

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**GAME DEPARTMENT**

FOR THE

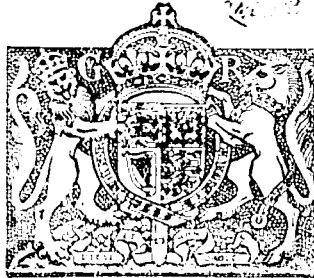
Year ended 31st December, 1934.

*signed p 72 CRD P JIMAY, ENTEBBE 6 APRIL 1935*

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Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

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ENTEBBE:

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, UGANDA.

1935.

4. The revenue from the sale of game licences shows a slight though welcome increase (£135), and there are indications that this increase is likely to be improved upon next year. It is noteworthy that nearly fifty per cent. of the game and special licences taken out and over seventy per cent. of the bird licences have been issued to Africans and Asiatics.

Bird licences continue to be popular. Owing to unforeseen circumstances a scheme to make elephant hunting more attractive had to be postponed.

5. Uganda Government ivory was sent to Mombasa for sale, and during the year two auctions were held at which the total weights sold and average net prices realised were as follows:—

May:—	Weight. Lbs.	Gross price realised. £ shs. cts.	Approximate average net price per lb. Shs. cts.
Ivory ... ..	16,388	5,254 0 30	6 43
Rhinoceros horn ... ..	57½	33 12 07	11 59
Hippopotamus teeth ... ..	82½	4 13 74	1 12
November:—			
Ivory ... ..	24,326½	6,218 3 08	5 11
Rhinoceros horn ... ..	57	29 13 51	10 40
Hippopotamus teeth ... ..	286	8 9 03	0 59

#### 6. Ivory, etc:—

##### (a) Balance in store at Mombasa on 31st December, 1933:—

	lbs.
Ivory ... ..	10,650½
Rhinoceros horn ... ..	31½
Hippopotamus teeth ... ..	63½

##### (b) Received at Mombasa between 1st January, 1934, and 31st December, 1934:—

	lbs.
Ivory ... ..	48,310
Rhinoceros horn ... ..	89
Hippopotamus teeth ... ..	408½

##### (c) Balance in store at Mombasa on 31st December, 1934:—

	lbs.
Ivory ... ..	18,290
Rhinoceros horn ... ..	5½
Hippopotamus teeth ... ..	103½

##### (d) Ivory:—

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Balance at Mombasa on 31st December, 1933 ... ..	10,650½	
Received at Mombasa during 1934 ... ..	48,310	
		58,960½
Sold during 1934 ... ..	40,664½	
Shrinkage ... ..	5½	
		40,670½
Balance at Mombasa on 31st December, 1934 ... ..		18,290

7. At the end of 1934 the Department concluded the first decade of its existence, and the following revenue and expenditure totals for this period are of interest:—

Period.	Revenue from sale of licences.	Revenue from sale of ivory, etc.	Total Revenue	Expenditure.
1925—1934 ... ..	£40,069	£137,938	£178,007	£59,973

#### Illegal Killing of Game and Breaches of Game Laws.

8. Few breaches of the game laws have come to notice, and with one exception they rank amongst the normal, petty offences.

9. At the end of 1933 there was little doubt that a serious leakage of "found" ivory was taking place in the Masaka district. In fact, during 1933 not a single tusk of "found" ivory was brought into district headquarters. This indicated wholesale organised effort, and it was suspected that the revival in dhow traffic on the lake might have influenced the situation.

10. Thanks to the efforts of the Criminal Investigation Department the illicit trade was quickly suppressed, but unfortunately it was quite impossible to obtain the necessary evidence against the principals who are known, but every endeavour continues to be made to make them answerable for their misdeeds. It is poor consolation having to take action against their unfortunate dupes.

At the mouth of the Kagera river there is evidently a strong submerged current for hippopotamuses killed in the water there never reappear.

Thanks to the much appreciated efforts of the Marine (Railway) officers stationed in the locality eight crop-raiders have been destroyed during the year.

In the vicinity of Katebo, on the Mawokota coast of the Entebbe district, organised action had to be taken on account of frequent attacks on canoes, but it was only possible to kill a few hippopotamuses in the localities in which the worst trouble had been experienced.

214. In the Mengo district, on the sparsely-populated islands of the Buvuma and Kome group, these animals continue to be responsible for fairly extensive damage, in spite of the efforts of the Saza Chief, which unfortunately do not meet with a great deal of success.

Hippopotamuses from the River Nile and Sozibwa also cause considerable damage to crops in Bugerere county, whither Game Guards have been sent when available.

215. The situation at Jinja appears to have quietened down, and except for the early months of the year no appeals for assistance have been submitted to Entebbe.

In the Budumba (Mpologoma) region of the Budama district, the local natives are indifferent to assistance rendered, for in spite of complaining frequently about damage, they will take no active steps to protect themselves and would not even turn out to help a party of obliging Europeans who were prepared to deal with the marauders.

216. In Teso, in Lakes Salisbury and Kioga, there is evidently no diminution in numbers, although little or no damage has been done during the year.

In various parts of Ankole, including Mbarara, there has been intermittent crop-raiding. After the decease of the Mbarara marauder, an old spear-head was found embedded in its body.

217. There have been several instances of lorries meeting or colliding with hippopotamuses on main roads after dark. When collisions occur one cannot help suspecting that the fault lies more with the car than with the animal, and are probably due to inadequate head-lights. The Katonga delta on the Kampala--Masaka road is nightly crossed by hippopotamuses at several places, and in certain localities they graze along this stretch of road. In the vicinity of the River Mpanga on the Kampala--Fort Portal road there is frequently a nocturnal, wandering hippopotamus.

218. In the section of the Victoria Nile between the head of the Lake Albert delta and the Murchison Falls there is a superabundance of hippopotamuses which has to be seen to be believed. A casual count in the course of a trip aggregated more than six hundred, probably not half of the actual total.

219. *White Rhinoceros*.—There is no change to report in the status of this interesting species which has received well-deserved publicity in *The Field* in an illustrated article contributed by His Excellency the Governor.

A cow is recorded from the Ogoko region of West Nile between the Alla and Atcha rivers which has the front horn projecting straight forward with an estimated length of 40 inches.

220. *Black Rhinoceros*.—Implementing one of the provisions of the International Convention of 1933, this species has been removed from the Schedule of the Full Game Licence, and can only be hunted under Special Licence.

There is nothing further to add to the remarks in paragraphs 29 and 190 of the 1933 Report.

It is understood from reliable sources that the black rhinoceros is still relatively plentiful in parts of Eastern Karamoja.

Although no rhinoceros has previously been recorded in Teso for several years, recent spoor was seen at the end of the year in the vicinity of Mount Kamalinga.

221. *Giraffe*.—The latest reports indicate that this inoffensive species is definitely increasing in most parts of its habitat. It is said to be plentiful locally in Karamoja, on the Teso side of Mount Kamalinga, along the Greek (or Kelim) river both in Bugishu and Karamoja, and in East Madi near the Nile.