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Notes to Accompany Map of the Yavary

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3 feet deep, and acres in extent. Crossing the upper water of the Linyanga, near Kuningini mountain, about 11 a.m., Kuningini slopes were descended by 2 p.m. There is a marked alteration in the landscape at the base of this mountain as compared with Mombera's country further west, the country being heavily timbered and well watered by numerous streamlets. With the exception of one or two months in very dry years, the rainfall of Nkata district is satisfactory, and owing to its position on the lake, and to the numerous well-wooded small hills, the climate of this district is considered to be the most equable in the Protectorate.

Bordering on the Kuningini and Mayumi mountains there is very suitable coffee land, while along the Limpasa valley sugar and tobacco might be successfully grown, and I have no doubt that wheat would succeed equally as well as on the Shire highlands. Angoni or Atongi labour is near at hand and abundant. The woods would also be most suitable and natural for successful rubber cultivation, while the landing at Nkata bay is well known as one of the safest on the lake.

Nkata bay was reached on October 4, after I had been exactly one month on the journey from Fort Hill.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY MAP OF THE YAVARY.*

By C. SATCHELL.

THE Yavary as it is written by the Peruvians and Bolivians, or Javary as it is called by the Brazilians, forms a portion of the frontier between Brazil and Peru, while the Bolivian frontier joins the other two at the source. Above the confluence of the Galvez, the Yavary is known as the Yaquirana (Brazilian, Jaquirana). In the flood season, say from November to May, the Yavary is navigable for steamers drawing 8 feet as far as the Coruça, about 208 geographical miles from its mouth. At all times such steamers get as far as Itcauhy, 33 miles.

In 1901 we travelled in a steamer drawing 7 feet as far as Saudades, 258 miles from the junction of the Yavary and Solimoës; thence as far as R. Bathan (708 miles from the Solimoës) in a launch drawing 3 feet 3 inches; and from this point to Rumi Yacu (817 miles from the mouth) in canoes. The total length of the Yavary from its source to its mouth (or confluence with the Solimoës) is about 825 geographical miles. The source is about 1250 feet above sea-level; it is a small spring oozing from the ground on a steep slope. The river, throughout its course, runs through a forest, unbroken except by the small clearings made by the rubber-gatherers around their huts. These clearings rarely exceed

* Map. p. 484.

an acre in extent. Rubber-gathering is practically the sole industry, and is decaying.

There may be 3000 people inhabiting the banks of the Yavary, not including "savage" Indians. We never saw one of these savages, but on our downward journey we stopped at a place where, a few days before, the whole of the inhabitants, seventeen in number, had been murdered by Indians of the tribe known as Mayus. This occurred in lat. $6^{\circ} 35'$. No trustworthy reports as to the numbers of the "savages" can be obtained, but it appears that those on the right, or Brazilian, bank are known as Rhemus, while those on the left, or Peruvian, side are Mayus and Capanaguas. These Indians have been driven away from the banks of the river by the Peruvians and Brazilians who have gone there in search of rubber.

The survey was made by means of a traverse, the bearings being taken by a 12-inch compass and the distances estimated, the whole being checked by observations for latitude and longitude. For these observations, the instruments used were a 6-inch transit theodolite, six chronometers, and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch telescope for occultations.

In August, 1901, at the source, the variation of the compass was $7^{\circ} 10'$ easterly. The average temperature of the water was 76° at the mouth, and $71^{\circ} 10'$ miles from the source.

We were on the Yavary from April till October, 1901.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM IN ITS RELATION TO GEOGRAPHY.*

By Captain ETTRICK W. CREAK, C.B., R.N., F.R.S.

OF the six distinguished naval officers who have previously presided over this Section, four were Arctic explorers; and therefore, possessing personal experience in Arctic regions, they naturally gave prominence to the deeply interesting subject of the past and future of Arctic discovery in their addresses, whilst not forgetting other matters relating to the geography of the sea. The remaining officers, from their immediate connection with all that relates to the physical condition of the ocean, in its widest sense, coupled with the great importance of giving the fruits of their knowledge to the world, took that subject as their principal theme.

Valuable as are contributions to our knowledge of the physics of the ocean to the world in general, and especially to the mariner and water-borne landsman, I propose to take a different course, and bring to your notice the subject of Terrestrial Magnetism in its relation to Geography. In doing so, I shall endeavour to show that much may be done by the traveller on land and the seaman at sea in helping to fathom the mysteries connected with the behaviour of the freely suspended magnetic needle, as it is carried about over that great magnet, the Earth, by observations in different regions, and even in limited areas.

I would, however, pause a moment to call attention to the presence of several distinguished meteorologists at this meeting, who will surely attract many

* Presidential Address to the Geographical Section of the British Association, Southport, 1903. Maps, p. 484.

73°40'

73°20'

73° 6'40'

72°40'

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72°40'	6°20'	72°20'	6°	72°	5°40'
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