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Messrs. Jackson and Gedge's Journey to Uganda viâ Masai-land.

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(Read at the Evening Meeting, February 9th, 1891.)

Map, p. 248.†

THE following is an account of the Imperial British East African Company's expeditions, which left Machako's, one of the company's stations (lat. $1^{\circ} 28' S.$, long. $37^{\circ} 7' E.$) on August 5th, 1889, under the leadership of Mr. F. J. Jackson. The expedition was charged with exploring a new road to the Victoria Nyanza, and with looking out for Mr. Stanley, who had been reported to have been seen in Ururi, a district to the east of the lake. It need hardly be remarked that this turned out to have been a false rumour.

When the expedition left Machako's, on August 5th, 1889, it numbered, all told, 535 men, including four Europeans (Mr. F. J. Jackson, Mr. Ernest Gedge, Dr. Mackinnon, and Mr. Martin), 445 pagazis, 51 askaris, 14 headmen, 2 interpreters, 13 servants, and 6 men in charge of 22 donkeys.

The Valley of the Athi.—After a short but terrible climb over the Ukamba hills, the explorers obtained a view over the broad plain which extends northward for some 30 miles, as far as the dark forest region of Kikuyu, and through the centre of which the river Athi takes its course. The whole of this grass land was formerly occupied by the Masai, but

* Prepared from the Reports of Messrs. Jackson and Gedge, by Mr. Ravenstein.

† The map accompanying this paper is a reproduction of Mr. E. Gedge's map; adjusted to Count Teleki's route as plotted by Lieut. Höhnel, to the latitude of Kwa Mumiya or Sundu, as determined by Mr. J. Thomson, and to the position assigned to Mengo on the Royal Geographical Society's map of Eastern Equatorial Africa. This adjustment has necessarily compelled several changes in Mr. Gedge's original map, a reduction of which is given as an inset. Mr. Gedge's altitudes, which seem trustworthy, have been retained. An enlarged map of the environs of Machako's, from a sketch by Mr. Latrobe Bateman, has been added. Mr. Bateman sighted a peak which he believes to have been the Kibo. He appears, however, to have seen Mount Meru, unless the position assigned to Machako's on Lieut. Höhnel's map is very far out.—[E. G. R.]

they have been driven out of it by the Wa-kamba and Wa-kikuyu. At the present time it swarms with game, including rhinoceros, harte- and wildebeests, gazelles, zebras, buffaloes, rabbits, ostriches, and water-fowl. The Athi, where crossed on August 8th, was very low, consisting, in fact, of a series of pools, varying in size, but all abounding in fish, hippopotami, and crocodiles. Firewood was plentiful along its course.

Towards the north the plain was strewn with fragments of volcanic rocks, which occasionally cropped up to the surface; many ant-heaps were dotted about, bushes made their appearance, until at length the edge of the forest was reached, and the caravan entered Kandarino, the first district of Kikuyu.

Kikuyu.—Friendly relations were quickly established with Kamiri, the chief of this district, and the Wa-kikuyu freely offered food for sale. The whole of Kikuyu, as far as Mianzini, a distance of 50 miles, was originally a forest-region, but at the present day the whole of the interior has been brought under cultivation, the forest forming a protecting belt all round it. The country is undulating, and rises gradually from 5000 to 8000 feet. The soil is rich, the population dense, and food cheap and plentiful, every inch of the ground being under cultivation. The houses of the inhabitants are thickly dotted about the hills, in groups rather than in villages; they are large and more comfortable than those of the Wakamba. The Masai dress is worn by most, both men and women, and a knowledge of the language of the Masai is general. Most of the men are armed with shields and spears; others carry bows and poisoned arrows. The country is divided among a large number of petty chiefs. The people, though excitable, were friendly to the last, and *hongo* was demanded only on one occasion, but refused. This friendly attitude may possibly have been due to cowardice in the face of so formidable a caravan. The products of agriculture are varied, and of excellent quality. Indian corn, mtama, wimbi, sweet potatoes, yams, bazi, beans, banana, and sugar-cane, all flourish in immense quantities. The tobacco is very superior to that grown on the coast. A few cattle are kept, but sheep and goats are more plentiful. On uncultivated spots the common bracken grows to a height of six or eight feet, whilst in the open glades between these bracken-brakes might be found red and white clover, dandelions, forget-me-nots, and other plants familiar to English eyes.

The progress through this country was slow, owing to numerous steep gorges which had to be crossed, and to the slippery condition of the paths. These difficulties increased as the broad forest belt to the west of the cultivated country was entered. There the donkeys suffered terribly, and several of them died from exhaustion, as the forest afforded them nothing to eat except ferns and mosses. The weather at the same time was cold and rainy, and scarcely ever did the rays of the sun cheer the travellers.

The forest was magnificent. Orchids were found in great quantities on the trees, and from every branch hung rich festoons, whilst the ground was literally carpeted with ferns and mosses of great variety. In the glades grew brambles and other familiar plants. In the midst of this dense forest the caravan came upon a party of Wandorobo elephant hunters. They were an ugly, pale-skinned, ill-fed looking lot. Their women, however, looked healthy and exhibited considerable strength, and they gladly carried the loads of the donkeys who had died. Like the Wakamba, they carry their loads resting on the small of the back, and supported by a loose leather strap placed across the forehead.

Mianzini (8650 feet).—At Mianzini the caravan stayed from August 23rd to September 10th, in order to accumulate a store of food which would carry them as far as Sotik. A Swahili caravan, under Jumbi Wawan, a Pangani man in the service of Mr. Stokes, was encamped in the neighbourhood, and some traders attached to it sought to make mischief by informing the Masai that Mr. Jackson had come to fight them and rob them of their cattle. Mr. Jackson succeeded fortunately in establishing friendly relations with the Leibon, or medicine-man, who had known Mr. J. Thomson. The weather was for the most part delightful as long as the caravan stayed at this place, but the cold was severe, the thermometer registering on one occasion 6° F. below freezing-point. The neighbourhood offered few resources. Besides partridges there was little to shoot, although elephants and buffaloes are said to be plentiful in the neighbouring forest and bamboo-thickets at other seasons. A foraging party was therefore sent to the north-east, into Kikuyu, and immediately after its return with sixty-five loads of flour and one of tobacco, a start was made for the westward.

Kinang-gop.—A short march over grass land led to the edge of the plateau, which afforded a splendid view across the plain of Kinang-gop, with Lake Naivasha (6302 feet) in its bosom, and the steep escarpment of Mau bounding the horizon. Having descended to the plain, the camp was pitched at Lanjora, in the midst of a juniper forest. This grazing region was found to have been almost deserted by the Masai owing to the drought, and only to the west of the lake were Masai in larger numbers met with. Passing through an acacia bush with occasional grassy openings, the northern margin of the lake was reached on September 11th. The swampy ground near the lake, Mr. Jackson conceives to be well suited for the cultivation of rice. The lake harbours hippopotami, and is the resort of water-fowl and waders, whilst its vicinity affords excellent sport—zebras, gazelles, and Embala antelopes being met with. Having skirted the northern extremity of the lake, the caravan struck west (September 16th), and passing several Masai kraals, arrived on the river Dabejon. At one of these kraals Mr. Jackson met a son of Mbatiany, the famous Leibon of the district west of Mount Meru, and from him received a present of three bullocks, the first and only present ever

received from the Masai. The path from these Masai villages to the top of the escarpment led over a succession of rough stony hills covered with grass, and through wooded gorges, the streams of which flowed in the direction of Lake Nakuru.

Ragata Yangovi.—On reaching the top of the Mau escarpment, the character of the country changed completely. There lay before the travellers an undulating plain, for the most part grass-clad, crossed by numerous rivulets which took their course through boggy hollows; also dense clumps of magnificent juniper trees. The rains must be very heavy in this upland region; rain and thunder always came on, with a bitter cold wind, about 10.30 a.m.

The Wa-kuavi, who formerly inhabited this plateau, have been driven forth by the Masai, but the sites of the kraals can still be recognised by large round patches of very green grass and a large species of nettle. The few Wa-ndorobo who were seen ran away on the approach of the caravan. Game is plentiful; buffalo were seen in large herds, also zebras, elands, hartebeest, and duyker antelopes, as also many elephant tracks.

On September 27th the caravan entered the dense forest which intervenes between the "Elephant plain" and Sotik, the first district of Kavirondo, and marched through it for six days, struggling against the greatest difficulties; no regular foot-path existed, only elephant tracks, which crossed the forest in every direction. Fortunately a Wa-ndorobo was captured and compelled to serve as guide. The country proved exceedingly difficult, the numerous rivulets and rivers taking their course through steep gorges or through boggy hollows. Over three of these rivers (including the Guaso Nyiro and the Guaso Dabash) bridges had to be built. In several instances the donkeys had to be unloaded, so precipitous were the descents. Add to this that a cold drizzling rain fell almost continuously, and that food was running short. Only at intervals did the sun shine forth and lit up gloriously the gloomy gorges, the colossal trees of the forest, mixed with clumps of bamboos and a fine species of holly.

At last, when supplies of food had nearly become exhausted, the caravan made its way down a terribly steep hill and through dense bush to the Ngare Dabash, and having crossed this river, found itself in Sotik, and remained in camp September 29th–October 1st.

Sotik.—Sotik is a hilly, even mountainous country, intersected by numerous rapid but shallow streams. Originally the whole of it appears to have been covered with forest, but of this only patches remain now. The houses are scattered about on the hillsides, with the fields close by. Only "wimbi" is cultivated, but there are large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. Honey of superior quality is plentiful and cheap. The natives are well made and good featured. The men have in part adopted the dress, shields, and spears of the Masai whose language is generally

understood, but many of them are still armed with bows and poisoned arrows. The married women wear a skin loin cloth, with leather straps ornamented with cowries passing like braces over the shoulders. Some of the girls go quite naked, whilst others wear a neat leather fringe in front.

On October 8th, some of the natives of Manjilalea, who followed the caravan in large numbers, kidnapped two boys, one of whom carried a load of chain, the most valuable article of barter in this part of Africa. Later in the day a rifle and other things were stolen. Mr. Jackson then seized two of the men, whom he sent as messengers to their countrymen, threatening to seize their herds unless the two boys and the stolen goods were restored. As only the rifle and a waterbottle were brought in by a friendly native, fifty men were despatched on the ensuing morning, and they effected the threatened seizure. On the 10th, parties of armed men followed in the track of the caravan, but were kept at a respectful distance by long shots. The river Sangao was crossed with difficulty, as the caravan had intentionally been taken to a place where its current is swift and deep, instead of to the regular ferry. Five bullocks were drowned in crossing this river. Eventually the two boys were set free, but only a few bits of the stolen chain were brought back, and attempts were made to decoy the cattle of the caravan by tempting them with a sweet-scented food especially prepared for such a purpose. The attitude of the natives continued to be hostile. Poisoned arrows were discharged, fortunately without doing any mischief, but a volley and a rocket quickly induced them to abstain from further pursuit.

Lumbwa.—On reaching the first camp in this country the people came in with offers of peace, and on the day after blood-brotherhood was made with the chief of Buleti, two puppies being chopped in two, an act symbolical of the fate of him who should first break the contract supposed to have been consecrated by this ceremony. Lumbwa, like Sotik, is a hilly country, intersected by several streams, but trees are scarce, and even bush is wanting in some localities. The people are of the same race as the Wa-Sotik, they keep cattle and goats, but except in the more densely peopled district of Burganese, do not appear to cultivate the soil to any extent. The natives were apparently friendly, and appeared to be gaining confidence. Nevertheless, when the last villages of Burganese had been left behind, and the caravan was descending a steep hillside covered with tall grass and loose stones, an attempt was made to "lift" the cattle; but after a short skirmish, in which two of them lost their lives, they desisted.

Lower Kavirondo.—On October 20th the caravan descended the stony hills, covered with grass and scrub, which separate Lumbwa from Lower Kavirondo, and camped in the district of Kach. The people there proved exceedingly troublesome, and a small caravan would hardly be safe among them. The men go about quite naked, but ornament their

heads with ram's horns or the horns of a reed-buck, sticking out from the side of the head, much like the people of Unyoro.* Others suspend from their foreheads the large curved canine teeth of the hippopotamus, cut and scraped quite flat, or they ornament themselves with the tusks of wart-hogs, the wings of birds, cylindrical blocks of wood, and even dead birds.

Some of the older men ornament the outer edge of their ears with eight or ten small pieces of brass, suspended to which is a large blue chiketi-bead. Bang is grown in large quantities. The men smoke it all day long, and are always in a half dazed state, or most aggressively noisy and boisterous. Their weapons are large cowhide shields and a mere apology for a spear, consisting of a stick, from eight to ten feet long, with a small blade of a few inches attached to it. Some also carry knives or swords.

The clothing of the married women is confined to a small fringe of twisted fibre in front, and a long tail of the same material behind. The unmarried women and girls go about quite naked. Various brass and bead ornaments are worn by both men and women, but none at all peculiar or uncommon. The villages are without exception protected by a stone or mud wall, with a deep trench in front. Mtama flour and a few pumpkins were all that could be obtained in the way of food.

On the following day, October 22nd, the caravan camped in the wilderness, and after the cool air of the uplands both men and beasts suffered terribly from the heat.

On October 22nd the caravan arrived at Sendege and camped under the trees by the side of the river Nyando, which is of considerable size, though very low at this season. The surrounding country is densely peopled and fairly well cultivated, although little else but mtama is grown. Many of the villages are protected by a tall euphorbia hedge. The people are just the same as at Kach, and, like them, addicted to the smoking of "bang."

Three marches through the densely-peopled districts of Kadibu and Kajulu brought the caravan to the Victoria Nyanza, at a point which can readily be identified with the head of Mr. Stanley's Ugowe Bay. A short distance before reaching the lake a swamp was pointed out to Mr. Jackson in which a large caravan of some 900 Swahilis was said to have been cut to pieces by the natives.

After leaving the lake the people became troublesome and aggressive, and when on the road between Kisumu and Sagami, with Mount Mnioro rising conspicuously to the right, the natives begun to stone the rear-guard, but were easily driven off. A more serious attack upon the caravan was planned for the following day, the 31st of October. The surrounding hills were crowded with men, and on reaching the district of Wasigui it was deemed prudent to take possession of a deserted

* Compare Baker's 'Albert Nyanza,' vol i., p. 80.

village, and to secure it against a night attack. The night passed over quietly, and on November 1st the caravan reached Wagemi, the last district of Lower Kavirondo, and was able to lay in a stock of provisions for the ensuing march through the wilderness.

Upper Kavirondo.—A three days' march through an uninhabited wilderness of tall tangled grass, very trying for both men and cattle, where trees were found only around some boggy hollows, brought the caravan to Kulu, the first village of Upper Kavirondo. Thenceforth the country grew more hospitable. The hills in the direction of the lake were covered with large boulders and patches of forest. Elephants and other game abounded.

The village of Mumiya (Kwa Mumiya), the successor of Sundu, was reached on November 7th, and the chief allotted to the caravan a corner of his village to camp in. Mumiya is still a young man. His influence hardly extends beyond the village in which he dwells, but might be extended, if a station were established there. Soon after arriving at this place the cattle belonging to the caravan were attacked by a lung disease, which killed them in the course of a few hours. Fortunately their carcasses found ready purchasers among the natives, who brought in large supplies of flour and potatoes. Curiously enough, this apparently infectious disease did not extend to the cattle of the Kavirondo people.

The environs of Kwa Mumiya abound in game, including elephants, and the river Nzoia swarms with hippopotami and crocodiles. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gedge were fortunate enough to bag four elephants in a day, besides capturing a bull-calf, which was carried into camp, and thronged on milk and boiled potatoes, but unfortunately died six months afterwards of inflammation of the lungs brought on by wet and cold.

Letters from Mr. Stokes and King Mwanga reached Mr. Jackson's hands at Kwa Mumiya's, inviting him to come at once to Uganda, but for reasons which need not be entered into here, he deemed it wise to delay his departure, and to utilise the interval by making an excursion to the Baso Narok or Lake Rudolf.

An Excursion to Ngaboto.—As it was reported that no food was to be obtainable as far as Ngaboto, the greater part of the trade goods were left behind at Mumiya's in charge of two headmen and sixty invalids. The remainder crossed the Nzoia on December 10th into Kitosh, which is the principal slave and cattle-raiding ground of the Swahili and Arab traders. These traders settle down at a place like Mumiya's for several months, trusting for their support to the good natured and hospitable natives. During this time they make two or three raids into the Wanipi country, towards Masala. Having buried large stocks of ivory on their outward march at Njems or Kamasia, but not having a sufficient number of porters to carry it down to the coast, they return through Kitosh, stealing all the cattle as food and kidnapping all the women and

children they can. Their custom is to profess the greatest friendship for the people, and encourage the women and children to come into camp by giving good prices for their flour, &c., but at a given signal they secure all the women and children, and shoot down any man who may offer resistance. The Masai, too, and the Wa-Nandi, make raids into this unfortunate country. Mr. Jackson was enabled to restore to her people a woman who had been captured some time before by Abdalla bin Hamis, but notwithstanding this he was received with distrust. The villages were barricaded against him, and all offers to buy food were declined.

The country is fairly well cultivated, mtama and wimbi being the staple food, besides a few bananas. The cattle, which mostly belong to the Wa-kuavi, are much finer than those at Mumiya's, which is probably due to the country being higher and cooler, and the grass of a better quality. Iron ore is plentiful in places and worked by the natives, and used for hoes, &c., in preference to the iron-wire brought from the coast. Outside most villages there are one or two smelting furnaces. The path led through alternate patches of cultivation and bush, and over several streams, one of them fairly large with a rough native bridge thrown across. Wrecked, burnt, and deserted villages were passed every day, silent witnesses to the raids of Arabs and Swahili.

Leaving the inhabited country behind, the caravan on December 13th entered the wilderness, skirting the eastern slopes of Mount Elgon. The country is very undulating, and for the most part covered with thorn trees (Acacias), bush, and long grass, the latter burnt at this time of the year by the Wa-ndorobo of Elgon. Water is plentiful everywhere, in small streams, and delightfully cool. Game, when they passed, was rather scarce and wild; but during the wet weather, judging from the old tracks, the whole country must be alive with buffalo, &c., and a fair number of elephants. The latter were just coming down from Elgon, and Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gedge succeeded in shooting four. Unfortunately the Suk Wa-ndorobo, who hunt all over this district, kill indiscriminately every elephant they come across, even the smallest calves.*

On January 21, 1890, the expedition descended a rough and stony slope, strewn with pieces of white quartz, and arrived at the Angalul river, which rises in the crater of Elgon, and flows in a north-easterly direction to Lake Rudolf. This river was followed as far as Ngaboto, where Mr. Jackson came upon Count Teleki's route.

In its upper course, whilst traversing the districts of Karamojo and Turquel, the river flows through a plain covered with bush, aloes, and coarse grass, all burnt up at this time of the year, with no shelter except

* Game noticed between Kitosh and the river Angalul:—Elephant, rhinoceros, lion, zebra, giraffe, buffalo, wart-hog; hartebeest, waterbuck, wildebeest, eland, oribi, oryx (gemsbuck) and *Bubalus Senegalensis*.

in the narrow belt of sycamores, acacias, fig, and other trees which border its banks. Fish are plentiful in it, and had the expedition been supplied with fishing nets, they might have proved a valuable article of food. In the hilly country of Kirakow the river is called Suam, and before entering upon the barren and desolate plain of Ngaboto, it passes for a couple of miles through a deep cañon or gorge, which is quite impassable, and has to be avoided by climbing over the precipitous hills rising above it. In passing through the plain of Ngaboto the river loses itself in the sand, and water can be procured only by digging in its beds.

Except in the district of Kirakow, where the Wa-Suk living among the rugged hills keep cattle, goats, and donkeys, the whole of this region is uninhabited, and only frequented by hunters. Ivory is cheap, and small tusks, weighing about 15 lbs., were obtained for six strings of beads. The Suk Wa-ndorobo are hunters pure and simple, who kill the elephant with small spears, and catch buffaloes and other game in ingeniously contrived traps. When game fails them they eke out an existence by eating small rats, which swarm in thousands all over the plain, and are dug out of their holes by the women. These rats, tamarinds and other kinds of fruit, then constitute their only food.

The men, with the aid of a kind of fibre, grease and clay, convert their hair into a huge flat bag, which hangs down over their shoulders, and serves as a receptacle for their odds and ends. A strip of skin and a few strings of beads round the waist, with a thick ivory bracelet and armlet, together with a few brass rings in their ears, is all the dress the men wear. All carry a small oblong shield of buffalo or giraffe hide, with projecting corners, and are armed with a spear or two, which is used either for throwing or stabbing.* The women dress very decently in skins, with strings of beads and plain rings of brass wire round the neck and waist.

When the caravan, on January 11th, arrived at the junction of the Suam with the Ngaboto river, the natives there set up their war-cry, which much resembles the barking call of the zebra. Nevertheless, about fifteen men appeared soon afterwards, pointed out the usual camping ground for caravans, and promised to return with ivory. They never returned. When Count Teleki was in this district his men had been allowed to loot, and the natives evidently intended to revenge themselves upon the new comers. Two porters who had strayed from the camp were killed during the night. All hopes of being able to penetrate to Lake Rudolf were at an end, and as there were neither villages nor crops to destroy, the murders could not be avenged. Mr. Jackson, therefore, at once retraced his steps. A few natives came in to sell

* Game met with along the Angalul:—Lion, leopard (scarce), elephant, zebra, giraffe, buffalo, wart-hog, eland, hartebeest, waterbuck, oribi, Grant's gazelle, and *Neotragus Kirkii*. Guinea fowls abounded, and a small bustard was found in Kirakow, and there only.

ivory, but immediately left as soon as their business was done. On the evening of the 25th, when in the district of Turquel, a third porter was murdered; and a party sent out to punish the people in the vicinity, killed a couple of natives, and brought thirty-two women and children, together with six donkeys, into the camp. On the following day several men came to us for peace, but it was not deemed advisable to release the prisoners until this inhospitable country had been left behind. They consequently accompanied the caravan until January 30th, when ten small tusks of ivory were accepted as their ransom, but liberally paid for, besides which each of the women and children received a present of beads and some food on their departure.

The Ascent of Mount Elgon.—On January 29th, Mr. Jackson left the Angalul with a view to obtaining a fresh supply of provisions in the district of Save, which lies to the north of Mount Elgon, and of proceeding across the very top of that ancient volcano on his return journey to Mumiya's. An ascent of about 2000 feet (from 4372 to 6346 feet) brought the explorers from the northern foot of the mountain to Save, the inhabitants of which dress like the Wa-kuavi. Their houses, however, are quite different, being round instead of oblong, and made of strong wickerwork plastered inside with mud, and having a nearly flat roof covered with earth. They cultivate wimbi, pumpkins, bananas, yams, and a small species of sweet potato. Honey is plentiful and the wealth in cattle, sheep, and goats appears to be considerable. But notwithstanding these great natural advantages of their present abode, the inhabitants talked of removing themselves elsewhere, as they were continually being harassed by Masai and Wa-Nandi. Even whilst the caravan was present in the district the latter invaded its western portion, carrying off some 200 head of cattle, besides killing a lot of people and burning their villages. Iron-wire are the only barter goods which are demanded by these people, and ivory they decline to part with altogether, excepting for cattle.

The country to the northward, as far as the eye can reach, is a barren waste with a small belt or two of trees marking the course of streams. The country around Lake Salisbury is, however, wooded. Three warlike tribes are reported as living around this lake, namely, the Kimama, the Kitaia, and the Elgumi.

The ascent from Save to the crater occupied four days (February 13th to 16th) and appears not to have presented any difficulty. Mr. Jackson, however, advises future caravans not to take this short cut, as the cold is intense. There was fortunately no rain, but two men nevertheless succumbed to it. The forest belt extends from 6000 to 9000 feet, and is succeeded by a bushy country, with heath and coarse grass. A curious tree with straight rough stem and a large leafy top grows abundantly between 11,000 and 13,000 feet.* The crater itself has a diameter of

* This is evidently the *Senecio Johnstoni*.—[E. G. R.]

about eight miles. Within it rise two rivers, the Angalul and the Sūm, which escape through the clefts. Much of the bottom of the crater is boggy and swampy; the rest is covered with grass, heath, mosses, or lichens. The highest point of the rim scaled by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gedge attains a height of 14,044 feet, and apparently no other peak exceeds this to the extent of more than 50 feet.

The vegetation on the southern slope of the mountain was found to be much more luxuriant than that on the northern. The trees were taller, the forest was more dense, and the bamboos associated with it covered a larger area. It was within this forest belt that Mr. Jackson came across some of the cave dwellings discovered by Mr. J. Thomson. The first of these, at an elevation of about 7500 feet, was found deserted, its inhabitants having been driven away by the Wa-Nandi, inside it there stood about thirty huts, oblong in shape, like those of the Wa-kuavi. There was nothing about this cave, nor about any of the others visited subsequently, which suggested that they could possibly be the work of man. The first inhabited cave was met with just after emerging from the forest-belt, at an elevation of 6447 feet. Other caves of the same description were found in Kimangichi's district nearly the foot of the mountain. This chief with his people formerly lived in ordinary villages at the foot of the mountain, but was driven out of them by the Wa-Nandi, and had since then been afraid to leave his caves. The chief was friendly and intelligent. Food was plentiful in his district, wimbi, mtana, bananas, beans, and pumpkins being cultivated. Only iron-wire and cowries were taken in exchange; beads were hardly looked at.

On March 1st the caravan left the mountain, and, passing through an undulating wilderness covered with thick bush and long grass, entered the first village of Kitosh. The people exhibited fear on the approach of the caravan, and some of the porters, taking advantage of their timidity, entered the villages and stole fowls and other things. Being, however, discovered in the act, they were taken back to the camp and soundly flogged. At Kowala, however, through which the caravan had passed on the up-journey, the villagers had gained confidence, and the reception was a friendly one.

Back at Mumiya's.—On March 4th the caravan was back at Mumiya's. During Mr. Jackson's absence more of the cattle, goats, and sheep, had died, and there only remained thirty head of cattle and forty goats and sheep. The goods had been squandered in a most reckless and shameful manner, about 2000 strings of beads and several coils of brass wire having been expended, notwithstanding that an ample supply of food sufficient to last a month had been left with the men. Dr. Peters, who had passed through the place a month ago, and who had hoisted his flag at Kwa Sakwa, had been able to induce the Somali in charge to sell him three quarters of a load of beads, but Mr. Jackson suspects