

tained a view of lake Nyanza during the second expedition was from the town of Mashonde, in the Uidu portion of the country of Uganda, on the western side of the lake. Pursuing his way northward along the shore to the valley of Katonga, which is situated on the equator, the land above the lake becomes very beautiful, being composed of low sandstone hills deeply scored and seamed by the heavy rains, covered with gigantic grass of unsurpassed verdure, and by groves of trees as tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia. Travelling however is most irksome in this part of the country, for, owing to the gradual subsidence of all the streams, the moorlands surrounding them are mere net-works of rushes covering unfathomable soft bogs. Crossing the equator he reached the Mworongo, a stream of moderate size, and said to flow out of the lake. It runs north, and joins the Nile in the kingdom of Unyuru, when its name is changed to Kafu. Further on the Luajerri follows its example, and still further on, at the centre of the northern coast of the lake, issues the parent stream of the Nile, falling over rocks of an igneous character, and forming falls twelve feet high, which he had christened by the name of the "Ripon Falls," in honour of the President of the Geographical Society at the time of the starting of the expedition. The escape of the Nyanza's waters, twenty miles north of the equator, was the only outlet examined, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on travellers by the King of the country. They, however, saw the junction of the Nile with the Kafu and Asua rivers, and crossed the Luajerri half way between its escape from the lake and its junction with the parent stream. Proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, they first passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river rushes down due north with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Unyuru it is increased by the contributions of the Kafu and Luajerri, and continues navigable as far as the Keruma Falls, where it rushes on with boisterous liveliness. They could not continue their passage beyond this point owing to a war that was raging in the country. They next met the old river in the Madi country, where it still bears the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats and long rapids. Here it is that another great feeder from the Nyanza lake, the Assua river, joins it on the eastern side. On the other side a long flat extends far into the country—as far, Captain Speke believes, as the little Luta Nzigi lake. With the rest of the Nile we ought to be well acquainted; but little is really known about it, owing to the fact of no one having yet taken the trouble to place nilometers at proper spots. Proceeding onwards the next great affluent is the Bahr-ol-Gaszai, which joins the Nile with hardly any visible stream, having more the appearance of a lake than of a river. The second is the Geraffee river, which may be said to be only one-third of the Nile in size at its point of junction. Its source has yet to be discovered. Its character suggests the possibility of its coming from lake Nyanza. The third affluent is the Southern Sobat river, also full and navigable. The Northern Sobat they passed without knowing it. Captain Speke then went on to describe some other tributaries of the Nile, concluding by giving an account of his meeting with Mr. Baker at Khartoum, who had nobly come up the Nile to meet him, with no less than three ladies. Mr. Baker and his party intended following out the stream supposed to lead to the little Luta Nzigi lake to its source. They would be pleased to hear that Mr. Petherick was in perfect health and excellent spirits, and trading energetically when last he heard of him.