

including my own work, have been very limited.

Demonstration of equivalence in the leech faunas of Prince Edward Island and adjacent regions on the mainland will strengthen the present concept that the leeches of the Island have reached their present distribution by direct means such as the migrations which I have recorded (Richardson, 1942) for *H. mar-moratis*. This concept is put forward at the present time since it is apparent that only in the case of two species can we consider transport by birds as occurring with any certainty; in the case of three species the possibility for such transport is reasonable; but in the case of the three remaining species, the possibility is limited to the most exceptional accidental conditions so as to render it improbable that these species have reached the Island in this fashion.

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## BOOK REVIEW

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A GAME WARDEN TAKES STOCK, by Captain C. R. S. Pitman; 8vo, pp.287, 39 illustrations, index. James Nisbet and Co. Ltd., London, 1942; 16/- net.

Popular magazines have lately borne advertisements hinting that plans have already been made for developments in aerial travel after the war that will enable us to visit the wilds of Africa or Central Asia as easily as we now cross our native continent. When this comes to pass people from all parts of the world will be making vacation trips to see the wild life of Africa. Books, articles and films dealing with the great national parks, where animals live unmolested, subject only to Nature's law of survival, have prepared the way.

However Captain Pitman's book does not deal with the parks whose names are familiar to us. Instead, it deals with the wild life of Uganda, one of the well populated and productive regions of Africa. He shows it to be rich in wild life, having, indeed, several preserves worthy of park status, were funds for administration as such available. Captain Pitman's specialty has been smoothing out the relationship between potentially destructive mammals and agricultural man, and his great-

est achievement in this respect, known as "elephant control" seems to depend in part for its success on the intelligence of the elephant, whose habits are changed by well directed control efforts. Uganda has 20,000 elephants.

The Game Warden is particularly informative on the six "vanishing species" in his charge, those threatened with extinction. They are the gorilla, chimpanzee, white rhinoceros, black rhinoceros, Uganda kob and giraffe. With the exception of the kob, an antelope, they come straight from the pages of our childhood animal books and the intimate stories of their habits are a delight. One sees that these animals are in good hands and unlikely to vanish. Delightful, too, are accounts of Uganda's numerous hippos and the lion stories vie with the best.

It is in his discussion of the Mabira forest, an outlying area of rain forest, and in his "flotsam and jetsam", interesting stories of all sorts of wild life, that the Game Warden is revealed as a true naturalist whose vision catches the glitter of every facet of the rich gem of nature. Game wardens of this calibre are rare, and rare also are accounts of wild life so full of interest and information.

—C. H. D. CLARKE





Clarke, C. H. D. 1943. "A Game Warden Takes Stock, by Captain P. R. S. Pitman [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 57(4-5), 91-91.

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