

Dec. 10. 1914 — Mar 6. 1915.

CALENDRIER MEMENTO

JANVIER

FÉVRIER

MARS

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2			
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6			
7			
8			
9			<i>Megalestis Riser</i>
10			<i>L. fusus</i>
11			<i>Riser</i> (2)
12			<i>Riser L. fusus</i>
13			
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Clarke

370

Dec 10. Stanleyville - Yango
Isangi.

Dec 11. Isangi, Basoko -
Barumbw - Wood post on
N. bank.

Dec 12. — Bumba — anchored
in mid stream.

Dec 13. — Lile - wood post -

Dec 14. — N. Anvers, Bokamba

Dec 15 — Coquilhatville

Dec 16. Coq - Wangata -
wood post

Dec 17 — Irebu - Lukolela

Dec 18. Lukolela - Bolobo

Dec 19 - Bolobo - Kwamouth
Kunzulu.

Dec 20. Kunzulu - Kinschasa

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Mr. Bailleux, agronome, in
1921, says Badjoko is
still there.



Dec 10.

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Dec 10. 1914

Left Stanleyville abt
7.30 this morning, on the
steamer "Roi Albert."

Stopped for a short time
at Yanonge, the post
that has so long been in
the charge of a negro,
Badjoko. Arrived late
in the afternoon at
Isangi, where we spent
the night. For a long
way below Stanleyville
the river is comparatively
narrow, with high banks
and rather few islands.
The native villages,
appearing as lines of huts
running parallel to the
stream, are numerous,
and there seems to be
no virgin forest left
anywhere.

The water is of course very high, few birds are noticed, especially water-birds, of which some of the very commonest species, such as the snakebird, are lacking.

Dec 11, '14

Isangi-Basoko-Bamunbo
stopping for the night at
a small wood-post.

Shores covered for the most part with a dense tangled forest, but trees not particularly tall.

At the wood post where we spent the night, in spite of the ground being nearly on a level with the river (now) the forest was of a good sort,

with rather open undergrowth
here we heard the call of
the large bluish Halcyon
(with black scapulars) and one
of the passengers shot a very
young example of the
chestnut-headed Halcyon badius

Numbers of driver ants
were crossing a path, and
had attracted some birds,
among them an Aethya
(woosami?) which I shot,
as well as the Bleda with
yellow-spotted tail. The
rufous-tailed Bleda was
heard in the vicinity, as
well as one of the larger
"ant-thrushes", that with
white patches in the tail. I
believe.

Dec. 12. 1914

Stopped at Yambinga, and
at Bumba (towards one o'clock)
anchored for night in mid-
stream.

Shores generally forested,
but sometimes extensive
patches of grass, including
elephant-grass, about
villages and post. Below
Bumba, on right bank, ^{the}
flat, grassy patches,
dotted with large termite
mounds and oil-palms.
The forest, too, contains
quantities of oil-palms ^{raphia palms}
and stout rattan palms,
which add much to the
attractiveness of the
view from the steamer.

Water-birds not numerous.
No snake-birds or cormorants,
nor even gray ptarmicoles

seen.

Some of the birds observed
to-day are as follows:

Butorides rather common

Scopus 2 (1 with nest)

Hagedashia sol.

Gypohierax rather common

Actitis hypoleucos common

Alcedo quentheri ②

Corythornis rather common

Ceryle maxima sol

C. rudis sol.

Halcyon senegalensis. heard.

Merops (pink breast, dusky back) ⑮ ③⑥

Melittophagus (small, green back) sol.

Cerato gymna ③

Bycanistes (small sp) 15.

Lophoceros (blackish) a few.

Dark blue swallows, and
gray riveride flycatcher, also
noticed.

The nest of *Scopus*
seen this morning was

in the fork of a large tree
on an island. It was



not yet complete,
and entirely
open on top;
one of the birds
standing on
the rim

A nest of *Myphobius* was
likewise observed; a large
rough mass of sticks in
a big cottonwood, with
one of its owners standing
on it, while members of
Myphobius c. leucodorrhi
weavers, had their nests
in the branches all
about.

These rose-breasted
bee-eaters were the same
we collected on our trip
up the river in 1909.

The voice is rather loud,
but hoarser than any
other bee-eater I know.
("chick-k.")

A little way above
Bumba, the captain tells
me, the river is 58 kilometres
wide — this is the
broadest part.

Dec. 13, 1924.

Passed Lié, tied up
for night at a wood. port.

Birds seen.

<i>Ardea goliath</i>	2
✓ <i>Pantaleus ibis</i>	1 ad.
Lapwings (<i>Xiphidicteryx</i>)	2
Small egret.	1.
Rose-breasted Bee-eater	
	sev. small flocks.

Dec. 14. 1914.

Passed Nouville Anvers,
stopt for night at native
village, *Behatiraka*.

Capwings (*Xiphidopterus* ⑨
albiceps)
✓ *Dissoura* 1. + ② + nest?
Rose breasted Bee-eaters.
Ardea goliath 3.

Dec. 15.

Arrived at Coquilhatville
at 3 P.M., stopt there for
night. Ginyon reported in jail
here, for shooting another white man with
a rifle.

Dec. 16.

Coquilhatville - Wangata

by canoe (abt 3 1/4 hour)

Saw 1 *Pseudochelidon* flying about with
newallens

Here the steamer was
loading copal. Stopt for
night at a wood-post.
Here at dusk we heard
the loud calling of a

!!
Lampyrus *rara*!!
few red ducks (*Pteronetta*)

Today we saw the first snake-bird (*Anhinga*) since leaving Stanleyville also some small gray *Pratincoles* ^{*Glaucopis n. ermini*}, which are not common at this season along the Congo.

Dec 17. Stopt a short time at Irebu and another post a little further down, reached Lukolela at 5 P.M. Here I set off at once to look for the red *Colobus* monkeys we saw in 1909, and succeeded in shooting two, in forest just above station. This bit of forest has the same high trees and open undergrowth as that

of the Ituri, etc.

The raphia palm so common along the banks of Congo in the forest region differs from those of the Uele & Ituri in having a tall trunk like an oil palm, tho they may be recognized sometimes by their hanging bunch of fruit, like that of the wine-palm. The leaves, which are much used for roofing resemble those of the oil-palm in general proportions, and have not the long stout stem of the other species of *Raphia* I knew in Nepoko and Mongbetu country.

Dec 18.

Lukolela - Bolobo.

Today we begin to come out of the forest-zone, seeing occasional patches of open grass-country studded with bushes, a very pleasant view but cut up by stretches of dark forest.

Arrived at Bolobo very late in the afternoon, after a light shower, but I walked out with Dr. Birling a little way behind the mission, and was struck by the general resemblance of the country with the open parts of the Nile. Many of the birds, too, were the same, and

their familiar voices
were most agreeable.

Dr Birling asked me
to dinner, afterwards
showing me thru the
hospital; and made
us a present of a
number of flat skins
of mammals from this
region, including the
small yellow manis, &
clawed otter.

There is a very
wide stretch of water
at Bolobo, it is one
of the places surely
where the Congo looks
its broadest.

Altho the color
of the water at Stanleyville
never struck me as
unusual — simply

the ordinary dirty green stuff, along the middle of its course, about Coquilhatville etc, it is very brown, almost the color of weak coffee as one looks at it in the shallows.

Some of the birds seen today from the steamer were:

Least bittern (brownish)	1 [♂]
Egrets	2
Shrike-bird	
Pink-breasted Bee-eater	40

Dec 19

Bolobo - Kwamouth - Kuinzulu
Spent some time ashore at Kwamouth in early afternoon. The bushes are sparser and more stunted than is usual

in the Uele, and the grass still short. But the birds are strikingly similar.

The yellow-backed ^{colaptes passer nigrorum} ~~brachyura~~, a sort of widow-bird, is moulting, it is evidently the early part of the rainy season here, corresponding to the month of May, perhaps, in the Uele.

At Kunzulu, a new Italian agricultural colony, late in the afternoon I made an unsuccessful attempt to find partridges, a few of which could be heard calling. There were places here where the brush was higher,

sometimes even small trees. Heard Scaptelus calling

Numbers of pink-breasted Bee-eaters flew over, but this was the last place we saw them.

An egret & snake-birds were seen from the steamer.

Dec 20

Steamed down the comparatively narrow part of the Congo known as the channel, still a mile or more wide, thru the Stanley Pool, and reached Kinshassa early in the afternoon.

Tho there are patches of woods still, the high tropical forest is clearly finished. The

low flat islands in
the Pool have many
fan-palms ^(Borassus) growing
on them, but they are
all short, no beautiful
tall examples as one
may see in parts of the
Uele.

In all this trip
down from Stanleyville
I did not catch sight
of a single hippo or
crocodile, nor did
any of the other passengers.
This was doubtless
because of the very
high water. Near
Lil, N. Anvers, etc.,
where the banks are
low, the native
villages and wood-posts
were often partially

or even completely flooded, tho it did not seem to worry the inhabitants much. They could tie their canoes to their door-posts.

No skimmers or pelicans were noticed on this voyage - likely for the same reason.

Dec 21

Walked over to Leopoldville about noon. Saw Mr Howell on the way, and visited Commandt Moulaert at Léo.

Coming back toward dark, we heard the low wailing call, several times repeated, of the

small brown-spotted
(*Sporophila elegans*)
rail, which shows that
its range is fairly wide

Stayed tonight on
the steamer but
moved next morning
to the Congo Trading Co.,
a Belgian concern in
spite of its name.

Since we passed in
1909, Kinshassa has
grown amazingly.
Where formerly there
was almost nothing
but a state post and
a depot of the S A B
there is now a large
and important town,
with hotels, a bank,
quantities of magazines,
steamboats, and a
European barber.

To the north side are

the very extensive
installations of the
"Compagnie Mbila"
(Lever Bros) and back
inland, a little further
away, the wireless station
Leopoldville shows
but slight signs of
growth in comparison.

Dec 22.

Walked out a little
way on the road towards
Leo, and shot some birds.

Dec 23.

Left this morning by
the railroad for Phryville
The old first-class cars
are now run as 2nd class
In the new 1st-class
wagons there are double
seats, facing each other

in pairs, but the slight difference in comfort is not worth the difference in price, between 200 and 70 francs. Our locomotive burned oil, so the travelling was decidedly clean compared to what it used to be, and travelling in 3rd class, as some missionaries do, and other white passengers for short distances, has lost its terrors save for rain, which is apt to blow into the open car. Stops for water of course were frequent, but what a pleasant sort of travel this seems when

one is coming out of the Congo and utterly unused to such conveniences.

We arrived at Thyville in the middle of the afternoon, so after getting a place at the hotel I had time to take a good walk with Wawo, the boy who is going down with me.

A little climbing up and down hill here is sufficient to make one realize at once the difficulties of building a railroad thru such a country; and what a poor country it seems compared to the ^{Eastern} parts of the Congo we knew. Grass and bush country, usually

occupying elevated situations alternates with thick but low wooded tracts. Natives seem few and uninteresting. A pipe line for crude oil, lying on the surface of the ground, follows the line of the rails.

Dec 24

Reached Matadi in the latter part of the afternoon. in a rain. Cloudy and showery weather during these two days made our journey not unpleasant for we were fairly cool and comfortable all the way. During

the second day the country becomes more barren and open, with the bare red earth showing ^{in spots} all over many of the hills. A few rocky cliffs were seen, but ^{conical or} rounded dirt-covered elevations were the rule. Near Matadi there is a conspicuous high conical rocky eminence known as the "Pic Cambier", called by natives "Mongo", and near it some other high rocky hills with more rounded tops, one of which I visited later.

Put up with most of the other passengers from the train at Schadder's Hotel.

Dec. 25

It was a most interesting sight this morning — the black population of Matadi going to the church, diagonally across the street from our hotel. Never in the Congo had I seen such dress. The men, I suppose they were mostly clerks and the like, with well creased clothes, white collars, glistening shoes, and hats and everything else to match, and their consorts in gowns and often high-heeled shoes, but seldom with hats, generally brilliant cloths covering the

hair. All this recalled
vividly Mr Lang's
description of what he
had seen outside a
negro church in New York.
Fashion is undoubtedly
invading the Congo, and
has already conquered
Boma and Matadi,
but progress on the
upper river is slow, and
I am glad to remember
seeing but one pair of
high-heeled shoes at
Stanleyville.

Went out this afternoon
to a small hill close to
town, where there were
white-rumped swifts
& streak-breasted swallows
flying about, and found
under a rocky ledge
excrement of hyrax, within
100 yards of the railway track

Dec 26.

Went out late in afternoon
to some hills E of Matadi.
^{Saw a hoopoe.}

Dec 27

Left Matadi at 2 in
the afternoon, visited
the hill called "Loadi"
about 2 hrs walk S,
and not far from the
so-called Pic Cambier.
On the rocks on the
summit two hyraxes
were found and shot
(an adult and an imm ♀)
but I was rather
disappointed in
finding practically
no hill birds as one
would have seen in
the Uele in such a
favorable place. There
were apparently no
rock-thrushes, or

warblers, or larks, etc.
peculiar to the spot.
The rock was some
sort of dark granite,
but covered in exposed
places with a light-
gray lichen, which
was matched pretty
well by the light pelage
of the hyraxes. There
were a few aloes, in
places, and a spiky
vertical plant which
I am told is Sanseveira
and contains a useful
fibre (^{Has been planted at} Kyalung - no Goma)
Much of the soil
on the lower hills is
red & ferruginous, with
puffs of ~~concrete~~ conglomerate
and blocks of white
quartz are often very
plentiful - whence
no doubt the name of
Crystal Mts.

The grass grows in
tussocks, and fortunately
for me is not yet high,
there are scattered
bushes, and along
gullies ^{very} dense scrub,
while down along
brooks there are woods
whence come the
voices of some common
forest birds. Towards
evening the partridges
call loudly, and a
Corypha naiaes its
beautiful voice, often
imitating — like its
congeners — the notes
of its feathered neighbors.

We came back in
the twilight fortunately
— for on our way out
the sun had been
burning hot, and beating

on my back took all the starch out so that after reaching the top of the hill, after many short halts, I had to sit down for a while almost exhausted.

Dec 28

Late in the afternoon we took a walk on some of the lower nearby hills, where a male brushcuckoo was seen running off; and after sundown a bat-catching hawk (*Machaeorhamphus*) flew over.

Dec 29

Went down to Boma on the "Wall", a slow little steamer, built on the lines of an ocean-going vessel, but of small

size, and old, dating
from 1889. She is said
to have belonged to a
Portuguese company, to
have been sunk and
abandoned, then raised
for the Congo State by an
engineer named Wall.

All along both sides
of the stream, down
as far as Boma there
are everywhere high
hills, but few cliffs
or peaks. Natives are
scarce, and we saw
only one or two small
native canoes. ^{Land} Water-
birds few or absent,
by *Syphierax* of course
much in evidence.

Arriving at Boma
towards 3 o'clock I
found Mr. Brenot

an old friend from the
Uele, applied to the
Adjoint Supérieur for
lodgings, and was
shown to a house on
the eastern edge of
the town (Avenue de
la Colonie - in reality
a railway track).

Just in front of it
was a broad papyrus
swamp, now flooded
by the water from the
river, and on some
flat-topped hills beyond
the lodgings of the
police, small brick
houses, and the village
of the workmen, constructed
as usual in the lower
Congo, mainly of old
packing boxes, their
tin linings, and cast
off bits of galvanized

! 2212 corrugated roofing
Back of the house
rose the elevation
known as the "plateau"
where are situated
the Governor's residence
and the dwellings of
all the important
functionaries of Boma

From Dec 30 to
Jan 30, I stayed at
Boma, waiting for
the S.S. Borne, expected
at first early in the
month, then the 12th,
later the 16, and arriving
eventually on the 18th.
After this she spent
10 days unloading cargo
at Matadi, came
down to Boma again on
the 29th & left the

following day. She was
back in Liverpool on Feb 26!

^{H19}
Mr Campbell, an
American Missionary
we met in 1909, is U.S.
Deputy Consul in the
absence of Mr. H. Mac Bride.
M. Fuchs, Gouverneur
Général, was at Boma,
and granted me an
audience on Jan 6.
M. Dronisic, with whom
we came out on the "Leopold-
ville," in 1909 is Directeur
de l'Agriculture, and
has now 2 boys, one
4½ yrs. and the baby only
a few months old.

During the month of January, then, I spent my spare time collecting birds, having brought my old shot-gun with me in case of such an enforced delay. Notes on the birds will be found in the Bird Catalogue. The number of specimens was increased to 6240, and the number of species to about 600. A few interesting birds escaped me, including a guinea fowl, a hornbill, resembling *Lophoceros faciatus* but browner above & with red? bill
(*L. melanoleucos*)
a large red & black barbet, and a gray horned owl. The guinea fowl was rare, I only saw a single flock of 5 or 6 in

the hills NE of Boma;
they were spotted, evidently
of the genus *Numida*,
and seemed to have considerable
blue about the side of the
head.

→ To the NE of Boma
I did not get beyond the
"plaine de Lokardou" ^{alt 8 miles}
supposed to be a good
place for antelopes;
a wide flat ^{grassy} plain,
evidently very swampy
at the end of the rainy
season, but now
quite dry; encircled
by hills.

To the northward
of Boma I used to go
to the reservoir of the
R. Kalamie, which
supplies water to Boma
(4 miles) and sometimes

The hawk *Machaeophaga* was seen on 4 N 5 different
evenings flying about over the "plateau".

a little farther up
in the hills. Along
the road one passed
the agricultural station
of "Kalamui", where
extensive groves of
rubber trees, Hevea
and Manihot, as
well as some leguminous
mimosa-like tree have
been planted, and
give attractive shelter
to not a few birds.

Still I found the
variety of birds rather
unsatisfactory. Birds
of prey were very few,
Bustards unknown,
Pigeons, doves, and
plantain-eaters anything
but numerous. Hornbills
reduced to a single species,
Woodpeckers scarce,

and the number of species of passerine birds decidedly limited as compared with the regions where we had previously collected.

For example, I did not see a single Cuckoo-shrike, Drongo, Oriole, Titmouse, or White-Eye. The general barren monotony and dryness of the country accounts for a great deal. Tho it was now supposed to be the rainy season we had only 2 or 3 light rains all the time I was at Boma, and all the smaller brooks as a rule were quite dry ^{and grass in places still dry enough to burn}. And yet the whole region was

infested with the most voracious mosquitoes, which would attack even in the middle of the day, out on the hills, far from any water. At night, about the house, I can only compare it with the very worst parts of New Jersey, and had not a part of the verandah been screened off with wire netting, I should have had to take refuge in bed. Fortunately the majority of these mosquitoes seem not to carry fever.

Boma and Matadi have a well-deserved reputation among

the Congolese for
intolerable heat. While
up-country I used to
wonder if it was true
but now I have no
longer the slightest
doubt, at least as
far as the present
season is concerned,
tho the weather is
said to be cooler
towards July.

The sun beats down
unmercifully, there
is seldom any shade
worth speaking of, and
I sweated as never
before. The hilly
nature of the country,
where one is always
climbing up or down,
increases the discomfort

The ground is usually red and stony, often strewn with quartz, sometimes even large boulders, but the bed-rock is a dark granite, showing frequently on the hills.

As I have said the vegetation is far from luxuriant, usually coarse grass growing in tussocks, with scattered bushes and some trees, but generally far more open than in the Uele. At times there are woods in the hollows, but open grassy lowlands are also very common. I saw a few patches of elephant-grass,

but found ^{extensive} papyrus-
swamps only near the
river. Baobabs are
numerous — I do not
remember seeing any,
by the way, above Kinshasa.
"Daux dattiers" are rather
common along streams,
their yellow fruit,
when thoroly ripe
having a taste very
like a true date. They
are tapped here by the
blacks and give what
is considered good palm
wine.

Antelopes are more
common than I would
have expected, bush-
buck and reedbuck
at least. Roan antelope
are said to be fairly
common along the

railway, near Thyville
& Kimpese for example,
and waterbuck are
said to occur even
near Boma.

The nearest place
where elephant are
found is north of the
river higher up, towards
Matadi.

Runways of *Thryonomys*
with little heaps of thick
grass stalks cut diagonally
are found everywhere
in the high grass, this
animal being called
"Zibizi" in Piote, and
"Simbiliki" in Bangala
of the Middle Congo. It
is of course hunted by
the negroes, but a
fresh specimen in good
condition is difficult

to obtain.

The only monkey I saw, and I only saw them once, 4 or 5 together, was a small gray one like that of Paradjé, etc. It runs off in the grass in the very same fashion, climbing up on a bush perhaps to have a look back, and then vanishing for good. In the Mayumbe of course, where there is forest, monkeys are said to be more common.

In all the time I was at Borna I never saw a single squirrel of any kind, tho I should have expected at least a ground-squirrel. Neither did I see a burrow of an *Oryzeteropus*, nor any sign

of Hyena or Jackal. Buffalo
are said to be numerous
in the "Bas Congo" where
they are called "Pakaspa"

At Leopoldville I
saw a boy carrying a
large bundle of yellow-
necked fruit-bats ^{Sidolon helvum}, dead
& dying, but at Boma
I never saw ^{or heard} any fruit
bats. A small species
of Chaerephon cristatus, ^{Allen}, with
a tuft of hair on the
membrane running
across the forehead between
the ears, spent the day
in cracks about the
ceilings of the verandahs,
and at twilight numbers
of small bats were in
the habit of feeding about
open places in the
papyrus swamp. I shot

a few and found that they were very similar to the "papyrus-bat" of ^(Nycteris) Paradise. They surely spent the day in the papyrus too.

The large lizard ^{colomorum} (Agama) of which the males become rusty orange-red on the head and base of tail, and blue-black on body and limbs, was of course very common at Boma, as at Matadi. There was also a striped, brown Mabua, and another large striped ground-lizard, which we found at Leopoldville in 1909.

Gray geckos climbed the walls of my house at night, hiding in cracks ordinarily during the

day, tho I have seen
them out too, and once
even sitting in the
sun — without having
been disturbed.

Quantities of ill-
smelling dried fish are
brought into the Congo
by the Wall & other
steamers. for the natives
about Boma catch
comparatively few fish,
mostly catfish (of
various genera) and
minnows. There are
said to be important
fisheries at Mossamedes,
the product of which
goes as far north as
Loango.

Jan 30 '15.

Left Boma, 11 am, on
the Elder Dempster SS. Borne
Capt. Nelson. ^{maximum}
3200 tons, speed about
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots, 4 first-class cabins
and only 1 or 2 second class,
also to be occupied by "chief
cabin" passengers. Of black
deck-passengers we had
a number ^{abt 20} for Accra,
and a few for Sierra
Leone, "mundele ndombe"
and the like, a few with
wives and children. Their
trunks and other baggage,
with those of the Gold-Coast
men who worked cargo
littered the forward deck.

The distance down to
Banama was covered in
about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. After
leaving Boma the
country quickly becomes

more level, with
many borassus palms,
there are flat islands,
and farther on ^(from Katalla down) the
shores are wooded ^(ie. with mangrove).
We saw many cormorants,
some snake-birds, a flock
of pelicans (on a sandy
part of an island) some
herons, cattle herons,
a large egret, & some
large ducks or geese.

After lying a couple
of hours inside Banana
point, a low sandy
spit, covered with
houses and coconut
palms, we steamed
out of the mouth of the
Congo, and the next
morning found ourselves
off Landana, where
we rolled at anchor in

Jan 31.

a slight bay, nearly half-a-mile from the beach. The Portuguese post, where there was a Resident, ^(Da Gama) Commissaire Maritime and a Doctor was built on a hill which sloped down toward the southerly side of the bay and then broke off in a steep bluff of halfhardened gray sand & clay, hardening below into gray rocks which run out to a point. Here it is that fossils of molluscs, fish, reptiles, & even mammals are to be found.

Behind this hill on the next slope was situated a Catholic

mission, and off to
the left, as we looked
shoreward, behind a
sandy beach, were
the white buildings
of English, Portuguese
(1) German trading-
companies. There too
ran the dirty little
River Siloango, bordered
with mud and mangroves,
up which small steamers
run towards the Mayumba

Feb 1 Here the Borneo
stayed 3 days, loading
palm-oil and palm-
kernels. The palm
kernels, in burlap bags,
were brought off in
the ship's surf boats,
manned by the ship's
men from Pabu and
S. Leone, and the oil,

in hogsheads tied to a long cable, was towed off by the launch, and hoisted up from the water. Few oars were used in the boats; they were mostly propelled with wide 3-pointed paddles, which come from the gold-coast (Accra, Shendi, Tabu)

Except for the tallying everything is done by blacks. They run even the launch, tie the slings, run the steam-winch, and stow away below. But we only loaded from 60 to 80 tons a day.

Until we left Fernando Po - I may say - the rumble of steam-winch

was almost continuous
save for the middle of
the night. We awoke
in the morning, damp
with perspiration, amid
the commotion of lowering
surf-boats, ^{launches} (with derricks)
and getting off hatches;
and the loading often
went on by electric
light until 9 o'clock,
after which there were
hatches to be put on
again. Even at sea,
on our way to the next
port, there seemed to
be always something
in or around 1 of our
5 hatches that needed
mechanical aid.

At Landana we
went ashore twice, and
the resident amused us

with some most audacious
lies about elephant-hunting
and guns, — a 16-bore
shotgun that carried 120
yds & a .22 automatic that
would kill at 1200!
These people on the
coast take everybody for
greenhorns.

Feb² We left Landana on
the night of the second,
and arrived at Loango
Feb³ the next morning,
anchoring about a mile
and a half from shore.
During the night,
besides the single
phosphorescent animals
that are commonly
seen close to the side
of the ship, there were
large round or crescentic
phosphorescent patches

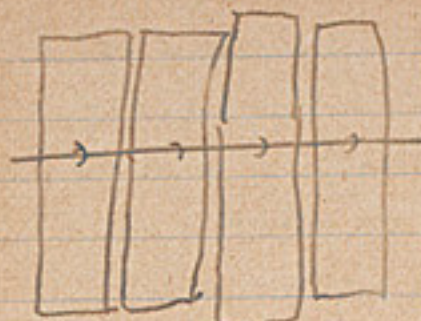
on the water, 5 to 10 yards in diameter, often very numerous, say at every 30 or 50 yards. This we did not see again.

Tho there was little cargo for us, some oil & kernels, we waited till the afternoon of the 4th for clearance

Feb 4 papers. The next day
5 was spent steaming northward, with the low coastline always in sight, and on the morning of the 6th we came into the harbor of Cape Lopez, a wide bay, into one side of which flows the Ogowe R.

The land here is all low and flat, largely forested, and the trading-houses, and a few government buildings scattered along near the beach, where there are numerous coconut palms. There is no surf, and the beach is littered with logs, for lumber is the principal export.

These logs, of a light red wood, some 20 feet long, are floated down the river, roughly squared on the beach here, and fastened on a long iron cable running thru a ring on a spike driven into



the middle
of one side.
Long rafts
of them are
towed alongside
by our launch, the spikes
are pulled out, and the
logs, sometimes 2 at a time
hoisted aboard and lowered
into the hold. ^{many of these logs}
^{seem badly split}
^{& weathered}

Ebony in smaller pieces,
3 or 4 ft long, is brought
off in the surf-boats.
This does not float,
and if it drops out of the
sling, is lost.

In some of the groves
of coconut palms there
were numbers of large
fruit-bats hanging
^{in half dozens}
from the mid-ribs of
the leaves, and not
in the least shy. In

one place I suppose there were 40 or 50, and I was able to shoot one with a Flobert rifle a Frenchman loaned me. It was an adult male, with shoulder pouches; these were drawn in so that the white hair did not show at all. The brown hair about them was moist, but had ~~only a~~ ^{practically} no odor. The larynx was rather small.

There were 3 small Norwegian whaling steamers anchored in the harbor, but the larger vessels where they boiled down and stored the oil had gone home, and no hunting was being done for the present.

A few other small vessels, including a river sternwheeler, an ancient dismantled gunboat, and some launches were lying about, and a small English coasting steamer came in before we left.

One afternoon the ship's passengers & some officers went ashore and played a game of football against the residents (i.e. traders), winning by 2 to 1.

At 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th we left C. Lopez, and next morning were in the Gabon R., off Libreville. A little cargo was taken on, including

hernels & piassava; and
we went ashore and
walked three part of
the town, up to the
Post-Office to read the
latest news of the
German submarines,
who had got busy since
our departure from the
Congo, sinking 2 steamers
only 18 miles from Liverpool.

At the market,
where quantities of plantains
kewangas, ^{palm nuts} and other
produces, and fish
both dried and fresh were
on sale, I bought a
pelican (*P. rufescens*)
for 2 francs. Mr Millington
a passenger who came
aboard here, recited a
verse about the pelican:

"A very strange bird is the pelican,
His mouth'll hold more than his belly can.
He can take in his beak
Enough fish for a week,
But I don't understand how the h-he
can"

Early next morning we
moved a little up river
to Owenda Point, to load
logs, as at C. Lopez. The
tide here ran extremely
strong, 4 to 5 miles an
hour. We stayed 2 days,
went ashore and visited
the small French post ^{on a hill},
where they were building
some very fine houses
of a sort of limonite or
bog iron-ore, and went in
swimming.

All along the coast,
even up to Dakar, the
natives go far out in

their canoes, which frequently carry large sails. Here we went ashore in one (without the sail), and it was a fine canoe, but hardly to be called steady.

One morning a Frenchman on his way to Libreville in a small boat came alongside and offered to sell us a live female bushbuck. He only wanted 30 francs! He had also pieces of an "Ibis rose", which he insisted was a flamingo, and the skin of the back of an egret with its long plumes. Egrets seem to be common in the middle & lower

Congo — in certain places — and all along the west coast, Landana, Baloon, etc; and many plumes were for sale even at Dakar. Everybody is anxious to get them, and their supposed protection in the Congo is absolutely imaginary. I have never heard anybody express the slightest feeling against killing them, altho the fact that the feathers are excluded from the U.S. is becoming known.

On the 15th we were back at Libreville, and left the following morning. Loaded more porcupine, & small logs of ebony & camwood.

Ashore at the market
we saw a very large
soft-shelled turtle
(20 inches . length of carapace)
dark grayish green above,
whitish below.

On the evening of the
16th we were stopped by
the British gunboat
Dwarf, who inquired
where we came from,
were going, and who was
aboard. At 11 at night
the French gunboat
Surprise fired a blank
shot to tell us to stop,
played her search-light
on us for at least 20 min.
and finally sent an
officer aboard to tell us
to go ahead. This was
off the coast of Spanish
Guinea, where they were

Surprise later sunk in harbor
of Funchal. I believe, by a German
submarine.

of course watching
for Spanish vessels
from Fernando Po etc
that might be carrying
cargo for the Germans
in the Kamerun.

The Surprise was
the ship that bombarded
and took Coco Beach,
sinking one or two German
gunboats, and not
escaping, herself, without
a loss of several men,
from the guns on shore.

The next morning,
Feb 17, we entered the
mouth of the Kamerun
R. where there were
anchored a couple of
British passenger ships,
2 colliers, and a French
cruiser. Up the river
we could make out

New York World Telegram
Mar 31, 1944
are trying to get them to volunteer for military service. There are more than 25000 civilians receiving training in cooking.

12 Perish at Sea Fleeing 'Raider'

British Ship Mistaken
For Nazi by Crew

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, March 31.—Her flag at half mast and one lifeboat missing, the Belgian freighter *Ville de Liege* reached Boston today with a story of the death of 12 crew members who mistook a British patrol ship for a German raider, launched the lifeboat and perished when their craft was swamped.

Members of the crew and officers told how their vessel was halted in mid-Atlantic at 4 a. m. last Monday by a warning shot from a British warship.

A dozen of the crew, panic-stricken and expecting further shots from the craft they thought to be an enemy, piled into a lifeboat, lowered it and cut loose.

The warship, using the blinker system of communication, established the *Ville de Liege's* identity, ordered her on her way and departed, unaware of the panic that had driven 12 of her crew over-side.

Officers and men of the Belgian ship said their ship waited at the dawn but found no

*engaged
cruiser
vain*

*la
d*

we

*us
down.*

*cargo
we*

and

a

o.

hazy,

not

lines

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thetess

,,

various other craft engaged
in raising the ships sunk
by the Germans in a vain
attempt to block the
channel. But Duala
was bombarded and
captured by a British
cruiser, and while we
were at anchor one
of the prizes, the Hans
Woermann, came down.

There being no cargo
for us up at Duala we
left at one o'clock, and
before six were in
the harbor of Santa
Isabel, Fernando Po.
The weather was hazy,
and Kamerun Mt not
to be seen; the outlines
of Clarence Peak, on the
island showed nevertheless.
Strangely enough,

Fernando Po is said to be more unhealthy than Duala; yet as we skirted the coast it seemed to mount steeply from the water, clothed with tall forest. groups of houses in thin clearings appearing as small white spots.

The small round harbor of Sta Isabel, protected on one side by a steep rock cliff, elsewhere by steep-sloping banks and rocky islands, with the clean white administrative buildings overlooking it and the great mountain behind, as one looks from the steamer,

present a most inviting appearance, and the next morning we were able to spend an hour ashore. Duer gray crabs flattened themselves on the ^{upright} walls of the quay like spiders, and the water there was so clear that one could look right down to the bottom and watch the schools of minnows, flashing with silver, as one or more turned and showed their sides.

An inclined road, with a track for a small locomotive led up to the town, a level well-made road running round the harbor-front, but the town extending much farther

back than we had
time to go. But green
bullbuls (*Andropadus*)
were gushing with
continued chatter from
some second-growth,
and scores of swifts
flying about a house
where they were nesting
beneath the balcony.

Negrees, soldiers &
workmen, seemed over-
fond of walking on the
narrow sidewalks, and
would barely get out of
one's way, but the
market building was
~~deserted~~ save for a
single butcher's stall.

There were two small
German merchant
steamers anchored in
the bay, as well as a

couple of small Spanish craft, and a few other steamers occupied at sheltered cove not far off.

At 11 o'clock we left Fernando Po, and today for the first time saw the deep blue of the real ocean, for which of course a sunny sky is quite as necessary as great depth. Up to this time the sea had always looked dull greenish, being of course relatively shallow, with many rivers emptying into it. We also noticed a few flying fish, the first of the voyage, and but very few were noticed afterwards either.

Feb 19 was passed at sea,
one "Portuguese Man-of-War"
all I saw during the voyage
being observed.

Late in the afternoon,
after following the coast
a short distance, we
anchored off Accra, where
almost all our black
deck-passengers took
their departure, arrayed
in their finest new
clothes, really well-dressed,
no top-hats, nor many
white clothes either, sun-
hats being the only useless
object noticeable.

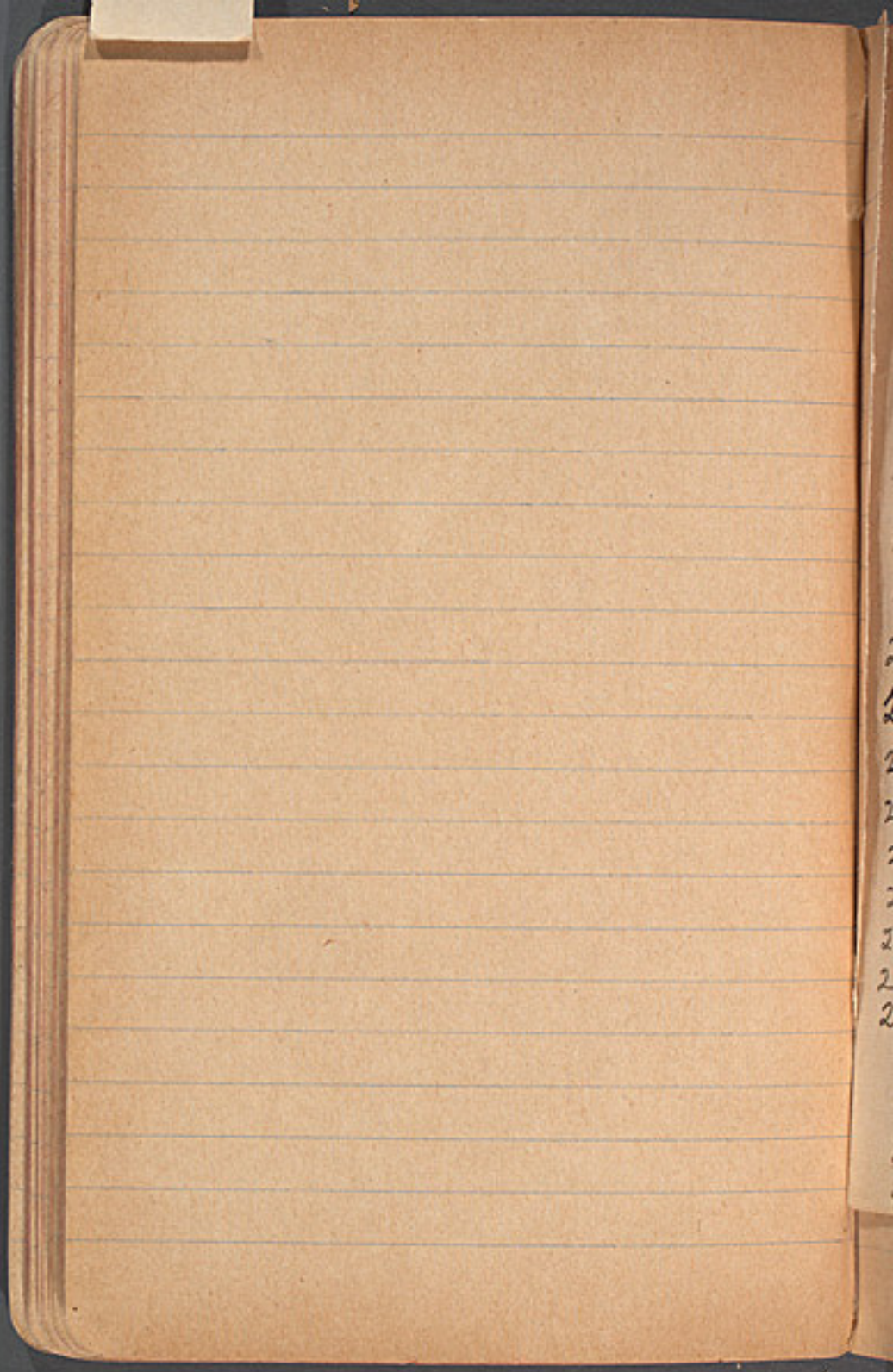
Numerous surf-boats
came out to take them
off, propelled by the
curious short, broad,
3-pointed paddles our
own crew were using, and

which seem to come from the Gold Coast, not being used for example in the Baloon. The blade is



often painted white
and time is kept
with a very
peculiar low
grunting chant.

Our passengers finally got all their boxes, parrots & other baggage into the boats, only one rolled-up mattress getting into the water, where it floated buoyantly, and then they followed too. We bid good-bye to this town so productive of negro talent in carpentry, clerking and other useful pursuits.



- 11 Left C Lopez ^{11 o'clock} night
12. Arr. Libreville morning
- 13 } Owendou Point
- 14 } Gaboon R.
- 15 } loading timber.
- 15 Libreville
- 16 Left Libreville morning.
- 16 left by Swart. - surprised.
- 17 ^{Feb 12} Arr. ~~Port~~ early morning
- 17 left 10 o'clock. Arr. Sta. Paul.
- 18 Left F.P. 11 o'clock
- 19 Sea
- 19 "Portuguese M.W."
- 20 Arr. Accra late afternoon
21. Arr. Sekondi morning
- 22 Palae (morning)
- 23 sea
- 24 Sea
- 25 Arr. S. Leone morn.
- 26 Left S. Leone. 7 PM.
27. Skuas.
- 28 ~~Kittiwakes~~
- 1 Arr. Dakar early morn. left 9:30 PM
- 2 Sea (Skuas)
- 3
- 4 Kittiwakes
- 5 - Arr. Tenerife, morning left 8 P.M.
- 6 mesaletris. Puttinus Oceanodroma

No Postman 25. interior house built 1

Jan 30.

Boma 11am. Banana

31.

Arr. early morning Landana
staid all day loading
palm oil, palm kernel.
Went ashore; visited
resident.

Very few water birds,
widows, weavers, etc.
like at Boma.

1. Landana.

Went ashore

2. Landana

Left at night.

3. Arr. Loango early
morning.

4. Left Loango afternoon

5. Steaming N.

6. Arr. C. Lopez early morning

7.

8. } Cape Lopez, loading
9. } timber.
10. }

they had shown mine ^{when I interpreted} to
ship. Swift connections from
Liverpool to my assured.

Belgian SS Elie Abethville also
expected - would reach England
at same time as SS Borne, perhaps,
but bound also to Liverpool. Did
not wish to wait 3 weeks longer
at Borne.

No Portuguese SS. entering Congo; freight had
to go to Lobinda. There there is no quarry;
Congo ~~exporting~~ ^{importing} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country}.
Connections between ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country} & the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~country~~ ^{country}
probably via England. Portuguese
neutrality very doubtful as they had
announced 4 or 5 times their intention
of joining the Allies, and had moreover
been attacked by Germans in Angola.

English steamer no longer in the
slightest danger at sea, and as her
destination would be Liverpool, would
not come into waters where the
Germans warships could come, where

the following 28 pages are blank.

00.1

musculi m.

00.2

capitulum

0.2

00.3

tooth

1.5

8:10 AM
~~1885~~

1885

Please note: the next 12 sequential pages are written upside down and from the back page moving forward. the last 2 pages and back cover follow the orientation of the beginning 70 pages. the two loose notes were found, respectively, in the inside front cover and between pages 70-71.

non receptus

Bank
Belg. All.
Agt. Transp.

mp) Canisallus
Oculatus

00.1

small m.

00.2

maple

0.2

00.5

lost m.

1.5

AM

~~193~~ 200

for 63

8.7- 10 kg

40 kg 2nd

100 kg

Visit Receiver

Bank

Balg Alley

agt Transp.

Wood nail (left wing) Caninallus
Scutellus

Dec 12.	Pocho for Waive	1.00
19	" " "	1.00
20	Food & Cabin on SS & Rallied	16.1.00
20	Supper	5.00
21	breakfast	2.00
21	lunch	5.00
21	supper	4
22	3 meals	10
23	lodging	5
23	breakfast	2
23.	4 bottles ginger ale	4
23	Pocho Waive	1.
24	bread	1.
24	Hotel at Thyville	14.
26	Tax & vony	7.75
26.	drinks	4
26	Pocho Waive	1.00
27	native guide	1.00
28.	Hotel, matadi	108.
28.	Ticket for Boma	12.50
29	transp baggage Boma	2.00
29	Supper	4.00
30	Waive	1.00
30	meat	1.50
30	firewood etc.	1.50

91.75

31.	fresh prov.	2.00
1.	meat	1.50
1.	other prov.	1.50
2.	Posho wave	2.50
3.	Prov. etc	2.50
3	Salary Wave	12.00
	monthly salt	.50
4	meat & prov.	2.50
5	2.50
6	cravat	1.50
6	meat & prov.	2.50
7	3.00
8	2.50
9	2.50
9	Posho wave	2.50
10		3.50
		47.50

Iris gray tinged with purplish,
 fore middle blackish, orbits
 & eyelids orange yellow bordered
 with blackish posteriorly,
 pouch light rufous brown,
 crossed with yellow lines. The yellow
 bill pale lemon yellow, becoming
 pale gray on outer portion of

~~mandible", nails of both max
mandible light cadmium
yellow, feet, including
webbs dirty red, paler
behind metatarsi & below
toes, claws light grayish green
S.C. 3 fish, swallowed
head first, largest 10 in long~~

Expenses going 2.5.4.

Washing ^{ashore} 2+3.65.83.

Clothes 6.4

Fruit & drinks

Pelican fcs 2.

Postage 2

5.6

Bees
Star & Salt
Waterloo
Bradford

Lissa 2+

L. frons 2+

L. argentatus

Abt.

Sula 2

Lark 2

Pipit 1

Stonechat 3

Shrike

✓ SS. £13 ✓ no 302
~~Hotel~~ 3
 ✓ Fare-London 1 \$3/ ✓
 Hotel 1
 Suit 15
 Clothes 1

113-70 cross

R

22 x 27
 54
 54
 594

trains 4.05 5.20 5.25
 6.15 ~~5.25~~
 Lampre's 7.10
 See last Ibis 7.20
 7.35
 2.35
 7.5
 8

~~* Spumopya joby~~

~~Economics 1-2~~

~~3 hrs~~

~~Sec 1. M W F 10.~~

~~" 2 M W F 11~~

~~3 M W F 1~~

~~4 " "~~

~~5 " "~~

~~6 Tu Th S 10~~

~~Philoo A 2~~

~~Secs 1-3. M W F 9~~

~~4. Tu Th S 9~~

~~for Eng students~~

~~5 T. T. S. 9~~

~~6-7 M W F 10~~

~~8/9 " 11~~

Bangana - Bongo
Ndumbu - Wabali
Okapi

Punda mwithu .. Bangana
Kenge - Bongo ..

Chaetura brevicauda

Rehuf

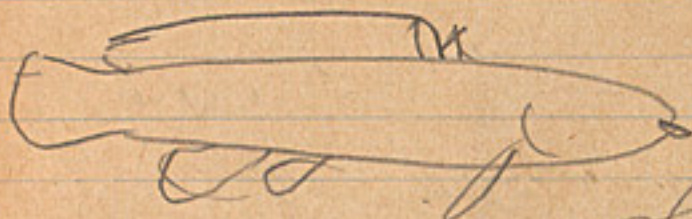
~~Smith~~ Monatsber
no 10

1911 p 159

32 53-4 Skins

55 -

57 inv



42 W 11.

5 & 6 ave

Cercococcyx
olivinus

Sassi Wien Arm
Nat Hist Hofmus
26 p 341-378

Centropus neumanni
Similar to *C. efulensis*
smaller angu

Centropus heuglini
Neumann
Koenig Verhandl ✓
intern Ornith Kongr
1910 p 504

~~W 148 T 163 B 22~~

~~L I R R~~
~~7th Ave & 33rd St.~~
~~8.25 (9.15)~~
~~9.57 (10.50)~~

Sarothamnus nefa figured
A. Sm. Ill. S. Afr. T. 20

S. limata 21

Turnicoperana XVI

Desser Birds of Europe

S. antonii

A. O. Af.

Madagascar Smith
monatsbericht
Vol 19. 1911 p 186

S. buriyi

B. B. O. C. Cl 21

p 93

S. insularis madagascari

Bubo joensis

PZS 1863 TXXXIII

Hapaloderma nufiventre

PZS. 1896. 999

Plate: Du Bois Synopsis
Ouvrim Face II T. II

Les Oiseaux d'Afrique

vp 73 pls 228. 9

id Histoir. & Jour p III p 16
pls 10 & 11

Type localities: Antennigui
R. Samtours

Pays des Caffres.

Steph. Shaw Gen Zool

IX 1815-14.

Ortygospiza
B. B. C. C. ~~25~~ 25 ('10) 84

~~W. H. Otto~~
Wire to Jasper
when we will arrive

R. H. Garner
% Hotel York -
N. Y.
Cap Lopez
Congo francais, Africa.

CALENDRIER MEMENTO

	JUILLET	AOUT	SEPTEMBRE
1			
2	250	8 17	1
3			
4	260	9 4	1
5			
6			
7	Banks master Pdy		
8			
9	West Fox 11th Dock		
10			
11			
12			
13	Coat	42s	
14	Suit	55s	
15			
16			
17	Dinner	2	
18	Cayenne		o
19			o
20			
21			
22			
23	34	Zanzibar	{
24	2		
25			
26			o
27			
28			f
29			
30			
31			

Colymbidae	1
Phalacrocoracidae	2
Pelecanidae	1
Ardeidae	10
Scopidae	1
Ciconiidae	6
Scolidae	4
Phoenicopteridae	
Anatidae	6
Vulturidae	3
Falconidae	4
Pandionidae	1
Turnicidae	2
Phasianidae	13
Rallidae	1
Gruidae	
Otididae	2
Caprimulgidae	
Helionethidae	1
Charadriidae	18
Elanidae	2
Oedideidae	1
Paridae	1
Laridae	3
Columbidae	10
Cuculidae	14
Musophagidae	6
Psittacidae	4
Coraciidae	5

Alcedinidae 14

Meropidae (12)

Bucerotidae 10

Upupidae 6

Strigidae 14

Caprimulgidae (10)

Cypselidae (9)

Coliidae 2

Trogonidae 2

Capitonidae (17)

Picidae (13)

Alaudidae 4

Motacillidae 10

Timeliidae 9

Pyronotidae 20

Muscicapidae (35)

Turdidae 20

Corvidae 15

Campephagidae 5

Dicruridae (3)

Laniidae 20

Paridae 6

Oriolidae 3

Corvidae 1

Sturnidae 11

Zosteropidae 1

Nectariniidae (20)

Ploceidae (71)

Pringillidae 9

1880 Dec 3-15

CALENDRIER MEMENTO

	OCTOBRE	NOVEMBRE	DÉCEMBRE
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
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14			
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22			
23			
24			
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28			
29			
30			
31			

The giant elephant-shrew, if Kuma is right, makes
a ^{round, flattened} nest of dry leaves, sunk in a slight hollow in the ground.
If ~~however~~ the shrew, when away from home, is caught
in a rain, according to the same authority, he ~~at once~~ ^{then}
returns and tears the nest to pieces, angered by the fact
that it did not follow him out and protect him from
the rain.

Our boys from the Ule had a very appropriate word to say when
one of them yawned. "ngonde!" (= crocodile)

Natives of the Congo consider the hippo about the best meat there is. Even the Bangwana, nominally Muhammedan, ^{he they refuse} eat it, and Kalonga justifies this course as follows. The hippo living in the water counts as a fish. **BIRDS RECEIVED.** Were one to be killed on land, it might be considered as the brother of the pig; but not otherwise.

It seems to be a widespread superstition that rain must fall the day a hippo is cut up. Rain falls so often anyhow that it may just as well as not on that day too.

A porter from Vankerschovenville on the road to Garadje was examining the long-handled farming tool of the Logo, when some Logo women passed by, wearing nothing but the usual belt & cord. BIRDS RECEIVED. Asked his opinion, he replied that this was not good, for if women wear no clothes, "njale na ye asala ya te".

A story often heard in the Keli is that of the native who was asked how he could eat such stinking meat. The reply was short "we don't eat the smell".

Once while working in a Logo village 2 days from Garadje, a printed sheet of paper that served to wrap my bird-skins fell to the ground. 2 young natives were standing by, and one of them picking up the paper, pretended to read it to his companion. Of course he managed to hold it upside down, and this is what he read "Nom de Dieu. Sale Bete!"

Profoundly being the most common portion of the ~~proper~~ languages addressed to the blacks, it is not surprising that they should add a few of these words to their vocabulary. Still one is a little struck, when a boy in a village trying to spin a top, gives vent to his feelings in a lament "Belt verdumme!"

Kapinda = Carpenter Nili
 Fat Amusa Saw Naili Palangi {Babu?}
 file hammer nail plank Pilani = Hammer

Native description of elephant-shrew, "body of a red pig, nose of an elephant, tail of a giant rat, not a mouse, but a real animal."

Mounted.

Prepared for study.

Baranga, admiring a gecko he had just caught, remarked "His eyes are like gilt tacks!"

Schweinfurth's name in the Bornokandi was "Badelewe", the latter syllable meaning leaves, and Ba father. = the great cultiver of leaves.

Mr Lang, while trying to photograph rhinos, with Matari and some other natives, who once approached to within 4 paces by Sabinos. The unburnt stalks of grass prevented him from getting the picture and Matari finally grew so nervous that he shot at the beasts, sending them thundering off to one side. BIRDS-SKELETONS

now asked why didn't you kill them with that? pointing to the camera. When Mr Lang explained that this was only a machine for taking pictures, the native replied with evident agitation, "ah, if I had known that, I would have stood like that!"

Kasongo, describing the crowds of people that assembled at Stanleyville to greet Prince Albert, emphasized graphically their numbers "There wasn't even room to spit!"

In spite of the superstition of the negro, it is often remarkable how little interest he shows in some of nature's most imposing phenomena. Thus the comet of 1910, at Madi, aroused scarcely any interest & certainly no fear, while an earthquake (Karamba July 9, 1912) was scarcely even spoken of a day later.

Aug 29. He comes to me with a 50 centime piece. "Give me a different one," he says. "This Mungwana wants one with the woman's head (King Albert), not that with the whiskers (K. Leopold)." When the new piece with King Albert's head was first introduced many natives began to refuse the old ones. The old ruler Matsidi is dead, his money is no more good.

At Midezi I was once surprised to see a soldier ^{from Mungwana} ~~from Stanleyville~~ in white clothes, wearing black spectacles; but the other day a friend of Joseph's from Stanleyville appeared here, dressed all in white, ^{in addition to his} ~~in addition to his~~ ^{superb} ~~superb~~ ^{and a} ~~and a~~ spectacles with colorless lenses. "Why do you wear glasses?" I asked, surprised ^{that} the natives could already enjoy the oculist's skill. "Have you not eyes with you?" "No," he replied calmly, "that's for the sun!"

At Niagara Council Tarnet gave an exhibition of moving pictures. One of the films showed trained elephants. Naturally each time an elephant came into the foreground he suddenly increased tremendously in size, and ^{this} was always greeted with resounding cheers by the large audience of natives. Especially was this true of an elephant that emerged from a tank after a dive; so the next day I questioned one of our workmen as to why the elephant suddenly grew to such enormous proportions. The answer was quickly given, "They put medicine into the water!"

Another film showed the agonies of a young man on smoking his first cigar. At the beginning he was shown puffing out voluminous clouds of white smoke. After wards a negro woman was ^{recounting} the experience. "Yes," she said, "I could smell the smoke, and it was very bad tobacco." Box-cowrier, arriving at Anloba, says "Mungwa an kubia, na Zandi na sanduka na mishi." Both lightning & rain-borae are considered as animals by negroes, the latter being ^{explained} by natives about Mungwa as the Kubima, a terrible beast that lives in the water of rivers. ^{As} once asked Malle, a rather young Logo chief what the skins of these two animals looked like, and how we might procure them as we had already most of the other animals of the region. To our surprise he turned to an elderly councillor, and after a grave inquiry, replied in a most serious tone that they had ^{never} yet seen any skins of them.

