, the case here.

The native authorities, although I do not doubt that they will eventually agree to any scheme that His Excellency may approve of, cannot understand the necessity for taking steps to preserve their game any more than they did the necessity for preserving their rubber.

They cannot, and would not if they could, conscientiously enforce any regulations or rules made under the Ordinance referred to above. Whatever is to be effectual must be done for them.

I very respectfully submit that the only simple and effectual remedy for the existing state of things is a temporary prohibition on the importation of powder into this Colony and Protectorate, say for five years. I believe there is at the present time quite 12 months' supply of powder in store up country. I see little hardship in such a course. It also seems to me that such a plan would be far more economical than the establishment of anything like an efficient preventive staff could ever be.

The "raison d'être" for such a prohibition is based on sound economy—the preservation of the food of these people for themselves. There would certainly be some outcry about game destroying crops, &c. Most efficient mechanical means of scaring game are on the market and could easily be supplied. Such a temporary prohibition could easily be removed.

Importation of powder was prohibited altogether in the sister Colony of Northern Nigeria, so that I can see little cause to complain in the temporary prohibition here, say for the period suggested above, during which a number of fatal accidents would be prevented.

A very large amount of labour would at once become available for other pursuits, *e.g.*, cotton growing, for which labour is scarce. The native, then finding that the ordinary meat supply is not available, would quickly turn his attention to raising stock, for which there would be an immediate market, thus transferring the dependence of a large number of persons for their food from hunting to stock raising, which undoubtedly constitutes a great social advance.

A large quantity of powder is used at funerals and funeral anniversaries, various dances; other than guns for saluting purposes are on the market and could be supplied.

But the custom of firing guns at funerals cannot date so very far back here, and so can hardly be considered a religious essential of interment the deprivation of which would constitute a serious grievance. Of dangerous game there is practically none here, unless the leopard is so considered. The Government could provide certain persons (on their giving security for their return) with arms and ammunition for the killing of these, of which there are very few, and when the executive officer of a district recommends such a course, one or two persons might be appointed in each locality to kill any game committing depredations on farms.

Personally, I hardly think this would ever be necessary, as every farmer knows how to set springs and traps which, with scarecrows, are sufficient to secure practical immunity to crops.

I have, &c.,
W. GERALD AMBROSE, Captain,
T. C., N. E. D.

To the Honourable Colonial Secretary.

No. 213.

COLONIAL OFFICE to THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE
FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE.

[Answered by No. 224.]

SIR,

Downing Street, February 7, 1906.

WITH reference to the meeting which took place at this Office on the 2nd February, 1905, I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, the accompanying copies of despatches* which have been received from the Governors and High Commissioners of the West African Colonies and Protectorates and from the Commissioners of the Uganda and Somaliland Protectorates, on the subject of the preservation of wild animals in these territories.

2. Copies of the despatch from the Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate dealing with the same question will be sent to you when received and, in the

* Nos. 190, 194, 196, 204, 207, 212, 210, and 211 (omitting paragraph on "Administrative difficulties" from "The duty" down to "hardships of service.")

meantime, I am to say that Lord Elgin would be glad if the Society would favour him with any observations on the subject which they may have to offer.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 214.

COLONIAL OFFICE to THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

SIR, Downing Street, February 20, 1906.
I AM directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of correspondence* relating to the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa.
Colonial Office to West African Colonies and Protectorates,
Colonial Office to East African Protectorates, June 1.
Colonial Office to Society for Preservation of Fauna of Empire, Feb. 7.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 215.

COLONIAL OFFICE to THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

[Answered by No. 216.]

SIR, Downing Street, February 28, 1906.
I AM directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Zoological Society, the accompanying copy of correspondence* relating to the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish in Africa.
Colonial Office to West African Colonies and Protectorates, March 21.
Colonial Office to East African Protectorates, June 1.
Colonial Office to Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, February 7.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

No. 216.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received March 24, 1906.)

SIR, 3, Hanover Square, London, W., March 23, 1906.
THE Council of the Zoological Society has considered the correspondence relating to the preservation of wild animals in Africa, transmitted by Lord Elgin under cover of your letter of the 28th ultimo.†

I am directed by the Council to ask you to convey our thanks to Lord Elgin for the opportunity that has been given us of stating an opinion on the matter, and to assure him that we recognise the grave importance of the subject, and fully sympathise with the objects of the enquiry.

I am further to add that from the correspondence submitted, and from such information as we have been able to obtain independently, the following points seem of importance:—

- (1.) The rapid decrease of wild animals in many districts in Africa appears to be due in very large measure to the action of natives and professional white hunters.
- (2.) Reserves would be most efficacious if they were of large area, removed from what was likely to be the immediate vicinity of settlers (*i.e.*, not alongside railway lines and navigable rivers), and if attention were paid to re-stocking them.

* Nos. 183, 191, and 213.

† No. 215.

With regard to (1) it would seem of great importance to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the German, Portuguese and Congo authorities in an attempt to limit the sale of fire-arms to natives, and in the regulation of the sales of hides and ivory including the absolute prohibition of the sale of tusks under 25 lbs.

With regard to (2) it would seem best to mark out large areas on the map as reserves, to prohibit settling or hunting within these areas absolutely, and, so far as the funds available permitted, to control portions of these areas by means of game wardens and police.

I am, &c.,
P. CHALMERS MITCHELL,
Secretary.

No. 217.

COMMISSIONER SWAYNE (SOMALILAND) TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received March 24, 1906.)

My LORD, Somaliland, Commissioner's Office, Berbera, March 12, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Return of Game killed in the Protectorate "under Public Officers' Licences," as submitted to me by the Deputy Commissioner, Berbera.

I regret the delay.

I have, &c.,
E. J. E. SWAYNE,
Brigadier-General.

Enclosure in No. 217.

ANNUAL RETURN OF GAME KILLED DURING THE YEAR 1905.

	Number and Sex of Animals Killed.	
	Male.	Female.
Lion	1	—
Rhino	1	—
Dero	46	5
Dibatag	11	—
Oryx Boisa	5	10
Strepsiceros (Kudu)	10	—
Strepsiceros Imberbis	5	—
Klipspringer (Alikout)	4	1
Wild Pig (Wart-hog)	7	2
Harte Beeste	5	—
Gerenuk	40	2
Leopard	2	—
Hyenas	5	—
Aoul	36	7
Dik-Dik	14	4
Total	192	31

H. E. S. CORDEAUX,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 218.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received March 29, 1906.)

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, March 6, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith a draft Game Ordinance* to replace the existing Game Regulations at present in force in this Protectorate, together with a report by the Crown Advocate on the subject, and a statement of reasons by the Crown Advocate who has prepared the draft.

2. The provisions of the East Africa Game Regulations, 1900, the four amending Ordinances, and the various Notices and Rules which have from time to time been published, have to a large extent been re-enacted in the new Ordinance, with such additions and alterations as have appeared to me to be necessary. An important point in the new Ordinance is that referring to the elephant, for the protection of which more stringent restrictions are considered desirable. The shooting of any elephant having tusks weighing less than sixty pounds the pair will in future be prohibited, and any tusks weighing less than thirty pounds—whether cow or bull ivory—will be confiscated.

3. I have been in communication with the Acting Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate with a view to promulgating one Ordinance for the two Protectorates; but it has been thought better that a draft Ordinance should be submitted by each Protectorate, the principles of the two Ordinances being assimilated as far as local conditions will permit.

4. In the event of the new Game Ordinance meeting with Your Lordship's approval, I would ask to be so informed by telegraph, as I am anxious to bring it into force on April 1st, or as soon after the commencement of next financial year as possible.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure 2 in No. 218.

SIR,

Crown Advocate's Office, Mombasa, February 22, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your approval and for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Game Ordinance to replace the existing Game Regulations and Ordinances at present in force in this Protectorate, which will be repealed by the new Ordinance.

The existing Regulations relating to the preservation of game are to be found in the East Africa Game Regulations, 1900, and in four amending Ordinances, namely, No. 11 of 1904; No. 4 of 1905; No. 6 of 1905; and No. 2 of 1906. In addition to these Regulations and Ordinances there have been published in the "Gazette" from time to time Notices and Rules dealing with the Game Laws.

To a considerable extent the provisions of the existing Game Regulations have been re-enacted in the new Ordinance, with such alterations as have appeared to be necessary for clearing away difficulties which arose upon the construction of the provisions and for giving effect to the intention of the legislation. The most important differences being found in the provisions relating to the killing of elephants and to the possession of and trading in ivory. Under the existing Regulations a holder of a sportsman's or public officer's licence may kill two male elephants with tusk of not less than 11 lbs. The killing of cow elephants and the possession of cow ivory is absolutely prohibited. In the new Ordinance provisions have been made as instructed prohibiting the killing of any elephant having tusk ivory weighing less than 60 lbs. Further, the possession of any elephant tusk

Schedule 3
and Section 7
of No. 30 of
1900.
1st
Schedule.
Section 7.

* See Enclosure 1 in No. 223.

weighing less than 30 lbs. is prohibited, no distinction being made between male and cow ivory.

Section 6 (2). I have inserted a section prohibiting the collection of ostrich eggs, with regard to which there is no existing provision.

Fifth Schedule. The boundaries of the game reserve have required re-defining, and I have altered the same as instructed.

Other Schedules. Certain animals have been transferred from one schedule to another, according to the instructions I received from the Deputy Commissioner. My suggested new draft of the Ordinance was sent to the Commissioner of Uganda, and I have since had an opportunity of seeing the draft of the Game Regulations for Uganda, which will shortly be submitted by His Majesty's Commissioner for Uganda, for the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State. The drafters of that Ordinance have, to a considerable extent, adopted the provisions of the enclosed Ordinance in order, as far as possible, to have the same Regulation relating to game in force in the two Protectorates. I have, for the same purpose, altered my original draft Ordinance submitted to you, adopting, subject to such alteration in the drafting as I have considered necessary, provisions which are to be found in the Uganda Regulations, and which had not been inserted in my original draft.

It is most desirable that this new Ordinance should come into force on April 1st next, when the majority of the existing licences will expire, and new licences will be taken out, and I therefore hope that it may be possible to send the draft to the Secretary of State by the next available mail, and that sanction for the publication of the Ordinance may be sent by telegram.

I have, &c.,
R. M. COMBE,
Crown Advocate.

His Majesty's Commissioner,
Nairobi.

No. 219.

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR F. LUGARD (NORTHERN NIGERIA) TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received April 4, 1906.)

MY LORD, Government House, Zungeru, March 8, 1906.

I OBSERVE that Mr. Wallace, in his despatch of October 26th last,* transmitted to you only the Regulations which had already been printed in the Book of Laws, and inadvertently omitted the subsequent Regulations which were required. These I have now the honour to transmit.

2. I am now engaged in re-drafting this Proclamation and Regulations, and hope to submit them shortly.

I have, &c.,
F. D. LUGARD,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 219.

REGULATION No. 12.

It shall be lawful for any native to kill any of the following Animals or Birds,

* No. 208.

Enclosure 3 in No. 219.

ORDER under Section 4 of The Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish Preservation Proclamation, 1901, power to add to the list of birds contained in Schedule 1.

Now, therefore, I do direct that the Marabou (*Leptotilus Marabou*) be added to those birds mentioned in Schedule 1.

F. D. LUGARD,
High Commissioner.

February 28, 1905.

No. 220.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received April 6, 1906.)

[Answered by No. 228.]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, March 12, 1906.

I REGRET the delay that has occurred in replying to Mr. Lyttelton's despatch, of the June 1st,* regarding the preservation of game in the East Africa Protectorate.

2. I have now the honour to submit copy of a letter and memorandum from the Deputy Commissioner giving cover to a report by Mr. Percival on the preservation of game in East Africa.

3. The matter is receiving my attention, and I hope soon to be in a position to add my views to those already expressed in the papers now submitted.

I have, &c.,
J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 220.

SIR,

Nairobi, February 16, 1906.

In forwarding a memorandum enclosing Mr. Percival's remarks on the preservation of the game in this Protectorate—with apologies for the delay—I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the question of a Game Ranger's Department.

In my estimates for such I have included a Ranger at £600 a year. I have done so because there is a widespread feeling in this country that if the question is to be taken up seriously with a view to preserving the game from extinction within the next decade or two, more particularly the rhinoceros, greater kudu, roan and sable antelopes, the buffalo and eland, all of which have sadly decreased in numbers within the last 16 years, either through diseases (rinderpest) or the advance of civilisation, an adequate and properly organised Game Ranger's Department should be established without further delay.

The "Department" consisting, as it does at present, of Mr. Percival, the Ranger, and four or six native scouts is considered, with truth, to be little more than a farce. This, I submit, is no fault of Mr. Percival.

For several years our Chief Veterinary Officer was single-handed with one Indian assistant, and the "Department" was the subject of similar ridicule.

* No. 191.

Even if Mr. Percival had more funds at his disposal for an increased staff of native scouts, they would be of little use without European supervision. Our past experiences with native police and native tax collectors have proved this beyond all question. Mr. Percival certainly has the making of a very good Ranger. He is young, active and keen, a fearless rider, is inured to hardships, a complete stranger to all idea of comfort, a good sportsman, and a naturalist. I am myself in favour of his remaining as Ranger, and at a salary of £400 a year. He was originally appointed as an Assistant Collector in June, 1900, and Game Ranger in May, 1901, but did not take up his duties as such until the following October, and he still appears in the staff list among the Assistant Collectors. Messrs. Pearson, Partington, Haywood and Maclean, all of whom were junior to him, have already been promoted to Collectorships.

Regarding the three Assistant Rangers, it is more than doubtful whether an Assistant Collector now in the country would care to exchange from one branch, where promotion has hitherto been fairly rapid, to one in which it would be very remote. Should, however, a suitable candidate come forward for the post of Deputy Ranger I would suggest the salary be £300 a year. If no suitable candidate should be forthcoming, three Assistants should be appointed at a salary of £250 each, on probation for one year. At the end of the year, one of them should be selected, according to merit, for the post of Deputy Ranger at £300 a year. It may be considered that these salaries are too high, and that the three Assistants should rank as subordinates. Against this I would urge our experiences with Europeans on the Subordinate Staff. Before the Administrative Staff was increased to its present strength, both in this Protectorate and in Uganda, our experiences with Sergeant Instructors, Police Inspectors, and other Europeans on the Subordinate Staff were far from happy. So long as they were under supervision the majority were quite satisfactory, and did excellent work, but directly they were given a little authority, and were alone, even though temporarily, the best of them went astray in one way or another.

An alternative estimate to that suggested in my memorandum would, therefore, be as follows:—

Ranger	...	...	...	...	£400
Deputy Ranger	...	...	...	...	300 or £250 for 1st year.
Assistant Rangers:—					
Two at £250	...	...	...	...	500
Horse Allowance:—					
Four at £36	...	...	...	...	144
Native Scouts	...	...	...	...	200
Expenses	...	...	...	...	500
					£2,044

I have, &c.,
F. J. JACKSON.

His Majesty's Commissioner,
Nairobi.

MEMORANDUM.

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER,

- I AM strongly of the opinion that the steady increase in the revenue derived from game licenses and fines for breaches of the Game Regulations since 1903 now justifies an appeal to the Secretary of State for a larger expenditure on the protection of the game. At present Mr. Percival, the game ranger, is single handed. He receives a salary of £250 a year, and his average annual expenses have been about £100. Game is found throughout three-fifths of the whole Protectorate in great variety and more or less plenty, and in about

one-fifth in great quantities. The Uganda Railway runs through country in which game is found for nearly 400 miles of its total length of 581 miles; and it bounds the Southern Reserve for the whole length of its north-eastern border for a distance of 194 miles. Yet, in spite of such rapid means of locomotion it is obviously impossible for one man with only half a dozen native scouts to assist him, to have anything but the very vaguest idea of what is being done in the matter of poaching in the Reserve, or of breaches of the Regulations in other respects elsewhere, even within a few miles of the line; and further afield it is impossible that he can know anything.

Few, however, will deny that poaching, shooting without licenses, and other breaches of the Regulations, are of daily occurrence, and are likely to continue until the Game Ranger is assisted by an adequate staff. Prosecutions have, so far, been very few, and the majority have been at the instigation of Collectors and Assistant Collectors of districts, and not on information laid by the Ranger or his scouts. Through lack of funds at his disposal Mr. Percival is at present tied down at Nairobi for about eight months in the year. Such a condition of affairs is most unsatisfactory, and compares very unfavourably with the efforts to protect game that are being made elsewhere. In the Transvaal something like £5,000 a year is expended on a small reserve under the direction of Major Stevenson-Hamilton.

2. Regarding the Boer colony in German territory, and on the border of our Southern Reserve, I am informed by Mr. Ainsworth, the Sub-Commissioner, Nairobi, that this colony has now broken up, and that the Boers are trekking northward in the hope of finding land near Nairobi. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in controlling them in future, in the matter of shooting game.

3. I fully agree with Mr. Percival that the position of the Southern Reserve is in every way satisfactory, and that it covers the migration of the greater part of the game found within its limits. There are something like 27 species of game found in this Reserve out of a total of about 56 species and sub-species known in the Protectorate.

The eastern, or "Jubaland," half of the present Northern Reserve was created some years ago when the Naivasha Province formed part of the Uganda Protectorate. The principal object of this (Jubaland) Reserve was the protection of the elephant. It was, however, soon found that traders passing Baringo Station, and proceeding northwards into the Suk and Turkana countries, were entering this Reserve from the west, in the vicinity of Loroghi, and were destroying great numbers of elephants.

Also, about that time a large so-called sporting expedition under a Frenchman named Sporck, was reported to be on its way out, *en route* for Abyssinia and the Nile, via Baringo and Lake Rudolph, and as nothing further was known about the expedition and its objects, Sir Henry Johnston declared the Suk and Turkana countries a game reserve. This was known as the Sogota Reserve of the Uganda Protectorate, and it now forms the western portion of the present Northern Reserve. This Northern Reserve is at present outside the limits of our effective administration, and until recently continued to be the happy hunting ground of Somali, Baluch and other traders who killed large numbers of elephants without let or hindrance. This destruction is now checked by the more rigid enforcement of the Outlying Districts Ordinance, and no one is allowed to enter these districts without a permit.

Until such time as the Game Ranger can visit the Northern Reserve and submit a report and recommendations, I agree with Mr. Percival that it would be better not to reduce the area. The principal object of this Reserve should continue to be the preservation of the elephant, and this will probably prove feasible even if the western or Sogota half is eventually thrown open. Every species of game known to exist in the Sogota half is found in equal plenty in the Jubaland half.

4. The regulation regarding the sale of horns and skins is strictly enforced.

It is, however, to be regretted that in German East Africa a considerable trade in game hides has sprung up, and within the last three years over 600 have been brought down by the railway and passed through the Customs at Mombasa, in transit. Mr. Marsden tells me that many others, in sealed packages, have also passed through. Most of these hides have come from Shirati, just across the Anglo-German frontier, and as the district on our side of the boundary is known to be one of the best, though least known, of the game countries, it is not improbable that the greater proportion of these hides was obtained in British territory. I happened to be at Kisumu three years ago when the first consignment of these hides passed through and suggested at the time that this trade could, and should, be at once checked by

increasing to a prohibitive rate the railway freight on all game hides, other than those obtained legitimately on a license.

5. In the revised Game Regulations the minimum weight of ivory allowed to be exported, has been raised from 11 lbs. to 30 lbs., and it is to be earnestly hoped that this suggestion will meet with the Secretary of State's approval and sanction. I have consulted many sportsmen and all the senior officials on the subject, and all are agreed that it will prove the only effective means of preserving cow elephants and immature bulls. It will also effectually stop the endless disputes that have hitherto arisen regarding cow ivory. I may add that the late Sir Donald Stewart was in favour of it, and would have recommended it for favourable consideration.

Since the German authorities have made no efforts to prevent this export of Zebra and other game hides, it is improbable that they will prohibit the export of cow ivory, and there will, therefore, always remain an outlet from this Protectorate by smuggling into German territory.

This illicit trade, however, can be reduced to a minimum by our making it compulsory for all owners of ivory, whether traders or sportsmen, to register the same at one of the Government up-country stations of which there is now a complete chain across the Protectorate between Kitui and Kisumu. At least eight-tenths of the ivory obtained in this Protectorate as well as all the ivory from Manimani and Dodosa in the Uganda Protectorate comes from the countries north of our chain of stations, and it would, therefore, be no hardship on any one to call in and register it, and receive a pass for the same from the officer in charge. The details regarding the number and weight of each tusk would then be notified to the Chief of Customs at Mombasa by post or telegram if necessary. All ivory not so registered, would be detained at Mombasa or other port of exit, until a satisfactory explanation was given.

6. Game returns are of great value in arriving at the approximate number of the various species of game killed annually, and there is no reason for believing that these returns are not submitted correctly by the majority of license holders.

7. I agree with Mr. Percival that for the present all but the simplest cases of breaches of the Game Regulations, should be submitted to a senior official, and I should be happy to consider all such cases, and issue any instructions that might be considered necessary; but I consider that it would be more satisfactory if the Ranger himself was of sufficient seniority to deal with all breaches of the Regulations.

8. With regard to native hunters, I believe few, if any, are in possession of fire-arms, and that they rely entirely on their own primitive methods of killing game, viz., bows and poisoned arrows, spears, and pits. The Dorobo, Wasania, Waboni, and a few others, who have lived for generations by hunting as a means of livelihood, may be considered as entitled to kill game in their own districts, and even if we were in a position to prevent them, it would, I submit, be unfair to do so. On the other hand the Wakamba and Kavirondo, who are agriculturists and also rich in stock, have been, and still are, but to a lesser extent, in the habit of organising large hunting parties and killing game wholesale outside their own districts, and I hold that these people have no hereditary right to do so. In their own districts there is no game, and it is only within the last 10 years or so that the Wakamba have dared to leave the confines of their own districts and enter the adjoining game country, owing to their dread of the Masai. The Masai no longer molest them. The same remarks apply to the Kavirondo of the lower Nyando Valley. Up to the time of the military operations against the Nandi in 1900, these Kavirondo never hunted in the Valley for fear of the Nandi on one side, and the Lumbwa on the other; but since then, and up to quite recently, they have destroyed the game wholesale. This has now, I believe and hope, been stopped. It is, however, much more difficult, if not impossible, to deal with the Wakamba referred to by Mr. Percival, who enter the Southern Reserve at various points at night, and there is no chance of our being able to deal with them until the staff of the Ranger has been increased.

The question of placing the Ranger in a position to deal with the matter of game preservation in a proper and effective manner is one of great importance to the country. It is acknowledged by everyone who has visited East Africa, that there is no other country in the world where game is found in such plenty and variety, and at the present moment it is indisputably one of the most important assets we have.

Great numbers of sportsmen from Europe and America are now visiting the country, and others, in increasing numbers, will follow.

Over and above the large sums of money spent and circulated throughout the country by them, a considerable amount of which comes back to us in the form of hut tax, the revenue alone from game licenses, Customs dues on rifles, ammunition and camp outfit, railway fares and other dues cannot be less than £20,000, probably more.

Our only hope of keeping up the revenue from this source, quite apart from all sentiment in the matter of saving a rich fauna from extermination, is an efficient Game Ranger's Department, and I would strongly urge that such Department be established as soon as possible, and as follows:—

ESTIMATES FOR 1907-08.

Ranger	...	...	...	...	...	£600
Deputy Ranger	...	...	...	...	...	400
Assistant Rangers: 2 at £250	...	...	...	...	...	500
Horse allowances: 4 at £36	...	...	...	...	...	144
Native scouts	...	...	...	...	...	200
Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total						£2,344

The Ranger should have his headquarters at Nairobi. One Assistant Ranger should be in charge of the Southern Reserve and adjacent "open" districts with headquarters at Makindu and Kiu.

One Assistant should be in charge of the Northern Reserve and adjacent "open" districts, with headquarters at Rumuruti or Baringo.

With an Assistant in charge of each reserve the Ranger and his third Assistant would then be able to move about from place to place as occasion required.

The Assistant Rangers should submit quarterly reports with details as to the approximate numbers of each species of game in their respective districts or beats.

With these reports before him the Ranger would then be in a position to submit recommendations to the Commissioner in regard to the closing of a district for a limited period, or to prohibiting a particular species of game from being killed in a specified district.

At the present moment no one is allowed to kill a buffalo in the Ukamba Province, or a greater kudu in the Baringo District, and yet no one, not even Mr. Percival, is in a position to say, or even suggest with any degree of authority, how much longer these two species should be protected. They may, or they may not, have increased in sufficient numbers to warrant a few bulls being killed on payment of a special fee.

At present the issuing of special licenses is in the hands of the Sub-Commissioners of Provinces, as well as the Game Ranger. Most of them are issued by the Sub-Commissioner at Mombasa. This is unsatisfactory, as Sub-Commissioners being tied to their offices are not in a position to say where a special license holder can obtain a particular beast for which he has paid the fee of £5, and this, not unnaturally, often gives rise to a good deal of grumbling.

As a case in point: a sportsman, whose time was limited, recently took out a special license to shoot a bull eland, and was recommended to go to Makindu. He went there, and successfully stalked three separate herds of eland, and then found that there was no warrantable bull amongst them, and as he had no time to go further afield he left the country without one. Again, two years ago, a well-known sportsman and naturalist, Mr. Abel Chapman, paid £30 in extra fees, but only obtained two of the beasts he had paid for, as he was not aware that he had to go to particular districts to obtain the others, and was under the impression that they might be found anywhere.

If, therefore, the issuing of special licenses was left to the Game Ranger only such disappointments would be fewer, and yet I do not think it would make any difference in the number issued in future. The true sportsman would always be ready to take his chance after being advised, *on good authority*, that the beast he was anxious to obtain was to be found in a particular district.

F. J. JACKSON,

His Majesty's Deputy Commissioner.

Nairobi,

February 13, 1906.

Enclosure 2 in No. 220.

NOTES ON THE GAME OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA BY A. BLAYNEY PERCIVAL, GAME RANGER.

NOTES on Speeches of the Deputation of the Society for Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire received at the Colonial Office, 2nd February, 1905.

Mr. EDWARD BUXTON,

1. Revenue from licenses alone for 1904-5 was £5,990.

Expenditure £354.

2. The Boer colony. During the early part of 1904 and again early in 1905 some parties did cross over into the reserve, but I have not heard of any since then. Masai scouts have been posted near the point where they usually cross the border, and arrangements made giving the Assistant Collector at Taveta permission to go north of the Tzavo, which is outside his district, should he hear of any further parties. It would take me eight, or even more, days to cross from Nairobi even if I could get news in time. This is one of the parts where an Assistant Game Ranger is needed. Within the last two months this colony has entirely broken up, and its members are either in British East Africa or on their way here.

3. "The reserve should cover the migrations of the animals."

The Southern Reserve does this in a most satisfactory way. The Northern Reserves might, with advantage, be reduced in size, but as the country comprising this reserve is hardly under Government control, and is so little known that it would be difficult to decide at present on which to keep as reserve, and which to throw open. An alteration which might prove to be satisfactory would be to declare the Masai Reserve on Likipia a game reserve, and throw open the old Sugota Reserve, retaining part, at any rate, of the Jubaland Reserve. I should be against any alteration of this sort being made in a hurry, and would rather let things stand as they are for another year until the country is better known as it would always mean trouble if suitable land for farming or other industries was in a game reserve.

4. Sale of hides and horns. This I consider the most valuable regulation now in force, and one which should never be relaxed. It has been the hide and horn hunters all the world over who have exterminated the game.

5. The new Ordinance with regard to ivory over 30 lbs. will quite meet the case in British East Africa. If German East Africa could be persuaded to do the same, or at any rate, to stop the export of cow ivory, it would make things very much more satisfactory for us. At present a quantity of cow ivory leaves East Africa via German ports.

6. Return of game killed. There is no longer any difficulty in getting returns sent in here, and I think that as a rule a correct return is made.

7. "The Game Ranger a junior officer." I consider that all but simple cases should be laid before the Deputy Commissioner before proceedings are instituted as there are so often points worth taking into consideration, where mistakes have been made or the Regulations misread.

8. Native question I have taken separately.

9. "Range of game." With exception of the bush antelopes, gazelle and small game. Fifty miles is too small a range. Colonel Delme Radcliffe.

10. Weight of ivory to be allowed: I consider that the weight decided upon for the new Ordinance—30 lbs.—quite small enough.

11. See separate note on native question.

Enclosure 3 in No. 220.

SUGGESTIONS for further Preservation of Game in British East Africa.

Revenue, 1904-05.

Approximate:

Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,990
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Confiscated Ivory	100
							<hr/> £7,140

Expenditure:

Game Ranger's salary and expenses	<hr/> £354
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This seems a very small proportion of the revenue to be spent on such an extremely valuable asset to the country, and one which is increasing every year, and while it brings £6,000 as revenue in licenses brings at the very least five times as much money to be spent in the country in railway freights, native porters, and the hundred and one things needed for safari. The revenue has improved year by year; in 1903-4 it was £3,650, 1904-5 £5,990, and for 1905-6 I expect over £7,000, with a further increase the year after; this in licenses alone.

Owing to the amount of settlement taking place in and around the game districts it is absolutely necessary that further steps should be taken to preserve the game. I would propose that two Assistant Game Rangers be allowed, each at a salary of £200; that they should be allowed horse allowance of £36 each, as horses are an absolute necessity, and expenses £100. In addition to this I think that £100 extra should be allowed to the Chief Game Ranger, this to be spent on scouts or police as the £100 expenses will barely cover the travelling expenses alone and leaves nothing for scouts. At present I am unable to keep more than four natives in permanent employ as scouts. I would propose to station the two Assistant Rangers, one in the Southern Reserve at a point from which he could watch the boundary to prevent poaching from German territory, and also keep an eye on the road across the Serengati where numbers of travellers to and from German territory pass; The other at Nakuru, in the Rift valley, from whence he could look after Likipia Baringo and Rift valley. Within a very short time all shooting in the Rift valley will be on private land, and when this happens sporting parties must go further afield. I believe that south towards the German frontier will become, with Likipia on the north, the favourite shooting grounds.

My estimate for the protection of game would be:—

Game Ranger's salary	...	...	...	...	...	£400
Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	100
Police or scouts	...	...	...	...	...	100
Horse allowance	...	...	...	...	...	36
Two Assistant Rangers at £200	...	...	...	...	...	400
Two Assistant Rangers' horse allowance each £36	...	...	...	...	...	72
Two Assistant Rangers' expenses each £100	...	...	...	...	...	200
						£1,308

As I estimate the revenue for 1906-7 at little short of £10,000, this is still a very small proportion to be spent on preservation.

In making these suggestions I have not taken the Northern Reserve into consideration at all, as it is impossible to do anything to protect game until the country comes under the Administration in a more direct way. At present the Closed Districts Ordinance prevents stray prospectors and traders from going up there as well as the Somali and other natives, who were accustomed to trade or shoot ivory.

Enclosure 4 in No. 220.

THE NATIVE QUESTION WITH REFERENCE TO GAME.

So long as the natives do not hunt outside their own district, and use only their own weapons, I do not consider that they will do very much harm. In November, 1901, when so many Wakamba were hunting on the Athi plains, there was a small famine in Ukamba country, and every man who could use a bow was out. Since then much less has been seen of Wakamba on this part of the Athi, though they still hunt at certain times of the year in the Southern Reserve.

Natives using bows and arrows are only likely to do real damage when big drives are arranged, and the only district where this goes on to any extent is in the bush country between the Tzavo River and Serengati Plains. The method employed here is to build a thorn fence for a mile or more, and drive the game along this, bowmen being hidden in the fence who fix poisoned arrows into the game as it passes.

Elephants also suffer at the hands of the natives as cows and calves are as often killed by natives as bulls. If all trade in cow ivory could be stopped it might do

something to prevent the killing of cows. Pit-falls and drop-spears are also used, and of course there is no chance for the cow or calf who walks into one or other of these. At the same time the condition of the herds of elephants on the Kenia and Kinangop Forests is most satisfactory, any number of cows and calves as well as plenty of young bulls. But the very few big bulls on the range, such as are there, are mostly solitary.

Owing to the huge distances ranged over by the elephant it is impossible to estimate numbers; a troop of elephants may be seen during the dry season in one district, and a month or two later, should the rains be on, they may be seen a hundred or more miles away. Elephant.

During the dry season elephants may be found in the following districts:—
Near Lake Victoria, Mount Elgon, Ingongo Hills, Mau Forest, Abadare Range, Mount Kenia, Tzavo River, Tana River, Mumoni District, Lorian Swamp, Umtondea on the coast, and in the Northern Reserve, where they are numerous at Mount Marsabit, Rendili and Samburu country. In the Baringo District elephants come from the east every year to Soli and afterwards pass the western side of the lake Baringo going northwards.

If any animal in British East Africa could be counted it would be the rhinoceros, but he is spread over such a huge extent of country that it is impossible to make even a guess at their numbers. They are found over more than half the Protectorate in fair numbers, and in smaller numbers over the rest. Rhinoceros.

They are most numerous in the following districts:—Southern Reserve (here I myself saw more than 150 while crossing to Kilimanjaro, several times having six or eight in view at once. On my return via another route 100 miles to the east I saw them in similar numbers). On Likipia, Thika and Tana Rivers, Kitui District and over the Northern Reserve. In smaller numbers they are found on Athi Plains, and in the bush country near Kiu and Machakos Road.

Very generally distributed in most of the large rivers, lakes, and swamps. In Lake Victoria, on the coast, in the creeks and mouths of rivers, and in the Tana River they are numerous, and often prove a danger to canoes and small boats. Great damage is done by them to the shambas on shores of the lake, and to the rice crops in Vanga District on the coast. Hippopotamus.

Most numerous near the Tana River. On the Athi Plains there are three troops—one of 40 to 50, one of 37 to 40, one of 15 to 20, and a few solitary bulls. A few on Kikuyu escarpment. Several small troops on the coast north of Mombasa, also on the Sabaki River, and up into Jubaland. A fair number in the Forest on Mau; as well as many solitary animals and small herds scattered over Likipia, Northern Reserve, and near Lake Rudolph. Buffalo.

One or other species is commonly found over the drier parts of the Protectorate, viz., The Tana River, Voi, Seringat Plains, and from there up the Rift valley from Kilimanjaro to Sosian, Baringo District, Gusso Nyiro, and the Northern Reserve, Turkwell River, and Gusso Nguisho. Giraffe.

A few only are found on the Athi, and in Rift valley, south of the equator, until Sosian is reached.

They breed freely in October and November, and appear to have few enemies.

At Sultan Hamud I counted 130 adult animals in about eight miles, and nearly every cow had a calf with her.

No animal has repaid protection more than the eland. Within the last five years they have on the Athi Plains increased greatly in numbers. I recently saw and counted a troop consisting of 58 eland; of these at least 20 were calves not more than a few months old. Eland.

In the following districts eland are very plentiful:—Baringo, Likipia, Tana River, and in parts of the Northern Reserve. While in Voi, Tzavo, Kitui Districts they are fairly numerous. In Rift valley a few troops only are found.

An extremely local animal found only in the Rift valley south of the equator to about the Gil Gil River. Total number not more than 600 or 700. Almost the whole of the country inhabited by this animal will within a very short time be settled up. Neuman's Hartebeeste.

Numerous from the Lake Victoria to the Rift valley where it meets Neuman's Hartebeeste. A few at Baringo and on Likipia. Jackson's Hartebeeste.

The chief haunt of this animal is the Athi Plains, but it is found from the coast south of Mombasa to Naivasha, north-east to Kitui District and south to Kilimanjaro and into German territory. Coke's Hartebeeste.

- On the Athi it is a usual sight to have several thousand of these animals in view at one time, extending as far as the eye can see.
- Hunter's antelope.** A very local animal found only in one small district on the Tana River. Its habitat is roughly triangular in shape extending north-west from the River for about 50 miles then east to within 30 miles of the coast, and back to the Tana along the northern bank of which it extends for about 20 miles.
- Topi.** Extremely common in Jubaland, on the Tana and near the Anglo-German border south of Sotik. A few only, on Mau and near Lake Victoria, in the Nyando Valley.
- Wildebeeste.** The habitat of this fine beast is in the Southern Reserve, where it equals even Coke's Hartebeeste in numbers, but only over a comparatively small area. At certain times of the year they come north, and spread over the Athi Plains to as far as the Thika River, some few crossing. The main body of the Wildebeeste does not leave the reserve.
- Bohor reedbuck.** Wherever swamps and marshes are to be found these buck exist, but mostly in small numbers. On Mau, however, they are the common buck, and go about in parties of four or five.
- Chanfer's reedbuck.** Commonly found on rocky hills from Simba and northward through the Rift valley. Most numerous on El Donyo Sabuk, where they are carefully preserved on private land, and on Elburru they are in considerable numbers.
- Steinbuck.** Numerous all over the open country with the exception of the coast and Mau.
- Klip-springer.** Found in fair numbers on rocky hills from Makindu to north of Kenia and Baringo, but never really numerous.
- Common waterbuck.** From the coast to Taveta, and from there northward to the Kikuyu escarpment and Kenia. One of the most evenly distributed animals. Fairly plentiful on most rivers and swamps whether in the open or in the forest.
- Waterbuck Defassa.** Takes the place of the common waterbuck on the western side of the Kikuyu escarpment, and extends along the Rift valley to Baringo, and into Northern Reserve, Likipia, Lake Victoria.
- Thomas' cob.** Rare in this Protectorate, a few only, found along the shores of Lake Victoria. True habitat being on Uganda side of the lake.
- Duiker.** Common everywhere.
- Harvey's & Isaac's duikers.** These being bush antelopes they are seldom seen. Found from the coast to Mau in forest.
- Other species of red duiker will most likely be found as the country becomes better known.
- Dik-dik.** Kirk's; Hind's; Cavendish's; Gunther's. All over the dry country dik-dik are found in great numbers. More like rabbits or hares than anything else. Particularly numerous in the Taru Desert, around Kilimanjaro, Lake Baringo, and on Gusso Nyiro, Likipia.
- Oribi.** Haggard's Found near Lamu, in Jubaland, on the coast for about 50 miles. Very local but numerous where found.
- Abyssinian. Extremely common on Mau Nandi and Nyando Valley.
- Zanzibar antelope.** Kenia. Local and in small numbers near Fort Hall.
- Common along the coast, in thick scrub; used to be particularly so on Mombasa Island. Also found in forest on Kenia and Kikuyu Escarpment.
- Impalla.** One of the most numerous of the antelope, being found evenly distributed over a large part of the Protectorate. From the Taru Desert to the Rift valley, and as far north as the Gusso Nyiro; around Baringo the herds run large. Near Lake Victoria they are found but in smaller numbers.
- Thomson's gazelle.** Over the whole of the open country from Tzavo River, throughout the Rift valley all over the Athi and Likipia as far as the Gusso Nyiro this delightful little gazelle is still very plentiful, but much reduced in numbers in the Rift valley between Naivasha and the equator.
- Grant's gazelle.** Very much the same range as Thomson's, but in slightly smaller numbers except in the Southern Reserve. There are several types of this animal in different districts varying chiefly in the horns.
- Peter's gazelle.** Found on the coast from the Sabaki to Jubaland and inland to Voi. Nowhere in large numbers.
- Waller's gazelle.** Numerous in Jubaland and on the Tana River. A few found in the Serengati and in the lower part of the Rift valley from Kilimanjaro to Sosian. Also on the Gusso Nyiro, north of Kenia.
- Sable** One of the most local antelopes in the country, and only found on and around

the Shimba Hills. I should not think that there can be more than two or three hundred in all, including the few that are found north of the railway and on the Anglo-German border.

Very local, but fairly distributed over the country. Nowhere are there more than one hundred or so in one locality. But there are a number of isolated hills that hold small troops, particularly in the bush country near Sultan Hamud. Roan.

I know of some four or five troops in the reserve, and outside there are two troops near Machakos Hills, one on Kiangundu Hills, one between there and El Donyo Sabuk, a few along edge of Kikuyu Forest. On Chania River, on hills near Thika River, north of Kenia, Nyandu Valley, about three troops, on Anglo German border and Kulungu on Lake Victoria.

Headquarters of these animals appear to be around Lakes Jipi and Nyiri, near Mount Kilimanjaro, where they are in considerable numbers; from there they extend northwards to Simba, Makindu, and Voi. They also follow the Rift valley to Lake Magadi. Oryx callotis.

In fair numbers on Likipia and Baringo, but in great numbers on Gusso Nyiro; by far the commonest animal north of Kenia and throughout the Northern Reserve. Oryx beisa.

Where the bush is thick enough there will bushbuck be found, from the coast to the lake. Common on the Mau and on the Abadare Range. Bushbuck.

Only found, and then but rarely, in the Mau Forest.

Bongo.

Extremely scarce in East Africa, only found in any numbers near Baringo. A few inhabit the Ingongo Hills, Eldonyo Narok Hills, on south of Naivasha, Sultan Hamud, Makindu, Serengati, Tzavo River, and at mile 70 on the railway. Some time ago I heard that there were a few between Wasin on Coast and Taveta on the old road, but this has never been confirmed. Greater kudu.

Freely distributed throughout the bush country from the coast to Makindu, and following the belt of bush country north to the Tana River and Jubaland; common all through the Northern Reserve. Lesser kudu.

In countless troops all over the plains of Athi and Rift Valley. These animals have undoubtedly increased in numbers, and are I consider becoming far too numerous, they do more damage to crops than all other game put together, and if it should be decided to give up the zebra catching as a failure I should propose that zebra be put into the class where 10 of a sort are allowed, and into a settler's license. Zebra.

Commonly found over the whole of the Northern Reserve coming as far south as Gusso Mara on north of Kenia. Grevey's zebra.

Extremely numerous along the edge of the Kikuyu Forest. Near Nakuru and Molo, and generally distributed over the country from the coast to the Lake Victoria. Wart hog.

Numerous in thick scrub, seldom seen plentiful on coast and along Mau Forest. Bush pig.

Apparently common in Bamboo Forest on Mau and Kenia where it feeds on the bamboo shoots. Giant pig.

Lions appear to be as common as ever they were on the Athi Plains and in the Southern Reserve. As these animals are not in the schedules they are not shown in game returns as a rule, but I should say that some 50 are killed every year, about two-thirds of these on the Athi Plains between Nairobi and Machakos Road. They undoubtedly migrate at certain times of the year, for during November, December and January more are to be seen on the Athi than at any other time of year. From November, 1905, to end of January, 1906, I know of 27 bagged, but many sportsmen have been down whose bags I do not at present know. Lion.

Big manes are, however, very scarce, at least eight females and young males being seen for one with a mane.

Numerous in forest and hill country.

Leopard.

In certain parts of the country they are still fairly numerous, but very local.

Cheeta.

These, the worst vermin in the country, are, I regret to say, numerous. They do a great deal of harm amongst the game. A large pack has lately been hunting near Athi River, and has been seen to move about from place to place, staying in one district for a week or two, and then moving on. Hunting dogs.

No. 221.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILSON (UGANDA) to THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received April 30, 1906.)

My LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, March 26, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to submit a return of all the game shot in this Protectorate during the year 1905 under the following licences:—

Licences.					Number.
Public Officer's	...	...	...	...	52
Sportsman's	...	...	...	...	2
Settler's	...	...	...	...	1
Special Sportsman's	...	...	...	...	2
Chief's	...	...	...	...	3

2. There have been four convictions during the year 1905 for contravention of the Game Regulations:—

Three cow buffaloes, Rs. 30 fine for each.

One cow elephant, Rs. 75 fine.

Seven cow elephants shot accidentally.

One immature bull elephant shot accidentally.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE WILSON.

Enclosure in No. 221.

SUMMARY OF GAME KILLED UNDER LICENCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE DURING THE YEAR 1905.

		Districts.							Total.
		Uganda Kingdom.	Unyoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Busoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	
Bush Buck	M.	17	1	2	1	4	6	—	31
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Reed Buck	M.	25	5	3	3	—	2	2	40
	F.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Oribi	M.	11	4	15	29	1	11	—	71
	F.	1	—	2	9	—	4	—	16
Carried forward	...	58	11	22	43	5	25	2	166

	Districts.							Total.
	Uganda Kingdom.	Uyoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Busoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	
Brought forward ...	58	11	22	43	5	25	2	166
Topi ...	M.	9	17	—	—	—	1	27
	F.	2	5	—	—	—	1	8
Elephant ...	M.	11	2	4	6	4	3	38
	F.	4	—	—	1	—	1	8
Buffalo ...	M.	3	—	2	—	2	—	9
	F.	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Impala ...	M.	3	—	3	—	—	1	7
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Buck ...	M.	35	5	30	14	9	1	104
	F.	3	—	2	—	—	1	7
Cobus Cob ...	M.	21	7	4	1	—	14	47
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zebra ...	M.	3	—	8	—	—	—	11
	F.	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Serval Cat ...	M.	7	—	17	—	—	1	25
	F.	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Hippopotamus ...	M.	1	—	—	1	—	2	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Hartebeeste ...	M.	14	5	1	40	3	9	72
	F.	3	—	—	20	—	4	27
Duiker ...	M.	5	—	—	6	—	2	13
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Harness Antelope...	M.	3	—	1	17	—	2	23
	F.	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Klipspringer ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wart Hog...	M.	3	1	5	—	—	5	14
	F.	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Wild Pig ...	M.	2	—	—	10	1	—	13
	F.	1	—	—	4	—	3	8
Dik-Dik ...	M.	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Carried forward ...	194	33	135	171	26	92	11	662

	Districts.							Total.
	Uganda Kingdom.	Urayoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Busoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	
Brought forward ...	194	33	135	171	26	92	11	662
Jackal ...	M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hyena ...	M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lion ...	M.	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sitatunga ...	M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roan Antelope ...	M.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Wild Dog ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Monkey ...	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colobus Monkey ...	M.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Heads ...	194	33	141	175	26	98	11	678

No. 222.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILSON (UGANDA) TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received April 30, 1906.)

[Answered by No. 231.]

MY LORD,

Entebbe, Uganda, April 4, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a draft of the proposed Consolidated Game Ordinance* for this Protectorate, which has been framed by Their Honours Judge Ennis and Judge Carter. The letters* by the Judges bearing upon the subject are attached.

2. In December last Colonel Sadler sent to me a draft of a Game Ordinance in pursuance of an understanding that we should, if possible, agree to have a similar Ordinance for both Protectorates. It was found, however, on reflection that this could not well be done in entirety, so after some communication, and effecting modifications, Colonel Sadler decided to submit a separate draft to your Lordship, and I am now submitting the draft framed by the Judges for Uganda after their perusal of the first East Africa draft.

3. It has taken some time to secure a consensus of opinion from all parts of the Protectorate on several important items, but doing so has helped us materially to

* Not printed.

attain completeness, and I believe that the Ordinance now proposed will well serve the interests of this Protectorate, so far, at least, as can be so done in the susceptible state of public opinion on this question.

4. I find that Colonel Sadler's despatch of 1st November, 1905,* covers a great deal of the ground, and leaves me nothing to add in respect to the distribution of game in this Protectorate. I would, therefore, venture to propose that I make it the basis of the following observations, and that the despatch be read in conjunction with my present communication. At the same time I wish to explain in respect to the emphasis which I have thrown into some of my expressions, that perhaps the intimate touch with the interior which has been a natural consequence of the special range of my duty as Deputy Commissioner has made me feel somewhat strongly upon this subject, and to exceed the moderation of tone which marks Colonel Sadler's despatch. But I assure your Lordship that I am not by any means alone among experienced men in the tenor of my opinion.

5. I recognise that the question is one upon which treatment bearing any appearance of lightness will readily call forth weighty adverse public opinion. Some who would share in that opinion are persons of considerable experience, bearing names to be regarded in such questions with great respect.

6. I know there is much that can be put forward in opposition to the absolute preservation of game, and am inclined to believe that the movers in the policy having that object have not acquired a full grasp of all affecting circumstances. Otherwise it would almost seem that a tenderness of feeling in this particular direction is allowed to obscure the senses, to the happening of much actual distress in another and more serious direction. I have seen villages and plantations which had just been devastated by elephants, and worse, I have passed through districts where lives of the natives have been lost, and those remaining were in daily danger, through the outrageous aggressions of these protected beasts. The story, if well told, of the experiences of Toro and Ankole natives in respect to this—to them—inexplicable question would do much to modify the strong public sentiment which is associated with the African elephant. I am not alluding to the aspect of the question affecting retaliatory assaults on sportsmen, but simply to unprovoked aggressions upon natives and their cultivations.

7. In the same sense exception can be taken to the hippopotamus and the buffalo, the latter, in particular, being a fiend among beasts. The pig, again, has become so destructive since its era of protected licence that it is now classed as vermin, people actually evacuating their villages through its ravages. Even the beautiful antelope in some parts of Uganda disheartens the small grower, induced by us with much effort to plant his patch with useful produce.

8. There is, again, an aspect of the preservation of game policy which is worthy of being given some reflection. Has it not been recognised in America and in South Africa that large numbers of wild game and stock do not exist with advantage in conterminous areas? I presume that this is much due to the fact that wild game is not a controllable quantity in times of epidemic disease. Stock can be dealt with with some degree of effect in such times, but with game in the vicinity carrying with it disease, and being outside the scope of any possible systematic quarantine or any specific curative or preventive measures, all such measures with stock are rendered futile.

9. Furthermore, the impracticability of any system of inspection of game in these countries debars opportunity of early detection and check of disease.

10. Hence, we have such appalling ravages by disease among stock as that which brought desolation among the Masai in 1893, and broke up a fine tribe. In other instances, where the destruction has not been so totally complete, raids for the replacements of losses of domestic stock by disease have been multiplied at the cost of great suffering and loss of life.

11. Though these ideas are dominant I am conscious of an inexpediency in yet attempting to modify sentiment in this matter, and have been content with endeavouring to reduce the areas of reserves to practical dimensions. The Budonga

* No. 210.

Reserve has now well-defined bounds. But it is still approximately 560 miles in extent, too large and difficult to traverse to be systematically controlled without a special staff. At present we can only observe the delimitations and leave the game within them to its own free will. Again, the Toro Reserve is reduced; the original boundaries extending beyond all practical requirements. It is now about 970 miles, and also contains forests, hills, rivers and access to a lake. It comprises the habitual haunts of the elephant, the buffalo, and much of the smaller game. I have been anxious to secure in that zone a reserve with well-defined bounds and away from, and, of course, within, the frontier, but so far I can find no suggestion offered to attain this result that can be entertained. Most of the adjacent country is more populous, and as it is already too often fatal to villages to be within the reserve, I cannot make it consistent with humanity to widen the scope for mischief.

12. I have enclosed copies of the map* showing the new in comparison with the old reserves.

13. There is no ground for retaining the reserves surrounding the stations. I wish to avoid the chances of infection of useful domestic and transport stock which may be associated with the presence of even the infinitesimal quantity of game which may find possible sanctuary within these small areas. So far, we find that population concentrates to an extent around stations which deters any settlement of game. With the exception perhaps of the distant Nile Province, where unlike all other stations, two are distant from populous centres, there is not the slightest indication of its presence.

14. Some little difficulty might occur from the fact that in the East Africa Protectorate Ordinance it is proposed to raise the minimum limit of tusks of elephant ivory legally possessible to 30 lbs. As all ivory from this Protectorate must pass through that Protectorate, the Law will affect us, and yet, as I have said elsewhere, the conditions in the two areas are altogether different. In East Africa herds of elephant occur only infrequently. In this Protectorate herds are numerous, and number generally over 200—one herd is reported to reach 1,000. It is understandable, therefore, that in East Africa the elephant should be treasured; in this territory the present time methods of hunting, regulated as they are, make no impression upon the total. I refer, of course, to countries within our range of Administration.

15. There would be no advantage gained in raising the minimum limit in Uganda, and there is reason to believe that it would be productive of mischievous effects. I have, therefore, proposed that the East Africa Protectorate Ordinance be modified so as to legalise possession and transfer of Uganda ivory in its territory.

16. In one respect we have not the same inducement to treasure game as the sister Protectorate. There, the attractions of big game shooting, enhanced by its very easy accessibility, draw sportsmen to the country to an extent which materially benefits business, and consequently revenue. This Protectorate does not enjoy those advantages; game secludes itself as a rule in regions so inaccessible as to be a deterrent to the general class of sportsmen.

17. There is much allusion at times to the "vicious principle" of permitting the native chiefs to hunt ivory. A recent long article in "The Times" put forward this view most ably and plausibly. I think I can recognise the writer as a gentleman who addressed me on the subject, and who failed to reply to my request for specific incidents in support of his allegations when I was prepared to act on them. At the same time two sub-Commissioners made representations to me to the same effect, one seemingly influenced by the above writer; again, there was a failure to submit evidence except in a single case, and, altogether, I have acquired the conviction that in this, as in other matters, the tendency to take it for granted that a native must inevitably abuse any privilege conceded him has been allowed to influence opinion. My despatches on other subjects will plainly acquit me of holding illusions about the high morality of the native, but I feel strongly opposed to any indication of a propensity to act upon mere suspicion, which propensity can only be fatal to good Administration of natives.

18. In Uganda last year I mentioned to Sir Apollo Kagwa the existence of suspicions against the Chiefs of their having abused their hunting privileges. He replied at once that he knew of this, but added "is it fair to allow these to exist.

* Not reproduced.

without proof"? In Unyoro, the year before a chief was deposed by the Native Council for appropriating the tusks of an elephant found dead. Feeling that the action was drastic in a country so recently brought under Government influence, I gave expression to the thought. The Kabaka replied that "Europeans always doubted the honesty of the native in this question, and the Council was determined to demonstrate its correct attitude towards breakers of the Regulations." I would venture to point out that such action by the Native Council must obviously incite, with a view to retaliation, close attention by the punished parties to the acts of the Council Members, and so it could be taken as a fair guarantee that those members will be circumspect in their own acts in respect to the Game Ordinance. Moreover, I have evidence of licenced native hunters following herds for days to get an opportunity to isolate an animal with big tusks. To secure, as far as is practicable, clean killing I made a regulation in 1904 requiring tests of marksmanship before the issue of native licences to applicants. The maximum limit of elephants to be shot is two, therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the attention of the hunters will be exclusively devoted to those carrying large ivory.

19. I cannot, nor would I like to, vouch for the sustained good faith of natives unless they have moral support from the officers whose duty it is to guide them, but it is fair to say that allegations against the natives had insufficient foundation in this respect.

20. At the same time it should be noted that the accusers are, as a rule, interested sportsmen exasperated by the strain of seeking for the game, and believing that news of its haunts has been wilfully suppressed by natives.

21. The privilege of shooting on a native licence is only conceded to the Kabakas, Regents and Sazas or County Chiefs, men who are entrusted by the Government with duties involving wide responsibilities, and who are the native rulers of the country. My contention always is that if they cannot be entrusted with a right to shoot two elephants a year, they are not fit to be given the much greater responsibility of Government. Another, and a serious consideration, is that if this privilege is withdrawn it will create resentment out of all proportion to the real importance of the concession.

22. In the Uganda Kingdom the privilege of native hunting licences has already been withdrawn from the Chiefs. I hesitate to suggest a criticism, but I think I should have been inclined to require a more formal and specific accusation than was produced before agreeing to so wide an interference with a privilege of chieftainship. However, as the Uganda Chiefs are well subsidised, and are, as a class, less public spirited than their neighbours, I am not very much concerned. My object in writing so lengthily upon this one subject is to emphasise the statement that I would regard it as a grave step to extend the same interference to the less wealthy Chiefs of the other countries without fully substantiated proof of misdemeanours.

23. I can readily understand a feeling of strong repulsion arising at such barbarous extermination of animal life as is perpetrated in some regions by fires and drives. But those practices are now driven back to tracts well beyond the range of administrative control, such as the hinterland of the Nile; and there they probably use the same means to exterminate whole villages of human beings, as was done generally throughout these countries before the advent of the Government. Also, in the wilder parts of Unyoro and Toro, and possibly even in more advanced localities, spears and pits are still used by natives to a limited extent to secure game for food and skin wraps. I am sure it would be unwise to exert much force just yet to stop the practice; it will not continue for any great length of time if the sphere of our influence goes on increasing at the present rate.

24. In regard to my revision of the schedules I have had the advantage of a wide range of opinion to guide me, and have been careful to avoid the needless extension of any of the lists of game to be shot.

25. Buffalo are numerous, and at times aggressive. I have allowed two males instead of one. It has always been admitted that there is a mistake in the figure opposite to the topi antelope in the schedule. It is an animal very numerous in the southern portions of our territory, and I have extended the number to 10. Pig I have taken out altogether as being a decided nuisance, while on the other hand I have extended full protection to the Zebra, and in other ways I have made slight alterations.

26. Your Lordship will doubtless observe that, as the Judges have reported, Bird Regulations have been incorporated with this Ordinance, and sections giving power to establish close seasons for birds have been added; this will add usefully to the comprehensiveness of the Ordinance.

27. In conclusion I would like to repeat that I have confined my despatch to simply expanding upon matters which seem to me to invite more explanation than has hitherto been given.

I have, &c.

GEORGE WILSON.

No. 223.

COMMISSIONER SADLER (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE) TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received May 30, 1906.)

[Ordinance sanctioned August 1, 1906..]

MY LORD,

Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, April 17, 1906.

I CAUSED the Game Ordinance (No. 9 of 1906) to be published in the last number of the "Official Gazette," and I have now the honour to transmit herewith eight copies. The Crown Advocate's covering despatch reviewing the circumstances in consequence of which the promulgation of the Ordinance was thought desirable was forwarded in my despatch of March 6th.*

2. I have been, as Your Lordship is aware, in communication with the Acting Commissioner of Uganda in order to ensure that the legislation of the two Protectorates in this respect should correspond as closely as possible, and in deference to the wish expressed in his telegram of the 15th ultimo, a copy of which is enclosed for Your Lordship's information, a sub-section has been added to Section 7 of the Ordinance empowering the Commissioner to make rules legalizing the export in transit through this Protectorate of any ivory lawfully acquired in Uganda, even though of less weight than the minimum which we permit.

3. The rules in question, copies of which accompany this despatch, were drawn up and will be published in the "Official Gazette" of May 15th.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 223.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate.

J. HAYES SADLER,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, April 14, 1906.

No. 9 of 1906.

GAME.

Interpre-
tation.

1. In this Ordinance "The Protectorate" means the British East Africa Protectorate.

"Hunt, kill or capture" means hunting, killing or capturing by any method, and includes every attempt to kill or capture.

"Hunting" includes molesting.

"Game" means any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules.

"Animal" save as herein expressly provided, means mammals, and birds other than domesticated, but does not include reptiles, amphibia, fishes and invertebrate animals.

"Public Officer" means a European Officer in the Public Service of the East Africa or Uganda or Zanzibar Protectorates, or on the Superior Establishment of

* No. 218.

the Uganda Railway, or an Officer of one of His Majesty's ships on the East Africa Station.

"Native" means any native of Africa, not being of European or American race or parentage.

"Settler" means a person for the time being resident in the Protectorate not being a Public Officer or a native.

"Sportsman" means a person who visits the Protectorate wholly or partly for sporting purposes, not being a public officer, settler, or native.

"Collector" means the principal Civil Officer in charge of a district of the Protectorate.

"Schedule" and "Schedules" refer to the Schedules annexed to this Ordinance.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

2. No person, unless he is authorised by a special license in that behalf, shall hunt, kill, or capture any of the animals mentioned in the First Schedule. Animals not to be hunted, &c., without special license.
3. No person unless he is authorised by a special license under this Ordinance, shall hunt, kill or capture any animals of the kinds mentioned in the Second Schedule if the animal be (a) immature or (b) a female accompanied by its young. Animals not to be hunted without a license.
4. No person, unless he is authorised under this Ordinance, shall hunt, kill or capture any animal mentioned in the Third Schedule. Power to vary Schedules.
5. The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by Proclamation, remove any animal from any of the Schedules, or declare that the name of any species, variety, or sex of animal, whether beast or bird, not mentioned in any Schedule hereto, shall be added to a particular Schedule, or that the name of any species or variety of animal mentioned or included in one Schedule shall be transferred to another Schedule, and, if he thinks fit, apply such Proclamation to the whole of the Protectorate, or to any Province, District or other area.
- 6.—(1) Save as hereinafter provided no person shall export from the Protectorate for sale or shall within the Protectorate sell, or purchase or offer or expose for sale any head, horn, bone, skin, feather, or flesh or any other part of any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules, unless the animal has been kept in a domesticated state. Prohibition on sale, &c., of trophies.
- (2) Save as hereinafter provided no person shall collect, export from the Protectorate for sale, or shall within the Protectorate sell, or purchase, or offer or expose for sale any ostrich eggs unless the ostrich has been kept in a domesticated state. Prohibition on dealing in ostrich eggs.
- (3) No person shall knowingly store pack convey or export any animal or part of any animal or any ostrich egg which he has reason to believe has been captured or obtained in contravention of this Ordinance. Prohibition on storing, &c.
- (4) Ostrich eggs, or any animal or any heads, horns, tusks, feather or other remains of any animals mentioned in any of the Schedules hereto shall be liable to forfeiture if they have been obtained in contravention of this Ordinance. Trophies liable to forfeiture.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Section any ostrich eggs or any heads, horns, bones, skins, feathers, or flesh of any non-domesticated animals mentioned in the Schedules may be sold in the following cases and under the following conditions:—
 - (a) If they form part of the estate of a deceased person, by the Administrator-General or personal representative of such deceased person, with the consent of the Court granting probate or administration, and on payment of such fee as the Court directs, not exceeding two rupees. Cases in which ostrich eggs or trophies may be sold.
 - (b) If they have been forfeited, by the order of the Commissioner or of the Court by which they have been declared to be forfeited.
- (6) In any sale under Sub-section 5 of this section purchasers shall in every case be given a certificate specifying the articles and declaring that they have been lawfully sold under the provisions of this Ordinance, and such certificate shall be evidence that the purchaser has not obtained the goods in contravention of this Ordinance. Certificates to be issued on lawful sale.

Saving as to ivory. (7) Nothing contained in this Section shall be deemed to prevent the sale, purchase, transfer, or export of elephant ivory or hippopotamus tusks which have been obtained without a contravention of this Ordinance.

Animals killed by accident, &c., or found dead the property of the Government. (8) When any animal mentioned in any of the Schedules hereto is killed by accident or when the carcase or remains of any animal shall be found the head, horns, tusks, or feathers of such animal shall belong to the Government; Provided that the Commissioner may waive the right of the Government in this respect in any case as he may deem fit; and provided that the Commissioner may direct the payment to any person or persons so killing or finding of sufficient compensation as shall cover the cost of the transport of any ivory to the nearest station and may direct rewards to be paid to the finder of any ivory. Any person removing the head, horns, tusks or feathers of any animal killed by accident or forming part of the carcase or remains of any animal found dead with the intention of converting the same to his own use or of depriving the Government of the same shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of any part or any animal lawfully killed under the provisions of this Ordinance by the person killing the same or by his servants or agents.

Possession, sale, &c., of immature ivory. 7.—(1) Any person found in possession of, or selling or transferring, or exporting or attempting to sell, transfer or export any ivory which has been obtained in contravention of this Ordinance, or any elephant tusk weighing less than 30 lbs.; or any pieces of ivory which, in the opinion of any officer engaged in the civil administration of the East Africa Protectorate, formed part of a tusk under 30 lbs. in weight, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand or two months' imprisonment of either kind, or to both, and the tusks or parts of a tusk shall be confiscated unless the Commissioner shall otherwise order.

Reservation to the Commissioner. (2) Provided that the Commissioner or any person authorised by the Commissioner in that behalf may possess, sell, or transfer within the East Africa Protectorate or may export from the East Africa Protectorate any ivory belonging to the Government or confiscated under the provisions of this Ordinance or of any Regulation or Ordinance repealed by this Ordinance.

Marking of ivory sold under reservation. (3) All such ivory possessed, sold, transferred or exported under the provisions of the last preceding sub-section shall be distinctively marked with such mark and in such manner as the Commissioner by notice published in the "Official Gazette" may appoint.

Saving to purchasers. (4) The purchaser or transferee of any ivory so sold or transferred under the provisions of Sub-section 2 of this section shall lawfully possess such ivory and may lawfully export such ivory from the East Africa Protectorate.

Saving as to ivory lawfully possessed at the date of the publication of this Ordinance. (5) The provisions of Sub-section 1 of this section shall not apply to any ivory lawfully possessed by any person at the date of the publication of this Ordinance provided that such ivory shall within three months of the publication of this Ordinance be produced or sent to the nearest collector who shall mark such ivory with such mark and in such manner as the Commissioner may appoint.

(6) The Commissioner may make rules prescribing the conditions under which ivory lawfully collected and possessed in the Uganda Protectorate may be introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose of transit through the Protectorate. Notwithstanding any thing in this section to the contrary such ivory introduced into the Protectorate for the purpose aforesaid and in accordance with the conditions imposed by such rules shall be deemed to be lawfully possessed and exported from the Protectorate.

Restriction on killing fish. 8. No person shall use any poison, or, without a special license, any dynamite or other explosive for the killing or taking of any fish.

Power to prohibit destructive methods of capture. 9. Where it appears to the Commissioner that any method used for killing or capturing animals or fish is unduly destructive, he may, by proclamation, prohibit such method or prescribe the conditions under which any method may be used; and if any person uses any method so prohibited, or use any method otherwise than according to the conditions so prescribed, he shall be liable to the same penalties as for a breach of this Ordinance.

10. Save as provided by this Ordinance, or by any proclamation under this Ordinance, or by the Birds Protection Regulations 1901 or by the East Africa Wild Birds Protection Ordinance 1903 or any amendment thereof any person may hunt, kill, or capture any animal not mentioned in any of the Schedules, or any fish.

Animals and fish which may be killed without license.

GAME RESERVE.

11. The areas described in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby declared to be game reserves.

Game reserves.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may by Proclamation declare any other portion of the Protectorate to be a game reserve, and may define or alter the limits of any game reserve, and this Ordinance shall apply to every such game reserve.

Power to vary game reserves.

Save as provided in this Ordinance any person who hunts, kills, or captures any animal in a game reserve, or is found within a game reserve under circumstances showing that he was unlawfully in pursuit of any animal, shall be guilty of a breach of this Ordinance.

Prohibition on hunting, &c., any animal in a game reserve.

LICENSES TO EUROPEANS, &c.

12. The following licenses may be granted by the Commissioner or any Collector or such person or persons as may be authorised by the Commissioner, that is to say:—

Licenses and by whom issued.

- (1) A Sportsman's license;
- (2) A Public Officer's license;
- (3) A Settler's license; and
- (4) A Landholder's license.

The following fees shall be payable for licenses, that is to say, for a Sportsman's license 750 rupees, for a Public Officer's license or a Settler's license, 150 rupees and for a Landholder's license 45 rupees.

Fees for licenses.

Every license shall except as hereinafter provided be in force for one year only from the date of issue.

Terms of license.

Provided that a Public Officer's license may be granted for a single period of 14 consecutive days on payment of a fee of 30 rupees but not more than one such license shall be issued to the same Public Officer within a period of twelve months.

Public Officer's 14 day license.

Every license, except a Public Officer's fourteen days license, unexpired on the 31st day of March, 1906, or issued after the 31st day of March, 1906, shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue, but such license shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Provision respecting licenses in force at the date of publication of this Ordinance.

Every license shall bear the name in full of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, the period of its duration, and the signature of the Commissioner, Collector or other person authorised to grant licenses.

Contents of license.

The applicant for a license may be required to give security by bond or deposit, not exceeding rupees two thousand, for his compliance with this Ordinance, and with the additional conditions (if any) contained in his license.

Licensee may be required to give security.

A license is not transferable.

Licenses not transferable.

Every license must be produced when called for by any officer of the Protectorate Government or by any officer of the Uganda Railway specially authorised in writing by the Commissioner, and any license holder who fails without reasonable cause to produce it when called for shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

To be produced when called for.

In granting licenses under this Ordinance a Collector or any person authorised to grant licenses shall observe any general or particular instructions of the Commissioner.

13. A Sportsman's license, and a Public Officer's license respectively authorises the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of any of the species mentioned in the third schedule, but unless the license otherwise provides, not more than the number of each species fixed by the second column of that Schedule.

Animals which may be hunted under Sportsman's or Public Officer's license.

Additional animals. The holder of a Sportsman's or Public Officer's license granted under this Ordinance may by the license be authorised to kill or capture additional animals of any such species on payment of such additional fees as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Sportsman's license may be granted to a Settler. The Commissioner may in special cases grant at a fee of rupees one hundred and fifty a Sportsman's license to a person entitled to take out a Settler's license.

Animals which may be hunted under a Settler's license. 14. A Settler's license authorises the holder to hunt, kill, or capture animals of the species and to the number mentioned in the Fourth Schedule only.

To whom Public Officer's or Settler's license may be granted. 15.—(1) A Public Officer's license shall not be granted except to a Public Officer and a Settler's license shall not be granted except to a Settler but a Sportsman's license may be granted to a Settler.

Exchange of Settler's or Landholder's license. (2) The holder of a Settler's or Landholder's license may surrender his license and take out a Sportsman's license; and in such case the sum which has been paid in respect of the surrendered license shall be deducted from the sum which such person would otherwise be required to pay for a Sportsman's license; provided that a Sportsman's license so granted shall expire on the same date as that on which the surrendered license would have expired and that all animals captured or killed under the surrendered license shall count towards the animals which may be captured or killed under the Sportsman's license.

Public Officer's license to expire on holder ceasing to be a Public Officer but Sportsman's license may be taken out on terms. 16. Should the holder of a Public Officer's license cease to be a Public Officer during the currency of such license his license shall thereupon expire.

Provided that if the person whose license has expired under the provisions of this section alone takes out a Sportsman's license the sum which has been paid by such person in respect of the license so expired shall if such person so elects be deducted from the sum which he would otherwise be required to pay for a Sportsman's license.

Provided that in such case all animals killed under the license which has so expired shall count towards the animals which may be killed under the Sportsman's license, and the Sportsman's license shall expire on the same date as that on which the original license would have expired if the holder thereof had continued to be a Public Officer.

Public Officer's license issued in Uganda valid in East Africa. 17. When a license similar to a Public Officer's license under these Regulations has been granted in the Uganda Protectorate, that license shall authorise the holder to hunt, kill, or capture game in the East Africa Protectorate, in all respects as if the license had been granted in the East Africa Protectorate, provided that such license shall be first endorsed by a Collector or other authorised officer of the East Africa Protectorate: provided also that any authority to kill or capture additional animals not permitted under the corresponding East Africa license shall be void.

Landholder's license. 18.—(1) An occupier of land may take out a landholder's license and may also take out a similar license at the same fee for any person permanently employed by him in connection with the land.

Limited to game on holder's land. (2) The license shall only permit game to be hunted, killed, or captured on the land of the holder of the license or of his employer who has taken out the license.

Protection of certain animals. (3) The license shall not authorise animals in the First Schedule or the females or young of animals mentioned in the Second Schedule to be hunted killed or captured.

Animals which may be hunted under. (4) The license shall permit the animals mentioned in the Third and Fourth Schedules to be hunted killed or captured and the limitation of the number of animals to be hunted killed or captured therein contained shall not apply.

Conditions. (5) Except as otherwise provided in this section the holder of a Landholder's license will be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Condition where hold with Settler's license. 19. When a person holding a Landholder's license holds also a Settler's license, animals killed or captured on his own land under his Landholder's license, shall not count towards the animals he is entitled to kill under his Settler's license.

20. Any landholder, or his servant, finding an animal mentioned in the Schedules spoiling his crops or doing damage to his holding may kill the same if such act is necessary for the protection of his crops or holding, but he shall give notice thereof to the Collector of the District without delay, and the head, horns, tusks, and skin or feathers shall be the property of the Government, and shall be dealt with as the Collector may direct.

Protection
of crops.

21. Animals mentioned in the Schedules killed or captured by the holder of a license other than a Landholder's license upon private land at the request of the occupier and for the protection of his crops or holding shall not count towards the number of animals that person is entitled to kill under his license, but in such case the head, horns, tusks, skins and feathers of such animals shall be the property of the Government and shall be dealt with as the Collector may direct.

Game
killed on
private
land at the
request of
the owner,
how to be
dealt with.

22. No person shall be entitled to hunt, kill, or capture animals mentioned in the Schedules on private lands unless he is duly licensed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Restriction
on hunting
on private
lands.

23. The Commissioner may grant a special license to any person to collect Ostrich eggs, or where it appears proper to the Commissioner for scientific or administrative reasons, he may grant a special license to any person, not being a native, to kill or capture animals of any one or more species mentioned in any of the Schedules or to kill, hunt, or capture in a game reserve specified beasts or birds of prey, or other animals whose presence is detrimental to the purposes of the game reserve; or in particular cases, to kill, or capture, as the case may be, in a game reserve, an animal or animals of any one or more species mentioned in the Schedules.

Special
licenses.

The Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, grant a special license to any person being a European or American, resident in any station situate in or near a game reserve, to kill or capture specified birds and noxious animals in such game reserve or in such part thereof as shall be defined on such license or otherwise.

In the Uganda Railway zone whether included in a game reserve or not it shall be lawful to kill or capture any beast of prey.

A special license shall be subject to such conditions as to fees and security (if any), number, sex, and age of specimens, district and seasons for hunting, and other matter, as the Commissioner may prescribe.

When the Collector or Assistant Collector or other European Officer of the Protectorate Government, in a district comprising a game reserve, is the holder of a Public Officer's license, the Commissioner may grant a special license authorising the officer to hunt, kill, or capture, in the game reserve, such animals as may be allowed by his Public Officer's license.

Save as aforesaid, the holder of a special license shall be subject to the general provisions of this Ordinance, and to the provisions relating to holders of licenses.

24. The Commissioner may by rule prescribe the forms of licenses issued under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Forms of
licenses.

Every license holder shall keep a register of the animals killed or captured by him in the form specified in the Sixth Schedule.

Game
register.

The register shall be submitted as often as convenient, but not less frequently than once in three months, to the nearest Collector or Assistant Collector, who shall countersign the entries up to date and retain a copy thereof.

Return
of game
killed.

Any person authorised to grant licenses may at any time call upon any license holder to produce his register for inspection.

Production
of register
for inspection.

Every holder of a license must within 15 days after his license has expired produce or send to the Collector of the district in which he resides the register of the animals killed or captured by him under his license.

Every person holding a Sportsman's license shall before leaving the Protectorate submit his register to the Deputy Commissioner.

If any holder of a license fails to keep his register truly or to produce his license as required by this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Failure to
keep or
produce,
an offence.

Revocation of licenses. 25. The Commissioner may revoke any license when he is satisfied that the holder has been guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his license or has connived with any other person in any such breach, or that in any matters in relation thereto he has acted otherwise than in good faith.

Refusal of licenses. 26. The Commissioner may at his discretion direct that a license under this Ordinance shall be refused to any applicant.

Lost licenses. 27. Any person whose license has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh license for the remainder of his term on payment of such a fee as the licensing authority may fix not exceeding rupees five.

License does not authorise trespass, Hunting, &c. animals beyond limit allowed an offence. 28. No license granted under this Ordinance shall entitle the holder to hunt, kill, or capture any animal, or to trespass upon private property without the consent of the owner or occupier.

29. Any person who, after having killed or captured animals to the number and of the species authorised by his license, proceeds to hunt, kill, or capture any animals which he is not authorised to kill or capture, shall be guilty of a breach of this Ordinance.

Servants of license holders may assist in hunting animals but may not use firearms. 30. Persons in the employment of holders of licenses may, without license, assist such holders of licenses in hunting animals, but shall not use firearms.

In any case of a breach of the provisions of this Section the license of every license holder concerned in the breach shall be liable to forfeiture, and such license holder shall be guilty of an offence.

Importers of firearms may be required to take out game license. 31. The Commissioner or any person authorised by him in that behalf may, at his discretion, require any person importing firearms or ammunition that may be used by such person for the purposes of killing game or other animals to take out a license under this Ordinance, and may refuse to allow the firearms or ammunition to be taken from the public warehouse until such license is taken out. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the provisions of "The East Africa Firearms Regulations, 1896," or any amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

RESTRICTIONS ON KILLING GAME BY NATIVES.

Collector may authorise natives to kill game. 32. When the members of any native tribe or the native inhabitants of any village appear to be dependent on the flesh of wild animals for their subsistence, the Collector of the district may with the approval of the Commissioner, by order addressed to the chief of the tribe or headman of the village, authorise the tribesman or inhabitants, as the case may be, to kill animals within such area, and subject to such conditions as to mode of hunting, number, species, and sex of animals and otherwise, as may be prescribed by the order.

Restriction on game which may be killed. An order under this section shall not authorise the killing of any animal mentioned in the First Schedule.

Provisions of licenses not to apply. The provisions of this Ordinance with respect to holders of licenses shall not apply to a member of a tribe or native inhabitant of a village to which an order under this Section applies.

Other provisions to apply. Save as aforesaid, the general provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to every native who is authorised under this section, and a breach of any order shall be a breach of this Ordinance.

Native game licenses. 33. The Collector of a district may, with the approval of the Commissioner, grant a license, similar to a Sportsman's or Settler's license to any native, upon such terms as to fees and other conditions as the Commissioner may direct.

LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Power to search and seize, &c. 34. Where any Public Officer of the East Africa Protectorate thinks it expedient for the purposes of verifying the register of a license-holder, or suspects that any person has been guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his license he may inspect and search, or authorise any subordinate officer to inspect and search, any baggage, packages, waggons, tents,

building, or caravan belonging to or under the control of such person or his agent, and if the officer finds any heads, horns, tusks, skins, feathers or other remains of the animals appearing to have been killed, or any live animals appearing to have been captured, in contravention of this Ordinance, he shall seize and take the same before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

35. Any person who hunts, kills, or captures any animals in contravention of this Ordinance, or otherwise commits any breach of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the conditions of his license shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, and where the offence relates to more animals than two, to a fine in respect of each animal which may extend to rupees five hundred and in either case to imprisonment of either which may extend to two months, with or without fine. Penalties.

In all cases on conviction any ostrich eggs or any heads, horns, tusks, skins, feathers or other remains of animals found in the possession of the offender or his agent, and all live animals captured in contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable to forfeiture. Forfeiture on conviction.

If the person convicted is the holder of a license his license may be revoked by the Court. Revocation of licenses by Court.

36. Where in any proceeding under this Ordinance any fine is imposed, the Court may award any sum or sums not exceeding half the total fine to any informer or informers. Payment of informers.

37. This Ordinance may be cited as "The East Africa Game Ordinance, 1906," and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1906. Short title and commencement of Ordinance.

REPEAL.

38. The following Regulations and Ordinances and all Proclamations, Orders and Rules thereunder are hereby repealed:— Repeals.

The East Africa Game Regulations, 1900.

The Game Ordinance, 1904 (No. 11 of 1904).

The East Africa Game Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1905 (No. 4 of 1905).

The Game Amendment Ordinance, 1905 (No. 6 of 1905).

The Game Ordinance, 1906 (No. 2 of 1906).

Provided as follows:— Savings.

- (1) Where any legal proceedings have been begun under the said repealed Regulations or Ordinances the same shall be continued as if this Ordinance had not been made.
- (2) Any person who has before the first day of April, 1906, committed any offence against any of the said repealed Regulations or Ordinances or has committed any breach of any conditions prescribed on any license granted thereunder shall be proceeded against and punished as if this Ordinance had not been made.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Animals not to be hunted, killed or captured by any person except under special license.

1. Giraffe.
2. Buffalo.
3. Elephant (having tusk ivory weighing less than 60 lbs.).
4. Vulture (any species).
5. Secretary-bird.

6. Owl (any species).
7. Ostrich (female or young).
8. Greater Kudu (District of Baringo only).
9. Rhinoceros, on the north side of the Uganda Railway and within ten miles thereof between Sultan Hamud Station and Machakos Road Station.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Animals, the females of which are not to be hunted, killed, or captured, when accompanying their young, and the young of which are not to be captured except under special license.

1. Rhinoceros.
2. Hippopotamus.
3. Zebra.
4. Chevrotain (Dorcatherium).
5. All Antelopes or Gazelles not mentioned in the First Schedule.
6. Elephant.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Animals, limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a Sportsman's or Public Officer's license.

Kind.	Number allowed.
1. Elephant (having tusk ivory weighing not less than 60 lbs.) ...	2
2. Rhinoceros	2
3. Hippopotamus	2
4. Zebra	2
5. Antelopes and Gazelles—	
<i>Class A.—</i>	
Eland (Taurotragus)	1
Oryx (Gemsbück Calotis or Beisa)	2
Hippotragus (Sable)	1
" (Roan)	1
Strepsiceros (kudu) (except in the Baringo District)	2
Topi (Damaliscus Jimela)	2
Neumann's Hartebeest (Bubalis Neumanni)	2
Bongo (Boocercus Eurycerus Isaaci)	1
6. Colobi and other fur monkeys	2
7. Aard-Varks (Orycteopus)	2
8. Cheetah (Cynaelurus)	2
9. Aardwolf (Proteles)	2
10. Ostrich (male only)	2
11. Marabout	2
12. Egret of each species... ..	2
13. Antelopes and Gazelles—	
<i>Class B.—</i>	
Any species other than those in Class A.	10
14. Chevrotains (Dorcatherium)	10
Topi (Jubaland only)	8

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Animals, limited number of which may be killed or captured under a Settler's license.

Kind.	Number of animals allowed.
1. Hippopotamus	2
2. The following Antelopes and Gazelles only :—	5 animals in all in any calendar month, made up of animals of a single species or of several; provided, however, that not more than 10 animals altogether of any one species shall be killed during the period for which the license is available other than Grant's Gazelle, Thomson's Gazelle, Jackson's and Coke's Hartebeest (Bubalis), Reed Buck.
(I.) Grant's Gazelle	
(II.) Thomson's Gazelle.	
(III.) Jackson's and Coke's Hartebeest (Bubalis)	
(IV.) Impala (Aepyceros)	
(V.) Reedbuck (Cervicapra)	
(VI.) Duiker (Cephalophus)	
(VII.) Klippspringer (Oreotagus)	
(VIII.) Steinbuck (Rhapiceros)	
(IX.) Waterbuck (Cobus)	
(X.) Wilderbeest (Gnu) Connochaetes	
(XI.) Bushbuck (Tragelaphus Roualeyni)	
(XII.) Paa (Medoqua and Nesotragus)	

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

GAME RESERVE.

1. An area bounded by :—

- (1) The north-eastern limit of the Uganda Railway zone from the Tsavo River to the bridge across the Ngong River, near Nairobi.
- (2) By the right bank of the Ngong River to the edge of the Kikuyu Forest and along the edge of the forest to the Mbagathi River to its source.
- (3) By a line drawn from the source of the Mbagathi River straight across the northern slope of Donyo Lamuyu (Ngongo Bagas), thence across Suswa to Mau Escarpment, which it follows south to the Guaso Nyiro and thence to the German frontier thence following the German frontier to the Tsavo River.
- (4) By the left bank of the Tsavo River from its source to its intersection by the Uganda Railway.

The aforesaid area shall be known as the Southern Game Reserve.

2. An area bounded :—

- (1) On the north by the third parallel of latitude.
- (2) On the east by the thirty-ninth meridian of longitude.
- (3) On the south by the Guaso Nyiro from the point at which it is intersected by the thirty-ninth meridian of longitude to its junction with the Guaso Narok, and then by a line drawn from the said point of junction to the source of the small stream (Mungatan) entering the north-easternmost bay of Lake Baringo, following this stream down-stream, the boundary line continues along the north shore of Lake Baringo and thence is drawn north-westward to the western source of the River Oron in the Kamasia Mountains, from this point the line is carried in a north-westerly direction along the northern flanks of the Kamasia and Elgeyo Plateaux till it reaches the right bank of the River Weiwei or Turkwell.
- (4) The River Weiwei or Turkwell on the west by following the right bank thereof down-stream to Lake Rudolph.

The aforesaid area shall be known as the Northern Game Reserve.

3. All forest areas proclaimed under the provisions of the "East Africa Forestry Regulations, 1902."

SIXTH SCHEDULE.
GAME REGISTER.

Species.	Number.	Sex.	Locality.	Date.	Remarks.

I declare that the above is a true record of all animals killed by me in the
Protectorate under the license granted me on the 190 .
Passed

190 .
(Signature of Examining Officer.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 223.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

RULES.

Rules issued by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate
under Section 7 Sub-Section (6) of the East Africa Game Ordinance, 1906.

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Nairobi,
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1906.

1. No elephant tusk weighing less than 30 lbs., and no piece of ivory which in the opinion of an officer engaged in the Civil Administration of the East Africa Protectorate formed part of a tusk under 30 lbs. in weight shall be introduced into the East Africa Protectorate from the Uganda Protectorate unless it shall have been stamped with an official stamp and a registered number by a Customs Officer or Officer engaged in the Civil Administration of the Uganda Protectorate.

2. The fact that an elephant tusk or piece of ivory bears an official stamp and registered number as required by the preceding rule shall be *prima facie* evidence that the tusk or piece of ivory was lawfully collected and possessed in the Uganda Protectorate and such tusk or piece of ivory may be imported from the East Africa Protectorate.

J. HAYES SADLER,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Enclosure 3 in No. 223.

TELEGRAM from ACTING COMMISSIONER, Entebbe, dated March 15, 1906.

Re your Game Ordinance, could you amend Section 7, paragraph 1, of your Ordinance to meet the possession and transfer of male ivory from this Protectorate under the thirty pounds weight but of any weight which can be lawfully held in Uganda? As you are aware, I do not agree as to so high limit as yours for Uganda.

No. 224.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE
to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received June 9, 1906.)

Colonel Hayes Sädler to the Earl of Elgin, enclosing report of Deputy Commissioner.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

This Protectorate stands first in importance of any of the possessions of the Crown from the point of view of this Society. It supports a Fauna unrivalled in the world for variety and interest. We desire to reiterate in the strongest manner our contention of last year when we met Mr. Secretary Lyttelton, that the expenditure on game preservation is inadequate. This would seem to be an extremely short-sighted policy, as if the game diminishes, the territory will cease to be an attractive field for sportsmen, and the large revenue (estimated this year at £9,000) now received from licenses will be lost. The growth of the area being occupied by settlers increases the importance of the preservation of the Fauna and we cordially concur with the recommendation of Mr. Jackson on this subject in the report* communicated to us, except that the amount set aside would seem to be still inadequate.

With reference to the Southern Reserve, we share the opinion of the game officer that its position is the best possible, and have heard with regret that the mile wide strip on the northern side of the railway which was formerly included, is not strictly respected. We desire to press upon the Authorities the admirable situation of this Southern Reserve, upon which, in our opinion, the maintenance of the Fauna in the settled parts of the dominion depends, and to urge that under no circumstances should any part of it be alienated or leased or persons allowed to settle on it, and that no further concession should be granted within it, for railways or other undertakings.

We desire that existing Regulations in regard to this Southern Reserve should be strictly enforced, and that adequate grants of money should be made with this view.

At the same time the Northern Reserve is yearly becoming of more importance now that much of the Rift Valley has become settled. While nominally reserved, few practical steps seem as yet to have been taken to prevent illicit shooting. It is believed that large numbers of elephants are destroyed there. This is the home of the rarest and the finest of the Fauna of Northern East Africa; it is believed to be unsuited for colonization or settlement; it is admirably situated from a geographical and zoological point of view; it is not known to be the home or the hunting ground of any important body of natives; it has not been touched by European settlement; and it can be controlled from the Masai Reserve, where British officials are already posted. We ask that the area now known as the Northern Reserve, with such modifications as further study on the spot may prove desirable, be henceforth also maintained as an inviolable national sanctuary for African Fauna; and that such a sum of money be at once allotted from the revenues derived from game licenses as will suffice to provide and maintain an adequate staff of European and Native watchers under the general supervision of the Government Game Ranger and H. M. Commissioner.

We would recall the fact that the people of the United States of America have given up a large area known as the Yellowstone Park, for the preservation of Fauna which were threatened with extinction, and we maintain that it is the duty and the interest of Great Britain to follow this example in East Africa.

Mr. Jackson's observations on the sale of hides, nominally from German territory, are of great importance, and it would seem desirable to make some arrangement by which this destruction might be stopped. The proposal to raise the minimum weight of tusks to 30 lbs. has our entire approval, and this measure may with advantage be extended to other Protectorates, some of which indeed are themselves asking for it.

* In No. 220.

We attach great importance to the game returns, and regret that they were not published for this territory with the last Annual Report. They are some guide to the increase or diminution of particular species.

There are many other details dealt with in Colonel Sadler's report which would probably be best dealt with by the Commissioner on the spot.

In conclusion we wish to impress upon H.M. Government, the fact that they have in the Fauna of East Africa an asset of large pecuniary value. The direct revenue from licenses, &c., now amounts to between £8,000 and £10,000 a year; the indirect annual revenue from the visits of sportsmen has been estimated at over £20,000. It cannot be doubted that the creation of State preserves, as opposed to reserves, would not only tend to protect animals from wholesale destruction, but would, if properly managed, bring in large and constantly increasing sums to the Protectorate Exchequer. We commend this view to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State.

Commissioner Swayne to Mr. Lyttelton.

SOMALILAND.

We have examined the question of the position and areas covered by the two Reserves. Mr. Gillett, a member of this Society, familiar with the regions in question, has prepared a plan and memorandum with regard to the habitat of certain lesser antelopes in danger of extinction. This is sent herewith.

The small reserve called the "Hill Reserve" is in some respects the most important, because upon it depends the preservation of the greater Kudu which is perhaps in greater danger, than any other animal, of extinction in this Protectorate. (*See* remark on p. 7, No. 14.*) Being the most distinguished of all the antelopes, with very restricted habitats and the bulls keenly sought by all sportsmen, it is deserving of special protection, and we suggest for the consideration of the Colonial Secretary, whether this Reserve might not be extended or another small one set apart in the Gadabursi Mountains which is one of the habitats of the greater Kudu.

It would appear from p. 1 (5)† that "Special licenses" are granted to hunt in these Reserves. We question the wisdom of this, and respectfully ask that the number granted and the quantities of game killed under them, especially of the greater Kudu, may be stated in the Annual Returns.

It is part of the game regulations for this Protectorate that every licensee should keep a register of game killed. It is desirable that this regulation should be strictly observed.

We have on previous occasions urged the desirability of the prohibition of the sale of horns and skins at Aden, and note with satisfaction Col. Swayne's letter to the Political Resident at Aden. It would be matter for congratulation if the Colonial Office could come to some arrangement with the India Office on this matter.

UGANDA.

The report of Commissioner Sadler that the regulations have been well observed by license holders, and that throughout the Protectorate there is an earnest desire to respect the game laws is very gratifying. We hear with pleasure also that the Commissioner is not aware of any species which can be said to be even remotely threatened with extinction in the Uganda Protectorate.

As regards shooting in the Reserves we would refer to our remarks on the same subject under the heading of Somaliland.

* Page 329 of this paper.

† Page 323 of this paper.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

We have not received any papers on this Protectorate from the Colonial Secretary, but have examined the brief allusion to the subject in the last Annual Report which is satisfactory, also the return of game killed. We have further noticed that an agitation is being pressed by some of the local planters for the abolition of the Elephant Marsh Reserve near Chiromo, on the ground that the inhabitants of that town go in fear of the lions and that the game animals harbour the bacilli of cattle disease.

We would urge that these allegations should not be accepted as proved, until some competent commission of biologists shall have determined this question, and especially whether there are not other means of destroying the Tsetse fly which is the carrier of those diseases, and further, whether all the animals are the hosts of those bacilli, and if not, which animals are free from them. It is obvious that the lions for instance, might be destroyed without sacrificing the whole Fauna. We further urge that great caution should be exercised, and this Forest not lightly sacrificed to what may resolve itself into a mere demand for more land for cultivation or for speculative purposes. We beg to bring to your notice the enclosed letters on the subject of the Tsetse fly, published in the "Morning Post" of May 18th and 21st.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE BIG GAME QUESTION.

To the Editor of the 'Morning Post.'

SIR,—May I crave your indulgence in order to make a few remarks in reply to a letter on the above subject in your issue of the 11th inst. by Mr. Ralph A. Durand, in which the writer assumes that the protection of big game 'involves protection of the disease-spreading tsetse fly'? For several years past I have paid special attention to the tsetse fly question, and should your correspondent care to consult my 'Monograph of the Tsetse Flies' (1903) he will find several pages devoted to the 'Association of Tsetse with Big Game,' as also copies of a number of letters written by various authorities to Lord Lansdowne (then Foreign Secretary) in 1901 on the subject of the supposed connection between tsetse and buffalo. Although it is perfectly true that in South Africa the extermination of big game has resulted in the disappearance of tsetse from many localities in which they formerly abounded, in other parts of Africa, where other species of the tsetse occur, the flies seem to be less closely associated with wild animals. As a general rule, as stated in my book (page 7), tsetse are 'confined to damp, hot, low-lying localities, either on the borders of rivers or lakes, or at any rate, not far from water. Cover in the shape of more or less thick bush or forest is essential, and the fly is not found on open plains.' Writing from 'The Residency, Zomba, British Central Africa Protectorate,' to Lord Lansdowne, on September 30, 1901, Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Sharpe, his Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, said: 'Tsetse are not found (in British Central Africa) in open plains, although such plains may have large quantities of game on them, and in spite of the fact that at the edges of the plains, where forest abounds, tsetse are found. It would appear, therefore, that what regulates the presence of tsetse fly is the description of the country almost as much as the abundance or scarcity of game.' Consequently it is more than doubtful whether, as your correspondent appears to suppose, the Elephant Marsh in British Central Africa acts as a tsetse fly as well as a game reserve. It ought not to be difficult to prevent the latter and the surrounding districts from being overrun with lions; but before signing the death warrants of a number of beautiful and harmless animals, and so rendering ourselves liable to the censure of future generations happily less purely utilitarian than the present, it behoves us, even at the risk of being stigmatised as 'arm-chair faddists' by the 'Central African Times' to see that we do not act hastily, and that before taking an irrevocable step we are quite sure of our facts.

In speaking of 'the tsetse fly' Mr. Durand is apparently unaware that no fewer than eight species (or kinds) of tsetse flies occur in Africa, so that to refer to them as though there were only one species is as misleading as it would be to speak of the four different kinds of British wild pigeons as 'the pigeon.' Furthermore the only species of tsetse fly as yet definitely associated with sleeping sickness does not, so far as our present knowledge goes, exist in British Central Africa; and, on the other hand, in Uganda, where this species (known to naturalists as *Glossina palpalis*) is abundant on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Victoria, it does not appear to be dependent upon big game for its subsistence. Whether the three species of tsetse found in British Central Africa are capable of conveying the parasite which is the cause of sleeping sickness has yet to be proved. Meanwhile, in the present state of our knowledge (or ignorance) the most stringent precautions should certainly be taken to prevent cases of the disease, even in its initial stage, from being introduced into a district free from the malady but infested by any species of tsetse fly.

Yours, &c.,
ERNEST E. AUSTEN.

"British Museum (Natural History),
May 17th."

"BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA."

"THE BIG GAME QUESTION."

"To the Editor of the 'Morning Post.'"

"SIR,—As a hunter of large game during the seventies, when South Africa swarmed with game, I can endorse what Mr. Austen says in his excellent letter on the big game question, which appeared in yesterday's issue of the 'Morning Post.'

"It goes without saying that tsetse fly were not found in the high-lying tracts where white-tailed wildebeeste, blesbuck, and springbuck abounded, but there were also low-lying tracts in which the larger varieties of game abounded, and yet there were no tsetse amongst them. For instance, buffalo once abounded in the Tugela thorns of Natal and in the Inkandhla bush where Bambaata is now being pursued, and yet there never were any tsetse in that region.

"Elephants were once plentiful in the low-lying eastern region of Natal where there never were any tsetse. In Amaswazi land, between Jozann's and the Usutu, were ridges slightly elevated above the surrounding country. These were somewhat less densely bushed than the rest of the country. I have there shot buffalo, eland, roan antelope, koodoo, sassaby, waterbuck, impalah, blue wildebeeste, zebra, and other varieties, but I never saw a tsetse fly there, and I never lost oxen, horses, or dogs there from the bite of the tsetse.

"I have no doubt that in the far interior similar tracts abounding with game but devoid of tsetse, could be found, in which game could be preserved, without encouraging tsetse fly or running the risk of spreading sleeping sickness through their agency.

"Yours, &c.,

"CHAS. M. D. STEWART.

"34, Palace Mansions, Kensington,
May 19th."

WEST AFRICA.

LAGOS.

According to the report of Captain Ambrose, the travelling Commissioner, a most deplorable slaughter of elephants and game animals is now taking place in this Colony, one-tenth of the population of certain districts being engaged exclusively in elephant hunting (page 1*) and female and young tuskless elephants being killed for meat. In other districts the larger kinds of game are being rapidly exterminated.

If the temporary prohibition of the importation of gunpowder into the Colony is considered too drastic a measure, we agree with the recommendation of Acting Governor Thorburn, that adequate game reserves should be established without delay, and suggest that a close time should be ordered for all animals during certain months of the year and that the sale of hides, horns, &c., should be altogether prohibited, and all elephant tusks weighing less than 25 lbs. be confiscated.

SIERRA LEONE.

We are glad to learn that the Governor proposes without delay to bring the question of game preservation before the native chiefs in order to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game animals.

GOLD COAST.

We note that in the opinion of the Attorney-General (p. 13†) there is no apparent necessity for a reserve in this Colony, but we beg to point out that according to the table (on p. 13†) the ivory exported from the Gold Coast Colony has fallen from 33,003 lbs. in 1892 (valued at £5,417) to 2,749 lbs. in the year 1904 (valued at £725).

We respectfully recommend that the Governor should put into force certain of the regulations contained in the Ordinance of February 5th, 1901, Section 2, especially (2), (3), (4), (5) and (9), and should amend (10) by prohibiting the local sale or export of the skins and horns of any game animal; and (11) by ordering the confiscation of all or any elephant tusk weighing less than 25 lbs.

* Page 331 of this paper.

† Page 277 of this paper.

‡ Not printed.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

We highly approve of the suggestions contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 7, of the able report of Mr. H. N. Thompson, the Conservator of Forests.

Page 1,* paragraph 4. We are of opinion that the hardship attendant on the general prohibition of the local sale of hides and horns, &c., of game animals would be of so temporary a character that it may well be disregarded. If local sales are prohibited the export trade must necessarily cease.

We hear, with regret, of the great slaughter during each rainy season of Buffon's Kob (*Cobus Kob*), and of the extensive export trade carried on in the skins of this beautiful antelope (page 2†).

Paragraph 5. If the Reserves "would not involve any considerable expenditure if placed in charge of the Forestry Department," we trust that such reserves may be established as the High Commissioner considers suitable without delay. We see no objection to the preservation of game being transferred to that department.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

We welcome the proposals of Sir Frederick Lugard to create a Reserve along the shores of Lake Chad.

Reserves are mainly of use as the sanctuaries and breeding place of wild animals, who are quick to learn where they can live in security.

Small Reserves around towns cannot be compared in utility with an area large enough to allow a number of animals of different species to live at all periods of the year undisturbed by man. A well-selected district containing a certain amount of high ground, and bounded by the shore of a great lake, should be an ideal game reserve.

We trust that the necessary funds will soon be found available for this purpose.

GAMBIA.

1. As to page 1, paragraph 3,‡ we recommend that the local sales of all hides, horns, &c., of game animals should be prohibited.

2. We desire to call attention to the rapid decrease in the export of ivory which goes far to prove that the elephant is in danger of extermination in this region. The table (page 1, paragraph 9),‡ shows that whereas 2,046 lbs. were exported in 1898, only 875 lbs. were exported in 1902 and 1,071 in 1905. We are of opinion that in this Colony, as elsewhere in West Africa, no elephant tusk should be saleable under 25 lbs. in weight.

3. As to paragraph 12,§ we trust that the Governor will give further consideration to the question of enforcing a close time for all game animals; and that on a reconsideration of the question of establishing a reserve in a Colony which he describes as "an ideal place for a game reserve," he may be able to accomplish this most desirable object before it is too late to save the Fauna.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

We venture to make the following recommendations:—

- (1) That the returns of all game animals killed should continue to be included in the Annual Reports of each Protectorate or Colony. To them should be added statements, showing the receipts from all sources connected with the preservation of game, such as licenses, fines, &c.

* Page 295 of this paper.

‡ Page 279 of this paper.

† Page 296 of this paper.

§ Page 280 of this paper.

- (2) That a map should be prepared showing the present game reserves in Africa.
- (3) That the sale of hides, horns, &c., of game animals in the British Dominions in Africa and at Aden, should be prohibited.
- (4) That the sale of elephant tusks weighing less than 25 lbs. should be prohibited and the tusks confiscated.
- (5) That no shooting whatsoever, except for administrative reasons, should be permitted in a reserve.
- (6) That a strict return of all game killed should be made annually by every license holder.

RHYS WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

2. Temple Gardens, E.C.,
June 9, 1906.

Enclosure in No. 224.

HABITAT OF THE GAME ANIMALS OF SOMALILAND, WITH ROUGH
SKETCH MAP.

The map roughly represents Somaliland, the red line the British sphere of influence, the dotted lines roughly divide it into five sections, as follows:—

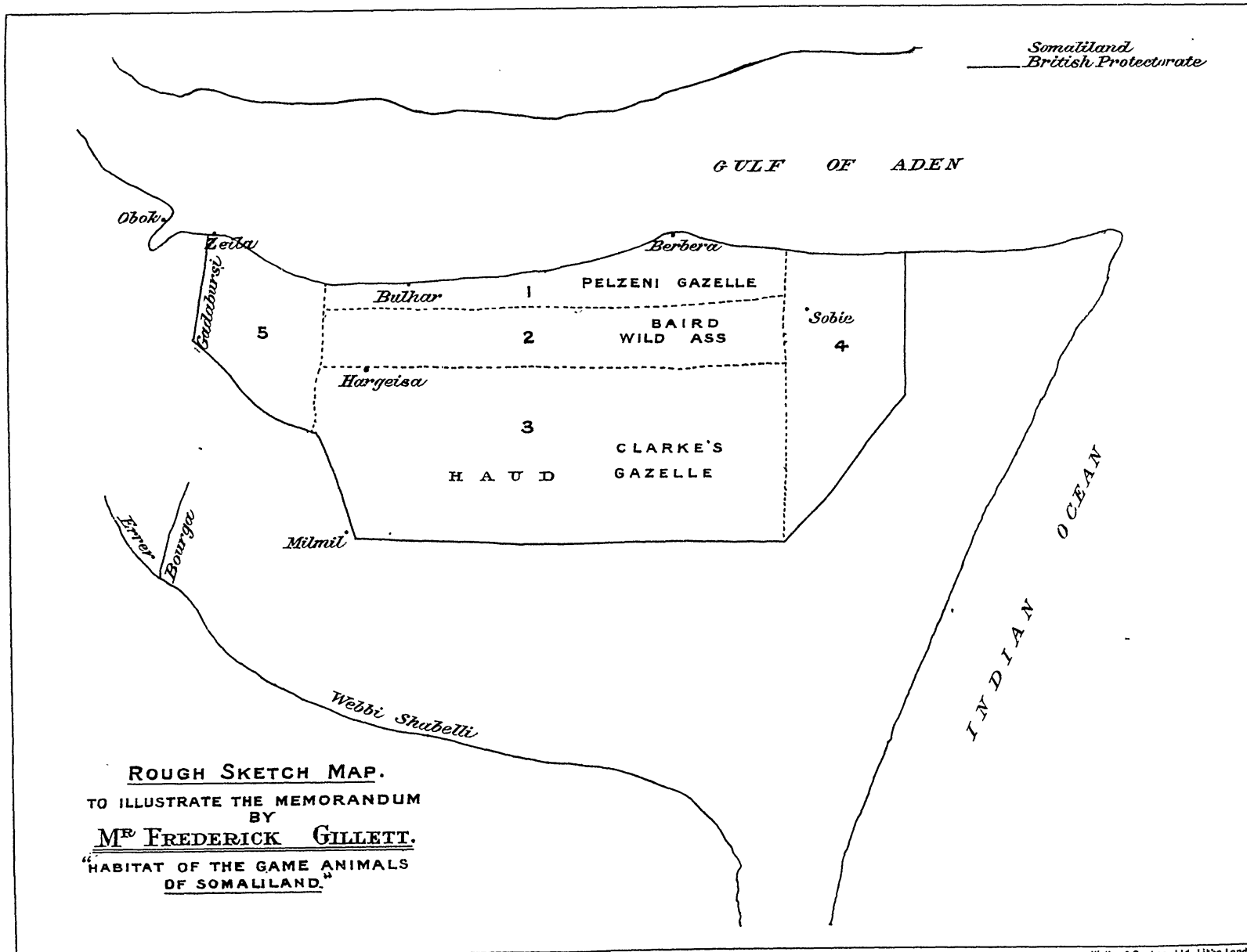
1. The desert country near the coast.
2. The Golis Mountains.
3. The waterless, though not desert, country called the Haud.
4. The extreme east of the Protectorate.
5. The extreme west of the Protectorate.

There are seven species indigenous to Somaliland alone:—

- Gazella Pelzeni, in section 1 of map, between Berbera and Bulhar, requires protection.
- Baira, in section 2, is found near Doodobar, on a spur of the Golis Mountains, and possibly on some of the solitary barren hills in section 1. Very rare, requires protection.
- Somali Wild Ass, section 2, in Mountains to the south of the Sheik Pass and, according to native report, in section 4. Very valuable, should be carefully protected.
- Dik-diks (*Madoqua Swaynei* and *M. Phillipsi*), all over sections 2 and 3. The female always dashes first out of a bush; horns of male so small that they are difficult to see. They are the prey of leopards, the smaller carnivora and birds of prey, and should be protected.
- Clarke's Gazelle (*Ammodorcas Clarkei*), in section 3, near Gimba. A most remarkable antelope, confined to a district about 50 miles north and south. Should be protected if possible.
- Swayne's Hartebeest (*Bubalis Swaynei*), in section 3, confined to districts in The Haud, near Toyo. Requires protection.

There are ten other species excluding carnivora, and these are found in other parts of Africa as well as in Somaliland.

- Elephant, in section 5, in the Gadabursi country. I believe they should be absolutely protected.
- Greater Koodoo, in section 2, in the Golis Mountains, also a few in the extreme south of Section 3, and, I believe, in section 5, in the Gadabursi country, but their principal habitat is the Golis Mountains. Require protection.
- Lesser Koodoo, in section 2, in the foothills of the Golis Mountains and just north of Hargeisa. Should be protected.
- Klipspringer, in section 2, in the Golis Mountains. Should be protected.
- Waller's Gazelle, scattered over section 3. A very remarkable antelope, should be protected.
- Ostrich, scattered over section 3. Should be protected on account of its value.



462 11 .08 . WT 7893. 750.

Weller & Graham, Litho. London.

427

The four remaining species are found scattered over section 3, and a few on the borders of section 2. These species are Soemmerring's and Speke's Gazelles, Oryx, Wart hog. They would be all the better for some protection, but do not require it so urgently as the rest.

FREDERICK GILLETT.

No. 225.

Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W.
Friday, June 15, 1906.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AT A DEPUTATION FROM THE SOCIETY
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WILD FAUNA OF THE
EMPIRE TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN,
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

PRESENT :

The Duchess of Bedford.	Dr. P. Chalmers Mitcheli, F.R.S.
Lord Curzon of Kedleston.	(Secretary of the Zoological Society).
Mr. E. N. Buxton.	Mr. Edward P. Tennant.
Mr. S. H. Whitbread.	Mr. E. E. Austen.
Mr. W. Scoresby Routledge.	Mr. Mervyn Williams.
Mr. F. C. Selous.	Sir Henry Seton Karr.
Mr. Frederick Gillett.	The Hon. Wilfrid Ashley.
Col. J. H. Patterson, D.S.O.	Mr. Rhys Williams, Hon. Sec.
Lord Monk Bretton.	
Sir William Lee Warner.	

Mr. E. N. Buxton: My Lord, I beg to introduce this Deputation from the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire. We had the privilege of waiting on your predecessor a year ago, and we felt that matters had marched since then: a great many settlers have come into your dominions, which rather alters the aspect of the case, and, besides that, we did not get all that we hoped to have got last year, although we had a most sympathetic answer from Mr. Lyttelton. One of the most important things which the Society emphasized was the necessity of spending more money upon the preservation of the species. We think that we have now a stronger case for asking that, more especially in British East Africa.

You were kind enough to send to the Society a number of despatches of great interest, from your Commissioners, dealing with this subject, and we find what some of us knew before, that the actual revenue in East Africa from licences and fines from game-hunters amounts to something like £10,000 a year, to say nothing of the very large indirect expenditure, such as freight on railways, which is expended in the country; and we think that on the lowest ground we can ask you to require a larger expenditure on watching and supervision than has hitherto been the case. The Sub-Commissioner, in the report which you sent to us, deals with this question, and makes a proposal which he thinks would be adequate to the case. That is for you, my Lord, and your officials, to consider; but we hope that consideration will be given to the sanctity of the reserves and the security of the game. I need not enlarge further upon that point, except to say that the sum at present spent is, in our opinion, inadequate for the purpose.

Now, in making this complaint, I wish to say that while there are many minor defects which we should like to see remedied, we do not come here to complain of your officials. We think that the Game Laws, so far as is possible, have been well enforced and carefully observed on the whole, but we count on many of your officials as friends of the principles of our Society: the man on the spot is alive to the question as a general rule. Moreover, we urge that the attraction of the game to young officials—whether civil or military—is a very important thing. Your Services, depend upon it, are better and more efficient because of that attraction, and not only that, but to those young men who live in unhealthy climates it is an element of health that they should have that means of recreation.

To turn to more practical matters, we ask that special attention should be paid to what is called the Southern Reserve in British East Africa. There is no more beautiful or interesting sight within the Empire than the masses of great game visible from the windows of the train: the railway passes all along that reserve—which is exceedingly well placed and designed for its purpose. We ask leave to

press upon you that this reserve and other reserves should be treated as sacred; that you should not part with lands to settlers or others with the reserve; we consider that the sanctity of the reserve would be most gravely interfered with if that were done. The reason why we think there may have been some slight laxity is that in the Game Laws as printed, or at any rate in a copy of them which is in our possession (there may be a more recent form, I do not know—we have heard nothing of it), the original constitution of the reserve included both sides of the railway; that is to say, what is called the railway zone on both sides was included, and without, so far as we know, any decree, that part which is to the east of the railway appears to have now been tacitly allowed to drop out of the reserve. We think that is a pity.

I should like to say a word about an attack which has been made in the Press recently with regard to another territory, namely, British Central Africa, by persons on the spot, or persons in England, who attack the general principle of reserves, more especially on the ground that the animals within them carry diseases, or harbour the disease bacillus, which is also carried by the tsetse fly and others. We would ask you to listen to what experts present may have to say upon that subject, and not too readily to be led by the opinion, which is not always a scientific one, of those who may have other objects in view than the one appearing on the surface. As to the importance, I have here a letter from a very old servant of the Crown, with regard to whom there is no one who can be said to have had equal experience in the matter (I refer to Sir John Kirk). He says: "But I am certain that nothing but well-chosen and strictly preserved reserves will save the game from extermination." That, I think, is an opinion which will carry weight with everybody who knows Africa.

I will ask Lord Curzon of Kedleston to say a few words.

LORD CURZON: Lord Elgin, although I was invited to do so, I did not like to assume the responsibility of introducing this influential Deputation to you this morning, because I do not myself possess the familiarity with the conditions and state of the reserves in Africa which would enable me to address you with anything like the authority that Mr. Buxton has; still, I am very glad indeed to say a few words on the general question of principle which was raised by Mr. Buxton in the concluding part of his remarks, and about which he read that exceedingly weighty pronouncement from Sir John Kirk. I think, perhaps, I have some little right to do so, because the question of game, which I think did not come very prominently to the front in India during your time, did attract the notice of the Government of India in mine. We found that in India the same conditions existed to a large extent which Mr. Buxton has described as existing in South Africa.

We find in India a progressive diminution of many interesting and valuable types of animal life, which is due to a number of causes, the improvement of fire-arms, the increasing depredations of the natives, sometimes to protect their crops—which, of course, is a very worthy reason—sometimes to obtain food for themselves, again a very proper reason, sometimes, alas, for the money to be derived from the sale of skins and hides. Well, looking at the question in India, we came to the conclusion that there were two ways of dealing with that diminution of those types of animal life: one is by more stringent Game Laws, and the other is by reserves. Now in regard to India your familiarity with that country, my Lord, will remind you that we have existing in India, owing to natural causes, perhaps, the greatest extent of reserves in the world. In the first place we have our forest reserves, which, no doubt, were created in the first place for the growth and preservation of timber, but which constitute indirectly a sort of reserve for game; then the Native States in India, particularly when you have a sporting Rajah at the head, are in themselves a sort of reserve; and, finally, all along the north of India you have under the mountains the long strip of Nepal, which, as at present administered, is perhaps the finest natural game preserve in the world. Therefore in India we have not to look at the question from the same point of view as in Africa; we have not got to create reserves, because they exist; and in India we were devoting ourselves, when I left the country, to an alteration and a strengthening of the Game Laws.

Now we turn to Africa, about which Mr. Buxton has been speaking. There, as I understand, the conditions are absolutely the inverse: we have the Game Laws which have been devised in all the different Protectorates, many of which I have seen, which seem to me to be most skilfully and properly adapted to the varying

conditions, differing, as they do, in different parts, and which, as Mr. Buxton has just said, are administered by high-minded and intelligent officers. Therefore we do not come to you now to ask you for any strengthening of the Game Laws, but we turn to the other branch of the subject, namely, the reserves, and we come to you and ask you to use your great influence to supply those conditions which will make the reserves effective. Do not let us, who are enthusiasts upon this matter, for a moment conceal the fact that a case is made out, I do not say a strong case, but that an argument is made out against this policy of reserves. Let us admit that, and let us be prepared to contest it. I have read the correspondence in the papers to which Mr. Buxton alluded, and I am well aware that there are people who protest against these reserves on agricultural grounds, on economical grounds, on the grounds of protection for the natives, and on the grounds of the depredations alleged to be committed by the wild game which tend to collect inside these reserves. In my view all those arguments are important, and it will be the greatest mistake in the world to brush them on one side as worthless, because they are held by serious people, and people whose opinions carry weight, and what we have to do rather is to balance the case and to see what is to be said on the other side, and to inform our minds as to whether we are justified in asking you to decide on the whole in favour of reserves rather than against them.

I should be disposed myself to put the argument rather on different grounds from those which were adopted by Mr. Buxton. Although I hope I may regard myself as a keen sportsman, I will not look at the matter from the hunter's point of view; I do not think you ought to simply defend these reserves in order to provide shooting for young officials, be they officials of the Government or be they globe-trotters. Nor, again, do I think one ought to defend them mainly from what I may call the naturalist's point of view, I mean the point of view of the man who says "You have your great museums in London, you have your Zoological Gardens: now let us provide live specimens for the one, and let us provide dead specimens for the other." I believe myself that zoos and museums have a great educative influence in the lives of people, but at the same time I should not maintain that a special system of game preservation should be instituted in Africa or anywhere else simply in order to fill our museums or zoos.

There is another argument which Mr. Buxton mentioned which again makes me a little careful not to exaggerate, and that is as to the financial side of the question. He comes to you and he says: "Now so popular is this sport, and so large are the sums of money which are derived from it, that it is really from the financial point of view rather a good thing for the Government." I think it is a potent argument, in so far as if large sums are received by the Government we can legitimately ask the Government to utilise those sums for the extension of the policy which we are advocating; but I would not like to lay too much stress upon that point of view, either; and the argument which I should like to submit to your point of view, my Lord, is this, that we owe the preservation of these interesting and valuable, and sometimes disappearing, types of animal life as a duty to nature and to the world. I have seen enough of the world in travelling to know not merely that many of these types have irretrievably gone, but that owing to the scandalous neglect of our predecessors there are others which are tending to dwindle and disappear now. We are the owners of the greatest Empire in the universe; we are continually using language which implies that we are the trustees for posterity of that Empire, but we are also the trustees for posterity of the natural contents of that Empire, and among them I do undoubtedly place these rare and interesting types of animal life to which I have referred.

I hope I have said enough, without boring you, to indicate that there really is a strong case to be made out for the policy of reserves which we are putting before you to-day. I am willing at once to say, as regards reserves, be as careful as you can as to where you allocate them: put them in places suitable for their purpose, and not inconvenient or unsuitable to the needs of others; then, when you have got them, have an efficient body of watchmen, sufficiently large in order to make the reserves effective, and also do not, in the interests of sport or for any other reason, allow the carnivora, dangerous wild animals, inside the reserves to multiply at the expense of the innocuous and beautiful specimens of animal life which we really desire to preserve. In a word, I think we may say that reserves which I am advocating to you ought to exist not for the gratification of the sports-

man, but for the preservation of interesting types of animal life. If we can ground ourselves upon that principle, Lord Elgin, I think we shall stand well both with the public and with the officials of the Government, and I hope we may on those grounds, if on no others, commend our case to your sympathy this morning.

Mr. E. N. BUXTON: I have asked Mr. Austen to say a few words on the important point of disease-carrying by animals, and the tsetse fly.

Mr. E. E. AUSTEN: My Lord, with regard to this point which has been brought up recently in the daily Press by people who, perhaps, were not altogether quite qualified to write about it, there are one or two things to be said which I venture to think are of extreme importance. As, of course, you are aware, a great deal of attention is being attracted at the present time to the question of the sleeping sickness. Before that, attention was attracted for a certain time by the investigation into malaria, to a very common disease in domestic animals, commonly known as tsetse fly, or nagana. Both these diseases, the tsetse-fly disease, or nagana, and sleeping sickness, are due to minute organisms which are very closely allied. In one case, the case of the disease which affects domestic animals, those parasites have been found, undoubtedly, in the blood of big game in Africa, and it has been found that those parasites can be conveyed from the wild animals to domestic animals by tsetse flies, and, so far as we know, by tsetse flies only. Africa is the only continent in the world in which tsetse flies are found, and it is perfectly true that tsetse flies, when they can, will take a meal of blood: they are frequently found in the same places as wild animals, on which they are seen to feed. Therefore people have assumed that if you protect the big game you are necessarily protecting tsetse flies. I venture to think, as a result of the study which I have made of this question for the past three or four years, that that assumption is not justified by the facts. In the first place, although you may get tracts of country which are swarming with big game, it does not necessarily follow that those tracts of country will contain tsetse fly at all; in the second place, with regard to sleeping sickness, we do not yet know which is the natural host of this parasite which causes the disease. Tsetse flies have been found in Uganda by the latest members of the Sleeping Sickness Commission sent out by the Colonial Office and the Royal Society, and those tsetse flies found in Uganda have been found to contain very similar parasites which would be mistaken, by an inexperienced person, for the parasites of the sleeping sickness, but which were not those parasites, but distinct from them. On the other hand, if you take tsetse flies and make them feed on infected human beings or infected monkeys, or other animals, you undoubtedly find that those tsetse flies do suck up the parasites, and are capable of conveying them to other animals. The wild tsetse flies are not, or extremely rarely, found to contain those parasites. Therefore we do not yet know what is the animal which conveys these parasites.

With regard to tsetse-fly disease in animals, the kind of tsetse fly which carries it certainly is not found in the parts of the country which are most frequented by big game, such as the Masai Plains in British East Africa. It was said in the old days that that was the case with regard to the Orange Colony, and that it was the haunt of the wild game. It was the haunt of wild game, but you never find tsetse fly there. Tsetse flies are only found in the damp, hot, moist river valleys.

In the second place, as to the tsetse fly which carries sleeping sickness; at present the disease is only associated with one of the eight different kinds that we know, and is perhaps more confined to such definite tracts, as damp, hot, moist river valleys, and margins of lakes, than any other places. I was informed only the other day by a man who had returned from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, that the sleeping-sickness-carrying tsetse fly which is found in the extreme south of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is confined absolutely to the water's edge, and that you do not meet it more than a few yards from the water.

Therefore I venture to think that from this point of view Lord Curzon made a great point when he said that one of the most important things was the situation of your game reserves. I certainly think that provided the game reserves are places in suitable localities, such as, no doubt, can be found in open plains, and not congregated along low-lying, hot, moist valleys, when you protect the game there will be no danger that you are also protecting the tsetse fly.

Mr. S. H. WHITBREAD: Lord Elgin, I only ask leave to add one point to those which have been impressed upon your attention by previous speakers, and that is

a point which I ventured to press upon Mr. Lyttelton last year when we were in this Office, namely, that time is very much the essence of the whole of this question.

In the United States and in Canada, public opinion during the last 10 or 15 years has been very thoroughly and enthusiastically enlisted on behalf of the preservation of game. Strict regulations are in force throughout the whole of that large territory, and the liberty-loving people of America have willingly and gladly adapted themselves to those regulations. The result of that has been that game which was in imminent danger of extinction has been preserved, and that on some parts of that country with which I am acquainted, for instance, in our own Colony of New Brunswick, the moose, which, 50 years ago was said by Thoreau to be in imminent danger of immediate extinction, is to-day existing in larger numbers than ever. In the Yellowstone Park, of course, the great game reserve of the United States, an effort has been made to preserve the buffalo. Unfortunately that effort came at such a late period in the history of the gradual extinction of the buffalo, that to-day there only exists in that reserve a small, degenerated, and, we fear, a gradually disappearing herd of that animal; indeed, it is not too much to say that if the Duchess of Bedford, who is here, would speak, she would be able to tell your Lordship that there are more healthy specimens of the American buffalo in Bedfordshire than there probably are in the United States.

All that points to the fact that where you have game and a population using fire-arms in the condition under which they are using them in Africa, it is of vital importance that if action is to be taken to preserve the game, it should be taken very soon. Our reports and information which has come to us show that some species have already disappeared, and that others are evidently in imminent danger of extinction; and, of course, every year those conditions are more emphasized. We venture respectfully to hope that in considering this question you will bear in mind that whatever is to be done should be done quickly, and that if matters are put off too long there is great danger that the whole subject in the interests of which we are here to-day, may almost, if not quite, have disappeared from our territory. We are quite sure that public opinion some day in South Africa will be really and deeply grateful to any Government and to any official who has had the foresight to come in and preserve these valuable and beautiful animals from extinction before it is too late.

Sir HENRY SETON-KARR: Lord Elgin, I do not propose to occupy your valuable time more than a few moments. I did not come here with the intention of making a speech, but may I respectfully comment in a few words upon what fell from Lord Curzon. I listened to his remarks with the greatest interest, and I think I almost entirely agree with what he said; but I should like to add this humble criticism. I quite agree we do not want the preservation of game on the general ground of the gratification of sportsmen, and that is an idea which should be promptly dispelled from the mind if it ever existed. I for one fully sympathise with the Imperial sentiment expressed by Lord Curzon, but I should be sorry to see the financial question, with all due respect to him, lost sight of. This is a utilitarian age, and the public might like to be satisfied that it is, besides being a matter of public sentiment, commercially and financially advantageous to preserve the game. Personally, I think that is one of the strongest arguments in favour of our views, and I think that the figures of the revenue which are contained in our Paper, and on which we lay stress, point clearly to that end, and that it is a practical advantage to any wild country that the wild animal life contained in it should be maintained, not only for sentimental reasons and as a matter of interest, but also because they are a valuable source of revenue while that country remains in a comparatively wild state, and that the revenue derived therefrom may very well be utilised in enforcing and carrying out the laws and regulations for their preservation. I, for one, would humbly emphasize that minor point to-day.

There is only one further point: I should like to confirm what has fallen from Mr. Whitbread with regard to the Yellowstone Park, with which I am acquainted, and the example of the American people in the matter of the preservation of game. I firmly believe that the reason why they have so practically and thoroughly taken up this question of the preservation of big game, and have so readily enforced the sanctity of the Yellowstone National Park, is because the lesson was rubbed into them by the extinction of the buffalo. I was out there before the buffalo became extinct, and I know what happened at the time when everybody who could buy

a cheap rifle and ammunition was able to go out and shoot anything he liked. At that time the American nation was extremely callous with regard to the preservation of game, and they thought, no doubt, it would go on preserving itself to the end of time; they suddenly woke up to the fact that the buffalo, an interesting and unique animal of the North American continent, was practically extinct. They woke up to the fact when it was too late, and, with regard to that particular species they shut the door. But they are now carrying out, and spending money freely in carrying out, the preservation of the remaining species of big game—and they are a practical and utilitarian people.

My Lord, I submit that is a good example for us in Africa. Sometimes it is alleged that we cannot afford to spend the money, and that it is useless to try and enforce the regulations in a great wild country like parts of Africa. I point to the example of the United States: they spend what correspond to Imperial funds—from the Exchequer of the United States and not of the particular State—in enforcing those regulations. There is always an adequate force kept at the National Park to prevent any poaching: it does not matter who a man may be—he may be a European Potentate, but he would never be allowed to fire a shot inside the National Park; its sanctity is absolutely enforced. They do not care what they spend in preserving it, so long as the thing is absolutely and properly done. I submit that what they have done we can do in Africa if we take the trouble, and if we spend the money. I again emphasize and urge what Mr. Whitbread has said, that time is absolutely the essence of the question. If we delay certain species may be extinct, and then we shall be exactly in the same position as the American people were in—we shall wake up to the importance of preservation, and we shall find that some valuable species are absolutely extinct and cannot be replaced.

MR. E. N. BUXTON: Mr. Gillett is very familiar with the state of things in Somaliland.

MR. FREDERICK GILLETT: My Lord, I do not know that I am prepared to say very much about Somaliland, except that the fauna there are, a great many of them, not found elsewhere, and it is very important, I think, that they should be carefully protected. I have here a map which I made out for myself showing the various species and how very local they are (Mr. Gillett exhibited the map to his Lordship.) There are a great many animals which are extremely local, and are only found in Somaliland, and it would be a very great pity indeed if, in a country which can be so very easily protected, these animals should be allowed to die out.

With regard to the tsetse fly, I should like to say that at a scientific meeting of the Zoological Society last month, Dr. L. W. Sambon exhibited a large series of diagrams of insects carrying these diseases, and I took the opportunity to ask him, as so much was being written in the paper on the subject, whether, in his opinion, the game was responsible for the existence of these flies, and he stated most emphatically that from the result of his researches, he came to the conclusion that the game was not responsible; that in districts, as has already been said, these flies existed where there was practically no game at all. He put forward an opinion, but I do not know that he was absolutely satisfied upon it himself, that certain fish which burrow into the muddy banks of the river, were responsible for the flies. Of that he was not quite certain, but at any rate he felt quite certain that the game was not responsible.

LORD ELGIN: I understand that when you were received by my predecessor, Mr. Lyttelton, he said that he looked more to receive information from you than to express definite opinions of his own. I confess I am pretty much in the same position, but I admit the circumstances have somewhat altered.

At that time what Mr. Lyttelton undertook to do was to address the Governors of the different Colonies, and to ask them to submit reports. Those reports have been received, and they have been sent to you for your opinion, and only two days ago I received from you your observations with regard to those reports. I do not think that I should serve any useful purpose if I attempted to go through the different reports in detail, but I may just say this with regard to the general recommendations which you have placed at the end of the observations which you have been good enough to make, that I think for the most part they are reasonable recommendations which we might act upon, and, at any rate, recommend to the Authorities in the different Colonies. On two points, that is to say, the third and

fourth heads, with regard to the sale of various articles, of course, we should have to get the opinions of the Authorities on those points. Those points are "(3). That the sale of hides, horns, &c., of game animals in the British Dominions in Africa and at Aden, should be prohibited. (4). That the sale of elephant tusks weighing less than 25 lbs. should be prohibited and the tusks confiscated." But, speaking generally, I have no objection to expressing my general adherence to these recommendations which you have been good enough to make. Now, I understand from the remarks which have been made, that on the question of game laws I am not asked to say anything—that you are satisfied with the game laws as they exist, and that the main point is with regard to the question of reserves. With regard to the question of reserves, I accept the position that when there are reserves they certainly ought to be sacred. ("Hear, hear.") I cannot see any object in having a reserve unless it is so. ("Hear, hear.") But then it follows from that that we must be very careful as to the position in which the reserves are placed. These Colonies are, many of them, countries in process of development, and I do not know whether one can lay down that under no circumstances should a reserve which has been made for game not be made available for the future increases of population. But so long as it is a reserve, I agree that it should be so placed that it can be kept sacred for the purposes of the preservation of game.

I am not quite sure that I appreciate the possibility of a railway running through a reserve. Mr. Buxton mentioned one case—and, of course, I am speaking without intimate knowledge of the circumstances—in which that happened, and it reminded me of a circumstance which occurred during my time in India. As Lord Curzon has mentioned, I had not heard so much of game there probably as he had, but I remember on one occasion when we were going to pass through a country where the railway ran through a less inhabited part of the district, we were under some apprehension whether we should get through in safety, because a few days before our train was due the train had run into an elephant, and there had been an accident in consequence. I do not know, I am sure, how, in the case of this particular reserve that is guarded against, but I know there was a case not long ago in which railway works were proceeding in Central Africa at a place called Chiromo, and I understand that the works were attacked by lions. I have been told officially that those reports were considerably exaggerated, but still the fact remains that a lion did appear.

I only wish to mention those points to emphasize that I think in the selection of reserves one must, although choosing them for the purposes of the preservation of game—and in speaking of the preservation of game I entirely adhere to the object which Lord Curzon expressed as being the principal object for which we wish to preserve game, namely, for the preservation of the species, although I do not ignore the commercial side of the matter—although that is so, I do think that in justice to the ordinary administration of the country, one has to consider the preservation of the means of locomotion, and also the question of the progress of the population as time goes on.

There is one point with regard to the reserves which I think must be borne in mind, which one gentleman has spoken of here, namely, that when we have a reserve, we must have it properly protected—"Hear, hear."); we must have a sufficiency of forest guards and forest staff. Where are we to get it from? It is a question of money. Something has been said about funds derived from game licences, and so on. That, I believe, applies in Uganda. I am not sure that it applies generally, but what does apply generally in the management of African Protectorates is this, that they are all countries in the process of development, where the revenue is very scanty and the needs are very great. We have a difficulty in providing even for the decent accommodation of our officers in those parts of the world; and, as the local revenues cannot supply the means, we are obliged to go to the Imperial Treasury. It is with the Imperial Treasury that this matter really lies. ("Hear, hear.")

I think that what has been said as to the United States emphasizes the point which I am now making. It has been said that in the United States it is not a question of local revenue but it is a question of general revenues which are applied to the preservation of the animals in Yellowstone Park. Well, I do not know: it is scarcely a matter for this Office to advocate with the Treasury, at least un-

supported, and it would need a considerable amount of support, probably, to induce the Treasury deliberately to take up the position that they are bound to supply from the Imperial Exchequer the funds necessary for providing forest guards in different parts of Africa. But that is the real difficulty of the matter, and it has to be faced. In many of the Protectorates of Africa the revenues of those Protectorates are insufficient to give what you would certainly call adequate protection; and where, as is very commonly the case, even for the general purposes we have to rely upon Treasury Grants, any question of an increase in expenditure on forest staff or forest officers, must come up in the ordinary course of business in the Estimates which we have to submit to the Treasury; and while I can safely say that anything I can do in the direction which this Deputation wishes will be most willingly done, I cannot promise, without the assent of my friends across the street, that funds will be available to do all that it is desired should be done.

That, really, Gentlemen, is, I think, all that I can usefully say. Like my predecessor, I wish to profess my great interest in the whole of this subject; I shall take care that the observations which you have made in detail upon the reports which we have received shall be submitted again to the local authorities and recommended for their consideration, and everything we can do within our means we shall be very glad to do to carry out the object which you have come here to support. If anything further can be done, I can safely promise you my sympathy, consideration and assistance so far as it is in my power. ("Hear, hear.")

MR. E. N. BUXTON: In thanking you, Lord Elgin, for your kindness in receiving us to-day, and for your very valuable remarks, may I call your attention to the Deputy Commissioner's remarks in the report which you have sent to us, in which he says, "I am strongly of opinion that a steady increase in the revenue derived from game licences and fines for breaches of the game regulations since 1903 now justifies an appeal to the Secretary of State for larger expenditure on the protection of the game."

LORD ELGIN: That is the case of Uganda?

MR. E. N. BUXTON: British East Africa.

LORD ELGIN: I beg your pardon, British East Africa.

MR. E. N. BUXTON: Then he proceeds to law down for your consideration an estimate for ranger, deputy ranger, assistant ranger, and so on—as to what it would cost.

LORD ELGIN: Yes.

MR. E. N. BUXTON: What we would ask you to do is to look at it from the point of view of what will happen if you do not take these steps: you will lose this revenue; the game will diminish, and the attraction of the country will cease. So that, putting it upon the lowest economical grounds, I think really we have made out a very strong case for adequate expenditure, more especially in British East Africa, where there is a more varied fauna than in any other part of the world.

With regard to your remark, my Lord, if I may detain you for one moment longer, in the opinion of this Society the time when a game reserve is of the most value is when it comes into contact with civilisation; when civilisation begins to impinge upon the reserve, then it is of the most value, because it is then that the game is apt to be killed out, and it is then that the settler of the future will most appreciate the precaution of maintaining the reserve where it is of most use. Take, for instance, British East Africa, where there are two reserves: one is on the railway—the railway passes alongside of it, as I understand, which gives great advantage for inspection—and the other is remote, in the north. We do not ask that you should do the one and neglect the other; we ask that you should attend to both; but the one which is of far the greatest consequence is the one already in contact with civilisation, and we beg that you will not too hastily abandon, for the sake of a small increase of revenue, what will be immensely valued by a future generation. ("Hear, hear.")

We thank you very much, my Lord.

(The deputation withdrew.)

No. 226.

HIGH COMMISSIONER THE EARL OF SELBORNE (SOUTHERN RHODESIA) to
THE EARL OF ELGIN.

(Received July 28, 1906.)

[Acknowledged August 11, 1906.]

My LORD, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, July 9, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship copies of the Southern Rhodesia Ordinance entitled "The Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906," to which I have assented, together with copies of despatches from the Administrator and the Resident Commissioner on the subject.

I have, &c.,
SELBORNE,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 226.

Ordinance No. 13, 1906.]

[Passed by the Legislative Council.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

AN ORDINANCE to consolidate and amend the Laws for the better preservation of
Game in Southern Rhodesia.

Be it enacted by the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906." Preamble
Short title.

2. "The Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899," and the "Game Preservation Amendment Ordinance, 1903," are hereby repealed, except as to licences current and notices issued thereunder, which shall respectively be and remain in force subject to the provisions of the said Ordinances until the expiration of the period for which the same shall have been granted, or until any such notice is withdrawn. Repeal of
existing
law.

3. For the purposes of this Ordinance:—

(1) The word "Game" shall be deemed and taken to mean and include the several animals and birds not being domesticated, respectively mentioned in the following classes:— Defini-
tions.

Class A.—All varieties of the following birds, namely, Bustard (including Koorhaan and Paauw), Dikkop, Francolin (including Pheasant and Partridge), Guinea Fowl, Sand-Grouse (commonly known as Namàqua Partridge), and all species of the Antelope family not contained in the Classes B and C.

Class B.—Bushbuck, Hartebéest (Rooi and Lichtenstein), Impala, Lechwe, Pookoo, Roan and Sable Antelope, Sitatunga, Tsessibe, Waterbuck, and Gnu or Wildebeest.

Class C.—(Royal Game). Eland, Elephant, Giraffe, Gemsbuck, Hippopotamus, Inyala, Koodoo, Ostrich, Rhinoceros (black and white), Springbuck, Zebra, Burchell Zebra or Quagga.

(2) "Game Licence" shall mean a licence duly issued to hunt, kill, capture, pursue, or shoot at game.

4. The Administrator may by notice in the "Gazette" or by special permit in regard to Sub-section (4) hereof, exercise any of the following powers, viz.:— Powers of
Adminis-
trator.

(1) Declare as to any part of Southern Rhodesia, that Game of Classes A or B, or any animal or bird to be in such notice specified, shall be protected, and not hunted or destroyed, for any number of years not exceeding five;

(2) Suspend the operation of this Ordinance or parts thereof, either as to the whole territory or certain districts or portions of districts, or protect certain game for a period of time to be stated;

- (3) Declare or provide that certain game or descriptions of game mentioned in Classes A, B, and C respectively shall be transferred from one class to another, and also add to such class as he shall deem fit such description of animal or bird as is not mentioned in any, and again alter such provision;
- (4) Exempt from any of the provisions of this Ordinance prospectors, farmers, police, or persons travelling, and permit them to kill game of the Classes A and B for actual consumption as food, at places distant twenty miles and upwards from any township: Provided that,
 - (a) no game obtained under any such exemption shall be brought to any town, or be sold or bartered;
 - (b) nothing in any exemption shall be deemed to authorise the killing or capture of game on the land of private owners.
- (5) Direct or issue the forms of licences to be adopted and used, and particulars, if any, to be stated in or endorsed upon such licences as he may deem fit;
- (6) Determine and fix, alter or vary the close time or fence seasons within which it shall not be lawful to kill, pursue, hunt, or shoot at game, either with or without a game licence in Southern Rhodesia or in any part thereof to be stated;
- (7) Authorise the destruction of animals when he shall be satisfied that such destruction is in the interest of public safety.

Game
licences.

5.—(1) Licences, to be known as Game Licences, shall be taken out annually and shall be operative during the proper hunting or shooting season according to the terms or conditions therein mentioned or referred to, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Such licences shall be granted of the kinds following authorising the killing or pursuit of game, and shall bear stamps of the value indicated, that is to say:—

No. I., Value £1, for game mentioned in Class A of Section 3 without other permission or authority;

No. II., Value £5, to be issued only to persons domiciled in Southern Rhodesia;

No. III., Value £25, to be issued to a person not so domiciled;

the conditions of licences II. and III. being that the holder thereof may kill, hunt, or capture three head of each of the species mentioned in Class B and no more, or should he elect to kill, hunt or capture more than three of any one species in that class, then not more than fifteen head of game mentioned in Class B in all; provided that upon payment of a further sum of £5 by persons domiciled, and £15 by such as are not domiciled, the Administrator or such officer as he may see fit to empower in that behalf may at his discretion increase the number fifteen above referred to up to a total of twenty-five.

Permits for
capture of
game.

6.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Ordinance, the Administrator may authorise or direct that permits be granted for the capture of Elands, Ostriches, Zebras and Burchell Zebras, or other animals, upon being satisfied that such animals are required for breeding or farming purposes.

(2) Permits granted under this section shall be of force and effect for a period, to be stated therein, not exceeding six months, but may be renewed for a similar period.

(3) Every such permit shall bear a stamp of the value of £1.

Declara-
tion to be
made
before
permit
issued.

7. Applicants for permits under the preceding section shall, with their applications, submit a statement setting forth the number and description of game desired to be captured, together with a solemn declaration that the animals are actually required for the purposes of breeding or farming, and that such as are captured will not be killed, disposed of, or used for any purpose other than that of breeding or farming, without the written permission of the Administrator.

Penalty for
exceeding
permit.

8. Any person who shall either,—

(1) without such permission as aforesaid, kill or cause or permit to be killed, or who shall sell or otherwise dispose of any animal for the capture of which he has obtained a permit under this Ordinance; or

(2) capture a greater number of animals, or other animals than such as are stated upon the permit granted to him;

shall upon conviction be liable to the prescribed penalty, and any permit granted to such person under this Ordinance shall be and become void.

9. No person shall kill, capture, hunt, pursue or shoot at game unless he be the holder of a game licence and acting within the terms of such licence, save that the occupier of any cultivated land, or any person acting under the authority of such occupier, may at any time take or destroy game actually doing damage in such land. Game protected except when injuring crops.
10. No person shall, under the authority of any game licence, hunt, pursue, capture, or kill any of the game at any time included in Class C of Section 3, without the permission in writing of the Administrator. Such permission may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be granted to the holder of a game licence for a period to be in such permission stated, whether such period be within a close or fence season or not. Permit to shoot game in class C.
11. Every permit granted by the Administrator under the provisions of the last preceding section shall be stamped to the value of £5: provided that the Administrator shall not grant permission to hunt, pursue, capture or kill any animal of the said Class C except as is provided in and by Section 6 of this Ordinance, unless such animals are actually required for scientific purposes to be stated in the application. Provisions as to such permits.
12. No person shall during a prescribed close time or fence season for any district or other area either pursue, capture, shoot at or kill game therein; or possess, sell, hawk, or expose for sale any game in such district after the expiration of one week from the commencement of such close time or fence season. Shooting, &c., prohibited in close season.
13. No person shall sell, barter, hawk, or expose for sale or barter any game unless holding a licence to sell game, which licence shall be in addition to a game licence. Such licence shall be taken out annually and shall bear stamps to the value of £10. No licence to sell game shall be issued or granted by any distributor of stamps, or other authorized officer, unless the applicant shall produce a certificate signed by the Magistrate of the District that the applicant is in his opinion a fit and proper person to be licensed to sell game. Sale of game.
14. No person shall without special permission in writing from the Administrator for scientific or other purposes to be mentioned in such permission, wilfully remove, disturb or destroy any eggs or the young of any bird or animal included under the definitions of game in Section 3 of this Ordinance, nor shall sell, hawk, or expose for sale any such eggs or young birds or animals whether obtained under permit or not. Every such permit shall state the number and denomination of such eggs, birds or animals which the holder is entitled to obtain or take. Special permission to take or sell eggs or young.
15. Any person who shall under cover of any such permit as is mentioned in the last preceding section obtain, or authorize or cause to be obtained a greater number of eggs or young of birds or of kinds other than such as shall be specified in the permit granted to him, shall be guilty of contravening this section of this Ordinance. Persons exceeding permit guilty of contravening section.
16. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to authorize the holder of a game licence to kill game or to enter or trespass upon lands of another person in the pursuit of game, without the permission of the owner or occupier thereof granted before such killing or pursuit. But any permission given by such owner or occupier after the event with reference to the offence shall be as valid as if given before the offence. Trespass on private property.
17. If the owner or occupier of land shall have given notice or warning either by letter, advertisement in the "Gazette" or in a local newspaper, or by notice boards upon the property that he is desirous of preserving the game thereon, then any person who shall contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section enter or trespass thereon in pursuit of game, shall be liable upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £5 for a first offence and not exceeding £10 for a subsequent offence. Such penalty shall be recoverable without prejudice to the owner's or occupier's right of action for trespass or for the value of any game taken or killed or injured by such person. Penalty for trespass.
18. Whenever any person shall be charged with killing, or capturing, pursuing, hunting or shooting at, selling, hawking or exposing for sale game without the requisite licence, and shall allege in defence that such game was injuring crops in cultivated lands or gardens, the proof of the truth of any such allegation shall be with the person charged. Onus of proof of damage done by game to rest with person charged.
19. No living game or the eggs of any game birds shall be conveyed beyond the limits of Southern Rhodesia without the written permission of the Administrator or of such official as he may depute for that purpose. Special permit for export of live game.
20. In any case prosecuted under this Ordinance every game animal or bird shall be presumed to have been wild unless proved to have been domesticated. In any action game to be presumed to be wild.

Penalties. 21. Any person convicted of contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to the penalties following, that is to say:—

- (1) for contravention of the 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th or 15th sections:—
 - (a) in regard to game in Class A, for a first offence a sum not exceeding £2, and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £5;
 - (b) in regard to game in Class B, for a first offence a sum not exceeding £10, and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £20;
 - (c) in regard to game in Class C, for a first offence a sum not exceeding £25, and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £50;
- (2) for contravention of the 10th or 13th section, for a first offence a sum not exceeding £25, and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £50;
- (3) for contravention of any section in respect to which no other or special penalty has been prescribed, for a first offence a sum not exceeding £5, and for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £10.

Imprisonment in default of payment of penalty. 22. In default of payment of any penalty imposed for contravention of this Ordinance the person convicted shall, in the absence of other provisions in that behalf in this Ordinance specially provided, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for the respective periods following:—

- (1) for a period not exceeding fourteen days if the fine imposed shall not exceed £5;
- (2) for a period not exceeding one month if the fine imposed shall exceed £5 and not exceed £10;
- (3) for a period not exceeding three months if the fine imposed shall exceed £10 and not exceed £50;

unless in each case the fine be sooner paid.

Person convicted may be debarred from holding licence. 23. Upon the conviction of any person for a contravention of this Ordinance the Magistrate before whom he was tried may, if he deem fit, order:—

- (a) the cancellation of any game licence then held by him.
- (b) that for the rest of the current shooting season he shall be debarred from obtaining any game licence.

Cases to be tried before a magistrate. 24. All prosecutions for contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance may be instituted and tried in the Court of the Magistrate of the District in which the offence was committed and such Court may impose the penalties provided for such contravention.

Private prosecutor. 25. Any person shall be deemed to have capacity to prosecute as a private prosecutor any person charged with any offence under this Ordinance.

Terms of summons. 26. In any prosecution for an offence under the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be sufficient to set forth the offence in the words of this Ordinance.

I assent to this Ordinance in terms of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898.

SELBORNE,
High Commissioner.
W. H. MILTON,
Administrator.
J. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of Council.

Salisbury, June 6, 1906.

Enclosure 2 in No. 226.

My LORD, Administrator's Office, Salisbury, June 6, 1906.
WITH reference to my despatch, No. 68, of the 24th April, I have the honour to submit, for Your Excellency's assent, the "Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906."

As mentioned in my despatch referred to, it was found as the result of experience that the Ordinance No. 6 of 1899 and 15 of 1903 required amendment in certain respects, and a representative Committee was appointed to consider the question of the alteration of the law. The Ordinance submitted to the Legislative Council substantially carried out their recommendations.

Certain amendments on the original draft were made when the Ordinance was in Committee. The principal of these are:—The value of the licence No. III., required by persons not domiciled in Southern Rhodesia, has been increased, and Section 6 of the original draft, fixing close seasons, has been omitted, provision being made elsewhere in this respect. At the request of the elected members the penalties for infringement of the law have been considerably modified, and the provision for the grant of a reward for information given has also been omitted.

I have, &c.,
W. H. MILTON,
Administrator.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner
The Right Honourable
The Earl Selborne, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c.

Enclosure 3 in No. 226.

MY LORD, Resident Commissioner's Office, Salisbury, June 12, 1906.
WITH reference to my despatch, No. 61, of the 27th April, I have the honour to forward, for Your Excellency's consideration, an Ordinance entitled "The Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906," as passed by the Legislative Council.

The passage of this Ordinance through the Council gave rise to much discussion over and amendment of details, although in its main provisions it was universally approved.

The chief difference between it and the present Game Law will be the reduction of the amount payable for a game licence by persons domiciled in the territory.

I recommend that it receive Your Excellency's assent.

I have, &c.,
R. CHESTER MASTER,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Johannesburg.

No. 227.

COLONIAL OFFICE to INDIA OFFICE.

[Answered by No. 234.]

SIR, Downing Street, August 2, 1906.
I AM directed by the Earl of Elgin to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Morley, the accompanying copy of a letter* which was sent by Brigadier-General Swayne to the Political Resident at Aden in November last, asking him to consider whether it would be possible to bring regulations into force

* Appendix 5 in No. 211.

at Aden which would assist the Somaliland Administration in ensuring the observance of their Game Regulations.

2. The necessity of taking further steps for the preservation of the fauna of the British Colonies and Protectorates in Africa has been urged upon Lord Elgin by persons who are qualified to speak with authority on the subject, and special stress has been laid on the desirability of prohibiting the sale of hides, horns, &c., of game animals in the British possessions in Africa and at Aden.

3. Lord Elgin would, therefore, be glad to be informed whether any action has been taken by the Aden authorities with regard to General Swayne's suggestion and, if not, whether Mr. Morley could recommend it to the Indian Government for their favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,
R. L. ANTROBUS.

No. 223.

THE EARL OF ELGIN to COMMISSIONER SADLER (EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Downing Street, August 2, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to your despatch of the 12th of March,* the accompanying copy of the observations† which have been made by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire upon the reports which have been received from the Officers Administering the Governments of the British Colonies and Protectorates in East and West Africa, with regard to the question of game preservation. I also enclose a copy of the minutes‡ of the proceedings at an interview which I had with a deputation from the Society on the 15th of June.

2. You will observe that the Society allege that the strip of the Southern Reserve which lies to the north-east of the railway is not strictly respected, and I request that you will furnish me with a report on the matter.

3. You will note the remarks which I made at the meeting of the 15th of June with regard to the Society's suggestion that a sum of money should be allotted from the revenues derived from game licences to provide and maintain an adequate staff of European and native watchers in the Southern and Northern Reserves; and I request that you will bring forward the question of establishing a Game Ranger's Department in connexion with the Estimates for next year.

4. With regard to the general recommendations placed by the Society at the end of their memorandum of the 9th of June, I request that, if you seen no objection, you will arrange for the supply of the additional information asked for under Head (1). In accordance with the suggestion made under Head (2), you should furnish me, as soon as you are in a position to do so, with a map showing the limits of the game reserves. The recommendation made under Head (3) has already been adopted in the Protectorate, and I request that you will consider whether some arrangement cannot be made for stopping the sale of hides, nominally imported from German territory, but probably obtained in British territory. The recommendation made under Head (4) has also been adopted, and I request that you will ensure, as far as possible, that the recommendations made under Heads (5) and (6) are strictly followed.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

* No. 220.

† No. 224.

‡ No. 225.

No. 229.

THE EARL OF ELGIN to COMMISSIONER HESKETH BELL (UGANDA).

SIR,

Downing Street, August 2, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to your predecessor's despatch of the 1st of November, 1905,* the accompanying copy of the observations† which have been made by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire upon the reports which have been received from the Officers Administering the Governments of the British Colonies and Protectorates in East and West Africa with regard to the question of game preservation. I also enclose a copy of the minutes‡ of the proceedings at an interview which I had with a deputation from the Society on the 15th of June.

2. With regard to the general recommendations which the Society have placed at the end of their memorandum, the question of the sale of elephant tusks weighing less than 25 lbs. has been discussed in Mr. Wilson's despatch of the 4th of April,§ which also contains the information required for the map referred to under the 2nd head. The recommendations made under the 3rd, 5th, and 6th heads have already been adopted in the Protectorate; and I request that, if you see no objection, you will arrange for the supply of the additional information referred to under Head (1).

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

No. 230.

THE EARL OF ELGIN to COMMISSIONER CORDEAUX (SOMALILAND).

SIR,

Downing Street, August 2, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to your despatch of the 21st of November, 1905,|| the accompanying copy of the observations† which have been made by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire upon the reports which have been received from the Officers Administering the Governments of the British Colonies and Protectorates in East and West Africa, with regard to the question of game preservation. I also enclose a copy of the minutes‡ of the proceedings at an interview which I had with a deputation from the Society on the 15th of June.

2. With regard to the special recommendations made by the Society in the case of Somaliland, I request that you will consider whether it is possible to extend the "Hill Reserve" or to set apart another small reserve in the Gadabursi Mountains.

3. I concur in the view of the Society that "Special licences" should not be granted to hunt in the reserves, and I request that you will discontinue their issue.

4. With regard to the general recommendations placed by the Society at the end of their memorandum of the 9th of June, I request that, if you see no objection, you will arrange for the supply of the additional information asked for under Head (1). In accordance with the suggestion made under Head (2), you should furnish me, as soon as you are in a position to do so, with a map showing the limits of the game reserves. The recommendation made under Head (3) has already been adopted in the Protectorate, and I am asking the India Office whether it would be possible to introduce a similar restriction at Aden, as proposed by Brigadier-General Swayne in his letter of the 23rd of November.¶ I request that you will consider the desirability of prohibiting the sale of elephant tusks weighing less than 25 lbs., as

* No. 210. † No. 224. ‡ No. 225. § No. 222. || No. 211. ¶ Appendix 5 in No. 211.

recommended by the Society under Head (4), and that you will ensure, as far as practicable, that the recommendations made under Heads (5) and (6) are strictly followed.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

No. 231.

THE EARL OF ELGIN to COMMISSIONER HESKETH BELL (UGANDA).

SIR,

Downing Street, August 3, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Wilson's despatch, of the 4th of April, 1906,* and to inform you that I approve of the enactment of "The Uganda Game Ordinance, 1906," a draft of which accompanied that despatch, subject to the following alterations:—

- (1) In Section 6 (8) the word "such" should be read in place of the word "sufficient" in the third line of the second proviso.
- (2) In Section 13, line 2, the word "authorizes" should be "authorize."
- (3) For the last seven words of Section 33 should be substituted the words "or any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same."
- (4) In the case of Section 37 the marginal note has been omitted.
- (5) The word "enacted" should be read in place of the final word "made" occurring in provisos (1) and (2) in Section 42.

In conclusion I have to express my satisfaction at the careful consideration which has been given to the subject and the manner in which the draft Ordinance has been prepared.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

No. 232.

(Received in Colonial Office, August 8, 1906.)

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.
PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(No. 16 of 1906.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend Proclamation No. 1, of 1905, relating to the preservation of game within the territory defined by the Barotziland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as "the territory"):

Now therefore under and by virtue of the powers in me vested I do hereby declare proclaim and make known as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in Section *five* of Proclamation No. 1 of 1905 contained:

- (a) the holder of a Special Licence may under such licence hunt and kill the following animals mentioned in Schedule Three of the said Proclamation that is to say three eland bulls and one koodoo bull;
- (b) the holder of a Special Licence may under such licence hunt and kill any game mentioned in the said Schedule Three save and except elephant giraffe and rhinoceros; provided that game authorised hereby to be hunted under a Special Licence be within an area infected with tsetse fly the burden of proving which shall in any prosecution lie upon the person hunting such game;

* No. 222.

(c) any European member of a recognised Missionary Society which carries on its work in the territory may under the authority of an ordinary licence hunt and kill game mentioned in Schedule Two of the said Proclamation not exceeding ten head of such game.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Sections *twenty-four* to *twenty-nine* inclusive of the said Proclamation it shall be lawful for any person being the holder of a Special Licence or Administrator's Licence to export free of duty any game which may have been hunted under the authority of such licence not exceeding three heads of each variety of such game.

3. This Proclamation shall have force and take effect from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Pretoria this Eleventh day of July One thousand Nine hundred and Six.

SELBORNE,
High Commissioner.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

C. H. RODWELL,
Imperial Secretary.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE NO. 77 OF 1906.

It is hereby notified that the Administrator of Barotsiland-North-Western Rhodesia, in the exercise of the powers on him conferred by Section *three*, Sub-Section (*d*), of Proclamation No. 1 of 1905, has prescribed that the holder of a Special Licence or Administrator's Licence under such Proclamation shall not kill, under any such licence, sable antelope in a greater number than five bulls and two cows, and zebra to a greater number than three.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

C. H. RODWELL,
Imperial Secretary.

Johannesburg, July 10, 1906.

No. 233.

THE EARL OF ELGIN to GOVERNOR SIR G. C. DENTON (GAMBIA).*

SIR,

Downing Street, August 10, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, with reference to your despatch of the 22nd of June, 1905,† the accompanying copy of the observations‡ which have been made by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire upon the reports which have been received from the Officers Administering the Governments of the British Colonies and Protectorates in West and East Africa with regard to the question of game preservation. I also enclose a copy of the minutes§ of the proceedings at an interview which I had with a deputation from the Society on the 15th of June.

* Also to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria, with the necessary alterations.

† No. 196.

‡ No. 224.

§ No. 225.

2. The Society make special recommendations in the cases of some of the Colonies and Protectorates, and I request that you will give them careful consideration, in so far as the Colony or Protectorate under your administration is concerned, and inform me in due course how far it has been found possible to give effect to them.

3. With regard to the general recommendations which the Society have placed at the end of their memorandum, you will see that I informed the deputation that I considered them for the most part reasonable recommendations which might be acted upon or, at any rate, recommended to the local authorities, but that it would be necessary to consult those authorities upon the third and fourth heads. I accordingly request that you will give effect, as far as possible, to the first, second, fifth, and sixth recommendations, and that you will furnish me with your views as to the proposals that the sale of hides, horns, &c., of game animals should be prohibited, and that the sale of elephant tusks weighing less than 25 lbs. should be prohibited and the tusks confiscated.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

No. 234.

INDIA OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received August 19, 1906.)

SIR,

India Office, August 16, 1906.

In reply to Mr. Antrobus's letter of the 2nd instant,* on the subject of assistance which General Swayne has asked the Resident at Aden to afford to him in enforcing the observance of the Somaliland Game Regulations, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Morley to enclose, for the information of the Earl of Elgin, a copy of telegrams which have passed between this Office and Aden on the subject.

It will be seen that the Resident is still in communication with the Somaliland Administration regarding General Swayne's suggestion, and that he proposes, subject to satisfactory arrangements with them, to issue a notification under Section 19 of the Indian Sea Customs Act, which empowers the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, "to prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land goods of any specified description into or out of British India or any specified part of British India."

A copy of this correspondence is being sent to the Governments of India and Bombay.

I have, &c.,
A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 234.

SECRETARY OF STATE to RESIDENT AT ADEN.

TELEGRAM.

August 4, 1906. Colonial Office enquire what measures you propose to adopt on the suggestion contained in Swayne's letter to you 23rd November last. Game regulations.

* No. 227.

Enclosure 2 in No. 234.

From RESIDENT AT ADEN.

TELEGRAM.

August 5, 1906. Your telegram of 4th August. Provided Somaliland authorities, who are being referred to, are prepared to issue export licences, propose issue prohibitory notification, under Section 19, Sea Customs Act, 1878.

No. 235.

THE EARL OF ELGIN to COMMISSIONER SIR A. SHARPE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE).

SIR,

Downing Street, August 17, 1906.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of the observations* which have been made by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire upon reports received from the Officers Administering the Governments of the British Colonies and Protectorates in East and West Africa with regard to the question of game preservation. I also enclose a copy of the proceedings† at an interview which I had with a deputation from the Society on the 15th of June.

I desire to draw your attention to the recommendations made in the Society's memorandum of the 9th of June. The second and third of these recommendations have already been met, so far as the Protectorate is concerned; the sixth appears to be sufficiently provided for by Section 18 of the Game Regulations, and, if the returns referred to in the first recommendation continue to be carefully given, the object which it has in view is sufficiently attained by the existing practice.

With the fourth and fifth recommendations I am in entire concurrence, and I should be glad if you would take steps to give effect to them.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN.

* No. 224.

† No. 225.

