



Fig. 18.—*Acacia natalitia*, Farm No. 273, showing result of protection by tall grass (*Andropogon* spp.) from cold north-east winter winds. Although August, only top twigs were bare. Tree had been chopped down previous year, and in place of a single trunk there were three stout stems.

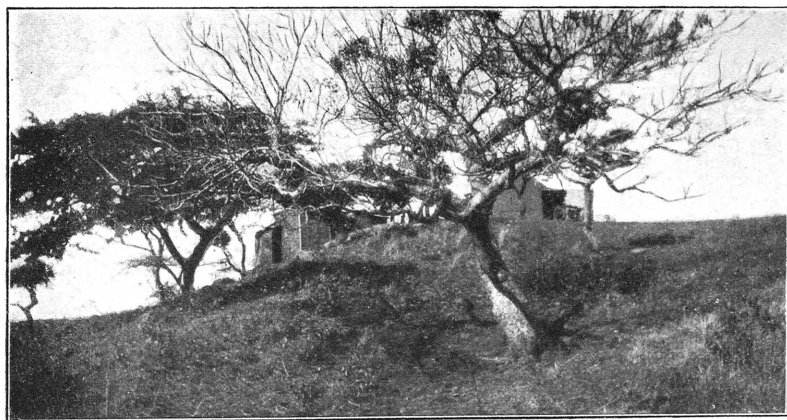


Fig. 19.—Nagana Research Laboratory. *Acacia* sp. ("Mpuzi") in full leaf, new growth, in mid-winter, whereas *Sclerocarya caffra* still retains part of past year's foliage.

*Nagana in Zululand.*]

[Curson.

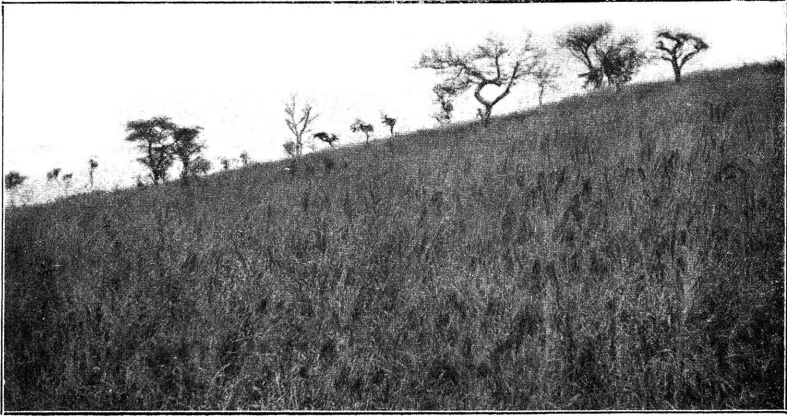


Fig. 20.—Farm No. 273. Typical bare ridge vegetation in winter.



Fig. 21.—Farm No. 273. Although winter, there are many shrubs and trees which retain their foliage and thus afford protection to *Glossina*. The major shade trees are usually deciduous.

*Naguna in Zululand.*]

[*Curs.m.*



Fig. 22.—Native system of chopping trees. A clearing on Farm No. 312. The trees, *Acacia* sp. (“Nqawe”), were used for building goat-kraals. The high grass, *Panicum* spp., is growing on an old site.



Fig. 23.—Enseleni Valley, Farm No. 312, showing clearing of bush for cultivation, but trees along the river-banks continue to harbour *Glossina*.



Fig. 24.—Ntambanana Valley, Farm No. 250, showing ploughing up of rich soil. The dense bush along the river-banks remains untouched.

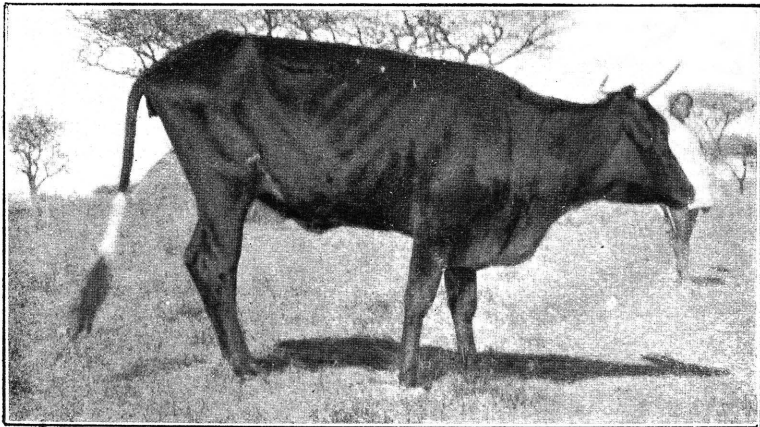


Fig. 25.—First natural case of *T. vivax* infection. Note half-closed eyes, drooped ears, oedema of throat, and emaciation.

*Nagana in Zululand.*]

[*Curson.*