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1, SAVILE ROW, W.
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the channel which led to it. He suggested that there might be something of the same kind on the west coast, and that the Lukuga might possibly flow inland and form a lagoon. Dr. Livingstone was at one time within 5 or 6 miles of the Lukuga, and stayed for two or three days in the vicinity; and it seemed very extraordinary that he did not hear of the outlet if it really was there. He could only hope that Lieutenant Cameron might be spared to continue his examination of Tanganyika in that portion which had not yet been explored. Probably, in talking the matter over with the Arabs, they would explain that they did not mean that they could go by water in a south-west direction to reach Nyangwé, because such a journey would have been quite out of their way. He could not help thinking that the outlet, wherever it broke away from the lake, joined the Lualaba after a north-west course, and not south-west. This, however, was only theory, and, whatever view was taken, injustice must not be done to Lieutenant Cameron by insisting that he had discovered more than he really had.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON asked if Lieutenant Cameron had given any soundings of the lake.

Mr. CLEMENTS MARKHAM replied that he had not. The only depths he had given were in the entrance to the Lukuga.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON said that, some twenty years ago, the well-known phenomenon known as the *Sèche*, in Switzerland, attracted considerable attention. When a violent wind was blowing, a difference of level between the two ends, of no less than 2½ feet, might be produced in the little Lake of Geneva. In a lake of such magnitude as Tanganyika, therefore, the difference might be very considerable. All who had watched Lieutenant Cameron's expedition must extremely rejoice that, after all the misfortunes and delays that occurred in the early part of it, it should have been reserved for Lieutenant Cameron to discover what appeared to be the outlet of the lake, and to establish implicitly that the head-waters of the Congo were those of the Malagarazi River. At the same time, we must all sympathise with the disappointment Captain Burton must feel, owing to a singular piece of ill fortune, that his own expedition which discovered the lake was deprived of the further honour of discovering its outlet. We now see that the Lukuga lies on the western shores of the lake, just beyond the most southern station that his companion, Captain Speke, visited, and such has been the course of successive explorations that the entire lake has had to be circumnavigated before the Lukuga could be found, situated as it is just behind what may be considered the starting-point of the circumnavigation.

Dr. BADGER said that Lieutenant Cameron had called upon him before he set out upon his expedition, and asked him regarding the best way of getting on with the Arabs. The advice which he (Dr. Badger) gave was: "Keep your temper." At Zanzibar he inquired frequently of the Arabs what they thought of Cameron, and the reply invariably was that he was the most kindly-dispositioned and generous man they had ever met with. Later reports, received from the most trustworthy sources, had confirmed this opinion of Cameron's popularity with the Arabs in Eastern Africa.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Lieutenant Cameron himself had never put forward a positive claim to having discovered the outlet of Tanganyika. In his journal he gave the *pros* and *cons* with the most perfect sincerity and impartiality. He would willingly have convinced himself that the Lukuga was the outlet, but he constantly heard adverse rumours, and in the journal which had been sent home he really left the question doubtful. By the last accounts, he was proceeding to satisfy himself whether it really was an outlet into the Lualaba, or merely into some lagoon which interposed between Tanganyika and the Lualaba. He (the President) could hardly admit the possibility of the existence of an outlet running, as Mr. Waller had suggested, in a

north-west direction; because, if such had been the case, Dr. Livingstone would have crossed it in passing from Tanganyika to Manyuema. He not only did not cross any such effluent, but he never heard of it; and he was, consequently, led to suppose that if the outlet was on the west coast, it must be to the south of the point at which he left the lake, *i. e.* at Kasenge. The only place south of Kasenge where such an outlet could be, was just where Lieutenant Cameron had found the Lukuga, where the coast was depressed, and where there was apparently a natural opening in a south-west direction, leading, as the Arabs said, to the Lualaba, between the lakes Moero and Kamolondo. The natives, too, told Lieutenant Cameron that they passed by that outlet, *i. e.* along the banks, to the Lualaba and Nyangwe. It was, however, still a doubtful point, and could not be settled until further information was received from Lieutenant Cameron. It could hardly be expected that he had followed the west shore of the lake from Kasenge to the north; for by the last accounts his intention was to proceed to Manyuema, and thence to follow the Lualaba to its outlet—whether north to the Albert Nyanza, or west to the West Coast of Africa. It was now ten months since he started on his journey from Ujiji, and if he had found that the Lualaba was the Congo, he ought by this time to have reached the Yellala Falls. At any moment, therefore, definite intelligence of his whereabouts might be expected. It was satisfactory to know that both the Foreign Office and the Admiralty had sent out instructions to all the naval and consular officers on the West Coast of Africa to look out for him, and to endeavour to obtain news of him from the traders who came to the coast from the interior. If they met him they were directed to give him every possible assistance, and to send him with all speed and despatch to his native land.

Ninth Meeting, 22nd March, 1875.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

PRESENTATIONS.—*J. S. Noldwritt, Esq.; William F. Schäfer, Esq.; J. W. Goodinge, Esq.*

ELECTIONS.—*Henry M'L. Backler, Esq.; Edward Fras. Beesly, Esq.; John Duncan, Esq.; John Ferguson, Esq.; Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, G.C.B.; Edwin Hodder, Esq.; Walter F. Hooper, Esq.; Richard Jeffs, Esq.; Samuel Jennings, jun., Esq.; Robert Edwin Lyne, Esq.; Edward E. Meakin, Esq.; Robert Nicholson, Esq.; Thomas Clark Sharp, LL.D.; Joseph Alfred Skertchly, Esq.; James Weeks Szlumper, Esq.; Arthur White, Esq.; Clement L. Wragge, Esq.*

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY FROM 8TH TO 22ND MARCH, 1875.—Notes on the lost river of the Indian Desert; by C. F. Oldham, 1874 (*Author*). The armed strength of Sweden and Norway; by Captain W. S. Cooke, 1874 (*The Topographical Department*). Oriental Zigzag; by Charles Hamilton, 1875 (*Messrs. Chapman and Hall*). Arizona; by C. D. Poston (*Author*). Journal of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. 2, 1858 (*Dr. S. W. Bushell*). Report of Pro-