

BIG GAME OF THE EAST: THE INDO-MALAYAN DISPLAY IN THE ASIATIC SECTION AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Outstanding in this group, which shows only a part of the section, are nyghai, kia'ng, two species of rhinoceros, gaur, panther, tiger and clouded leopard, as well as the various species of deer, goats and sheep which in Asia largely represent the antelopes of Africa

sounds were full of a lovely solitude; the call of those feathered "colonists"; the sweep and flutter of wings as they rose in vast clouds; the flopping of sea-lions as they appeared out of a warm ocean, to get news of their aerial friends. The blues and jades and hissing snows of the sea formed a heaving kaleidoscope that soothed and delighted every sense. What a refuge was here from the civilised din!

"I feel you have been swindled," my friend was saying regretfully, as his servant spread a banquet on our stony perch. "Never mind," he went on consolingly, "when we get down to Mollendo I'll take you up into high arroyos, where you can use your .465 on the vicuña herds, as well as your 12-bore on birds of all sorts, up to the giant condor that preys on the flocks of our Indians!"

But who could think of slaying in that warm isle of rest, where land and sea and sky was an all-pervasive universe of silent friends?

A MEMORY OF PEACE

"We must see the other groups also," I decided later. And so we did, from the Ballestas north and south, then back to the Cabinsas, off Callao—the port of old Pizarro's "City of the Kings."

I did shoot vicuñas in wild regions above Arequipa, where a volcano, El Misti, lifts a snowy cone among other giants of the second greatest mountain range

THE EMPIRE'S BIG GAME ON SHOW

A Great Exhibition at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington

By R. I. POCOCK, F.R.S.

VISITORS to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington now have the opportunity of examining, under the most favourable conditions, a representative collection of the game animals of the Empire, grouped according to their countries, thus revealing the resemblances and differences between the continental faunas.

For this exhibition, the first of its kind in the history of the museum, the trustees have sanctioned the use of the new Whale Gallery, only recently completed, the whales and other cetaceans which will ultimately occupy it being as yet not available for mounting.

Entered from the lower end of the Reptile Gallery on the ground floor, the space devoted to the exhibition is about 130ft. long and 90ft. wide, is well illuminated by top lights, and has a spacious gallery along three of its sides from which the animals can be seen to great advantage.

Three areas of the British Empire are represented: Africa, Asia and Canada. Those who

in the upper corridor. For the same reason the elephants, African and Indian, had to be left out, and the hippopotamus is represented by the pigmy Liberian species.

But the rhinoceros, black and white, figure in the African section, as well as the zebras, buffaloes, warhogs, bush pigs and all the typical antelopes, ranging in size from the huge eland to the tiny dik-diks no bigger than hares. Lions, leopards, hyenas, etc., are also here, and even jackals, though the claim of these carrion-eaters to be regarded as game animals is open to dispute.

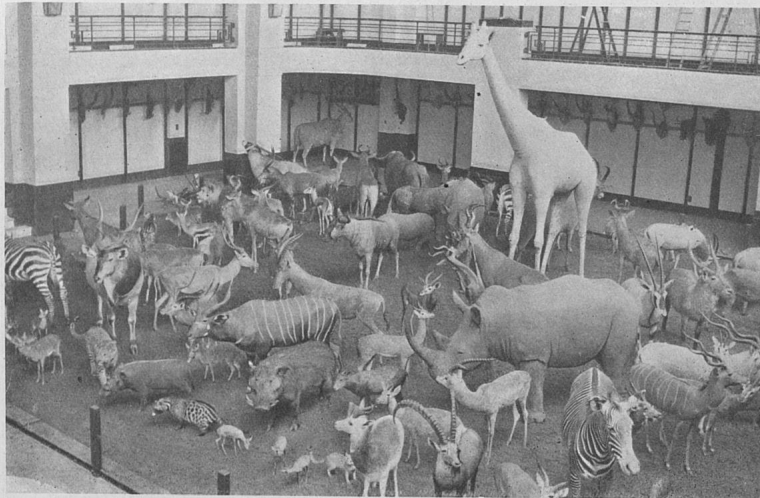
LINKS BETWEEN ASIA AND AFRICA

Rightly included in the African section are the Barbary stag and sheep and the Nubian ibex which, aliens to the African fauna, serve to link it to that of Indo-Malaya in the Asiatic section, where deer—sambhur, chital, barasingh and others; wild sheep—urial, bhara and ammon; wild goats—ibex and markhor, are much in evidence, associated with a mere handful of antelopes—nyghai, black buck and a few others.

Amongst the carnivores, in addition to tigers and leopards, may be noticed bears and wolves, which are alike unknown in Africa.

The Canadian fauna is, in comparison, rather poor in game animals. But the section shows that it has some magnificent species in the elk or moose, the caribou and the polar and grizzly bears. Smaller herbivores are exemplified by white-tailed and black-tailed deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and goats and the prongbuck; carnivores by the puma, wolves and foxes.

The walls of the hall and gallery are covered with trophies in the form of mounted heads, some of the specimens being the "record" horns sportsmen prize so greatly. Altogether this magnificent display does great credit to Mr. J. G. Dollman, who is also responsible for the illustrated guide to the exhibition, which may be obtained for the modest fee of sixpence.



BIG GAME OF AFRICA

Here are giraffe (an albino specimen), zebra, buffalo, warthog and many other typically African animals, including a fine selection of the antelopes, in which bongo, eland, wildebeest and the tiny dik-diks are conspicuous

on this planet. But that is another story. What abides always in my mind is that desert island of birds and seals, far down in the world's hugest ocean. There reigns an eternal peace, of which not even Mr. Frank Kellogg could ever have dreamed. If only the plenipotentiaries of his famous pact could have "signed" in the Chincha Group, I will warrant that the very name of "war" would be forever anathema to all the nations!

IGNATIUS PHAYRE.

wonder at the omission of Australia must be reminded that there are no indigenous game animals in that continent, with the possible exception of the kangaroo.

The first object to catch the eye of the visitor entering the gallery is a white giraffe, kindly lent by Messrs. Rowland Ward for the African section. But for this loan a full-grown example of this animal could not have been shown owing to the impossibility of moving the huge mounted specimens

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