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A

Handbook of Nyasaland,

compiled by

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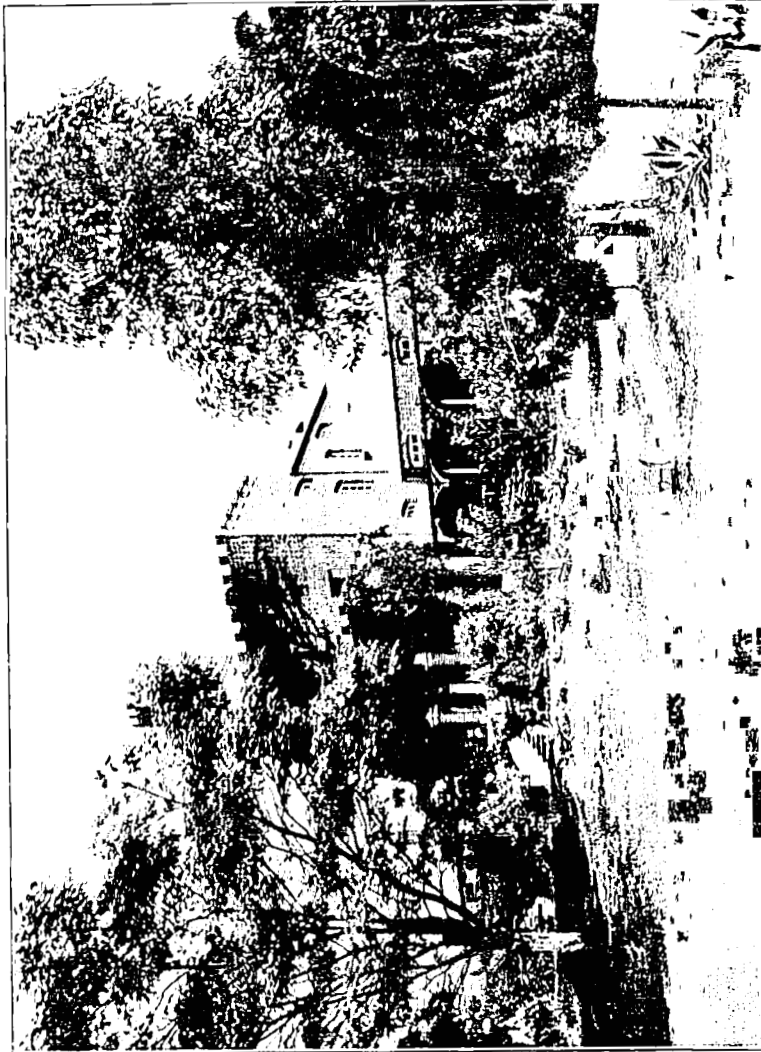


Photo by R. H. S. S. S.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ZOMBA.
The Residence of H.E. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

1922.

VII, 314

The system of government through native chiefs is as follows:—

While each paramount chief is responsible to the Government for the section under him, yet he is not allowed to interfere with natives on private land without first approaching the owner of that land.

The District Administration Ordinance has not yet been applied to the Zomba district in view of the large number of European settlements.

Hence the Government works through the chiefs who are recognised as its mouthpiece. The chief is the medium by which the instructions of the Government are conveyed to his leading headmen, and by them to the village headmen.

The following are the native products of the district which provide the staple food:—maize, beans, ground nuts, millet, cassava, bananas, fish, pineapples, mangoes, sweet potatoes and ordinary potatoes.

The main roads which traverse the Zomba district are:—

- (1). Zomba-Namadzi, 16 miles, Blantyre main road.
- (2). Zomba-Likwenu, 19 miles, Liwonde main road.
- (3). Zomba-Namiwawa, 9 miles, Mlanje road.

All the above roads are kept in repair by the Public Works Department, and are suitable for motor traffic the whole year round.

In addition to these there are district roads:—

1. *Zomba-Lake Shirwa road*.—Turning off to the right this road leaves the Zomba-Liwonde road 2 miles from Zomba.

For a distance of 10 miles this road passes between eight estates, all of which can be reached by car.

2. *Zomba-Namitembo road*.—Leaves the Blantyre main road one quarter of a mile above Likangala bridge. During the rainy season this road is dangerous for motor traffic owing to the well-known hair-pin bends.

3. *Zomba-Chikala road*.—Turning to the right this road leaves the Zomba-Liwonde road at Mtwiche's village, 15 miles from Zomba. It is from this point the road becomes a district road. This road is largely used by planters proceeding to and from Portuguese East Africa. The most important bridges crossed are those over the Lifani and Lingoni rivers.

4. Chikala to Madziabango, 21 miles.

5. Chikala to Chiuta, 46 miles.

6. Chikala to South Nyasa boundary, 32 miles.

With the exception of baboons on the slopes of the mountain, bushbuck on the plateau, and an occasional leopard or lion, there is very little game of any kind in the near vicinity of the Zomba township. A good deal still exists, however, in the Chikala area, but even here, where game used to be found in large herds, it is now more scattered, and this is largely due to the fact that the Zomba-Malakotera military road passed right through this game country.

Buffalo, gnu, zebra, eland, kudu, sable, hartebeest and waterbuck, however, are still to be seen, while leopards and hyenas and the smaller buck, such as duiker, oribi, and reedbuck, may be found all over this area.

Occasionally elephant and rhinoceros may be tracked on the Masanje, and there are a number of hippopotami in Lake Chiuta and the Chi Nyasa pool. Warthog and bushpig are fairly plentiful in certain parts of the district.

Zomba was, early in the history of the Protectorate, chosen as the site for the administrative headquarters of the country, and even before that time had been occupied by planters, notably the Buchanan brothers, who started coffee planting in the eighties. It was in 1887 that Consul Hawes commissioned one of the Buchanans to build the Old Residency, a fine double-storied house, which was for long the finest European dwelling in East Africa north of the Zambesi. The place at first served as residence and office, and continued to be the official house of the Commissioner until the present Government House was built in 1901. Zomba may boast of being the first town in East Africa to be lighted by electricity, the experimental installation at Government House having been extended to all the dwellings in 1903-4. The present Government offices were first built in 1904 and, having been partially destroyed by fire on the 17th of February, 1919, have since been rebuilt.

The boundaries of the Zomba township were first defined in *Gazette* dated 30th September, 1900, when the appointment of a Town Council also took place. The boundaries referred to were amended by Proclamation No. 4 of 1911.

The township is situated at the foot of the Zomba plateau, with an excellent supply of water and electric lighting. It forms the headquarters of the Government, and contains the residence of His Excellency the Governor as well as most of the principal departments. There is a good hospital for Europeans and one for natives. There are two churches, one belonging to the Church of England and the other to the Church of Scotland.

The David Livingstone Lodge of Freemasons in 1921 completed a temple situated in the township area. Zomba is well supplied with means of recreation in that it possesses a gymkhana club which provides for the following:—

- (a) Tennis courts (5).
- (b) Hockey, football and cricket ground.
- (c) Badminton court.
- (d) Golf links (9 holes).

The club was started 25 years ago. With the extensive additions and alterations now nearing completion the club buildings will contain reading, smoking and billiard rooms, palm court, concert and ball room. The membership of the club is 280. The library consists of 4,000 volumes and also provides for all principal newspapers, magazines and weeklies.

The inter-town sports between Blantyre and Zomba generally take place in August, when the various silver trophies are competed for, including the Boyd-Wallace cup, known as the Championship cup, which is held by the club scoring the largest number of points in the following games:—Cricket, hockey, football, shooting, athletics, billiards, golf and tennis.

The district may be divided into three parts:—

1. The eastern or low-lying country between the lake and the foothills. This stretches from the lower Chirua to the lower Lintipe rivers, and in from the lake to the foothills, and has a length of about 45 miles and an average width of from 10 to 25 miles. The whole of this section is very flat, and rises but a few feet above lake level. The whole of it is well wooded, with well-grown timber in marked contrast to the denuded state of the high-lying plateau country. At the southern end at Rifu a few small hills rise suddenly from the plain to the height of 300 feet, forming a conspicuous landmark; the most northerly hill projects into the lake, and its water-worn sides to the height of 30 feet above present lake level indicate how greatly the lake has fallen.

There is a small bay at Rifu, but the anchorage is not good, the bay being exposed to the prevalent south-east winds. Opposite Maganga's village occur the two small cone-shaped Malile islands. Northward, opposite Domira bay, Banjo island is situated, a conical rock, small and uninhabited.

Domira is a large well-sheltered bay, with good anchorage. Owing to the swampy nature of most of this section during the rains and the absence of water in the dry season the villages are confined for the most part to the lake shore or the banks of the rivers.

2. The central plateau lies between the upper Chirua and Lintipe rivers, rising by a series of hills to more undulating country, broken by a series of higher hills. The following rivers flow through it from west to east, the Lintipe coming in from the Dedza district at Nkhoma hill, and entering the lake at Chitije. About 20 miles north of the Lintipe flows the Lilongwe river, which, after passing through the Lilongwe district, enters this district at its junction with the Lombadzi stream, and after flowing for some 25 miles joins the Lintipe at Nangoa. The Lingadzi river flows through the central part of the district after rising near Chiponda, and enters the lake not far from the northern boundary.

Between the Lilongwe and Lintipe rivers lies a long range of hills forming the watershed between these rivers. At the western end of this range lies Nkhoma mountain, a large rugged hill with high peaks at its western and southern ends. To the east of Nkhoma lie the high hills of Tuma, which stretch away to the east until they form the point near Nangoa where the Lintipe and Lilongwe rivers join.

The whole of this country is very rough and broken, intersected with many small streams. Northward towards the Lingadzi and beyond again to the Chirua the country is a series of steep, bare hills, covered with grass but denuded of timber. The most important of these hills are:—Kasu hill near Mvora; Kongwe mountain, a few miles north of the Government station at Dowa; Chisuni, 6 miles south of Dowa; Sachi hill, slightly to the south of Dowa; and Chiponde hill, near the Lungudzi stream to the west.

3. The third division consists of the western plain lying between the western foothills from the Lungudzi to the Bua river. The whole of this plain is well wooded and is very fertile, but during the dry season water is scarce and bad.

The climate of the eastern portion is hot and unhealthy, and the whole division, with the exception of a small area in the immediate neighbourhood of Domira Bay, is infected with tsetse fly, while the northern part to the Chirua was originally scheduled off as infected with sleeping sickness. Much of the soil is fertile and cotton has been successfully grown; while along the lake shore there is a considerable industry in native grown rice.

The climate of the central plateau and western plain is cool and healthy, these districts lying at an elevation of from 3,000 feet to 4,500 feet at the Government station. Native foodstuffs, maize, millet, beans, and ground nuts are grown in large quantities, while wheat has been successfully introduced, being grown under irrigation by the Dutch Reformed Mission and to a certain extent by native cultivators on the damp dambo.

With a view to enlisting the services of the chiefs in the government of the district, the District Native Administration Native Ordinance was applied in June, 1919. With this object the district was divided into four administrative divisions:—No. 1 of which Chiwore is the principal headman, and which consists of two-thirds of the whole district. He is assisted by seven Indunas or councillors, Mponera, Mkukula, Msakambewa, Chimbanga, Chiponda, Mtalimanja and Nguluwe. Division 2, a small division on the lake shore of which Makanjira is the principal headman, assisted as councillors by Kumbemba and Kalaunda, the latter being a woman. Division 3, another small lake division of which Maganga is the principal headman, having as councillors Chizui and Mlima. Division 4, into which has been absorbed a portion of the former Ngara sub-division of Marimba, including the original Ngara homa, of which Dzoole is principal headman, with Kayembe, Kayembe Kasilika, and Dzoole as councillors.

The staple food crop of the district is maize, though a considerable quantity of millet is also grown. Beans, peas, and ground nuts are also produced in considerable quantities, while the native-grown rice crops average 100 tons. Fishing is carried on successfully in the lake shore villages, and the natives own large herds of cattle and very large numbers of goats. The annual count at the close of the year 1920-21, gave the following figures:—cattle, 14,216; sheep, 6,207; goats, 34,739; pigs, 205.

A main road runs from the Lilongwe border at the Lombadzi river to the Government station at Dowa, a distance of 14 miles, and thence, more as a district road to Ngara, 33 miles, continuing northward to the Kota Kota boundary. An equally good road connects Domira Bay with the station, a distance of 44 miles, and a waggon road runs from Dowa to the Dutch Reformed Church Mission's head station at Nkhoma, 44 miles. Another road connects the station with Fort Manning, running through the district to its border at the Nambuma stream. Inter-village roads are hoed

under the supervision of the headmen of the respective villages, while a short district road connects Dowa with Nchisi in the Kota Kota district.

While little or no game is found in the central part of the district, it is still plentiful near the lake, along the Lingadzi and Chirua rivers, and particularly so on the western boundary along the Bua and in the neighbourhood of Ngara. Elephant are found along the Bua and on the plain near the lake, buffalo are on the Lingadzi and near the lake, rhinoceros live near the Bua. hippopotomi are found both in the Bua and lake and do considerable damage to native crops. Kudu are scarce. Sable, roan, eland, zebra, hartebeest, waterbuck, bushbuck, reedbuck are all found both along the Bua and also in the neighbourhood of the lake. Lions are numerous and are to be found in all parts of the district, and the same remark applies to leopards. Oribi and steinbuck, wart hog, and bush pig are also to be found in most parts of the district.

Duck of various species and geese are numerous on the Bua, as well as along the lake shore and in the marshes bordering the lake. Francolin and guinea fowl, while not plentiful, are to be met with in most parts of the district.

There are four tribes inhabiting the district, the Ngoni, which is the principal tribe and numbers 55,842, scattered throughout the district, the Chipeta, numbering 30,787, who are mainly found in the western parts, the Yao, numbering 4,209, and the Myanja, numbering 3,264, who live in the lake regions.

The Angoni have lost their distinctive language and speak the language of the Achewa, the latter together with the Chipeta, Yao and Anyanja retaining their own languages.

Considerable areas of land have been alienated for European settlement, a total of 20,184 acres being held in freehold. Of this total 3,454 acres are held by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, who have four stations in the district, Nkhoma, the principal station, Mvera, Kongwe and Maganga. A considerable industry has been started by this mission in the making of basket work chairs, tables, etc., while weaving has also been started at Mvera, and tanning and bootmaking at Kongwe.

No land has been taken up by Asiatics for agricultural purposes. the Banyan community confines itself to trading, holding 23 stores in various parts of the district for native trade.

Kota-Kota District.

Kota-Kota is situated on the western shore of Lake Nyasa between the parallels of latitude of 12° 5' south and 13° 25' south, has an area of about 2,411 square miles, and is, for the purpose of administration, under the District Administration (Native) Ordinance, divided into seven sections. It is a port of call for the Government steamer H.M.S. *Guendolen*, the African Lakes Corporation steamer *Queen Victoria*, and the Universities Mission to Central Africa steamer *Chauncey Maples*. Each of these ships calls once a month.

The district is bounded on the north by the Dwangwa river, on the south by the Chirua stream from its mouth on the western shore of the lake, up stream to its source, thence in a westerly direction south of the Chinji hill to the source of the Kasangadzi stream, down stream to a point near Dzoole some 4 miles more or less east of the Dowa-Ngara main road. On the west by the Kasangadzi stream down stream in a straight line to the confluence of the Kasangadzi stream and the Bua river, from the north side of the Bua river at a point where the Chimpoyo stream enters, and north to its source, and thence from the source of the Liwala stream to its confluence with the Dwangwa river. On the east by the western shore of Lake Nyasa, including Likoma, and Chisumulu islands, and the islands of the lake lying between a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Dwangwa river, and a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Chirua river.

The principal rivers are the Bua, Dwangwa, Kaombe, Chirua and Lifuliza. These rivers are more or less perennial, but in an abnormally dry season the Chirua is the only one which continues to flow. Although the Bua and Dwangwa dry up in places they are always left with extensive pools.

The district is divided into two distinct geographical areas: the lake shore and the undulating plateau to the west, which is part of the great Angoni plateau beyond the Nchisi-Chipata range of hills. The lake shore strip extends from Lake Nyasa to the base of the Nchisi-Chipata hills, varying in extent according to the coast line. It is for the most part swampy and wooded with small trees and palms, and in the rainy season, when most of the rivers overflow their banks, it is almost impassable in many places.

The climate along the lake shore is usually very hot, especially during the months from October to February, but at other times a cooling south wind prevails.

The temperature of the hill country is much cooler, in fact during the dry season it may be regarded as quite cold in the mornings and evenings.

Large quantities of rice are grown along the lake shore every year, of which between 200 and 300 tons are purchased by the Government. Cassava can be found growing practically everywhere, and seems to thrive in the poorest soil, while in the hills, maize, wheat, potatoes and vegetables do well.

The staple food crops of the natives on or near the lake shore consist of rice and cassava, supplemented by an ample supply of fish which is always procurable. There is a considerable fishing industry. The hill people who are unable to grow rice or catch fish live mainly on maize and millet, with the addition of cassava, potatoes and other vegetables. In the hills round Nchisi wheat is grown to advantage.

Of the numerous roads leading from Kota-Kota five can be regarded as main roads:—

(1). Kota-Kota to Ngara, 57 miles, and thence to Fort Jameson, 60 miles. The first 40 miles of this road is through the

hills, and necessitates a steady climb of about 1,500 feet through well wooded country, after which comes an undulating country more sparsely wooded and with tall stout grass.

(2). Kota-Kota to Nchisi, 46 miles, and thence to Dowa, 21 miles. From Kota-Kota to Sani hill the country is quite flat, but after that there is a steady climb over steep and difficult hills, with many rivers which in the wet season are often flooded and present difficulties in crossing.

(3). Kota-Kota to Kasungu *via* Ndondo, 60 miles. This road is only slightly divergent from the Ngara road, and passes through hills of which Ndondo is the highest. It forms part of the old slave track from the interior to the coast.

(4). Kota-Kota to the Bua river, 12 miles. This road runs within a few miles of and parallel to the lake shore to the north.

(5). Kota-Kota to the Chia river, 15 miles. This road runs southwards at a distance of a few miles from the lake shore. There are also numerous district inter-village roads which are cleaned every year and which connect with the main roads.

Game in large numbers and many varieties is distributed throughout the district, and include elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, hippopotamus, eland, roan antelope, sable antelope, kudu, zebra, hartebeeste, waterbuck, puku, reedbuck, bushbuck, impala, wart hog, bush pig, and numerous varieties of small buck. Lions and leopards are particularly numerous, and occasionally the cheetah or hunting leopard is seen.

Kota-Kota, the headquarters of the district, was an emporium of the Arab slave trade at the time when it was visited by Livingstone in 1863.

The Jumbe or Sultan of Kota-Kota was the representative of the Sultan of Zanzibar, but was practically independent, and in 1889 the Jumbe, Tawakali Sudi, made a treaty with Sir Harry Johnston, and placed his country under British protection in return for a subsidy of £200 a year. In 1893 an expedition was sent to assist the Jumbe against Chiwaula, a Yao sub-chief who objected to Jumbe's British alliance, and shortly afterwards a Government station was established at Kota-Kota, the present offices occupying the site of the original camp.

The native town of 3,000 or 4,000 huts extends along the old harbour, and there is a fine avenue joining the market place, near which are the mosque, the Jumbe's grave, and chief's house, with the Government office. Cocoanuts, mangoes, cashew, and other trees from Zanzibar were planted by the Arabs, and the rice industry introduced.

In the town there is a settlement of the Universities Mission, and stores of European and Indian traders. For some years before the introduction into Nyasaland of motor transport Kota-Kota was the port for Fort Jameson.

With the exception of a station of the Dutch Reformed Mission at Chintembwe, south of the Nchisi mountain, there are no other European settlements in the district.

The District (Native) Administration Ordinance was introduced in 1913, and by it the district is divided into seven sections, one of which comprises the islands of Likoma and Chisumulu.

The sections are administered through the following tribal chiefs who have been appointed principal headmen, with the exception of the islands where the Priest-in-Charge of the Universities Mission at Likoma acts in this capacity.

Msusa as successor of the Jumbe as representative of the Sultan of Zanzibar at Kota-Kota is regarded as premier chief of the district. He is of mixed Nyamwezi-Yao descent.

Mwadzamu, principal headman of section 2, is the only other chief of importance residing on the lake shore. He is of mixed Yao-Mchewa descent.

Kasakula, of section 3, is an Mchewa whose sphere of influence is round the Lifuliza river to the north-east of Nchisi.

Jere, of section 4, is a grandson of the old Ngoni chief Mombera; his country is to the south of Nchisi.

Kalumo, of section 5, is an Mchewa, and his district lies between the Nchisi range and the watershed of the Kasangadzi and Nkalalu rivers.

Kwenda Kwina, of section 6, is an Ngoni whose country lies round the Chafumbi stream to the north-west of the Nchisi range.

There is a small European settlement at Kota-Kota comprised of the Resident, the Assistant Resident, the Medical Officer, members of the Universities Mission and agents of the African Lakes Corporation and Kubula Stores.

There are a few Asiatic traders with stores in Kota-Kota itself and in other parts of the district.

Independently of the District Administration (Native) Ordinance, Chungu and Chikulamayembe are chiefs of paramount power in the archaic sense; the former has real influence over all the Wankonde tribe and its ramifications far across Songwe into Tanganyika territory, while the latter enjoys similar prestige among all the Wahenga and kindred tribes.

The Ordinance was applied to this district largely with a view to securing improvement in native sanitation as a means of reducing ankylostomiasis, which was and still is prevalent: recently the system has been found useful in enforcing prophylactic measures against plague.

Probably as a result of the frequent raids by other tribes, a tendency towards dispersal of villages arose; villages of any size only remained on naturally advantageous sites where it was possible to build stockades for safety; more commonly, hamlets of two or three huts were resorted to in secluded places in the folds of the hills. After the settlement of the country this segregation was continued on account of the freedom it afforded from any disciplinary control. To counteract this, and for greater general administrative facility, huts were compulsorily concentrated into villages of not fewer than 20 huts, and advancement towards a corporate village life was encouraged. Periodically councils are held, at which the principal headmen, their councillors, and village headmen attend, under the presidency and direction of the Resident; topics of local interest are discussed, and any new legislation affecting natives is carefully explained. The inauguration of these councils was readily understood, especially by the Wankonde, who were already accustomed to them under their own paramount chief. Although the annual remuneration of the headmen is small, it is found they perform their prescribed duties none the less conscientiously, and considerable progress is being made towards achievement of the many desirable objects at which the Ordinance aims.

The main roads of the district are suitable for motor cycle and sidecar traffic during the dry season, with the exception of part of the Stevenson road which is very hilly and stony, and the marshy country near Deep Bay. In the mountains the most primitive forms of travel are still necessarily prevalent; the employment of ox wagons by the Livingstonia Mission up from Florence Bay to Livingstonia is an exceptional indication of progress.

The best known road, though not the best in quality, is the Stevenson road: begun at the instigation of the late Mr. James Stevenson about 1880 the road was intended to be the main trade route to the interior, connecting Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika; owing to various misfortunes the project failed, but the name survives in memory of a great aspiration. From Karonga the road runs due west for 12 miles to Mpata, whence a steep climb leads up on to the Tanganyika plateau; after crossing the Lafira (33 miles) and the Chambo (36 miles) and passing Mweniwanda (42 miles), the road improves steadily as

far as Fort Hill (51 miles); at Nyala, 7 miles farther on, the road enters Rhodesian territory, but returns again into Nyasaland for a few miles to Nyimbo (69 miles), whence it finally leaves the Protectorate for Fife (102 miles) and Abercorn, on Lake Tanganyika.

There is a main road from Karonga northwards to the ferry across the Songwe at Kalongolera (19 miles) into Tanganyika territory; at lake level during the rains large stretches are under water, and in the dry season from Kaporo onwards soft sand makes walking very arduous.

Southwards from Karonga the main road passes through Kayuni (10 miles), Mlali (17 miles), Ngara (25 miles), Vua (27 miles) and Hara (45 miles) to Florence Bay (56 miles); since the abandonment of Deep Bay as a Government station a direct route to the south has been cut from Mdoka to Mwakanyamali, leaving Deep Bay a few miles to the east. A branch road, used by the European cotton estates for ox waggon runs inland from Ngara via Nyungwe, to Mwafulirwa (19 miles). From Florence Bay to Livingstonia (13 miles)—a skilfully engineered road winds up a spur of the mountain; a gentle, steady gradient is maintained; on this section ox wagons are used throughout the year. From Livingstonia the road descends in a south-easterly direction along the beautiful Henga valley, passing Chidiwo (10 miles), Muhuju (25 miles), Salimo (32 miles) to Mount Njakwa (41 miles); after crossing the South Rukuru river, the southern boundary (110 miles from Karonga), the road continues south through Elkwendeni, to Mzimba. From Salimo there is a district road across the mountains to Chikulamayembe and over to Hewe on the Rhodesian border. District roads also connect Karonga with Mwenimisuku, via Mwaulambo, and with Mweniwenya and Ntalire.

Game is plentiful in all parts of the district except the mountainous Nyika plateau. In addition to a herd of some 150 rogues in the vicinity of Vua, elephants are usually to be found in the south-west and the northern corners of the district, but they do not nowadays carry much ivory. Rhinoceros are said to have been found in the south-western area, but they are very rare. Buffalo are common near Fort Hill and on Mwanda in the south. Eland, sable, roan, hartebeest, waterbuck, reedbuck, bushbuck, duiker, warthog and wild pig are still common in appropriate localities; kudu a few miles south of Karonga are numerous as ever. Lions are ubiquitous; there is almost incessantly a man-eater at large in some parts of the district—in 1919 the Henga valley was particularly unfortunate in this respect, one old male accounting for something over 100 natives. Leopards are scattered throughout the district; hippopotami are common on the lake shore; crocodiles infest the larger rivers.

There are in the district over 23,000 head of cattle, mostly owned by the Wankonde, 1,000 goats, and 600 sheep. Despite endemic east coast fever, intermittent demodectic mange, and threats of trypanosomiasis and rinderpest, the cattle seem to thrive remarkably well. In 1917 an invasion of rinderpest similar

north of Dedza, where they do enormous damage to native gardens, villages and to growing trees, and there are a few herds in the South Nyasa district. Big tuskers are now rare.

Native names :—

Chinyanja and Chichewa	..	Njobvu.
Yao	Ndembo.

RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros bicornis*) is the black Rhino and has a pointed prehensile lip.

Food. Chiefly the leaves and bark of thorny trees such as the Mtete.

Rhino are not common, but they are still to be found in the Kota-Kota and Ngara districts and near the Nyika plateau. They have a fierce temper and need to be hunted with caution.

Native names :—

Chinyanja	Chipembere.
Yao	Mbera.

HIPPOTAMUS (*Hippopotamus amphibius*). Has four toes rather pointed and with nails. Feeds at night. Very rarely leaves the water in the daytime.

Food. Grass, maize, rice and other crops.

Is still fairly plentiful in the larger rivers and in the lake, specimens weighing three tons having been secured.

The flesh is much prized by the non-Mohammedan natives, and the skin is used for making whips.

Native names :—

Chinyanja	Mvuu.
Yao	Ndomondo.
Swahili	Kiboko.

BUFFALO (*Bos caffer*). Has larger and more massive horns than other African buffalo.

Food. Senjere reeds, Bango reed, shoots and grass.

Buffalo are still to be found on the lake shore in the Dowa and Kota-Kota districts, and in the Ngara district. They are only found in very thick country and never near human habitation. A buffalo when wounded is a dangerous beast to follow. The calves are born during March and April.

Native names :—

Chinyanja	Njati.
Yao	Njati.

ELAND (*Taurotragus oryx*). The Nyasaland type is "Livingstonianus." The bull has an enormous dewlap, and when old is of a slaty blue colour. The horns of the female are more slender and often longer than those of the bulls. In both sexes the body is marked by fine vertical lines.

Food. Maize, grass, castor oil shrub, the leaves, bark and fruit of the Mai (Kaffir orange), also a plant with a large pale blue flower which grows in wooded country.

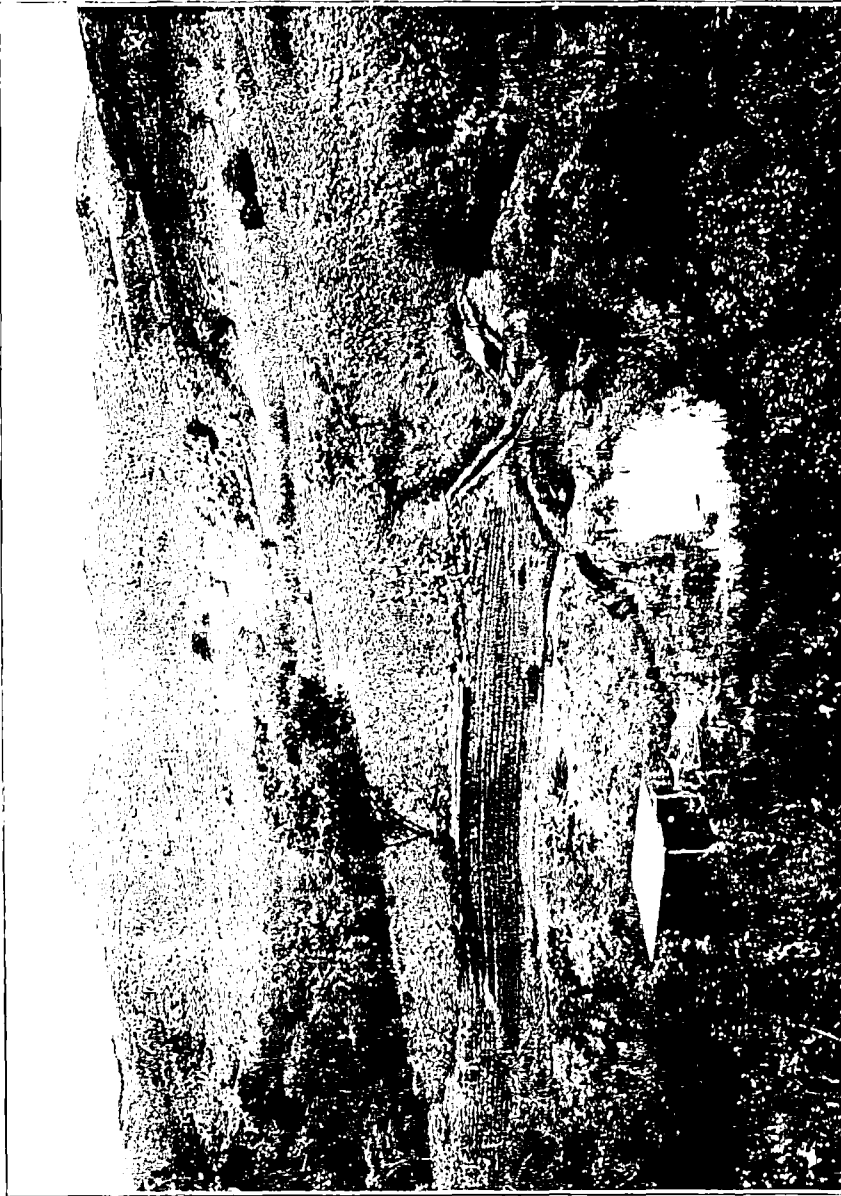


Photo by E. S. England.

TROUT HATCHERY, ZOMBA PLATEAU.