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Outdoor Tite

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Photographs of Malayan Big Game

DITOR Outdoor Life:—The photographs that I am sending you comprise pictures of some of the big game that I have shot in Malaya during the last fifteen years.

However much these photographs may or may not interest others, to me they bring back the memory of many a strenuous day spent in the jungles of the Malay Peninsula, recall the memory of many an exciting incident, many a temporary disappointment, and many an evening spent over the camp fire, enjoying to the full that priceless sensation which comes to all hunters as the reward of a successful finish to one's labors, when the game which one has followed for many a weary hour, over many a steep hill, and thru many a deep swamp, has at last been outwitted and brought to bag.

I have attached a short description of each of the photographs which will give some sort of an idea of what one has to undertake before one is able to bag the really good heads that are found in the remoteness of these forests. (These captions and descriptions are printed verbatim in Mr. Hubback's own words.—Editor.)

I should like to explain that the Malayan wild cattle which is akin to the Bos gaurus (Gaur) of India was described by Mr. Lydekker of the British Museum as a variety of the Indian gaur, and he honored me some years ago by giving the Malayan beast the name of Bos gaurus hubbacki, a type head being presented by me to the British Museum, Natural History Branch, South Kensington, London.

THEODORE R. HUBBACK.

Federated Malay States.

2nd May, 1919.

Note.—Mr. Hubback is an English sportsman whom the editor of Outdoor Life and party met in 1918 at Cordova, Alaska—Mr. Hubback being at that time on his way to the Kenai Peninsula of Alaska on a hunt for moose and sheep and we returning from a trip to the White River of Alaska and Yukon Territory. Mr. Hubback was quite successful at that time in his quest of the game sought, and is now writing an extended account of it for Outdoor Life-a bit of news we feel that our readers will be delighted to know about; for he is one of the world's great collectors and naturalists—a man who has been signally honored by the British Museum and who is the author of some valuable books on hunting the elephant, the rhinoceros and the seladang. In the pursuit of this exciting sport Mr. Hubback is no tyro, having killed several of each of the species named.—Editor.



No. 1.—Rhinoceros sumatronsis. The two-horned Asiatic rhinoceros. Shot on the main range of the Malay Peninsula in Pahang, one of the Federated Malay States, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above sea level. I followed this beast for four days, up and down the mountains, before I was able to get up to him to get a chance of a shot.



No. 2.—Bos gaurus hubbacki. The "seladang" of the Malays. A young bull with a very wide spreading pair of horns,



No. 3.—Elephas maximus. The Indian or Asiatic elephant. An old solitary tusker which had unfortunately lost one tusk. The stump was still in his skull. I had two goes after him; once I followed him for six days, but was never able to get up to him, but about three years later got onto his tracks again and after a long chase got up to him and bagged him on the fourth day. The unbroken tusk measured nearly six feet long and weighed 38½ pounds, which is heavy for the elephants in this country.



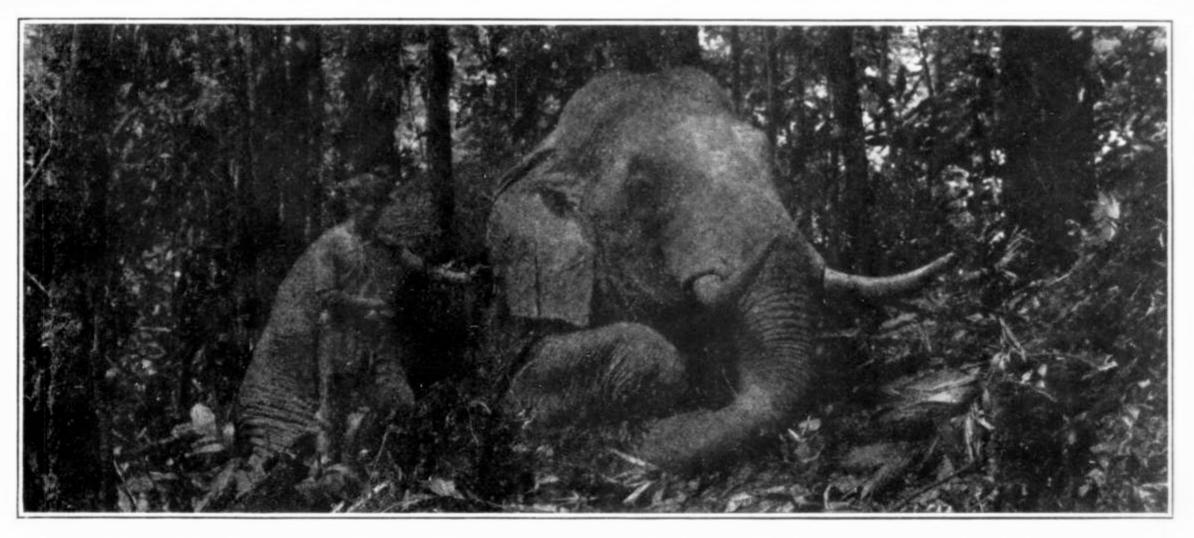
No. 4.—A fine bull seladang in his prime about 10 years old. This picture shows the enormous development of the neck. I came on his tracks when he was by himself, and followed him hard for two days before I got a shot at him late in the afternoon. He had just joined a herd, and had evidently been looking for them, hence his furious hurry!



No. 5.—An old male rhinoceros. The second horn had unfortunately been broken off. Front horn very heavy with a basal measurement of 23 inches circumference. Had four very heavy days after this old fellow, and the night before I got him my carriers failed to keep up with myself and gun bearers, and we had no food for 30 hours, hence the appearance of "the old man of the woods" in the photograph. I was "hungry, but happy."



No. 6.—One of my temporary camps on the mountains at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea level.



No. 7.—An old solitary bull elephant, shot at the top of the main range, about 4,000 feet above sea level. His tusks weighed 75 pounds the pair, and are the finest pair I have obtained in this country. Had a long tramp after him. He crossed the main range three times, over very rough and steep country, covered with thick bamboo in places. I bagged him on the sixth day.



No. 8.—The best bull seladang I have ever obtained. This head is a very heavy one, the thickness of the horns at the base being 23 inches in circumference, a world's record for that measurement. He would probably have been nearer forty years old than thirty.



No. 9.—A big bull elephant, measuring 9 feet 6 inches at the shoulder. I shot this elephant in a very distant part of the jungle, and having bagged him had three days' journey across the mountains to reach a small river where I had left my boat with my main supplies. I followed him four days before I got up to him.