



a narrow gap cut in solid rock, plunges into a foaming cauldron below. There are few places where hippopotamus and crocodile can be seen in such large numbers. The animals in this park include elephant, buffalo, waterbuck, kob, hartebeest, black rhinoceros, lion, and leopard. Giraffe are found in the north-east corner.

The 700 square miles of the Queen Elizabeth National Park is divided by the twenty-mile long Kazinga Channel, joining Lake Edward and Lake George. This park links up with the Parc National Albert in the Belgian Congo, both to the north and south of Lake Edward. Lying in the western rift it has for its background the snow-capped peaks of Ruwenzori, the Mountains of the Moon of ancient geographers. In the east are rolling hills; across the waters of Lake Edward are the mountains of the Belgian Congo.

The fauna of the Queen Elizabeth National Park includes the chimpanzee and the forest hog. The rhinoceros and the giraffe are not present and there are, surprisingly, no crocodiles in its lakes and rivers.

The national parks are governed by a board of trustees, among whom are Mr. R. L. Dreschfield, Q.C., Chairman, and Major B. G. Kinloch. Among those invited to be honorary trustees are the Marquess of Willingdon, Captain Keith Caldwell, Captain C. R. S. Pitman and Lieut.-Colonel M. H. Cowie.

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*Note.*—In a “Sanctuary” only the animals specially mentioned are protected.

“Animal Sanctuary” means a place where all animals, including birds, fish, and the young and eggs of birds and fish are protected. It differs from a game reserve in that there is no restriction in a sanctuary on the carrying of arms or on camping.

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