

# SHIKAR SKETCHES

WITH

NOTES ON INDIAN FIELD-SPORTS

BY

J. MORAY BROWN  
LATE 79<sup>TH</sup> CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

*ILLUSTRATED.*

LONDON:  
HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS,  
13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

1887.

*All rights reserved.*

*Hurst*

man may bag more, but, after all, the man who really cares for sport will think more of the nature of the animal he pursues and the difficulty of obtaining it; its fighting powers; the scenery amid which it is found, and its wildness; than of the actual numbers: and I venture to express the opinion that a sportsman, returning from a successful shikar trip to India, will be able to show trophies which Africa cannot match.

Africa and India have both elephants, but the Indian elephant is a far finer-looking animal, better bred, quite as, if not more, intelligent, and, as a fighter, better, I believe. In India, certainly, we have no hippopotami, giraffes, or zebras, but the pursuit of these animals, as far as their utility goes in the shape of affording food or handsome trophies, may be dismissed as *nil*. In the Northern parts of Hindoostan, on the borders of Thibet, the kyang, or wild ass, may be found, which afford about as much sport as a zebra would, but they are generally unmolested, except, perhaps, by one or two being shot, merely for the sake of the sportsman being able to say that he has done so. In Assam and Bhootan, rhinoceros will be found whose fighting powers are quite equal to his African cousin's. The Indian wild buffalo has far superior horns to the African one, and is quite as savage. In India, too, we can boast of other