

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE HAVING TRADING HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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Convention of Associations of Nyasaland,
Associated Producers of East Africa,
Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa,
Uss Planters' Association.

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EUROPEAN CONVICTIONS IN KENYA

WHEN, some months ago, we read of the annual report for 1926 of the Judicial Department of Kenya we were concerned to note that the schedule showing the nationalities of offenders during the year under review, gave the number of Europeans indicted as no fewer than 2,622, of whom 2,004 were "convicted." On the official estimates of the last census (1926), we were thus faced with the uncomfortable assertion that 46% of the European population of Kenya was, in 1926, "convicted" in the Courts of the Colony, while only 5% of the Asians and a bare 6% of the Natives met the same fate. Bad as that was, worse followed when the females tried in the Criminal Courts, 158 white European women, of whom 155 were "convicted," as against 14 Asiatic women tried and only four convicted. The final shock was provided by Schedule J, which informed the world that over 30,000 persons a month (1,222 during the year) were arraigned for unnatural offences.

On account of these disturbing and so unimpeachable statistics, we took them from the report at the time, and appended instead to the Colonial Office for confirmation a suggestion for a lapse of four months, during which the Colonial Office has availed itself of its rights from the Kenya Administration, we have received a letter which puts a very different complexion on the matter as regards the number of European women tried in the Criminal Courts, since that official information is in accordance with the Motu, which charges in respect of offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, such as driving an unlicensed car, disobeying a reasonably placed order, with offences under the employment of natives regulations, such as failing to submit a labour return or refusal to supply an employee, are also included in the statistics committed. Another factor which we have failed

to mention is that the statistics of Europeans tried in the Colonies in 1926, in the report on the subject of crime committed by persons domiciled in the year, gives only actual case one, which was a European, charged with manslaughter, and forty employees appears in the schedule published in the report, but the schedules distinctly say "Europeans" and that in each charge is entered on a separate file.

Whether the Europeans of Kenya who bear the good name of their race, at least, can draw any comfort from this explanation, we greatly doubt, for they will realise that the ordinary reader of this report will not read the names of those who are charged with offences, but only the names of the schedules. Will not have had that explanation before him and must have drawn conclusions which are highly detrimental to the Colony. He will not even have the revised Schedule J which, as a result of our intervention, has been printed and now gives the number of unnatural offences as 10,000, tucked away in the body of the report, there is a separate paragraph in the report that "and Motor Traffic and Motor Vehicle Registration" have been included in the "convicted" cases, but as these cases are unimportant and tried in the Criminal Courts, the statistics contemplated are, we suppose, all "white," the eyes of the law, as they would be, in the hands of the lay members of the government. Most of our readers are familiar with what is meant by "some of our Army," which implies that the "convicted" cases are offences raised from the ranks of the Army, but in such a case, the "convicted" cases are offences, bodily committed, by the members of the Judicial Department, and the statistics of offences in such a way as to include offences committed by felony and misdemeanour, but the most satisfactory report will contain a list of all the offences, not only of the "convicted" cases, but of the "convicted" cases, in the report on the subject of crime committed by persons domiciled in the year, gives only actual case one, which was a European, charged with manslaughter, and forty employees appears in the schedule published in the report, but the schedules distinctly say "Europeans" and that in each charge is entered on a separate file.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

1900 SE OF EAST AFRICA

our race, to the one which we regard as the best, and to the one which we regard as the most practical.

It is a fact that the people of the East African coast are a mixture of various races and that they are in the process of evolution. The people of the East African coast are a mixture of various races and that they are in the process of evolution. The people of the East African coast are a mixture of various races and that they are in the process of evolution.

RECALLING A FEW FACTS... The people of the East African coast are a mixture of various races and that they are in the process of evolution. The people of the East African coast are a mixture of various races and that they are in the process of evolution.

LEADING FACTS IN ZANTHAR

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WILL SETTLEMENT... SOLENT FACTS

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1930

POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES AND ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Special to "East Africa"

1930 will be remembered by East Africans as a year marked by acute political controversies and serious economic troubles consequent depressed prices in the world markets.

Political discussions, stimulated in 1929 by the reports of the Hilton Young Commission and of Sir Samuel Wilson, were intensified in 1930 by the issue of two White Papers, the one on a Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and the other on Native policy. The former made proposals which no section of the community could support and which entirely nullified the statesmanlike work of Sir Samuel Wilson while of the second Paper it is not too much to say that it created dismay and indignation from the Cape to the Nile. Its pompous and hostile tone, its disregard of the great services of white settlement, and the ambiguous employment of the term "paramount" so irritated East African settlers and business men everywhere, especially in Kenya and Tanganyika, that funds were opened in those Dependencies to finance deputations to England for the purpose of presenting the separate case to the British public and to the Empire delegates attending the Imperial Conference, preparatory to tendering evidence to the Joint Parliamentary Committee which the Imperial Government found itself compelled to appoint. At first the White Paper on native policy was intended to be excluded from the consideration of the Joint Committee, but Lord Passfield, already in trouble over his White Paper on Palestine, was forced to yield and submit both Papers to the Committee. Just before the issue of the White Papers the Government had taken the important step of separating the Colonial from the Dominions Office. Mr. H. Thomas becoming first head of the new Dominions Office, and Lord Passfield Secretary of State for the Colonies only, with Dr. Drummond-Willis as Parliamentary Secretary.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee

The first meeting of the Joint Committee of two members, some known to be friendly and others very critical, was held in London. A white settlement was held in mid-December with Sir Samuel Wilson as the first witness. A few days later East Africa announced exclusively that the Imperial Government would pay the expenses of witnesses European, Indian, and Native brought from East Africa. Lord Delamere had led the original delegation consisting of himself, Lady Eleanor, Col. and Messrs. J. O'Shea, MacLellan, Wilson, and A. S. Menkin, whose mission was greatly aided by the advice of two unofficial delegates from Tanganyika, Messrs. H. H. Beatty and J. de H. Mott. The first meeting of the Joint Committee made it clear that a special type of witness would be needed to do full justice to the white cause, and therefore made an earnest appeal to the Dependencies to select witnesses with authority and knowledge coupled withadroitness and good humour under cross-examination, particularly fitted them to face the searching ordeal which would certainly face them.

Northern Rhodesia was deeply stirred by the White Paper on Native policy and the elected members of the Legislative Assembly strongly worded representations to the Secretary of

State, by whom they were received with great courtesy. An amicable debate followed in the House of Commons, and there can be little doubt that the White Paper has tended to expedite final negotiation of the two Rhodesias, which subject was discussed at a conference of leading public men from those two contiguous States. Agreement in principle was reached, but when the Governor of Northern Rhodesia declared categorically on his return from leave that the Imperial Government's intention would make not the slightest practical difference in administration of the existing policy, some of the Northern representatives advocated a delay.

German Opposition to Closer Union

The agitation in Germany against Closer Union became accentuated in 1930, and virulent and persistent Colonial propaganda was conducted throughout the year. Typical of the Teton attitude to the Tanganyika Mandate was the visit to Tanganyika by the German cruiser "Karlshruhe" and the military demonstration made by her crew on shore, backed up by a "patriotic" speech by Herr Dr. Speiser, the German Consul, the incident, though frankly welcomed in Germany by Press and public, was officially regarded as "exaggerated" by the British authorities. At a meeting of the German Mandates Commission, Germany again raised the question of the Mandate for Tanganyika, but the subject was postponed until the British proposals for Closer Union should have been officially communicated to the Commission, to which the White Paper was sent before the end of the year. Mr. D. Harding, the Chief Secretary represented Tanganyika before the Commission and showed himself fair and outspoken witness.

Another negotiation resulted at a Governors' Conference held in Nairobi in January. Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda adopted revised and unified customs tariffs.

Other meetings of special interest during the year were the Colonial Officers conference, which attended by Governors from East Africa, suggested a unified Colonial office, particularly on the administrative side, and a delegation from East Africa, which presented a case so impassioned so far as East Africa was concerned, that negotiations broke down. There was the Sudan saved for progress and humanity. An Imperial tobacco conference was held in London under the Chairmanship of Major W. Elliot, M.P., and resulted in the formation of a Tobacco Federation of the British Empire. The Colonial Films Committee presented a special report to the Committee on Local Control, which was able to record a much improved situation in East Africa.

Tryna to Grow for Production

East Africa did not escape a general fall in commodity prices, which was a world wide phenomenon of 1930. The total food crop of the record of 2,275,000 tons at the close of the year, compared with 2,248 and 2,211 respectively at the end of 1929 and 1928. A size of Kenya coffee, which fetched from 1930 to 1931 in January realised only 60s. to 72s. in December. It fell from 90s. to 70s., and Arusha mixed was quoted at only 30s. 6d. Maize dropped from 2s. to 2s. 6d. and groundnuts to about half their former value. Caster seed realised 20s. to 25s. a ton, a fall of 10s. to 15s. and more in 1929 and 1930. Tobacco, when it collapsed, fell to 10s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. and other all fell heavily. The one bright spot was cloves which advanced from 120s. to 140s. per lb. Zanzibar beans advanced from 60s. prices as well as a good harvest.

Most East African products experienced very sharp declines. This was the case with rubber, many of the leading crops suffered in the year of bird and even the cotton crop in 1930, when meteorological conditions were propitious and harvest generally good, though Ghana's cotton output was disappointing. It is not up to previous years, but the bottom fell out of the market, and hopes were blasted. Only those planters who had specialised on quality found any comfort.

Rigid economy was the only policy and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed, particularly in Kenya, that the Government did not set an example in this direction.

The estimates for 1931, framed on so optimistic a basis that they were described as a "Micaiver Budget," had to be materially modified in Select Committee. Previously the Kenya Legislative Council had voted £200,000 for short term agricultural credits at 8%, and a Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall into the Department of Agriculture resulted in the formation of an advisory Board of Agriculture, the proposal to establish a Coffee Board, and plans for the development of agricultural research, but the difficulty of staffing the new research stations with qualified men hindered the work, as elsewhere in East Africa.

Immense Northern Rhodesian Developments.

An immense amount of work was done on the Northern Rhodesian copper belt, where three plants, each capable of treating 5,000 tons of ore daily, were in course of erection at the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mulungu Mines, which, with other properties, calculated that within a couple of years the territory will be producing 200,000 tons of copper per annum. Expenditure continued on the copper mines which have British machinery wherever possible, have begun to establish model hospitals, and have enlisted the services of some of the ablest specialists in the world. Late in the year three of the greatest companies, Rhodesian Congo Border Conglomerate, Nchanga, and Bwana Mankwya, were merged.

The North Guaritland Exploration Company lodged a claim against the British Government the charter of the Companhia do Nyassa was cancelled by the Portuguese Government. Barera (Uganda) Tinfields, Ltd., was organized under the chairmanship of Sir G. S. Isham, a concession for the development of electrical power from the Pangani Falls was secured by Major Walsh's group, but the Maragua Tana hydro-electric scheme was vetoed by the Colonial Office.

Mr. Ernest Harrison was transferred from Tanganyika to Director of Agriculture in Kenya. Mr. A. H. Kirby, the director formerly in Kenya as Deputy Director being taken by Sir H. White from Tanganyika, and Dr. Small went to Nyasaland as Director of Agriculture. The year saw the publication of the first report of the reconstituted research station at Addis under Mr. W. Newell, the new Director. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the transfer of the headquarters of the Uganda Department of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe, and, in lesser degree, of the Tanganyika Department from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro.

Dr. C. P. James visited Kenya to advise on malaria control and issued a report which met with much adverse criticism. Mr. C. F. McSwiney continued his strenuous campaign with encouraging results, but the objection by Mr. R. H. T. O. Harrison to the use of a trap for tsetse promised to have considerable influence on the problem. Important work was undertaken in Zanibar by the new British Resident to secure expert opinion on the renovation of the show plantations—a very necessary work in view of their age and falling productivity, and in Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia new agricultural stations were established.

Important railway developments occurred, especially in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. G. Gillman, Brigadier-General Hammond, and a local Commission under the independent chairmanship of Sir Sydney Hearn all reporting on the prospects and possibilities of a line to the Southern Highlands, the latter unanimously recommending prompt construction of a railway from Ifera to Ifakara, but holding divergent views on the proposed Southern Railway.

In Nyasaland the Zambesi Bridge project was at last brought to the stage of construction, the contracts being awarded in the year. Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., was formed to absorb the old companies and unify control, and extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa was decided upon. In Uganda the road and rail bridge over the Nile at Juba was practically completed at a cost of £70,000, the line built westwards from Juba to Kampala, and a further westerly extension to the Belgian Congo border achieved. Both the Yala Branch and the extension from Naro Moru to Nansuki were opened for traffic during the year.

In Tanganyika the proposed route from a point north of Nairobi was surveyed. Phenomenal rains caused serious washaways, the most serious being at Lake Gorkhe, between Kiessa and Mpwanya, where the water rose ten feet above the rails and caused a total cessation of traffic for many weeks. The financial loss, especially from the diversion of kopher traffic from the Belgian Congo, was a tremendous setback to the Tanganyika Railways.

The threatened competition between road and rail, as

for instance, between Nairobi and Mombasa, attracted renewed attention in official and commercial quarters, and General Hammond, in his report suggested the institution of toll-gates as a means of meeting the emergency. Progress was made with navigation facilities on the Ragera River, the "Benares Conyndon" was launched on Lake Albert, and all aircraft built at Fort Hall to refuel aeroplanes.

£1,000,000 on British Railways Stock

Northward Rhodesia saw completion of the Mafuba-Mokondoro line, the forty-one mile link between Nola and Mafuba, and single operation, and the forty miles from Nkana to Nchanga under construction. Altogether the Rhodesian Railways spent £1,000,000 on rolling stock during the year, almost all of it in this country.

The ports of Mombasa and Beira were considerably improved, negotiations advanced for the amalgamation of the East African lighterage services, but requests for reduced ocean freights, notably on sisal, refused by the lines. At the beginning of the year the first new liner, the "Llanabry Castle," under East African charter, departed Beira, soon to be followed by the "Mesa" motor vessel, "Marchal Joffre," the magnificent motor ship "Winchester Castle," was also put into commission by the Union Castle Line.

Civil aviation made rapid strides, numerous business men using planes on business flights, and the Stambell "Black" manakilla, Director Sir Wilson Airways, making a record flight from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, Zanibar, Zanzibar, and back to Nairobi in the day. Several long flights were made from London to East Africa and the Cape. Much attention was paid to the construction aerodromes for the trans-African air service.

Social and Personal.

The territories again drew many distinguished visitors from overseas, largely as a result of the extensive undertaken by the Prince of Wales, who in January, 1929, resumed the East African tour which had been so unhappily interrupted the previous year, by the illness of His Majesty. The Prince had an enjoyable time with his and camera, especially the cinecamera, broken only by a short but sharp attack of malaria. In December the Earl of Athlone and his party travelled up from the South to the Rhodesias to visit East Africa, and a number of the British Association visited Kenya, the conclusion of this Association's meeting in the Union, prominent among them being Professor Julian Huxley, who on returning to England was prolific in Press articles on his experiences in East Africa.

The Trade Mission under Lord Kitchley toured the Rhodesias and South Africa, and recommended the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for the Rhodesias, and three British M.P.s travelled to Northern Rhodesia and reported to the Empire Parliamentary Association. A program with possibilities was taken by a party of twenty-eight public schoolboys who toured East Africa during the summer holidays.

The two Honourable Lists of the year included, among others with East African connections, the names of Sir Horace Byatt, promoter of C. M. G. B., Mr. W. C. Bottomley, of the Colonial Office, and Sir J. C. Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who received the K.C.M.G.; Mr. V. S. Sastri, who was made a Companion of Honour; Mr. C. S. Davis, created a Knight Bachelor; Mr. H. Monck-Mason, M.P., awarded the C.M.G.; and Mr. G. Walsh, made C.B.E.

The Governors.

Early in the year it looked as if there would be several changes in East African Governorships, but the terms of some were extended, and by the close of 1930 Sir Edward Geary had actually retired, and it was known that Sir Donald Cameron-Smith had resigned, and that Sir Joseph Byrom was appointed Governor of Kenya, but had not yet assumed office. Mr. R. S. D. was the outgoing British Resident in Zanibar in March, when Sir Oswald Hollis proceeded to Trinidad as Governor.

Among personal incidents was the resignation of Dr. Arthur from the Kenya Legislative Council, also a member of Native custom, the resignation of Mr. F. W. Brown from the Uganda Legislature, and the appointment of Mr. P. Woodham, and the marriage of Mr. E. B. Barrett, after having for several years in Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, was pardoned and compensated for having been unjustly imprisoned in the "Coff Coast."

Social events included the postponed success of the annual East Africa Dinner at which three hundred and sixty East Africans were present, and Sir Neville Chamberlain was the guest of honor, the presence of all the East African bishops at the 10th South Conference, and the spectacular coronation of the Empress Tafari.

(Continued on page 12)

HONOURS FOR EAST AFRICANS.

The New Year's Honour List contains the names of the following people with East African connections whom our readers will join us in congratulating.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER. C.O.V.O.

WOOD, AVINGTON, JAMES, Baron. Lord Woodavington has for many years held considerable interests in Kenya and Uganda.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. K.C.M.G.

HILL, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Esq., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is at present visiting East Africa in order to attend the Conference of East African Directors of Agriculture at Amami.

DENHAM, SIR EDWARD BRAND, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana. After serving in Ceylon for twenty-one years, he was transferred to Mauritius in 1920, and three years later to Kenya, of which Colony he acted as Governor during 1923 and 1927. Made Governor of the Gambia in 1928, and two years later he was promoted to the Governorship of British Guiana.

THOMAS, THOMAS SHEPHERD WHITELEGGE, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland. Served in Kenya and Uganda for eleven years before his transfer to Nigeria in 1923, as Principal Assistant Secretary. He was promoted Chief Secretary in the Gold Coast Colony in 1925, and two years later appointed Governor of Nyasaland, where he has won the confidence of the people.

DONES, GEOFF. MOORE, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Kenya. He served in Kenya for the past twenty-four years, and has lately been Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Kavirondo Province with headquarters at Kisumu.

MILLARD, THOMAS, Esq., Treasurer, British Guiana. Served as Assistant Secretary in Somaliland from 1910 to 1916, when he was transferred to Cyprus.

PARKINSON, MAJOR ARTHUR CHARLES COSMO, O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

RENDALL, MONTAGUE JOHN, Esq., M.A., Chairman of the School Leavers' Tour Committee, under whose auspices a party of English public schoolboys recently visited East Africa. He has travelled round the Empire for the Rhodes Trusts.

KNIGHT BACHELOR

CAULCUTT, JOHN, Esq., Director and General Manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

ELBINGSTONE, LANCLOT HENRY, Esq., Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, Was Attorney-General of Tanganyika from 1927 to 1929.

JARVIS, COLONEL ALEXANDER WILSON, M.C., O.D., Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, Colonial Office.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

O.B.E. (Military Division).

WELSH, MAJORS ROBERT HENRY, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery late Commandant, Eastern Sudan Corps, Sudan Defence Force.

ATKIN, MAJOR BENJAMIN GEORGE, D.S.O., M.C., Major, recently commanded the 2nd Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

STEWART, MAJOR JOHN HOWARD, M.C., Royal Engineers for services on the Anglo-Italian Somaliland campaign, Sudan Commission.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

FRIST, EDWARD CAROLAN, Esq., Administrator of Dominica, Leeward Islands. Served as Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda from 1920 to 1923, during which time he acted as Governor for a short period.

MENZIES, LADY LUCIE FAIRBANKS, F.R.S., for distinguished services in Kenya. An award for conspicuous benevolence, public and private, made over the past years.

BALFOUR, BERTIE GORDON, ADONIS FRANK CHIL CAMPBELL, C.I.E., Governor of Tanganyika Province in the Sudan. Colonel Balfour, first sent to the Sudan in twenty-four years, 1891. In 1893 and 1894, he acted as Military Governor of Bahigade and Gondokoro, and in 1895 Military Secretary to Vice-Queen Gaschen, Governor of Madras. He was formerly Governor of the Red Sea Province in the Sudan. He recently retired from the Sudan Government Service.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

ADERS, WILLIAM MANSFIELD, Esq., Ph.D., has devoted many years to economic biological work in East Africa. He was attached to the Welcomme Laboratory in Khartoum in 1906, has since been engaged in research work in Zanzibar since 1907, visited Dar es Salaam in 1920 to advise on agricultural work, and is the author of numerous scientific reports concerning East Africa.

COATES, JOHN, Esq., Government Printer, Uganda. Has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty years.

HOBLEY, MAJOR BERNARD HILL, D.S.O., M.C., Commissioner, Somaliland Protectorate. Has served in Somaliland for the past eleven years.

MEKHEK, JOHN EDWARD SIEGGERED, Esq., Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary in Kenya. Mr. Merrick served in Uganda for seven years before his transfer to Kenya in 1910, since which time he has done excellent work in the Protectorate. He is generally regarded as one of the hardest working, ablest, and most accessible officials in the country.

WATSON, DE VON, Esq., Principal Assistant in the Finance Affairs Department of Kenya. Has served in Kenya for the past eighteen years, and represented the Colony as the Colonial Office Conference of 1920.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

ANDREWS, WILLIAM JOHN RICHARD, Esq., Superintendent of Public Works, Sudan Government Railways.

FORSTER, MRS. GERALDINE, Social and education worker in Khartoum.

STIRK, FREDERICK, Esq., Manager of the Commandant's Technical School in the Sudan.

JEWELL, MORTON, Esq., Staff Officer, Dominion Office, and Colonial Office.

STONE, ARTHUR JAMES, Esq., Registrar of the High Court and Administrator-General of Nyasaland.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL

JORDAN, J. N., Constable, Northern Rhodesia Police. For gallantry.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE SUDAN

The *London Gazette* announces that the names of the undermentioned have been brought to notice by the High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan for distinguished services in connection with the operations in the Sudan country during the period December 8, 1927, to February 1, 1928.

Major Lionel Carrington Bostock, O.B.E., M.C., The Manchester Regiment, lately attached Sudan Defence Force, and Officer commanding the force engaged in the operations.

Captain Gerald Arthur Eastwood, Royal Artillery, attached Sudan Defence Force.

Captain Herbert Alan Romilly, M.P.F., The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), lately attached Sudan Defence Force.

Captain Neil Macdon, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached Sudan Defence Force.

Captain John Rhinall Chidlaw Roberts, M.C., The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), attached Sudan Defence Force.

Captain Norman Shaun Temple, M.C., The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), attached Sudan Defence Force.

Captain Alexander Macdonald Simson, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, lately attached Sudan Defence Force.

Captain Herbert Frederick Reid, M.P.F., senior paye, General Army Reserve, 9th Bn. Royal Artillery, attached Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. Percy Carrar, C.M., Political Officer, Sudan Government Service.

Mr. William Allan Porter, Medical Officer, Sudan Government Service.

Mr. Albert Sidney Hitchcock, Posts and Telegraph Department, Sudan Civil Administration.

No. 1, Shaw and (Secretary), Mansur Abdullah, Cavalry and Mounted Bn., Sudan Defence Force.

No. 2, Company, 1st Cavalry, Mansur Abdullah, Cavalry and Mounted Bn., Sudan Defence Force.

And *The Times*, an all-papers, heads the news Distinguished Services in Egypt.

AMANI TO CONCENTRATE ON RESEARCH ON COFFEE AND SISAL

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL, SUB-COMMITTEE

Special to East Africa

By the courtesy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, East Africa is able to publish hereunder the text of the report on the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, Tanganyika Territory, submitted to the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health by a sub-committee composed of Mr. E. A. Stockdale (Chairman), Major Walter Elliot, M.P., Sir Guy Marshall, and Dr. E. J. Buttle. Sir John Russell, who was appointed, but absent abroad, prevented him from participating in the sub-committee's deliberations.

Fundamental Research

In the introductory paragraphs of the report emphasis is laid on the fact that the work of Amani is essentially that of fundamental research, but that it should be directed towards problems of immediate importance to East African agriculture and to the main branches of research should be largely directed towards work on behalf of the coffee and sisal industries and that Amani should, in fact, become the main research station in the Empire for fundamental work on these crops.

The object of the report, we quote a quotation as follows:— "For coffee, the shade problem is one which requires the most careful investigation. It is a complex problem and it is unlikely to be solved satisfactorily except at a central station. Such work will take several years before data of value can be secured, and it will subsequently have to be extended in operation." The Local Department of Agriculture. Much work of coffee is required also from the physiologist, on nutrition, and from the plant breeder, not only in selection work required, but the genetics of coffee should be carefully studied.

So far as we are aware, no systematic work has yet been done in any county in the selection and breeding of sisal. It is in this connection that work at a central station such as Amani should be of great value and furnish assistance to the sisal industry in East Africa.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME

We recommend that the following programme should be laid down for the Amani Station for the next few years:

1. Soil Investigations.

(a) The special soil conditions of the station should be studied.

(b) Attention should be given to problems connected with soil erosion and soil deterioration. The importance of this question in East African agriculture cannot be over-stressed, and the study of the physical properties of certain soils which are known to be subject to serious erosion is a matter which requires early attention. It is hoped that the general question of soil erosion and soil deterioration will receive the full attention which it deserves in all the East African Dependencies, and that Amani will play its part in co-operation with local Departments of Agriculture in order to bring a complete study bearing on this problem.

(c) The importance of cover crops and green manures in East African agriculture, both European and native is already recognized. We recommend that the Amani Station should make as complete as possible a collection of such plants, and in co-operation with Departments of Agriculture should endeavour to determine their value for East African conditions. It is important that, before such work is undertaken, the chemist should make himself fully acquainted with work which has already been done on the problem in the West Indian and Nigeria.

(d) The Government of Tanganyika Territory has asked that the investigation of the soil-tolerance of coffee should be included in the programme for the Station, and we recommend that this question should be included in the programme of work.

(e) It has been suggested by certain East African Governments that the problems arising out of the practice of shifting cultivation should be investigated. Amani, we appreciate the importance of this matter, but we feel that it is one which may prove to be beyond the resources of the present staff of the Station. We recommend that, in the first instance, the work which has been carried out on this problem in Nigeria should be carefully studied, and that steps should then be taken to ascertain whether any experience gained there can be satisfactorily transferred to East Africa, if this should prove not to be the case, we consider that this item should be included in the programme of work for Amani at a later date as may be possible.

all. (a) Investigations. (b) The possibility of improvement of this crop in sections should be investigated, and the work which has already been begun in this direction should be continued. (c) The genetics of coffee should be thoroughly investigated, not only in relation to yield and adaptation to local conditions, but also with reference to resistance to pests and diseases. (d) The problem of the effect of shade on coffee should be recognized as a matter of the utmost importance, and the work which has already been commenced should be continued and extended as far as possible. (e) The factors underlying the propagation of coffee by budding and grafting should be thoroughly studied in order that assistance may be afforded to local Departments of Agriculture desirous of laying down seed orchards of selected material. (f) The study of factors connected with the general physiology and nutrition of the coffee plant should be undertaken, including such questions as the relation of food reserves to the productivity of the plant. (g) Sisal. The possibilities of raising improved strains of sisal should be investigated. Work in this direction has already been commenced and should be extended with the least possible delay. This work, which may necessitate the development of the land adjoining the Station at Tengenji, will involve the raising of seedlings to determine the range of variation available for selection, the exploration of those factors connected with the production of better strains, if they can be found, of new strains for purposes of crossing to secure greater variation in the seedlings, and the production, if possible, of inter-specific hybrids. On the physiological side a study of the factors which influence palme should be undertaken.

Sisal Conference Suggested

In view of the reports which are being circulated by the East African Sisal Growers' Association for the establishment of a special crop research centre for sisal, we suggest that arrangements should be made for sisal growers of the various dependencies to meet in conference, representatives of Amani to meet in conference with representatives of the sisal industry, and vice versa, to discuss the research programme which is suggested by the work which is contemplated under the Association's scheme, in order that any overlapping may be avoided. In general, we consider that such a meeting should take the long range research aspect rather than the applied aspects of research which are required for the solution of the industry's immediate problems.

(c) In the context that in view of the development of research institutions, not this sort in India and Ceylon, it is desirable that the work at Amani should be limited for the time being, to a study of the suitability of different types for East African conditions.

(d) Cinchona. A small area of cinchona trees of these species has been the subject of examination by the biochemist. We suggest that these examinations should be continued in a limited extent with a view to the establishment of lines with high yields of alkaloid.

(e) Palms and Browns Plants.—The work of the systematic botanist, which includes a botanical survey of the indigenous browse and fodder plants, should be continued.

Plant Pathology

(a) There is little doubt as to the importance of research into the problems of virus diseases. Work on these diseases has already been carried out at the Station, and we recommend that this should be continued without interruption. Virus diseases of maize, sugar cane, groundnuts, tobacco, and cassava should be included in the work undertaken.

(b) We suggest that research into coconut gummosis, which is required for describing and other causal agents of East Africa, should be pursued.

It is considered that the plant pathologist should be in a position to undertake any ad hoc investigations in connection with which Directors of Agriculture may think it desirable to seek the assistance of the Station. Such assistance has already been provided, with satisfactory results, in the case of a disease of banana leaves, and the system could be extended to additional crops, and provided for this branch of the Station's work. It is important, however, that these research investigations should not interfere with the main programme of virus diseases. Provided the above suggestions can be continued without interruption, we feel that it is wise generally that the plant pathologist should make periodical tours in East Africa, in order to keep in touch with the occurrence of new and other plant diseases in the several Dependencies, and to make himself fully acquainted with local conditions, and with their relative economic importance. The Government of Tanganyika Territory, in a request that the question of cotton boll shedding should be included in the Station's programme. In view of the work which has already been carried out, or is now being undertaken, on this subject in Madras and Nigeria, we feel that this can be omitted from the Amami programme for the time being.

Entomology

With the resignation of Mr. C. Williams, entomological investigations at Amami have come to an end. It is hoped that the appointment of an entomologist will be made early in 1932, and we suggest that the officer selected for the post should be one who has in the past made a general tour through East Africa, in order, with Departmental Entomologists, to formulate a fundamental research which can best be formulated at Amami, in order that overlapping of programmes may be avoided. There are a number of fundamental problems which require investigation, particularly in their practical aspects, in relation to the work of other members of the staff, and we recommend that the entomologist at the Station should concentrate on these, with special reference to cotton and cotton-leaf-miner, when occasion arises.

Investigations into the suitability of a certain number of tropical plants for the production of insecticides have already been commenced by the planters, and we recommend that these should be continued in co-operation with the entomologist.

Pathology

The ornithological and bacteriological work begun by the secretary is of importance and should be continued.

Distribution of Seeds

We have considered the question of the charges to be made for seeds supplied from Amami to the contracting East African Governments. We are informed that the practice hitherto has been to distribute small sample quantities of seeds on a cost-recovery basis, but that charges for administrative expenses have been required. It is suggested that no charge should be made for collection and transport. We consider that no change in this practice is required.

Proposed Journal of Agriculture

The Government of Uganda has suggested that the Amami Station should be responsible for the editing and production of a journal of Agriculture for East Africa. The staff at Amami is unlikely to be able to undertake this without serious encroachment upon other important activities, and we understand further that the Government of Kenya is contemplating the issue of such a publication to meet the requirements not only of Kenya but also of other East African territories. We consider that the proposal to issue this journal from Kenya should be supported, and that the Amami Station should be made responsible for the publication of the journal.

We have considered the question of publications from Amami, and we support the policy proposed by the Director of Agriculture, namely, that all scientific papers in the journals dealing with their subjects should be arranged for publication in the issue of the journal from Amami under a distinctive cover.

Central Quarantine Station

The Government of Uganda has also suggested that certain steps are being taken to establish the East African Quarantine Station at Entebbe, for the purpose of dealing with the diseases of sugar-cane, and in certain cases, diseases of sugar-cane, may be latent in varieties for carrying germs, and it is essential that all introductions should be quarantined for a sufficient length of time in a quarantine station under the supervision of scientific officers. It is very desirable that such

central quarantine station should be established for East Africa. We consider that the Amami would be a suitable station to which such a station could be attached. It is recommended that East African Governments should support such proposals by undertaking the necessary arrangements to be passed through a central quarantine station, and that provision should be made for the establishment of Amami.

Research Work for Zanzibar

The Government of Zanzibar has requested that, as it does not employ a staff of specialists in its Department of Agriculture, it might be permitted to call upon the staff at Amami when required, and that yearly visits by members of the staff should be made to the Protectorate. We see no objection to this proposal, provided that it does not cause interruption to the programme of research work at Amami. The necessary arrangements for visits could be made by correspondence between the two Directors.

Finance

The East African Agricultural Research Station at Amami has been established on a modified basis, and, in order to function satisfactorily, and without interruption during periods of leave, it will need to be strengthened by the appointment of certain officers of the Department of Agriculture, and in certain cases, plant physiologists, entomologists, and chemists. Additional general scientific laboratory equipment will not be required, as the instruments now have been supplied, and the laboratory equipment will now be supplied second-hand. It is suggested that the Director should be made responsible for travelling expenses of his staff. The importance of co-operation between the staff at Amami and other scientific workers in East Africa cannot be overestimated, and in cases of travelling, it is highly probable that distances which have to be covered.

On its present basis the Station requires an annual income of £16,500 rising to £17,000 to meet normal increments in salaries. On the basis of the increased staffing and the additional provision for travelling, which we recommend above, the annual income of £23,500 rising to £25,000 will be required.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that, at the present time, the Station has to rely on training assistance in cases of illness from the University of London. While we acknowledge the assistance which has so far been rendered by the University, we consider that the maintenance of residents at the Research Station, both European and subordinate staff, necessitates the employment of a resident nurse. Provision for this can, we think, be made without increasing the estimate of income given above.

Kwamukoro Cotton Estate

We are informed that no further capital expenditure is required on this estate, but that a sum of at least £20,000 a year is required for maintenance against which would be set off the proceeds of the sale of produce from the estate. It is suggested that the expenditure incurred thereon, however, no money available to meet the necessary working capital for the estate, and we suggest that the most satisfactory course would be if a loan of £2,500 could be made available by the Government of Tanganyika. It is suggested that the accounts of the Kwamukoro Estate should be kept separate from the accounts of the Research Station, and that interest and other payments should be made on the loan with effect from 1st January 1931, in full, the end of twenty-one years, when the title deeds of the estate may be handed over to the Research Station.

Law of the Station

We have considered the question of the establishment of a low level station, particularly for research on soil. An area of some eighty acres is already available at Tanganyika, and this should suffice for the programme which is being contemplated.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Jan. 11 - Royal Empire Society, 22, Bedford Square, London.
- Jan. 12 - Downie, C.M.G. Conference, 22, Bedford Square, London.
- Jan. 13 - East African Dinner Club, Dinner to Sir Joseph Bazzani, Savoy Hotel, 8 p.m.
- Jan. 14 - Steel, 5th Section of London Chamber of Commerce, 2 p.m.
- Jan. 15 - 16th Annual Session of the London Chamber of Commerce, 2 p.m.
- Jan. 16 - 17th Annual Session of the London Chamber of Commerce, 2 p.m.
- Feb. 12 - 13th Annual Session of the London Chamber of Commerce, 2 p.m.
- Feb. 14 - 14th Annual Session of the London Chamber of Commerce, 2 p.m.

THE M.P.'S ON NORTHERN RHODESIA

WHERE 225,000,000 WILL BE SPENT IN FIVE YEARS.

Colonial Office's most difficult task.

MESSRS. J. ALLEN & FARMER, SOFT, M.P., H. LESLIE BOYCE, M.P., and J. P. VIBUS, C.B.E., M.P., who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as a delegation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Association, have issued their report, which can be cordially recommended to the attention of all interested in that rapidly progressing dependency—and especially to those publicists many of them fellow Members of the House of Commons—who in and out of season and in speech and written word assure us who are to listen that the white man in East and Central Africa is an exploiter of the poor black natives as a mere owner of wood and minerals, who is the plunderer of their faith and kin will find no comfort in this straight-forward narrative—which we are glad to note, necessarily records the impressions made upon the delegation instead of attempting, after three weeks stay, to tell the deep on the spot how to manage their affairs.

From the report we quote the following passages:

Development on the Grand Scale

In the new copper area the Roan Antelope, Nekema, Nchanga and Mufulira mines are being developed on a perfectly astonishing scale. In the aggregate some 5,000,000 tons of ore will be produced in the next five years to bring these mines into production at the earliest possible moment.

To-day you will find yourself driving through narrow tracks in dense bush, which seems to be a never-ending monotony of trees and grass, with no indication that the next 200 miles will differ materially from the last 150. Then, without warning, you find yourself running on perfect macadam roads, into a large township, equipped with every modern amenity which science and money can provide. Hospitals, scarcely exceeded in any part of the world, cinema halls, restaurants fitted with cold storage appliances, surround the mining organisation, engaged in sinking great shafts 2,000 and 3,000 feet down to the copper ores.

Where, five years ago the population was barely 25 persons per square mile, to-day, and in at least five different mining centres, there are 10,000 to 15,000 people, while the Native population of the area has increased to 100,000. Where, before the war, the Natives had no cash and no food products, to-day, with the help of the Government, they have a cash and a food surplus. Where, before the war, there will be a completely new environment formed by 7,000 or 8,000 Natives congregated in one compound, their wives and families often having been left sleeping with the trees months ago. In his village the Native used to work a few hours a day, some days not at all. In the mines he works a full shift and on a strange job.

On the Government and on those responsible for the mines, lies the burden of the future welfare of these Natives. The majority of the tribal chief and the people, a grain of religious sense of the people, have been produced a social structure as distinct from the traditional tribal structure, which has a centrally concentrated industrial existence fraught with extraordinary danger. And this danger is aggravated because the changes are being dealt with not by one authority but by many: by the tribal chief, the all-powerful mines manager and his staff, the Governor and his Executive, and the Home Government. The co-ordination of policy regarding Native administration in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and the other African Colonies, and the Department, is perhaps the most difficult task now before the Dominion and Colonial Offices. In attempt to meet the rapidly increasing and increasingly important tasks, both official and unofficial, both of the administrators of Northern Rhodesia.

Copper Producing Potentialities

They visited all these new mines and were made that satisfied that Rhodesia is capable of producing copper at a

less than the average world cost at the present time. In the layout and exploitation of the mines the most important copper experts in the world have been consulted, and in many cases are actually employed in a full-time capacity at the mines.

We could find no evidence that the mining plans were designed with a dominant view of achieving large quantities of cash income. On the contrary, the principal principle underlying the technical side of the layout seems to have been the installation of a labour-saving device suitable for the general and local conditions.

As has been pointed out to be some misunderstanding as to the real wage paid to the Native, it is worth leading a talk of Native labour. The Native is not a slave, or in addition to food, housing, and all amenities are provided for, the cost of transporting Natives under contract from their villages to the Township and the wages on completion of the contract is borne by the mines, and further it must be remembered that training the Natives is a very costly business, as owing to the strange nature of the work, which is also very different from anything they have ever done before, their productivity is very low for some time. Even after the completion of the first contract there is no certainty that the Natives will return from his village and enter into another contract, and in certain mining groups the average length of service is only four months. I wonder, then, that those responsible for the layout of the mines decided to economise as much as possible on human labour.

European Settlement

In 1929 European farmers in the territory numbered over 300, and the amount of land under cultivation over 8,000 acres, which is only a small portion of the land held. Statistics at the end of 1928 are of interest, cultural landings, the size and number of farms and the numbers of such holdings which are held under various forms of title or lease. 133 farms have been sold outright and are held under full title. Of these 7 are from 1 to 100 acres in extent, 67 between 100 and 1,000 acres, and are large farms of more than 1,000 acres. Of the farms held on lease, 75 are under 100 acres, 30 between 100 and 1,000 acres, and 20 larger farms over 1,000 acres, while 128 farms, mostly in the larger category are held on what is known as a permit occupation. There is opportunity for a great increase of land under cultivation, but many are the problems and difficulties facing the farmers in this territory, these will, however, ultimately yield to research and experience.

A Commission consisting of a scientific agricultural farmer and a surveyor, with the necessary clerical staff, is at present engaged in examining cultivated land in the areas bordering upon the railway line with a view to its division into suitable holdings. In order to secure the correlation in a scheme of settlement of the information thus obtained, the Government have engaged the services of an expert, who will report upon the whole question of agricultural conditions in the settled parts of the territory adjacent to the railway, and he will also indicate the type of settlement most likely to succeed in the areas available, and the lines on which it should be developed.

We found European experts attached to the Department of Agriculture living in the Native Reserves and in complete isolation from their fellows. Living in their own compounds, but ignorant to the dining tanks, they were slowly but surely becoming the prejudice of the Natives to the newer methods of protection of cattle from tick-borne and other tropical diseases. A truly noble work!

Next study of the trend of agricultural development in Northern Rhodesia reveals the necessity for investigation of the many problems which the Natives has before him, and in this connection the Central Veterinary and Agricultural Research Station at Mafabisa is applying its efforts. Though still incomplete, very valuable research work is being done under the able supervision of a highly qualified staff, and good results are being obtained in plant-breeding, seed selection, and demonstration work with crops. This work extends to the diseases, veterinary and agricultural and other subjects, and when fully established this station should prove of immense value.

Agricultural Methods

Due to the geographical position, the agricultural products of the territory are sold to an considerable extent exported overseas, to the best markets are those of Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and the Belgian Congo. Consequently the Natives are not directly affected by the present sharp drop in commodity prices in overseas markets.

One of the principal handicaps from which the European farmer is handicapped is the high cost of market

TEN LITTLE QUARTERS
 Hyslop's Rhyme

1. Ten Little Quarters—waiting in a line,
 Three months to settle down.
 2. Nine Little Quarters—working mainly late,
 Chief is such a fussy chap,
 Then there are eight.
 3. Eight Little Quarters—(this is simply Heaven,
 A shooting, fishing, local leave,
 Then there are seven.
 4. Seven Little Quarters—really quite a fix,
 Habits always holds me,
 Then there are six.
 5. Six Little Quarters—I really must continue
 A period of sick leave,
 Then there are five.
 6. Five Little Quarters—a pleasant, easy tour,
 With liberal car allowance,
 Then there are four.
 7. Four Little Quarters—don't you pity me?
 The Governor's in my district,
 Then there are three.
 8. Three Little Quarters—I'm selling (wouldn't
 you?)
 My bus, my bonds and chattels,
 Then there are two.
 9. Two Little Quarters—good work, ably done,
 I've started handing over,
 Then there is one.
 10. One Little Quarter—a tour is almost run
 Then on by Castle boat for Home,
 And so there are none.
- East African officials do a "tour" of four
 months, followed by six months' complete
 leave.
 Possibly for two hours after midday.
 Officials are to take annual leave within
 Colonies Regulations.
 Operation of the Annual Report.
 Motoring requires a long period of recuperative
 rest—Medical opinion.
 Officials inspecting the district.
 Motor allowance is not paid.
 Officially, a commanding district administrations
 After each tour officials can report one ton of effect
 duty-free.
 A boring, tiresome job, but assisted upon by
 Regulations.
 Official pay, with passage paid in both directions.
 L. B. W. KANTHU

ing organisations for the sale of grain and dairy produce.
 On the one hand, the producers are scattered over a long
 strip of country at distances up to thirty miles on both
 sides of the railway line, making it practically impossible
 for individuals to market their produce to advantage. On
 the other hand, the Chief has, up to such as the Government
 and the local contractors to the mines—requires large
 quantities, and naturally prefer to buy their supplies in
 bulk and from central sources rather than in small
 and varying quantities from all over the country.

The advantages of having a central selling organisation
 are demonstrated by the North Western Rhodesia
 Farmers' Co-operative Society. This at Eysaka, which
 was formed in 1915 for the purpose of disposing of its
 stock, crops, mainly maize, wheat, beans and nuts.
 Today the Society represents the bulk of the growers of
 about 70% of the produce. The principal buyers from
 the Society are the North Rhodesia Government and the
 mines. The Society's contracts. This year the Society
 has guaranteed its members 82 per bag for their maize
 as far as become available the members receive 75
 per bag in advance, the first payment being made in
 October, and by the end of December 82 per bag has
 been paid, followed by small payments during the next
 three principal crops, with a final payment after audit
 of books at the end. The Society supplies its members
 with grain-bags at minimum cost in addition to various
 requisites for the farm.

The Society also carries on a considerable business in
 the milling of maize into meal and also has a small
 four-milling plant. This is done on the whole wheat
 flour plant is not suitable for milling the whole wheat
 of the country. With the exception of a few thousand
 bushels milled at Eysaka, the wheat crop is sold to
 Southern Rhodesia, and much of it after traversing more
 than 300 miles by rail is sold to consumers in the
 territory as flour. That a larger plant would be to the
 advantage of the growers is clearly shown by the fact that
 the Society has been able to pay as much as 4s. and 3s.
 above the ruling price for wheat for local mills.

What the Southern Mean.

As the large concerns are often criticised for
 buying in bulk, it is not apparent that a well-organised
 body of producers capable of handling all farm produce
 essential to the proper development of agriculture in
 Northern Rhodesia. The difficulty is mainly, if not
 solely, one of finance. Although the financial position of
 the Co-operative Society is generally regarded as sound,
 its resources are not sufficient to enable it to undertake the
 new activities that should be involved. Representatives
 of the Society explained to us that it could not reasonably
 be successfully call upon its members to make a greater
 financial effort than they were already making.

Each member on joining must take up one or two shares
 of the Society's capital, payable as to 15 on application
 and as to the balance by the deduction of 6d. per bag
 from his produce. Moreover under the Society's rules,
 each member binds himself to contribute £25 to the
 reserve fund by the deduction of 3d. per bag from his
 produce. This rule has been in force for three years
 and during that period over £2500 has been obtained by
 this means. On the present membership more than
 1000 members are to be expected to contribute the small
 amount of 100 shillings per year to reimburse the contri-
 butions of the part of the money returned in the
 event of resignations. On April 30 last, with a membership
 of 1000, the paid-up capital was £1000, and the Reserve
 £1000.

Furthermore, the facilities granted to the Society by
 the Standard Bank of South Africa, which permit the
 conduct of its ordinary business, are not sufficient to enable
 it to advance to the extent required by members against
 their crops. To meet this position the bank accepts
 the Society's capital as security, up to a limit of 10% of the
 value of the crops, on behalf of members not paying an
 advance, and the members pay interest on the loan at the
 rate of 8% or more for loan advances until this guarantee
 has been discharged.

Subject to financial facilities becoming available, it
 is claimed that the agricultural interests could be benefited
 immediately and substantially by the construction of an
 improved plant for maize milling, and a new wheat
 milling plant of sufficient capacity to deal with all the
 locally grown wheat, by the establishment of a creamery
 and an egg circle, by extending the productive dairymilk
 factories, and by the erection of a bacon
 factory. The establishment of better marketing facilities,
 and by the handling of vegetable and fruit in bulk.

In considering the public and social services of the
 country it should be remembered that their development
 was formerly hampered by default of the national budget
 prior to 1928.

The De concluded next week.

- Members of the weekly series of
 Brigadier-General H. H. Rhodes, Mr. D. C. Jardine,
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 Vidalou Clark, Mr. Belmonte, Mr. V. Nowell, Major
 A. T. Miles, Mr. G. G. Shea, Mr. G. Banks, Mr. W.
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SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

Practically nothing has been done to educate or train our female population. I regard the education of girls as of equal importance to that of boys. — Mr. R. D. Tompkins, British Resident in Zanzibar.

Visitors to Uganda to-day would find broad roads, with Natives driving the motor cars (Natives using motor-cycles in offices, and at home attending to a concert from Australia). — The Rev. E. W. Smith, in an address in Bradford.

The first thing a missionary must do is not to get up and preach under a palm tree, but to get alongside the man, whether primitive African, Indian, or Chinese, and get to understand why he acts and thinks as he does. — Dr. Garfield Williams, Dean of Isandoff, speaking at Friends' House.

With bilingualism south of the Limpopo, and the paramountcy of Native interests north of the Zambezi, there is to-day no part of Africa where the English-speaking Britons, not in a position of constitutional and legal inferiority, except in Southern Rhodesia. — Candida G. Finlay, Southern Rhodesia.

My ideal of Central Africa is a Dominion similar in character and population to the United States, and wealthy and dominant in this continent, as that great country is in America. If the ideal is a Native Reserve, then we stand convicted of making an unnecessary fuss. — The Hon. L. F. Moore, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia, at a public meeting in Livingstonia.

I do not think British public opinion would accept any form of Moutessouf doctrine on Native policy in Africa with the Union of South Africa as the deciding factor. After all, the Union of South Africa has less than six million Natives, while the British Government are directly responsible for over forty millions of Africans. — Dr. Raymond Chubb, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in Glasgow.

The Kadee Bridge was raised five feet, inch by inch, without stopping the traffic. The work was done by day, and the trains ran over it by night. It was one of the world's great engineering tasks, and was accomplished by Bill Arnold, an ex-Royal Engineer Officer, who, in his next job, was killed by a girder falling on him. — Mr. F. H. Atkinson, in a lecture on Northern Rhodesia at the Imperial Institute.

In the Rhodesian copper mines, most of the engineers are Americans and Canadians, and it is a pity that the big mining concerns in the British Empire are not staffed to a greater extent by Englishmen. Not one candidate has offered himself for the seven scholarships of £100 a year at the Royal School of Mines, for boys recently selected public schools. Mining engineering is one of the most interesting and lucrative of the professions, and the scarcity of British candidates for it is puzzling. — Professor Dr. E. B. Rigold, Rector of Newcastle College of Science, South Kensington.

WHO'S WHO

27. Mr. John Henry Sydney Lodd



Few people are aware that Mr. J. H. S. Lodd, the oldest established manufacturer representative in East Africa, is one of Kenya's pioneer settlers. In 1902 he formed a syndicate to take up a large area between the Tana and Mukoma, and he arrived two years later to begin development work. Today it is difficult to picture the obstacles which had to be overcome. The Government had no agricultural knowledge to impart, and no personnel ready to assist settlers. Mr. Lodd and his friends tried cotton, maize, kama, merino sheep, Ostrich rubber, and finally coffee, and they finally succeeded by such persevering efforts, were then aided by the Nandi, local labouring tribes, and had to be assisted by the Government to reach the K.A.R. Not all two years later would the author find himself down to Kenya. While away from the estate Mr. Lodd founded his present agency and general business, which has made steady progress and are now represented by two named companies. A keen horse lover, he has imported many blood stock into Kenya. He was one of the fathers of Norton's Hotel, has always been a keen sportsman, and has been a member and was one of the players of the Nandi Football Club. He has influenced public thought by his indirect work for the Nandi, and has done much for commerce, and through his contributions to the...

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. Monks are en route for Moshi.

Sir Delves and Lady Broughton are on their way to Kenya.

Miss G. A. Contomichalos has arrived home in Khartoum.

Lady Mailey left Marsabit last week for Khartoum.

Mrs. B. N. Kenyon-Slaney has returned home from Kasalant.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Wilkinson has reached England from Nairobi.

Major R. S. Mounstephen has returned from his tour in East Africa.

Mr. F. T. Templeton has been appointed Acting Senior Postmaster in Nairobi.

Dr. D. E. Wilson of the Tanganyika Medical Service is staying in Scotland.

Mr. A. B. Killick has been promoted Senior Agricultural Officer in Uganda.

Mr. John C. Woodhouse has been posted to Tabora on his return from leave.

Mr. S. K. Senior Assistant Treasurer in Uganda has arrived home on leave.

A school for girls has been started at Turi, Kenya under the direction of Miss Jean Miller.

Congratulations to Mrs. E. G. A. Wright of Nairobi on securing her "A" pilot's certificate.

Mr. H. H. Hearne has arrived home from Kampala accompanied by Mrs. Hearne.

Mr. T. P. E. Hill, District Officer in Tanganyika, has left to return to England.

Mr. P. Bullock, recently won the Uganda golf competition by one up, beating Mr. Cadell.

An Amateur Dramatic Society is being started in Njoro under the direction of Mr. G. Halpert.

Mr. N. F. Burt, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Tinel to Lwala.

Lieutenant-Commander J. O. Becker, Assistant Marine Superintendent at Kisumu, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. C. R. Frost has been transferred from Nairobi to the Mbita Bay branch of the Union Trading Company.

Mr. G. W. Ray has been appointed a member of the Local Agricultural Advances Board in Nairobi.

Mr. W. M. Mends-Gibson, Senior Assistant Engineer on the Tanganyika Public Works, has arrived from Mwanza.

Mr. A. Drake of the Beira Mashonaland Railway staff, was recently promoted at Beira through reaching grade.

Mr. J. W. Richardson of the Sudan Political Service and Miss Jean Richardson were married last week in London.

Mr. J. Phillips, who has served in the Judicial Department in Kenya for the past twenty-six years, has just retired.

Mr. G. Otley has been appointed assistant general manager of the Victoria Falls and Zambesi Water Power Company, Ltd.

Lords and Lady Stratheden and Campbell are on a shooting trip in the Sudan. They expect to return to England early in February.

Mr. M. R. Esd, manager of the Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Company, was recently married in Mombasa to Miss A. Jansen.

The couple Mrs. H. W. Tegart have returned to this country from the Sudan where they have spent many years as expatriates.

Congratulations to Captain W. M. Younger of Kampala on being appointed D.G.S.W. of the District Grand Lodge of East Africa.

Messrs. C. H. A. Grierson of Tanganyika and W. A. Young of Zanzibar, have been elected members of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. E. W. Burnside, of the Education Department in Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Livingstonia on his return from leave.

Mr. J. G. Smith, who has spent the last few years as a layman missionary in Nyasaland and in Tanganyika, has arrived in England on leave.

Mr. G. and Mrs. G. are leaving at Malindi in the Super Engadin, but expect to arrive back in this country about the third week in January.

Mr. Geoffrey Sheringham, who has served in the Tanganyika Administration for the past eleven years, has arrived home on leave from Musoma.

Mr. G. M. Greenwood, whose duties leaving for East Africa, was a member of the Cambridge University Rugby team which recently drew with Oxford.

The Fort Jameson branch of the British Empire League of which Commander R. S. Tappes, R.D., is President, now has a membership of fifty.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Ione Czarofsky of Johannesburg, Transvaal, to Captain Arthur A. St. John of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. A. E. Wood, who for the past few months has been on the staff of the Kampala branch of Barclays Bank, has now returned to the Mwanza branch.

Mr. E. A. Shelver, who for the past two years has been in charge of the Department of Agriculture in Kampala, has returned home very shortly.

Members of Lodge Victoria, No. 1492, I. O. G. T., and the R. A. Chapter in Kampala gave a luncheon at Clithero's Fancy Dress Party in Kampala at Christmas.

Miss Catherine Margesson, daughter of Mr. Mortimer Margesson, who is a director of East Africa Estates Ltd., was married last week to Lord Ashington.

Mr. J. S. Hardie, manager of the Mwanza branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has arrived home on leave, Mr. H. M. Gilman having relieved him.

Captain Victor Maurice Childs de Saigyn, who served with the South African Forces during the East African Campaign, has died in London of a change of fortitude.

Flight Lieutenant D'Arce Gray, the Schneider Cup pilot, will probably be a member of the next Cairo-to-Cape R.A.M. Flight. He is at present stationed at Helipolis.

Mr. H. N. Kunzru has just arrived in this country from India as leader of a delegation of East African Indians for the purpose of representing the Indian aspect of the Joint Committee.

Lord Kirkley, who recently visited Northern Rhodesia as chairman of the Imperial Economic Mission, has been appointed a life member of the Fyns Improvement Commission.

Mr. E. B. Lloyd, of Mombasa, and Miss Dorothy Vivian Williams, elder daughter of the late Dr. H. Williams, and of Mrs. Williams, of Brynhyrdd, Aberavon, were recently married in Aberavon.

Norman Hamilton Dickson, who has considerable interests in Nyasaland, has been appointed Chairman of the Monte Vista Waterworks Co. and the Consolidated Water Works Co. of Rosario.

Mr. E. C. Harbi has arrived home from Nyasaland and will be in London for about two months. Having now spent nearly thirty years in Nyasaland, he is one of the diminishing band of old-timers.

The Duke of Gloucester brought with him from Africa a beautiful golden bow, hand-beaten by a Sudan craftsman, as a Christmas present for the Queen, and a string of African beads for Princess Alice.

Dr. Hermann Speiser, the German Consul in Nairobi, who left for Tanganyika on the occasion of the visit of the German cruiser "Karlsruhe" will probably be in the minds of our readers, was a frequent traveler and passenger from East Africa.

The engagement is announced between Captain A. G. V. Vicars-Miles, C.O. of the Sudan Political Service, only son of Captain and Mrs. Vicars-Miles of Whitmoor, Bealey, and Patricia Creelman, only daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Mackean.

At the twenty-third Chelsea Arts Ball, held at the Albert Hall on New Year's Eve, the Westminster School represented Kenya, bringing as their contribution gold ivory, coral and oranges, not particularly appropriate offerings from the Colony.

Major F. P. G. Tremlett, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Uganda, who has served for several years in Malindi for ten years before his transfer to Uganda in 1922, on several occasions he has acted as Commissioner of Police and Prisons in the Protectorate.

Mr. G. C. Howland, who is in charge of the construction work on the Zambezi Bridge, has arrived in Nyasaland together with Mr. A. L. McIntyre and Mr. C. Cavenagh, chief engineer and assistant engineer respectively. The party is at present at Mulafira.

Mr. Stanley Hurmin, who recently arrived from East Kampala, has served in East Africa with the Standard Bank of South Africa for the past eleven years. He is now taking over the management of their Kampala branch. Mr. Hurmin was manager at Kisumu and Kilelesh.

Mr. Kenneth Keymer, son of Sir Daniel Keymer, who founded the Sudan Mortgage Co. Ltd., recently visited the Sudan in company with Miss Keymer. Mr. Keymer, who is a director of Messrs. Kormer, San & Co., is continuing his journey to India and the Far East.

Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Hall, who died in Egypt recently, was in 1885 appointed a member of the party which, under the leadership of Sir Percy Girouard, laid the railway across the desert between Wadi Halfa and Abu Hamud. A waterless stretch 200 miles long.

Five minute speeches formed an important feature of a recent meeting of the Africa Settlers' Association. General C. G. G. G. G. R. F. Schöndienst and Mrs. Hubert Buxton, all of whom had just returned to the Colony, gave brief glimpses of present-day England.

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PERSONALIA (Continued)

Mr. H. Dobree, C.B.E., who has just returned home from Northern Rhodesia, has served in the Protectorate for which he is the Engineer, for the past nineteen years. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dobree. Mr. Dobree's recent resignation from Government was a complete success.

Major W. G. Church, M.P., the Labour member of the Orange-Fore Commission for East Africa, has resigned the position of Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. He recently voted against the intention of the Government to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse.

The Rev. H. P. Ellis was recently elected Honorary President of the East African Jewish Guild, Nairobi, and Mr. Er. Moskow was elected President. The Vice-Presidents are Mrs. A. A. Newton and Mrs. D. Solomon, while Mr. S. Minkin and Miss G. Solomon are acting as Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. K. Bate, of the Tanganyika Administration, and the daughter of the late Colonel A. N. B. Bate, C.B.E., and Miss Auguste Gwonne, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel C. I. Gwynne, M.C., and the wife of Colonel V. A. Saidu, S. J., of the City of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. M. P. A. P. Maxwell recently opened the new Club House of the Tanganyika Railway Club at Gerezaani, Dar es Salaam. At the ceremony, Colonel Maxwell recalled that the first Railway Club there was a tin house built in 1910. The next step was the "Green Tree" which he now given way to the new premises.

The Sunday Concert Party recently staged a revue at the new Arusha Hotel, and of the Arusha Church Fund. The members of the party include Miss Mutholland, Mrs. van Eeden, Mrs. Redearn, Messrs. H. R. E. Butterfield, G. A. Moller, W. E. Crosskill, H. Watson, C. A. D. John, and the Hon. J. P. Howarth.

Mad. Lilian Cole has been appointed Kenya representative on the newly constituted British Red Cross Empire Committee. She agreed to do this throughout the Empire. An annual Red Cross Day in co-operation with the British Red Cross Society Red Cross Day is to be celebrated on May 8, the birthday of Florence Nightingale.

The marriage took place on Monday at Hendon Register Office, of Mr. Hugh Worsley, M.P., of Nyassaland, second son of the late James and Mrs. William Ross, Highland Glasgow, to Miss Fredrika Alice, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Desmond C. G. Giddens, of London, and Bray, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Giddens leave for Nyassaland within a few days.

A Captain Langford Campbell has been elected President of the Uganda Cotton Association. Mr. C. P. Dalal is Vice-President. The following were appointed to the Committee: Messrs. T. A. Bell (The Uganda Cotton Co. Ltd.), M. J. K. Kanpano, General Agent, Ltd., S. S. Shah (J. A. Shah & Co.), Tulsibhai and Alfinghias Haridas & Co., and C. Preston East African Chemicals, Ltd.

Lord Isorovore, who left England recently with Captain C. Barnard to the Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, crashed on Saturday when nearing Tripoli aerodrome. Fortunately none of the occupants of the machine sustained more than slight injuries, and they are now on their way to Alexandria by boat. East Africa is able to state that the unfortunate event was a Puss-Motortas, stated in the Press.

Mr. Peter Wynnam, C.I.F., C.B.E., lately appointed an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, in succession to Mr. H. M. Howe-Brown, spent many years in the Indian Civil Service before taking up land in East Africa. He now has planting interests in the Kichwa and the districts, and his keenness for public work and his long experience will doubtless prove of great value in his new sphere.

Mr. C. F. Lamb, of Dar es Salaam, who was at present in London, served with the King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign, and has remained in Tanganyika ever since the Armistice, first on his own account, and latterly in the employ of Messrs. Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd. He has been the moving force of the Tanganyika Planters' Association (Central Area) of the Tanganyika Trade and Information Local Advisory Committee.

Group Captain E. M. Murray, D.S.O., M.C., who is in charge of the Cairo to Cape R.A.F. flight due to begin in January, served in the Indian Army from 1908 to 1914, when he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. He has many bullet holes in his machine after his plane has been fired on and has many drums of ammunition from a Lewis gun at his adversary's disposal. He has been in command of the R.A.F. station at Port Said for the past ten months.

The cordial feelings felt in Sierra Leone for Sir Joseph Baring, Kenya's new Governor, are indicated by the following telegrams, published in a recently received issue of the Sierra Leone Official Gazette. "Executive Council on behalf of all Government officials and Legislative Council representing people of Colony of Sierra Leone send sincere expression of appreciation of your memorable administration and heartfelt wishes for your personal and family happiness and prosperity." The telegrams are signed by the Governor and Lady Baring.

Advisory Boards have been established in various administrative districts of Kenya in connexion with the Native Lands Trust Ordinances, and the following persons have been nominated to serve as members for the districts indicated: Nyanza Province—Mr. J. I. Siddoch; Rev. F. N. Hoyt; Rev. W. R. Hotchless, Mr. R. Gethin; Kiambu Province—Mr. E. Canon Feni; Rev. Canon Crossford; Ms. Maxwell; Mr. G. Maxwell; Rev. T. Northampton; Kamukou Province—Mr. J. J. Hill; Mr. J. W. Brown; Meru Province—Mr. J. W. Brown; Mombasa Province—Mr. W. C. Dewhirst; Mr. J. W. Brown; Malindi Province—Mr. H. E. Barnett. Correspondence and inquiries from other persons have also been forwarded to Mr. Baring.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MADE NERVOY BY THE NATIVE

Europeans suffer from the Altitude not the Altitude
To the Editor of East Africa

Sir, Your report in your issue of October 31, under the heading of "Recollections of the Early Days" of addresses delivered to the Royal Geographical Society by Lord Lugard, Sir Clifford Mackinder, and Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, was very interesting to me who unfortunately was a little late in entering the country (although his advent was before 1912), but the remarks of my friend Mr. Leakey seem to call for some comments, for although he was Kenya born, he seems prone to miss the greatest factor of it for the high-strung and even of such unbalanced conditions.

There are people of that type in Kenya, of course, as there are elsewhere, but the great majority are to-day as well-balanced as when leaving the Old Country—even in the case of those who have lived here without change of firmness twenty or twenty-five years, as some of my friends have done.

But even now we are a little more nervous than we were, is it not for reasons entirely different from the altitude, the sun, the latitude, etc., which are so often quoted? Is it not due rather to the fact (a) that few people take an annual holiday, as is done at home, and if they do, it is as a rule a European's holiday to another part? Nowadays there is a growing tendency to visit the Coast at the off-season, and undoubtedly this is showing itself in approved nerves.

(b) I say the real cause for the heavy coughing and the short breaths that do exist is the "Native." After twenty years of my own admiration for the European who can continue to keep calm and collected under all circumstances, is announced an excellent dinner stated some years ago in Conventions, it could have been a good Christian if it were not for the "Native," and if he, with his training, does not feel that how much more cause worthy is the man who has kept a small farm and collected on a farm where one can never get anything done on time, or done at all unless he surprises it himself—who is always paying for unnecessary breakers and repairs, whose children are natural liars and thieves, and who in many ways is entering the stage of emigration expressed by swollen head, between ignorance and education.

The principal reason for a desire to change home is, I believe, to get away from the wear and tear of the Native, and to recover one's sometimes lost balance. It has no real, if any, relation to altitude.

Limuru

Kenya Colony

Yours faithfully,
G. T. KERR

TWINS GIVEN WAY IN TANGANYIKA

The case of the twins, which has been the subject of a paper read recently to what I would think be a pretty good jury in the shape of Professor Julian Huxley, is a very interesting one. I think I am right in saying that it is the tribal custom of the Wambuu to expose twins, or, if both a boy and of the Wambuu were to take them home to the plains, when found, and to make a *gana* as stated by the professor.

Bukoba

Yours faithfully,
LATHAM LEWIS MOORE

MR. JOHN BOYES ON ETHIOPIA

Prize for his account of the country
from the Library of the British Museum

Since the publication of the Emperor of Ethiopia has been very much in the news lately. How many of our readers, I wonder, have read the remarkable account of that country given by Mr. John Boyes? And how many remember that he was the first white man to *ascend* from Addis Ababa to Nairobi? I venture to say that his special correspondence sent by any newspaper to Europe during these last few weeks has presented Ethiopia and its people more truly, geographically, and completely than Mr. Boyes in his book "The Company of Adventurers."

It must be twenty-five years or more since Mr. Boyes made his trip, but from a pretty well reading of African literature I say that his account stands alone. The eating of raw meat by Ethiopians, the drinking of tea, the Native beverage, the descriptions of the markets in Harrar, Dire Dawa, and Addis Ababa, with their crowds of human and animal, the administration of justice, such as it is, the religion and superstitions of Ethiopia, the habits of the chiefs, even their psychology, are better told and far more fully described by Mr. Boyes than by any Press correspondent I have yet read.

Indeed, I go so far as to claim that if it were not for Mr. Boyes's book, a smart newspaper man sitting in an office in London could not have supplied all the local colour needed for an account of the coronation and have avoided recasting affairs into which some correspondents are always meddling. Mr. Boyes's statements have the ring of truth, they are founded on keen observation, knowledge of Africa and its Natives, and a steady hand at pen, and a clear head.

John Griffiths

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A PLANTER PRAISES HIS LIFE.

An interesting account of a planter's life on a new estate in Tanganyika has been contributed to *The Kirkcubright Gazette* by Mr. Jack Williamson, of Matadi Estate, Ngara, Nairobi, who says—

"At six a.m. the bell is rung, and the men run out for don't, according to their inclination! After seeing them well started on their various tasks, the white man has usually to take his rifle and go in search of some to feed the hungry mob. If he is fortunate, he may get a zebra, a hartebeest, or a wildebeest, and he may see something more interesting, but less useful. One day as I was hunting for the pot, I met half a dozen lions—not an unusual experience in this land. After breakfast the work has to be supervised, a duty which, if conscientiously done, takes a considerable time.

At the farthest part of the farm the tractor is breaking new land, and the native driver usually manages to "damage" part of the mechanism through his boss's visits. Half a mile from that job a long string of twenty oxen are pulling a single-furrow plough, and very often after an hour's work one or lies down, or simply stands still due to all entreaties and commands of the driver, then when the latter is so sore and exhausted, the ox winks and baulks away as if he were the most industrious animal in the world. Between the long rows of coffee trees, the native cultivators work all day keeping the plantation free from weeds and conserving the moisture of the soil. Oxen are far inferior to horses, of the moisture and the great team of ten pairs can only work for half a day with a single-furrow plough, and even the single pair on the cultivators only work for four hours at a time.

At the end of the day a tremendous amount of weed is removed, and as the cultivators cannot cope with it, a great number of men can be seen working all day in the woods, they sing as they work, and the words of the song are always the same— "I never saw the words of the song as he always his his frequently they sing and they wish to the employer in this way, and they approach their "preceptor" sings at a time, "I saw many days, we have eaten no meat, and the others of us have no meat to eat, but I have no meat to eat."

When the chorus with a note as they wield the heavy lines. If our master loved us, he would go and hunt, and furnish the leader, planter, round to send his song is always the same effect, and insistently echo. He would surely go and hunt, and furnish his song use the song as intended for me, because the oxen use the Swahili language to enter the land, they understand, while remaining free from pain, they themselves I do not know.

When the sun goes down every evening at six o'clock, and the cold wind begins to blow from snow-covered Mount Kilimanjaro, we are glad to draw our chairs close to the blazing wood fire and read for some or study as we may feel inclined. For, although we are not far south of the equator we are at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea, and the nights are bitterly cold, for which we are very thankful for no fever can come near us in such a clear, fresh climate. A good life? A good country? I should think so!

LION WOUNDS AS ANESTHETIC!

In the course of an article in *The Empire Review* on the habits of lions, Mr. W. L. Speight writes—

The fact that animals wounded by blows from the claws of a lion, even hunters with limbs seriously lacerated, appear to feel no pain has inclined observers to the opinion that lion's talons act as a local anesthetic. This statement may seem ridiculous, but most victims surviving a brush with a lion show no signs of physical agony. Limbs or bodies of mangled oxen swell, and become discoloured, yet the animals do not groan or utter any cry. Many a badly hurt hunter has died of his wounds without once complaining of pain!

What is the true story of the matter, and had no knowledge of the matter, and had been rather bored with the "remission" of his lion's neighbour. "What does the lion do?" he asked. "I am a Captain in the Reserve of the 1st Buffs." "Oh, that will be the best of them," said the answer. "Oh, that will be the best of them," said the answer.

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EAST AFRICA

REVIEW OF THE YEAR, 1930

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN KENYA

Agricultural Census Report for 1930.

SUMMARY of the Kenya Agricultural Census Report for the period August 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930, discloses that the area under European occupation on the latter date totalled 5,111,161 acres, or 10,513 acres over the previous year, while the number of European occupiers of land increased from 2,120 to 2,097, as 46 farms formerly occupied were temporarily vacated during the year. The actual number of new occupiers was 108, but the 684,642 acres under cultivation, maize accounted for 32.1 per cent, 25.4 per cent, coffee 14.9 per cent, wheat 11.9 per cent and sugar 1.8 per cent.

Maize—The total crop amounted to 1,431,586 bags, equivalent to an average yield of 27.04 bags per acre. A total area of 260,567 acres is returned as planted at 140,000, a decrease of 30,240 acres compared with the previous year.

Wheat—3,172 acres of wheat were harvested, the yield being 202,952 bags, for an average of 1.84 bags per acre, compared with 2.76 bags during the previous two months. Ten mills, capable of milling a total of 94.5 bags of wheat hourly were in operation during the year, wheat 32,077 bags of wheat were milled, yielding 42,570 bags of fine flour and 68,315 bags of atta.

Barley—Nearly 11,000 acres of barley yielded 62,216 bags (at 150 lb.) or 7.9 bags per acre. The area under barley declined from 24,343 acres in 1929 to 27,602 acres in 1930.

Coffee—The production of clean coffee during the twelve months totalled 217,314 cwt. and of *muhusi* 15,072 cwt. Total area under coffee has increased by 5,337 acres, and now covers altogether 96,424 acres.

Tea—A striking increase in tea cultivation is evident, the area increasing by 1,738 acres to 3,351 acres, while the yield increased to 77,887 lb. compared with 52,813 lb. in the previous year.

Sisal—36,012 acres are now under sisal, representing an increase of 28,632 acres. The estimated production for 1930-31 is put at 27,000 tons, compared with 17,321 tons during 1929-30.

Sugarcane—Total area under cultivation is now 11,870 acres, from which 6,950 tons of refined sugar were produced during the year.

Livestock and Dairy Products

Cattle—Of the 226,871 European-owned cattle in the Colony, 92,550 are oxen, which figure shows a decrease on the previous year owing to their replacement by mechanical power. A noteworthy feature is that cows and heifers increased by 104 during the year. The number of oxen decreased from 20,512 to 20,237, 6,000 of these being mainly Shagbark and native breeds decreased from 21,660 to 23,783.

Pigs—Although a decrease of 370 in the number of breeding sows is recorded, the total number of pigs remains practically stationary. The total number is 17,570.

Milk—Milk sold during the year amounted to 1,327,375 gallons, compared with 1,014,452 gallons during the preceding year.

Butter—A considerable increase is reported in this product, for whereas in 1929 the amount produced totalled only 212,614 gallons, over 422,000 gallons were sold during 1930.

Butter—Quantity of farm-made butter increased from 200,005 lb. to 271,678 lb.

Bacon and Hams—The total amount worked out at 644,630 lb., of an increase of 41,400 lb.

Wool—A decrease is reported in the output for 1930 being 803,238 lb., compared with 939,210 lb. for 1929.

It is estimated that the value of exports originating from Native sources amounted to £450,000, and that each European occupier on an average exported produce to the value of £1,100, compared with £1,023 in 1928-9, and £1,119 in 1927-28.

Three Kenya settlers motoring to Nairobi recently ran over a python, which, supposing it to be dead, they put in a sack which was stored in a cellar at the Avenue Hotel. Next morning a very angry python had to be shot by the bell.

Emperor of Ethiopia, which the Duke of Gloucester attended as representative of Great Britain.

Obituary

The obituary for 1930 contains many well-known names. The Empress Zauditu of Ethiopia died somewhat suddenly after the defeat of her father by a mass rebellion of the Abyssinians. Sir John Scott, a very able and generous supporter of every scheme for the advancement of Africa, passed away, and Sir Frederick Kesteven, the architect of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, did not long survive the honour of his baronetcy. Among others who died were Sir William Hoy, the late Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, Sir John Norton-Griffiths ("Empire Jack"), who among other notable activities built the main Gishu Railway, Senator Joseph de Lind, for three years Governor of Madagascar, Lady Newson, wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and the sister of Lady Northey, Professor A. E. W. Holliston, a member of King's College, Cambridge, the former an official member of the Legislative Council, Brigadier-General R. W. G. Staden, and Mr. Alfred Leary.

The fast diminishing list of pioneers of East Africa was further depleted by the deaths of Mr. E. Franklin Walker, who spent thirty-seven years in Kenya, Mrs. C. H. White, the first woman to go north of Livingston, Mr. S. L. Hindes, and Mrs. and Mr. Walter Hodder, of the C.M.S. missionaries, who died within a few days of each other at Namirembe. Natural History lost in tropical Africa, only to be killed in a street accident in Chicago, Mr. Leo Weinthal, founder and editor of *The African World*, also passed away.

One of the worst blows which befell Kenya was the sudden death of Sir Frank Meyers very shortly after the announcement of his private life of 1929 to establish near home in the "Home Rule of Overseas" movement, a home for un-country people. Mr. Meyers was the pioneer of the sugar industry in Kenya, and his generosity, energy, business acumen, and wide knowledge were sadly missed. Many East Africans will also miss the genial presence of Mr. W. Todd, M.C. of Nairobi.

Books of the Year

Among books published during the year most to be mentioned the posthumous "Early Days in East Africa" by the late Sir Frederick Jackson, the "Life and Letters of Sir Harry Johnston" by his biographer, Charles Johnston, and "Kenya from Chartered Company to Crown Colony," by Mr. W. G. Bailey, the latter which contain invaluable records of the pioneer who, one of the British officials in the Central Africa, Mr. H. D. Dribber, was a member of the Sudan Army, was marked by his knowledge of a goodly number of the "The Story of George Bey" was a detailed and absorbing record of the life and death of a young officer who earned worthily the nickname of "The King of the Nile."

East Africa continued to be the practical site of plantings by publishing Mr. J. H. McDonald's fine and exhaustive work, "Coffee Growing," a book notable not only for its detailed and authoritative information but also for its original and beautifully executed illustrations of insect pests of coffee. No fewer than four books appeared dealing with the birds of the Empire, to the tropical agriculture of the East, hardly be overestimated. Mr. G. H. Buckley recorded his reminiscences of many years of strenuous life in East and Central Africa, and "Kenya Mountain" revealed Major E. T. A. Dutton as an author who may be expected to add to his literary laurels. The "Handbook of Tanganyika," edited by Mr. G. E. Sayers, appeared for the first time, and at once enhanced itself in favour.

Among the new exhibits at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, are the skull and skin of a giant albino Thomson gazelle from Kenya, presented by the Maharaja of Cutch, and a record pair of female elephant tusks from an animal shot by the late Mr. Peter Pearson, the well-known Uganda game ranger. These tusks have been placed on loan by Sir William Fowler.

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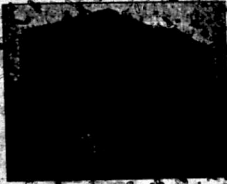
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THE CONGO BASIN TREATIES

NYASALAND MINERALS TO LIQUIDATE

With Special Reference to Nyasaland's Position.

The Executive Council of the Joint East African Board has written as follows to the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce:

The Empire's Trade policy has been successfully introduced by the Empire and it is not only the Empire but also all foreign products manufactured elsewhere that have never been sold by any political party in any of the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. Both in the Dominions and Colonies realised that the reasons for this policy is important and that the Empire's Trade policy has been clearly demonstrated by the statute which is the basis of the Imperial preference. On the whole and there is a strong and growing desire in the Dominions and the Colonies to be treated as one people and the Dominions are being treated as one people, but has upon mutual and reciprocal trade for the all concerned. There may be differences of opinion as to the method of carrying this out, and in such cases is a matter for careful study and action.

It will seem that with all the good news in the world of the part of man towards some kind of economic union based on tariff preferences, Nyasaland, and indeed all the East African territories, are at present out of court owing to the Congo Basin Treaties. As you are aware, these treaties have been carefully studied by the Board, and many discussions have been held as to the possible advantages of such a course. The Government concerned with a view to the revision of the treaties in 1931. It must be remembered, however, that the question of the Congo Basin Treaties is one which has to be considered from a world point of view, and in the light of the view of the British Empire, Colonies and Dependencies. The question of the Congo Basin Treaties has had a very close study of all the business men in this country connected with the African trade. Much of this study has been from their own experience, but from reports received from the various Chambers of Commerce in those Colonies, and the practically unanimous conclusion of all these bodies including the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was that in the general interests of the Empire as a whole and of the Colonies in particular it would be a serious mistake to attempt to denounce or attempt to revise these treaties. These treaties do not mean a barrier to tariff, but as the Board in the memorandum by Sir John Sandeman Allen has pointed out, they will show they cover the whole field of freedom of navigation, trade, etc. It is important to note that all this has been said without the commitment for any definite period, as conditions are changing all the time, and it is very well to be that in a year or two it may be decided to change the policy. It is most assured that the position of Nyasaland will be given very careful consideration by the Board with these questions, and the Board will take care that this is not done.

An extraordinary general meeting of Nyasaland Ltd. held in London last week, it was reported that the company could not by reason of its liabilities in the business and should be wound up voluntarily. The directors had recommended liquidation and the shareholders, who had referred to wishes then expressed the Board of the solution had been withdrawn. It had, however, been possible either to raise additional capital or to dispose of the company's principal assets in the mining rights in Africa. A compulsory liquidation of the company's business in Nyasaland was estimated at £100,000 when the balance sheet was concluded there would remain a balance sheet of approximately £20,000 which the directors would be unable to satisfy. The directors had also indicated that they had advanced money during the last few years to the necessary company arrangements. The late Mr. E. J. D. Campbell, who had been a partner in the British Congo Basin Africa Co., Ltd. helped in the liquidation of the company and the provision of the fund, which the company had been unable to provide, had been able to provide for the last few years to save the company. Mr. Campbell himself had held certain interests in the Congo Basin Africa Co., Ltd. and he had been successful in his efforts to secure the necessary funds to get the company to renew the licences but he had definitely refused to do so. The Tanganyika coal area would be opened up by 1931. There could be no doubt that the coal area was extremely rich. It was only sixty miles from Lake Tanganyika and had been discovered about 100 feet below the surface. The approaching friends of the company in the hope of being able to purchase the company. The resolution appointing a liquidator was passed unanimously.

CAR ALLOWANCES FOR OFFICIALS

Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce Rules

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce to consider whether car allowances for Government officials of this Board should be revised has issued its report, and the proposed scale of committed allowances is as follows:

Range (miles)	Monthly Allowance
0 to 10	12
10 to 20	12
20 to 30	14
30 to 40	17
40 to 50	19
50 to 60	21

The scale of allowances on all cars, and on the scale of the Board's rules on cars, and on the scale of the Board's rules on cars, and on the scale of the Board's rules on cars.

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strands with your
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EAST AFRICAN COMPANY REPORTS

THREE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, NYASALAND, LTD.

PROGRESS OF FUSION SCHEME

The Zambesi Bridge and Extension Lines.

The third annual general meeting of the Three Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Limited, was held last week at the registered office of the Company, 3, Thames House, Cannon Street, Place, London.

Mr. W. M. Jackson, M.C., the Chairman, presided, and Mr. J. H. Curry, Director, presided over the meeting of the auditors' report.

The Chairman, in announcing the adoption of the reported accounts, said:

Members—This is the first meeting at which I should be your spokesman, and I feel that you would be your wish that I should put on record your appreciation of the great services rendered to the company by Mr. Norman H. Dickson, who last July resigned the chairmanship of the company. Mr. Dickson for the last two years has guided the destinies of our company, and his engineering knowledge and his sound judgment are due to the progressive development of the company's fortunes and the consolidation of its finances, and as a result to the foresight and patience in negotiations shown by Mr. Dickson and Mr. Abernethy in the scheme for a bridge over the Zambesi at the definite place. You will know by the date of the board as an ordinary director of the company may not be arrived of his great knowledge and experience.

I also have to record the resignation of the hon. Mr. H. Henderson, who had been a director for many years. His financial knowledge and experience are of great value to the company and we shall much miss his wise counsel. In Mr. Henderson's place I have appointed a director of the company, and my colleagues on the board will do the honour of asking me to accept the chairmanship. I have accepted their invitation and hope that with the assistance of Mr. Dickson and Mr. Curry I may be able to ensure that your interests continue to be carefully looked after as in the past.

Business carried

After dealing with the accounts, the Chairman continued:

The total tonnage carried during the year was 41,225 tons, of which 15,242 tons is general merchandise and 6,388 tons of passengers, compared with 41,450 tons during the previous year, of which 16,831 was general merchandise and 7,385 passengers. The traffic continues to show an increase, and is a gratifying indication and stimulus to the general improvement of passenger services during the year, as compared with 1928.

During the period under review the depression in the value of primary commodities has been the only drawback, with the consequent restriction of general economic conditions. It is inevitable that restrictions in Nyasaland should be affected, but we hope that the construction of the Zambesi bridge and of the extension of our railways northwards to Lake Nyasa will stimulate trade and afford considerable assistance to the country during the difficult times through which it must pass, until world conditions have regained themselves.

Mr. Dickson, in presenting the accounts of the reported stockholders' fund, explained very fully the details of the scheme for the proposed fusion between the Three Highlands Railway and the Central Africa Railway, the formation of a new company, Nyasaland Railways, Limited, and the construction and completion of the Zambesi Bridge and the additional line of railway to complete the coast of a continuous line of railway from the shores of Lake Nyasa to the Port of Beira. He also dealt with the developments to be anticipated from the construction of these works, so I think there is no need for me again to re-iterate the ground that has been traversed, but I feel sure that you will be interested to hear something of the progress which has since been made in carrying out the scheme.

North and South Approach Lines.

We have begun work on the north of extension to Lake Nyasa. The north approach line to the bridge from Bane on the Central Africa Line is practically completed. The Central Africa Railway has accepted the tender of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Limited, for the construction of the Zambesi Bridge. The Trans-Zambesia Railway has made good progress with the construction of the south approach line to the bridge from Murrumbidgee, the present terminus of the Zambesi Bridge, and has accepted the tender of the Cleveland Bridge Company for the completion of the south approach line. The finance parties of the Cleveland Bridge Company's tender have already advanced on the spot and shipments of materials have begun. The new company, Nyasaland Railways Limited, has been formed, the board consisting of Sir Frank Baddeley, Mr. N. B. Dickson, Brigadier-General E. D. Hammond, Mr. D. R. Curry, who myself as chairman, Sir Frank Baddeley and General Hammond being the directors nominated by the Nyasaland Government.

The Issue of Securities in Nyasaland Railways Limited

My construction work is always well in hand, considerable progress has so far been made with the legal formalities which must be carried out to enable Nyasaland Railways Limited to take over the undertaking of this company and to acquire the shares of the Central Africa Railway Company, and to issue its own securities, and to arrange in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

We had anticipated that Nyasaland Railways Limited would have been able to issue its securities before now, but it is not clear that it will be wondered at that in a scheme of so complex a nature all the steps have not been able to be effected so rapidly as we had wished. As I said, considerable progress has been made, and I hope that within a short space of time we may be in a position to issue our share and stock-holders that the securities of Nyasaland Railways Limited are ready to be issued against the assets of the company's certificates.

You are reminded that this year has not been an easy one for our general manager, Mr. Duncan, and his staff in Nyasaland, or for our Secretary and London manager, Mr. Carey, and I should like to place on record our appreciation of the very able manner in which they have carried out their duties in their respective spheres. The report and accounts were adopted unanimously. Mr. Edgar Curry, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Messrs. Jackson, Pixley, and Curry were reappointed auditors of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EAST AFRICA

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East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and correspondents by the Editor's aid and advice. The Editor's principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed. Manufacturers wishing the important agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor, who charges nothing for the service rendered in this journal in such matters.

A new Catholic Church has been opened in Kampuru.

A. A. St. John is now managing the A. T. B. offices at Wagomero, New Ireland.

Beig held its first Colonial Dinner on Andrew's Day. Forty people were present.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Chairman of the Beig, and Mr. A. A. St. John, visited the stadium at Kampuru.

Motor cars licensed in Northern Rhodesia. The letter "N" when used in T. A. any.

The Nyanza District of the Kenya Colony has held its annual training camp at Ngara.

A young woman from Uganda has been appointed to the position of a nurse. The salary is £200.00 for the native government.

The Kenya Government has published its annual report for 1930. It is available at the Government Printing Office.

We are officially announcing that the new Government of Kenya will be formed on January 1st, 1931.

Tim shipped from Bukaka, East Africa, has been the first to reach the coast in 1930. It is compared with the time taken by the previous ships, and found to be 10% of the time.

The first motor car has been shipped from Kampuru to the coast. It is the first to be shipped in 1930. It is compared with the time taken by the previous ships, and found to be 10% of the time.

Particulars of an Ordinance amending the Customs Duties Ordinance of 1928 have been published by the Northern Rhodesian Government. A special Gazette dated 1st January 1931.

Subjects of the Kenya Colony have been appointed to the Commission of Inquiry into the conditions of the Kenya Civil Service.

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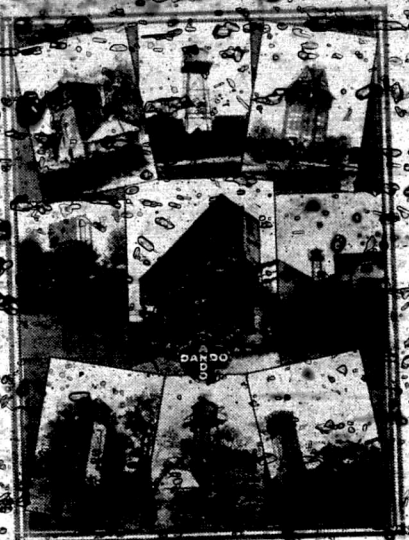


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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTS REPORTS

Carley—California cotton exports in 1930 were valued at \$1,448,000,000, a 25% increase on 1929. The comparative quotation in 1930 was £15 15s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £15 15s.)

China—No business passing at the nominal price of 15s. The comparative quotation last year was £15 15s.

India—A little business has been passing at 15s. The comparative quotation in 1930 was £15 15s.

Next week we do require publication of our usual prices at a later date.

East Africa—No business passing at the nominal price of 15s. The comparative quotation last year was £15 15s.

Cotton Seed—The nominal quotations now £5 5s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £5 5s.)

Groundnuts—The nominal quotations in 1930 were £12 12s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £12 12s.)

Wool—The nominal quotations in 1930 were £12 12s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £12 12s.)

Sheep—The nominal quotations in 1930 were £12 12s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £12 12s.)

Goats—The nominal quotations in 1930 were £12 12s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £12 12s.)

Equine—The nominal quotations in 1930 were £12 12s. (The comparative quotation in 1929 was £12 12s.)

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE KHARTOUM

The General Board of Trustees with President Sir Gordon Murray, and the Trustees of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, announced that future meetings would be arranged to synchro-nize with the leave periods from the Sudan so that the local authorities of the College could be the nucleus of pupils attending schools in the Northern Sudan. It was stated that in 1929, 26,000 pupils attended mission schools. The Board mentioned that the fees charged at the College are £B5 per annum for board and £E12 for a day school. It was given his leave to many boys, however, pay reduced.

The Gordon College, he emphasized, had been eminently suited to the requirements of the Sudan and the system might with advantage be studied by other parts of Africa.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF PARTS

Page—The Page Corporation, London, has been taken over by the Page Corporation, Ltd., London.

South Africa—The cruiser "Ferreira" Captain H. F. Boxer, arrived in Devonport on Monday from the East Indies station, to which she will return after a short refit.

Advance Overseas Catalogues—The catalogues for the British Industries Fair, which will open in London and Birmingham on February 16, have just been published.

Anglo-Siam—The Anglo-Siam Corporation, London, has announced that on July 8 next it will redeem those debentures which have not been converted into shares, notice of intention to do which must be given by holders on or before January 8.

The 25th Annual General Meeting of the Trans-Angabeza Railway Co., Ltd., and the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., were held in London last week, Mr. Gilbert Ostry and Mrs. Norman B. Dickson presiding respectively.

The proposed Marco Portugal air services between London and Madagascar is expected to bring Paris within seven days of Elisabethville, though when night flying begins the journey may be covered in a little as two days. The route will be Toulon-Alexandria-Elisabethville-Mozambique-Madagascar, the whole journey being scheduled to take nine days.

MR. SQUIRES'S LECTURE

Invited to give a Christmas lecture for young people before the Royal Empire Society, the Great Hall, Squires chose as his title "The African King" to hear, which many children and their parents attended. As many Dares Salaam residents will recall, Mr. Squires is no "an mimic" and his productions of a "Kikuyu" being "glad" of a native dance without drum or music, and of a native reception led by the old women, were received with tremendous laughter and applause. The coloured slides used for the lecture were very good.

The lecture displayed on the platform a number of Native weapons and instruments, which he invited the audience to handle. There was an enthusiastic response from children whose ages ranged from eight to eighty, and one old gentleman, who looked like a trader from the interior, kept calling out "Massa spear in a most dangerous manner" until his grandson told him to put it down!

LONDON-MWANZA AIR SERVICE

The Cairo-Mwanza section of the Trans-African air service is to be opened on Thursday, March 5, when the first machine will leave Cairo, being scheduled to reach Mwanza on Monday, March 9. Thereafter the service is to be operated weekly in each direction. The first return flight from Mwanza is to start on March 18, reaching Cairo on March 24 and London on March 18.

Mails and freight will be carried through from London to Mwanza via the initial stages, passengers will not be carried southwards to Khartoum. The appliances to be used on the stages between Cairo and Mwanza are to leave London on January 17 and 24 to take up their positions on the route. When the full 8,000 miles route from London to Cape Town is in operation the main halting points southward from Kisumu are to be Nairobi, Broken Hill, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Victoria West.

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18/35	2 1/2
20/35	4
40/50	7 1/2
40/50	8
40/50	10



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HORSE POWER	WEIGHT
9 1/2	2 1/2 Tons
16	3 1/2
20	4
20	5
60	10

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It was impossible for Capt. Hope to lay down supplies beforehand, but wherever he went he was able to get Golden Shell Oil and Shell Petrol which he used throughout the 5050 miles journey.

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 - Battan**
Mr. M. J. Battan
 - Bills**
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Bills
 - Bevan**
Mr. W. Mrs. A. Bevan
 - Burton**
L. E. Burton
 - Burns**
Miss E. M. Burns
 - Chandler**
Mr. & Mrs. P. Chandler
Master D. Chandler
Miss D. Chandler
 - Chorley**
Mr. C. W. Chorley
 - Crawford**
Mr. J. J. W. Crawford
 - Davies**
Mr. D. Steiman-Davies
 - Doherty**
Mr. J. Doherty
 - Douglas**
Lieut. G. Douglas
 - Dove**
Mrs. F. Dove
 - Fosbery**
Miss H. E. Fosbery
 - French**
Miss H. N. French
Miss D. French
 - Hubbard**
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Hubbard
Master G. Hubbard
Miss A. Hubbard
Miss V. Insoll
 - Jack**
Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Jack
 - Lambie**
Mr. A. Lambie
 - McGully**
Mr. & Mrs. G. McGully
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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- Mails left Port Said homewards, Jan. 2.
- Mails left Beira homewards, Jan. 2.
- Mails left Port Said outwards, Jan. 2.
- Kalamba arrived Bombay for Durban, Jan. 6.
- Kandalla arrived Bombay for Durban, Jan. 6.
- Karoon arrived Bombay from Durban, Jan. 3.
- Karoon left Durban for Bombay, Jan. 6.

- CITRA LINE
"Anarchy" left Genoa for Dar es Salaam, Jan. 8.
- "Cappo Mazzini" left Membasa homewards, Jan. 1.

- CLAN-TARAN-HARRISON
"Clan-Taran" arrived Dar es Salaam, Jan. 3.
- "Harrison" arrived Port Sudan outwards, Jan. 1.
- "City of Dunfermline" left Birmingham outwards, Jan. 4.

- CLAN-LEONARD
"Rietfontein" arrived Assiut, Dec. 29.
- "Gloekerk" left Cape Town for East Africa, Dec. 29.
- "Springfontein" arrived Dar es Salaam, Dec. 30.
- "Sykerk" left Port Sudan homewards, Dec. 30.
- "Uppelent" left Rotterdam for Beira and East Africa, Dec. 30.

- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
"General Voyron" left Tananarive homewards, Jan. 6.
- "Chambord" arrived Marseilles, Jan. 6.
- "General" left Marseilles outwards, Jan. 3.
- "Ariantou" and "Garros" arrived Port Said for East Africa, Jan. 1.
- "Expatriate Grandine" left Beira homewards, Dec. 31.

- UNION-CASTLE
"Bratton Castle" arrived Bombay homewards, Jan. 6.
- "Dunluc Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Jan. 6.
- "Gloester Castle" arrived London, Jan. 5.
- "Llandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, Jan. 1.
- "Llanstephan Castle" left Port Sudan homewards, Jan. 1.

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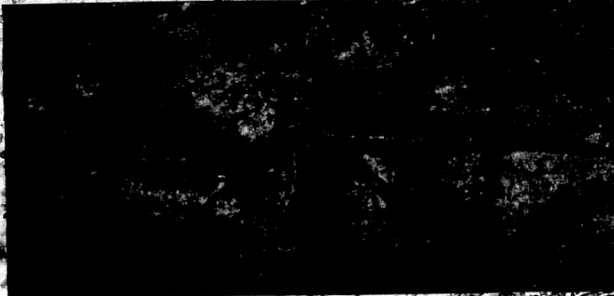
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and Tea Planters' Association.

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THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE OF AMANI.

With the presence at Amani of Mr. F. A. S. Stoddard, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, and Sir Arthur Hill, Director of Kew, this month's meeting of the Research Station of East African Directors of Agriculture assumes an importance which must be given great weight in any decision determined by it. Such decisions will presumably follow very closely the recommendations of the committee of the Colonial Advisory Committee which reported last week, though the proposals may possibly be modified by the experience gained by the Director and his personal inspection of the station and his appreciation of its possibilities and its limitations. The present recommendations define satisfactorily the scope of the work to be undertaken at Amani, and are equally clear as to what they advise should be omitted. Each of them is in sight with some exceptions, soil analysis and phytology without burdening the station with such an expense as cotton breeding, and the committee reports on it which are satisfactory. Competent investigators elsewhere we hope than Mr. Newell, the Director, will now be left more at ease on such a difficult and most fascinating task. The committee have considered every aspect of Amani and its work for a half of a quiet and concentrated attention to research work, and Mr. Newell and his staff are entitled to both a generous measure of help and to do justice to themselves and their great opportunity.

On two points, however, the committee's venture to comment with the sub-committee is very desirable. It says the memorandum that a central plant quarantine station should be established for East Africa, and we consider that it would be a suitable institution in which such a station should be attached. We have grave doubts as to the wisdom of such a decision which the Director of Amani may later cause to regret. The difficulty of

access to Amani—perhaps in some way a desirable thing for a research institution—will complicate transport for quarantine purposes. Here we are assured from a well-qualified source, no accommodation of any kind for the mass of material which would be introduced for the whole of East Africa, and the varying climatic conditions at Amani would vitiate any conclusions drawn from plants grown there for the detection of "latent disease," and the proposal to make the central station for the whole of East Africa, as it means what it says, that plants which are desired to move across the border from South to Northern Rhodesia must go through Amani, out of their way to Amani. That is clearly manifest.

On the other hand we believe that the sub-committee is ill-advised to deprive Amani of the honour of maintaining the projected East African Journal of Agriculture, and to hand it over to the Kenya Department of Agriculture. There seems no adequate reason why the publication of such a journal should be entrusted upon research workers of the Imperial College of Agriculture at a central institution so far comparable to Amani. The difficulty in issuing a monthly journal is well known, highly technical papers on its research Amani is outside its scope as the Central Station, and naturally take a broader view of agricultural questions than the Kenya Department and its staff. It is not to be understood that the matter of cost of territory or crop. As to the question of cost, publication should cost no more if arranged from Amani than from Nairobi. Furthermore, the expert officials of the Institute (who will be widely) will be better placed than officials of any one Department to know the subjects on which practical planters throughout East Africa generally require information. It is a weighty matter, and a matter which would be better in a publication issued by a local Department of Agriculture.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A few hours after this issue is printed Sir Joseph Byrne, Kenya's new Governor, will be entertained to dinner by the East Africa Dinner Club, on Friday, accompanied by KENYA'S NEW CLAY, on Friday, accompanied by GOVERNOR Lady Byrne, he leaves for Nairobi.

On this occasion, though it is inevitable writing before knowing what His Excellency will have to say to the East Africa Dinner Club, these lines are printed. All that we have been able to learn in recent weeks strengthens our impression that Kenya is fortunate in her new Governor, who we know has been at great pains to acquire information regarding the country of which he is to take charge. We believe that he enters upon his duties with an absolutely open mind, determined to see and assess things for himself, and to be accessible to everyone who has anything to tell him; but his background is already painted in by close acquaintance with Kenya's history, economic and political. Throughout his career Sir Joseph Byrne has studiously avoided political entanglements, and it is therefore highly probable that he will devote himself to resisting the intrusion of politics into economic and to fostering progress along essentially economic lines. We predict moreover, that he will be found a Governor who sets great store on constant travel in order that he may learn the views of outlying districts and assure himself that distant parts of the Administration are efficient.

Having, after careful study on the spot, made up his mind on the various problems which confront Kenya, the new Governor may be expected to adhere rigidly to his decisions, for those who know him best are most emphatic in declaring him fearless and single-minded. Sir Joseph enters upon one of the most difficult appointments in the Colonial Empire at a particularly difficult moment, and everyone will wish him well in his task of removing the misunderstandings, misconceptions, misapprehensions, and other misfortunes that so greatly exaggerate, and often obscure, the real problems. The misunderstandings are mainly based on quite incorrect assumptions, which, it is to be hoped, will be dispelled by the labours of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. On the political side something in the nature of a truce may be expected to prevail until that body has presented its report.

On the economic side the new Governor should scarcely assume office at a less propitious moment. For one of his first duties will be to consider what Government assistance can be given to the many European enterprises which cannot weather the present slump unaided. If some assistance be not given, more land brought into production for the first time in history will revert to the Government, and, more important still, the civilising energies of disappointed white men will cease to exercise a beneficent influence. The most urgent problem before Kenya, as before the other East African territories, is to face facts, however unpleasant, and put out the Government's own way, which is private undertakings, or Government Departments, to the effect of digging down the inheritance soundly in order to bolster up the inherently

unsound. For instance, it has to be determined whether maize growing for export by European settlers is an economic proposition on present lines, or whether more profitable enterprises should be progressively substituted in many areas. Maize growing on a large scale is so common in East Africa, was adopted during the post-War slump as a temporary expedient which has assumed a character of permanence largely because Government and settlers have followed the line of least resistance. We should be the last to underestimate the vital importance of the establishment of strong white settlement in the Kenya Highlands, but such settlement can be strong and permanent only if it is firmly based on industries which can pay their way in competition with the world.

For insistence on such points we look to the candidates who will ask public support at the forthcoming general election in Kenya. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the urgent need for thoughtful public and private on these matters, and though the closest possible co-operation between settlers and officials is necessary, practical effect to whatever decisions are taken must lie largely in the hands of the settler community. It must be the case if facts alone are the guiding motives, settlers and Government can agree on the solution, it may be that Sir Joseph Byrne will find himself able to stand forth as a leader, non-political of course, of a State united in its views of the necessities of the moment and of the future, and determined by agreed measures to seek prosperity and surmount the present difficulties which equally affect both Europeans and Africans, to overcome. Sir Joseph Byrne can, we comment, count on the sympathetic co-operation of the local communities, which are aware of the difficulties of the present, and taught by past experience that the only way to overcome them is by a strong and united front. We are sure that the new Governor will find from a Governor in whom they can feel much confidence. It is our hope that the happy conjunction will soon become established in Kenya, in which we trust that Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne will pass years of great happiness.

The Report of the League of Nations Commission on Liberia, Conditions in the Republic of Liberia, of distant interest to East Africans, who will be glad to learn that the leading newspapers headed by *The Times*, have devoted their first leading articles to it, in such editorial comments they have used drastic but well deserved language, and the report has been described as a "pila of misery, oppression, brigandage, corruption, and intimidation," and as a "really shocking document." Liberia was founded in 1820 as a sanctuary for liberated Negro slaves from America, and since 1847 has been recognised as an independent State. It has always enjoyed the sentiment and regard and the benevolent consideration of the civilised world, which has helped it financially and diplomatically, and the Great War Liberia took the side of the Allies, signed the Treaty of

Versailles, and in due course became a Member of the League of Nations. To-day the population numbers about 12,000 Americo-Liberians, the descendants of the original liberated slaves, and some 1,500,000 aboriginal Native inhabitants, and it is these aborigines who have, according to the Report, been mercilessly exploited.

The constitution of the Commission is noteworthy. Dr. Cutlbert Christy, who presided as the representative of the League, NEGRO COMMISSIONERS SUGGEST NEED FOR WHITE OFFICIALS. is a man of wide experience of Africa and of matured judgment. Dr. C. S. Johnson, a coloured professor of Fisk University, was the American nominee; and the Hon. A. Barclay, a former President of Liberia was appointed by the Liberian Government. Two out of the three Commissioners, it will be noted, were themselves Negroes, a fact which gives unequivocal support to the recommendations made—the chief of which is that the present Negro Provincial Commissioners shall be dismissed and their places taken by white men. Why? Because the present Negro incumbents of such responsible offices are "dishonest and corrupt officials, skilled only in devising means of intimidation for the purpose of extracting money from natives and in creating opportunities for extorting more." A Civil Service, officered in its senior grades by white men, is thus visualised as an essential factor of decent administration.

The import of this decision cannot be ignored. East Africa has declared again and again that the African, left to himself, has neither the mental capacity nor the political experience for self-government, and has consistently instanced Liberia and Haïti in support of such views. This Report is conclusive evidence of the justice of our opinion. We can hardly hope that the Negrophile sentimentalists who are so vocal in exalting the mentality of the African will alter their attitude towards the Africans on the basis of facts, but for East Africa the Report carries a lesson which must have a constraining influence on political theories that are tending to be applied with a recklessness that has already excited much misgiving in the minds of those who yield to none in their goodwill towards the African himself and in their desire to contribute to his real advancement and moral uplift.

Major R. W. C. Hingston, who recently returned from a long journey through East Africa in the interests of game preservation, GAMES SLAUGHTER BY NATIVES IN TANGANYIKA. gives it as his opinion that "the present position of the Native in Tanganyika with respect to the operation of the game laws is anomalous and open to serious objection," and he points out that at present the Native is permitted to kill game without a licence, provided that he does not indulge in wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter. As long as he is allowed to sell both meat and trophies—he will kill wildebeeste merely to sell their tails—it is obvious that the Native will slaughter as "wholesale and indiscriminate" a manner as possible. Elsewhere in East Africa, as Major Hingston reminds us, the Native does not occupy this privileged position. Moreover, though

contrary to law, he still finds it possible to indulge in organised, large-scale game drives which are very destructive and frightfully cruel, and to kill game with poisoned arrows from a shelter near a water-hole. There seems little to choose between such Native methods and the shooting of game from motor cars, which is regarded by the Governor of Tanganyika as most objectionable, and against which legislation involving heavy penalties has been passed.

Recent changes in the Nyasaland Customs Ordinance abolished road and river duties on exports, thereby entailing an annual loss in revenue of some £14,400, which sum is to be raised by increasing the duties on alcoholic beverages, and by levying the *ad valorem* import duties on the e. i. price of goods, instead of on the f. o. b. price, as hitherto. It has been represented to us that many settlers and merchants in Nyasaland object strongly to the duties, which, though described by the Governor as intended to afford assistance to the hard-hit producers, and as entailing an average increase of only 1.66%, are found to augment the duty on cement about 66%, that on corrugated iron by 25%, and that on tinned foods by 15%. There have been protests against the calculation of import duties on the cost, insurance, and freight of the goods, but as that practice prevails in other East African territories no arguments are likely to carry the day. Similarly white Nyasalanders naturally dislike paying the new duty of 1s. 4d. per bag of cement, when hitherto only 10d. was levied; it must be recognized that the Governor was on safe ground in pointing (a) that other East African Dependencies pay 3s. 6d., and (b) that more than half of the cement imported on that Government account is purchased in Beira and is therefore unaffected by the new tariff. Any Customs schedule in any country is certain to give rise to objections under some headings, but the fact that the removal of the export duties definitely assists producers of tea, sisal tobacco, and other crops, deserves more emphasis than it appears to have received hitherto. Though we sympathise with public reluctance to face any new imposts during this period of depression, we cannot feel that the criticisms of the new tariff so far recorded are very substantial.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth has again been in trouble with the Sisal Producers and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, of which he is Chairman. On his instructions we were officially notified that the Press would be excluded from the January meeting, but when that ruling came to the knowledge of certain of the members they were so promptly and emphatically that Mr. Wigglesworth belatedly decided to give way, so that the Press first notified that its presence was not desired, has now been requested to attend. It cannot be pretended that the prestige of the Sub-Section has been enhanced in recent months by the actions of the Chairman, who, as our readers have shown, has had to stand such criticism as that of Mr. Wigglesworth.

Next week's issue will contain a full report of the speeches at this week's East African Dinner to Sir Joseph and Lady Byrne, and a complete list of those present. Also caricatures of Sir Joseph Byrne and Sir Charles Bowring.

she neighbours of the... That phrase could be... without... the relations exist... the... and...
Mr. J. Trotter, Vice-President of the Society...
Mr. W. J. R. Postlethwaite, Mr. D. Watson,
and Mr. R. B. ...

Ladies-in-Enteele held their own Caledonia Dinner...
arranged by Mrs. McCune and Mrs. Trotter...
Kampala... similar... held in the residence of
Mrs. ... wife of the manager of the local branch
of the ... At each dinner the
customary toasts were proposed.

Confidence in the Zambesi bridge.

The Rev. James Reid, who took the chair in Blantyre...
said that in African politics what was wanted was...
and that the... the anti-native...
to work... than the bigot who shouts "Africa for the
Africans" was to be trusted for guidance in the problem
of Africa's progress.

The Governor, Mr. (now Sir) T. S. W. Thomas, speaking...
of misunderrstandings regarding the Zambesi Bridge,
said that Sir George Schuster considered that the Nyasa-
land Government's investment in the railway companies
would pay quite apart from indirect benefits, such as the
improved position of the Trans-Zambia Railway which
would relieve the Government of the burden of its
guarantee, and the increase in general Government
revenue to be expected from increased economic develop-
ment. Sir George considered that the Government might
expect to recover from its railway investments a dividend
in excess of the sum required to meet the service of the
loan which it could have to raise to provide funds for
such investment. Sir G. Campbell, Financial Adviser to
the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had concurred in
that opinion.

Attractions of Zanzibar.

At the dinner in Zanzibar the British Resident, Mr...
R. S. D. Rankin said that the first thing which delighted
a newcomer in Zanzibar was the wonderful colouring and beauty of
the island. The landing he was struck with that mar-
vellous building the Beit al-Jaib, a name given to it not
because of its wonders performed in it, but because of
its architectural achievements. The city of Zanzibar was
unique in its use of narrow, winding streets, which to
some extent might evade the rush of modern traffic
and provide the desired long ago that the main
thoroughfares of the island explored. The sister islands,
especially Pemba, also caught the imagination, and made
them proud of the land they lived in, where the relations
between all the different peoples made them a happy com-
munity. They had had more than enough of politics in
East Africa, and their time could be best spent in
getting down to work and developing the resources of the
islands.

Mr. G. Campbell, the President of the...
Secretary to the executive committee of the branch of the
Royal Society of St. George's.

THE SPIRIT LIVETH

Of the death in May of W. P. Holland,
Consul in C. W. A. ...

ALONE he died, and, but, lit a flame
Which in memory of his honored name
Mighty he rove, in a wilderness
Had planted seed, nor seen its fruitline
Courage and faith he sowed, and in that land
The signs and fruits were in the hand,
Still stands his word as Law, mist lawless
To free the slave and susour chained distress
Alone he lived, war, and little reked
The sacrifice, no throne or crown he ked
His kingship yet, in truth the path he trod
The way between a ruler and a god
A grave is laid, yet still his words Law,
His name be found, what could it do ask more
Along the road, and the way, a man
His words arm, the splendid spirit pass

Major R. W. C. Hingston's Detailed Report

Two months ago (November 1932) I was...
invited in interview with Major R. W. C. Hingston...
on the subject of his journey through East Africa...
under the auspices of the Society for the Preserva-
tion of the Fauna of the Empire and his views on
what a National Game Park should be. Now I
have received Major Hingston's final report as
presented to the Secretary of State. In it he defines
the areas he recommends as National Parks in the
East-African Dependencies, and it may be mentioned
that a National Park is an area permanently set
aside for the preservation of wild animals, and in
that vital respect differs from a Game Reserve.

Work in Rhodesia and Nyasaland—Major Hingston
recommends the creation of a South-Central National
Park at the junction of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.
The Nyasaland contribution would come from what is now
the Kasungu Game Reserve, the Northern Rhodesian part
would be continuous across the frontier with the Kasungu
Reserve. It is calculated to reserve two rare animals
in that area which require special protection, the giraffe
and the white-tailed eagle, and to include the present
trouble of elephant depredations in Nyasaland which
have their origin in elephant hunting in the Euanwa
Valley.

In addition the present Lengwi and Tangadzi Reserves
should be raised to the status of National Parks to ensure
the preservation of the nyala, a rare species.

Tanzania.—Twelve game sanctuaries already exist
and the author recommends the creation of three National
Parks: Serengeti, Selous, and Kilimanjaro. The first will
include within it three existing reserves, the Serengeti,
Ngorongoro, and Lake Natron. Of this Major Hingston
writes:

I am of opinion that a National Park in the area
would not only serve as an ancient sanctuary for the
perpetual preservation of an example of the great mass
of the plains game of East Africa, but would grow, with
the increasing facilities of travel, into a great world
attraction surpassing that of the larger National Park in
the Transvaal and the famous National Parks of America.
Its zoological interest would surpass any of its kind
in the world.

The Selous Park could be a present Game Reserve
and would conserve the elephant in part of its range.
It would not only have many attractions to visitors, but
the Kilimanjaro Park is demarcated at the mountain base of Kilimanjaro
by the lower margin of the dense forest, and
offers an exceptionally fine example of the mountain
fauna and flora of East Africa, including a line of a snow
line almost on the equator. The status of the
Selous Park as a Game Reserve would be the same as that of the
National Park. It is, says Major Hingston, no other area in
Kenya which compares with the Southern Game Reserve as
a Park, but as it coincides with the greater part of the
Masai Reserve the possibility of securing the land seems
a difficulty. It is hoped, however, that some suitable
arrangement can be arrived at with the Masai by which
return to material consideration, the Masai would give
the right to preserve a limited number of
years in each season, and to give visitors are
important factors.

Failling the Southern Reserve, in the Northern Game
Reserve area (b) the first stretch of the Athi river between
the Mbaraba and Girama Reserves are recommended,
excluding the Lerothi Plateau, where game is scanty and
noted for Masai, where game abounds. A special
small park for the longos is proposed, an area of about
thousand acres of forest set back from the
Nyasaland road and the Niatara Karuris Boma track,
bounded on the east by the Kinangop farms and on the
west by the Kikuyu Reserve.
Uganda.—Bunyoro, a National Park of about
2,000 square miles. I am of opinion, writes Major
Hingston, that a National Park established in this area
would serve as a highly important sanctuary for the preser-
vation of the chimpanzee and gorilla, and also of animal
life in Uganda, and would most probably help in a centre
of world-wide interest and attraction.
A special Gorilla National Park is proposed, the area
being in the border of the Uganda Congo border with the
National Park in Belgium.
Finally, Major Hingston recommends the creation of a
special Game Sanctuary in Northern Rhodesia, where
the

GAME POLICY IN EAST AFRICA

Memorandum to the Joint East Africa Board.

Special to East Africa

The January meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East Africa Board was attended by Sir John Sandeman Allen (in the Chair), Mr. C. W. Wood, Major C. H. D. ...

The Mounts Chamber of Commerce was elected a member of the Board of Commerce, Sir J. ...

Sir Sydney Hinde's Views

The chief subject under discussion was the report of Major Hinde on his mission to East Africa for the purpose of investigating the most suitable methods of insuring the preservation of its indigenous fauna.

Sir Sydney Hinde, while considering the report itself expressed some criticism of its conclusions, and some of the deductions made from the report. With the idea of National Parks, by which means alone the game could be properly preserved in the territory.

There was a fundamental difference of view between the Administration of Kenya and Uganda. Kenya was the proponent of the National Park system, while Uganda was the proponent of the Game Reserve system.

According to Major Hinde's report, elephants had decreased in number, while other game species had increased. European firearms were pointed out as the cause of the decrease in elephant population.

Elephant Populations of East Africa

Mr. Hobleby agreed that more evidence was required regarding the elephant, the most difficult animal to count. It is believed that the elephant population was decreasing in East Africa, but in certain areas the numbers were increasing.

As to the question of law, the Board has considered that it is the duty of the people of the spot to decide in such matters. It is suggested that the law should be made as simple as possible and that the game laws should be made as simple as possible.

The main difference in the laws was between Kenya and Uganda. The main difference in the laws was between Kenya and Uganda. The main difference in the laws was between Kenya and Uganda.

In times of famine, of course, special measures must be taken; but the Ordinances already provide that special permits to kill game may be given in times of emergency. At present, however, there were practices which he could not regard as desirable.

It seemed to him that the best method of regular hunting, by which they could earn money to buy meat, was the introduction of the Natives of the country to the game reserves.

FORTHCOMING BROADCAST TALKS

- Jan. 10 at 7.30 p.m.—Dr. C. Delsie Burns on "Tropical Peoples get from us: Health and Game."
Jan. 10 at 10.15 a.m.—Mrs. Leakey on "A Kenya Coffee Warden."
March 30 at 4.45 p.m.—Mr. Sheldon on "A Clover Picker in Zaïre."
Jan. 20 and 27 at 7.30 p.m.—British Mandates.
Jan. 20 and 27 at 7.30 p.m.—British Mandates.

SIR J. BYRNE'S APPROACHABILITY

Our contemporary West Africa says of Sir Joseph Byrne that he is a man who is approachable and ready to see the other fellow's point of view. He is a man who is approachable and ready to see the other fellow's point of view.

THE WPS ON NORTHERN RHODESIA

Other points from this report

Last week we have lengthy extracts from the report of the W.P.S. who are visiting Northern Rhodesia as a delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Their observations are concluded below.

Witchcraft

Despite the splendid work of the missionaries, the villages of the white and African peoples are still confused with magic, there is no doubt that elaborate precautions are taken to avert the power of evil spirits.

Every village has every epidemic falling on man or beast, is held to have its origin in an evil spirit working through the personality of someone in the midst. Scandal and suspicion quickly give place to open accusation, and it is undeniably a fact that, safe for the eyesight of the District Commissioner, the witch doctor still seeks by trial in fire and water to prove the accused a witch served by hideous malignant spirits. It can be readily understood how individual apprehension is inflamed by the witch doctor into general terror, and how the unfortunate suspect becomes the object of imprecations and mysterious rites which point to a life of suffering and established as a precedent.

One of the most ghastly cases of witchcraft in Africa swept through Portuguese East Africa, over into Northern Rhodesia, and is known as the "Witch Tower" case. Religious belief in magic, and the fear of its workings, are the immediate cause of the Second Congo. It is clear that a dignity in human form was common, and that powers of detecting witches were infallible. In a village where the prophet, a partly educated Native named Mwanjalesa, meaning "Savior", descended upon a Northern Rhodesian tribe, and tried by water over a Native, who were, of course, drawn to for fishing. This age-long test for possession by evil spirits. The eventual capture and execution of this individual rendered extremely difficult by the conviction among the natives that to act as informer in this kind of case would be to focus the evil spirits on their own personal fates.

Behind the superstitious and automatically accepted belief in magic, lies the intellectual notion of demons and the value of magic. For instance, a magician is fixed to the lag of his pathos. And as we perceived the general anxiety is prohibitive inviolable enemies, we realised how little removed is the mentality of the villager from the primitive, notwithstanding a superficial acquaintance with European ideas.

Government Township Policy

The policy of the Government regarding mining requires, in our opinion, a re-orientation. In some cases, for instance, the Government is putting us a Government township at some little distance away from the big mine, which is not altogether convenient to the mine workers, who would prefer to have their own cooperative stores. Further, the mines are often with this type of system of water supply and other facilities, whilst almost with the exception of the township has no social facilities, water, electricity, bore-holes averaging forty feet depth.

Generally however, these townships are excellent and but the houses of the European population are planned on an ambitious scale, and are very commodious. Naturally, in all new countries, they do not enjoy every modern amenity, such as sanitation, electric light and power, but as developments proceed these services will, of course, be added. The rooms are large and of good height. Almost every house is provided with a good verandah and mosquito-proof by netting. Practically all houses have a large plot of land surrounding them, which is generally cultivated as a garden, growing those crops and quite attractive and pleasant. The roads, generally, are very primitive, many of the principal roads being formed by the continual passing of

vehicles on the track of nature, earth being broken very much in the way of the main road, and in the main, the roads are not in a satisfactory condition. But conditions are hard, satisfactory, and the transport of the territory is to improve, and this is a good thing, and the main thing must be inherited at once.

It means the making of parallel roads is practised, one for heavy vehicles and one for ordinary light traffic. We believe, it is a method to be encouraged, especially as the transport is likely to become heavy, and with the roads available for the consideration of the Government and the mining industry.

Development of the Railway System

Transportation is one of the most important forms of transport, and in its importance is an equally system, which remains to be made efficient and sufficient. When one considers the small white population and the small total population of Northern Rhodesia, the hundreds of miles of well-maintained track, an monument to those who laid the foundations of the Colony. It would almost seem that those early railway pioneers, in their breadth of vision, looked forward to the great industrial and mining developments of the north. The excellent management of the railways and the splendid relations between the higher officials and those working on the line have created a sense of great pride throughout the territory in this vast transport system.

Transportation in Northern and Southern Rhodesia is splendidly developed, and shows the two territories decide upon a more political union. The railways would be a facilitating factor. Much is heard of the possibility of such a union, and the desirability, in such a union, is indeed to be made, but only made more difficult by advocacy of the course, or other in the British House of Commons.

Sharing the same environment, and struggling with the same difficulties, the two Rhodesias, despite their competition, have not a trace of antagonism towards each other, and common opinion have largely induced unity of outlook, which is, we believe, partly understood on our part. It is our belief that the best service to Northern and Southern Rhodesia is to allow them to work out their own salvation.

Points in

Other statements well worth reading are the following:

"Mr. Chad Nkomo, a very able Member of the Legislative Council for the Broken Hill district.

"Professor Bancroft, whose scientific methods of prospecting for copper are an epoch in the history of exploitation of minerals.

"Mr. E. B. H. Goddall, the Provincial Commissioner, whose idiomatic knowledge of the native languages is quite exceptional.

The elected Members strongly object to the system under which the Legislative Council is called upon to legislate without amendment of any kind, certain measures known as "Model Ordinances" which emanate in their final form from the Colonial Office. No previous consultation takes place between the members of the Council as to whether such measures accord with local conditions or requirements. It appears to us that this objection would be met if, whenever practicable, an opportunity were afforded to the Legislative Council to consider drafts of proposed Model Ordinances before they are submitted in their final form.

Everywhere we find that the Paramountcy of Native interests far transcends all other issues, and the policy of the White Paper policy, as it was clearly called, is to be a policy of co-operation and not one of domination. It is a policy of co-operation, and as one spoke, given force to a very respectable but nevertheless wobbly wheel of independence towards the Colonial Office.

"Adequate and suitable residential areas for approximately 70,000,000 acres, as provided for the Native population might interpret as inappropriate in the geographical position of the territory, and the needs of the local conditions should not be ignored to the detriment of the population of European and Native elements.

The educational needs of the territory are being met by the Government expenditure on basic education during the year ending March 31, 1961, which the estimate for the year ending March 31, 1962, is £1,200,000, a very considerable increase.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HOW NOT TO GET BUSINESS

An Example from East Africa

From the Editor of East Africa

The following extract from a letter received from a London house... ordered a consignment of British toys to arrive in time for the Christmas trade...

The writer of the letter is regarding the delay in your telegraphic order... the order was cancelled through the officer who handled the particular type of business being away on vacation...

Just that it is, of course, extremely gratifying to learn that British trade is so brisk that manufacturers and buyers are being rushed off their feet...

W. B. HUNTINGFORD

Yours faithfully, D. H. HASS

THOSE N. RHODESIAN REPRESENTATIONS

Letter from Southern, N. P.

To the Editor of Emerald Africa

Sir, The year issue of December of your state in connexion with the letter on the representations of the Northern Rhodesians... Lord Winter's... published the text of a statement which had, in which publication, a politician screening himself on his astuteness...

I make no comment on the attitude which you reveal in your note, but on the facts alone... the dates show that you are not fair.

September 1: Representations received in Colonial Office. September 10: Representations published in Livingstone. September 13: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 15: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 16: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 17: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 18: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 19: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 20: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 21: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 22: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 23: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 24: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 25: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 26: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 27: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 28: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 29: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons. September 30: Lord Winter's speech in the House of Commons.

House of Commons London, S.W.

GEO. MATHERS

THE BICENTENARY OF BRUCE

By the Editor of East Africa

Just a fortnight ago the year rose before us to cover the ground interestingly, dramatically and admirably. May I suggest, however, that attention might have been made of the bicentenary of the birth of James Bruce, the famous Scots traveller who spent two years in East Africa and who claimed to have discovered the source of the Nile.

Bruce was born on December 11, 1730, and on November 14, 1770, he died with his Native guide looking down on a swampy plain in which he discerned a spring which he was told gave rise to the Nile. It is easier, he wrote in his Travels, published sixteen years after his return to Scotland, to profess than to describe the situation of my mind at that moment standing in that spot which has baffled the genius of modern and Oriental geographers and might have afforded nearly three thousand years.

But he was mistaken; it was the Blue Nile he had found and it is difficult to recognize his description of the source with the fact that the Blue Nile has its origin in Lake Tana and not in any swampy plain. Bruce, however, did follow the Blue Nile to its junction with the White Nile, and his description of Ethiopia and its people survived the ignorant criticism of the time. He was a great traveller and these facts deserve to be commemorated.

London, S.W.

Yours faithfully, W. B. HUNTINGFORD

KAPSABIT, THE PLACE OF PORCUPINE

Derivation of Kapsabit Place-name

To the Editor of East Africa

Regarding the correspondence on the name Kapsabit, recent issues of East Africa, the following particulars may be of interest.

The name, which is found in several places in Nandi, is pronounced Kapsabit, Kapsabit, Kakapsabit or the Nandi.

The first syllable, Kap, means 'place of' in place-names; the third form given above, the first syllable Kap, is the abbreviation of kapa, a Nandi word which probably the Nandi are not realising that he already had a syllable meaning 'place.'

Sabit in Nandi means 'porcupine quills,' and in the Nandi dialect of Nandi means 'porcupine quills' and we often find the Nandi form of place-names, the name is to be translated, Place of Porcupine. The modern Nandi word meaning 'porcupine' is 'kapsabit' does not occur as a place-name. Sabit is only a Nandi word; has no connection with the words 'sap,' 'be well,' 'happy,' 'peace,' or 'Sabit' which is the tribal name of the Nandi people.

W. B. HUNTINGFORD

WHY KENYA SETTLERS KEEP NO GOATS

Carried off by Native Raiders

To the Editor of East Africa

The article on the daily show in East Africa of October 30 was very interesting, but the last paragraph caused a little misapprehension, and one would be inclined to think that the writer did not know or

had forgotten the country. Europeans in Kenya seem to neglect goats," he says. Surely the number of the fact that there are 100 millions of them.

May I give you my experience. I have attempted this very work, and three years ago had a flock of thirty-five including an imported bully. Alas! My flock was lost in a camp and one moonlight night the Natives walked there all off. And that was that!

Until such time as there is a probability of keeping what is one's own or recovering it if lost, goats as well as many other things are not likely to be tried in a serious way.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. D. KNIGHT

Lamu
Kenya Colony

The reason why your report suggested that goats were neglected by Europeans in Kenya was that the official annual reports of the Department of Agriculture comment on European cattle and sheep but make no reference to goats. In a table the number of goats kept by Europeans is given as 3,026 in 1929, as against 5,272 in 1925. Evidently the animals are not a factor in European farming. Probably our correspondent's reason is not the only one. If it were, the whole community would presumably want to know why more protection was not provided by the Government.—Ed. E.A.

SUDAN RAILWAYMEN'S LONELY JOB.

Where Stations have no Names

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Regarding the matter at last week's "East Africa" of the railway laid across the waterless stretch of desert between Wadi Halfa and Abu Hamad in the Northern Sudan. As a matter of fact, you readers know that this is one of the few, if not the only railways in the world on which the stations are numbered. The line is about 230 miles long, its stations being numbered merely because there is no village or landmark by which they could be named. In fact, they exist only as give the engines a run.

The stations which are about thirty miles apart and are simple corrugated iron roofed huts set in the barren desert, house a station master and a clerk. Both Natives. They look almost rank among the least attractive in the entire world and it must be

board on each train. About five train stop at each station, every day, and probably the only excitement the same is to watch a passing aeroplane. A report of which has to be sent to Khartoum.

Yours faithfully,
N. HART

London, E.C.4

HOW FIVE NEWS IS TRANSMITTED

The Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—With reference to the correspondence about how Native news is transmitted, in my experience there are in nearly every locality certain places which have particularly good accounts, properties, and villages are often built on these spots for the particular purpose of transmitting news, which is shouted to the next village then across great distances. In this way a chain is formed and a used channel through which messages are sent by day and of course when other people are near by. The messages are then passed on by way of gossip, news that is heard very quickly disseminated over a large area. Yours faithfully,
Mboya
Masai Territory

EAST AFRICA, INDIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA

Reflections occasioned by the White Papers

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Some newspapers, at home, while sympathizing with the Settlers in Kenya, have hinted that we are oversensitive and are taking the White Papers too seriously. If that is so, we err with the whole of the British Possessions in Africa from the borders of the Sudan to the Cape itself. It is true that as a whole, it reiterates what has been declared policy of successive Parliaments, but they are one of two vital points which we regard as likely to affect for the worse the future of this Colony. First by far the most serious harm has been done to good feeling by the whole tone of the more recent references, both in the White Papers and in other responsible publications, to the whites in Kenya generally. It may be that there are a few who do put land in good by their behaviour, but the same may be said of any country in the world, not omitting England herself.

Most of us are anxious to find the Negro justly and fairly, and are quite prepared to see a reasonable subordination to prevent possible mistakes, but we do not see that having left our native shores, we have at once lost all our British characteristics. Still less are we willing to accept the doctrine of "paranountry," and to acquiesce in the Native view being always accepted should it come from our own. There is an attempt sometimes to explain that "paranountry" does not mean what it has always meant in the English language, but something quite different.

Even we the slightest suggestion of being ruled by the "Paranountry" and you were quite right when you said in your issue of October that "the Government are not at all sure of the ground." It is true that in the end it is a matter of fact, but that which is being shown here, deeply we are affected.

Events in India and Palestine have only further deepened our distrust of Great Britain. It is a guarantee that her liberal policies will not eventually lead us in some similar direction. I very much doubt whether those who were loyal to England in Egypt and in Southern Africa are convinced that they have been so well served. For what, in my opinion, has been the result? If the British element in West Africa has any cause to regret our having handed over such a piece of territory to Government which they themselves, the outside world

with its stability. It is not fair to rob us of the blame of the Government. I was in India from 1905 to 1923 and I have no personal knowledge of British prestige, together with the confidence of any officer, no matter how honest in his acts, in what his position at the disposal of the politicians. It is a pity that assisted such a course. For what, in my opinion, has been the result? If the British element in West Africa has any cause to regret our having handed over such a piece of territory to Government which they themselves, the outside world

It was a pity that we were so sensitive, but there is a question as to whether the White Papers that have issued in the Rhodesia to put our feelings as to the Government of the southern part of the African continent, rather critical of Kenya, to come to our support. It is those same Papers that have provoked public opinion in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape which is being so well known. Then there is the fact that the Government of the Transvaal and Natal are so well known. Then there is the fact that the Government of the Transvaal and Natal are so well known.

And then one may find the English newspapers covered only by a few lines, not out of the knowledge of England, but because not enough the question, but that is the only one that there are not a few who might be taken with a proposal to give the more northern portions of the Transvaal, with views may sound unattractive. They who are not directly affected by the but some might say that the American Government is a very valuable asset. It is a pity that more than a century and a half has

Nakuru
Kenya Colony
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM

SWAHILI AN ACCOMMODATION LANGUAGE

TELE AND A NATIVE NAME

Member of the East African Club
To the Editor of "East Africa"

Subscriber Diomed Fracastio
To the Editor of "East Africa"

Swahili may or may not be the language of the future. If future some of its necessary modifications may be suggested in the *Journal of the East African Club*. I, the writer, who is examined in the Swahili language to the Government of Zanzibar, and Swahili Mission Schools received this information in 1924. But if your cartograph correctly gives his view, one can only call it a rather exaggerated view of one of the new generation who has had little opportunity of knowing what Swahili really is. Everyone will admit the need of a single language for administrative purposes. That is not new.

Swahili arose when Abdal Malik determined to colonise the east coast of Africa in A.D. 690 (Hijra 7). It still shows traces of the past languages in its vocabulary, especially of Shona and dialects from that date onwards. Swahili has been the medium for propagating Islam in Africa, and the sea-chiefs, by the rapid advance of Islam in the interior, from the coast to the interior of Swahili. History records only one partial success of Islam in the interior of East Africa, when that movement resulted in the martyrdom of Fakhru al-Din, the great conqueror, after that the King of the Mogomolapa Empire, after further advance of Islam into the interior was heard of until this day.

Swahili is the language of the interior. They take a pride in their language. Their history and have a very strong objection to any other form of speech, such as the Ba-Ganda, the Bantu, Ruanda and Bantu, and more or less of the other languages in its proper forms. The Ba-Nyoro, others which have been mentioned as proper to the Luanda and Bemba. What we wish to see is the unforced use of Swahili, and not to be forced to use only what the Ba-Ganda thought of it. It is a language of 200 years ago. I know of a former mission, which was the only Swahili mission in the interior, and which has now altered to a mission of English. It was the only alternative of this mission, which had some 800 miles from the Kamba country to the north. Its difficulty was to find teachers, which meant that instruction had to be given in each case by men from perhaps more tribes than any other mission reaches.

Swahili is not a point of view, but a language. It is not a tribal language, but a language which makes clear many other things, but it is a language which is not studied in any of the schools. It is a living language like Creole, which would be even think Swahili worth much serious study as an accommodation language, with its characteristic elements of the Bantu. It is a language which is really the language of the interior. It is a language which is really the language of the interior. It is a language which is really the language of the interior. It is a language which is really the language of the interior. It is a language which is really the language of the interior.

Sir, I was much surprised to read the adverse opinion of Tete expressed by a certain Thomas. On what grounds goes your correspondent to Tete? Is he the mate the trouble? Absurd! What the thermometer rarely registers more than 100° in the shade. Possibly he calls at the dirt, which is a large drop of pigs is kept in the town for the express purpose of clearing away rubbish. I am sure that Thomas found the Tete, indeed! The place is a continual round of amusements. Let me illustrate a few of the amusements which can witness the passage across the Zambezi of a bulky individual in a canoe of about half his tonnage, a popular event which offers an excellent opportunity for several wirth letters, "What will the capsize?" and if he does not will he go to sea and give him a wife better? Other pastimes are that of selling at the office of the British Consular Agent, and how many of his cigarettes can be pillooned. The watching officials are active at the government buildings in the town. And has the five pubs? What British East African townsmen of the same sex to rival the records? I must be concluded from enumerating and Tete's own attractions, but he is just thing's own time, 4:30 p.m. and I am a man of habit.

Yours faithfully,
Diomed Fracastio
Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar

POTPOWDER FROM BRITISH AFRICA

Member of the East African Club
To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir.—As you were invited last year to the installation of the British Oil and Cake Mills of a plant of my colleagues celebrating machines, it may interest you to learn that the operation in the machines of the Goolle varieties of cotton seed grown in British Africa has been attended with interesting results. The leading cake produced from selected seeds cottonseed is superior to Egyptian cotton seed in two important respects, viz. (1) the guaranteed analysis of the cake made from debilitated seed is 45% super cotton cake and (2) for some time the moisture of Egyptian cotton cake.

Oil Albuminoids Crude
Super-cotton cake 45% 22% 22%
Egyptian cotton cake 40% 20% 20%
The above figures are based on the super-cotton cake and are considerably more albuminoids and substantially less water than the Egyptian cotton cake.

POINTS FROM OUR LETTER-BAG.
We had our eye's notice that the important part of the local Commission would sit in Bombay, this day in the local Chamber of Commerce for a full discussion which is the way of Government.
Messrs. X have reduced all European salaries in East Africa. You may know that the highest of the tariff fund, which is almost one-fifth of the total.

STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

28. The Hon. Herbert Lindsay Goodhart, M.L.C.



I know of no country in Rhodesia which is 200 miles long with road widths of not less than 20 feet below the surface.

It is a pity that the Government is not able to give the same new to every one of the country.

Mr. J. H. Stephens during the hearing of the Commission on the hearing of the Commission.

Already 124,000 acres in Northern Rhodesia are owned by people who are doing nothing to develop their land.

Everyone regrets the illness of the Governor, Mr. P. W. Pennington.

It is a pity that the Government is not able to give the same new to every one of the country.

In 1922 our mileage was 700 miles, and our gross revenue £1,000,000, to-day our mileage is over 1,000 miles, and our gross revenue over £2,500,000.

The first tax cab appeared in Mombasa in 1920. It was not a new one, and the owner preferred pieces of string and grips of cowhide.

The Government policy is not confined to replacement of Asiatics only by Natives.

The conflict between white and black in Africa is really a world-wide conflict which has been going on ever since the time of Cain and Abel.

Southern Rhodesia is the territories under the High Commissioner provide a practical demonstration that it is possible to harmonize the views of European settlers, the Federal Government and the Natives.

The average Natives are susceptible to influence by any formal white child. Many of us are not nearly so careful enough of speech and action in the hearing of a Natives.

Mr. Goodhart had been farming in England before he came to the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia in 1912.

In 1924, while the country was still administered by the British South Africa Company, he was elected a member of the old Advisory Council, and when the Crown took over from the Company, he became a member of the first Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Goodhart was first Chairman of the Fort Jameson Co-operative Society, which he was instrumental in forming, and was then Chairman of the North Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Danell Smith is on her way home from Mombasa.

Mr. M. A. P. Rocking has left London to return to Tanganyika.

Lord Howard de Walden is on his way home from Mombasa.

Captain Michael Smith is home on leave from Nyasaland.

Colonel and Mrs. Sofer, Whitburn, have left on a visit to Kenya.

Mr. G. E. Gunning, the Solik settler, has arrived home on holiday.

Mr. A. J. Spender, the well-known journalist, is at present visiting the Sudan.

Mr. R. Garner, of Kishi Plantations, Kenya, has now arrived back in England.

Mr. G. B. Richardson has been appointed Editor of the Tanganyika Official Gazette.

Captain J. Meslin, of the Northern Rhodesian Police, has returned home on leave.

Mrs. J. C. Jackson, wife of the Chairman of the Mera Spon, is on her way home.

Mrs. C. C. Gordon town planning expert, recently visited Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. Tiller, water in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Salaam to Kilosa.

Mrs. R. Macdonald, of the Mombasa branch of the British Entomology Corporation, has arrived home.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, Commander O. R. S. V. in Tanganyika, was recently hailed by a honess at Arua.

The Rev. G. Anderson has taken over the chaplaincy of the Port Sudan branch of the Mission to Seamen.

Mr. H. J. Turner, Headmaster of Embudo School, has arrived home on a short business trip.

Sir Percy Lodinge, British High Commissioner in Egypt, left Cairo on Monday for a short tour in the Sudan.

Mr. E. J. Thomas, Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Livingstonia to Ndola.

Sir James and Lady Broughton, who are on their way out to Kenya, spent a few days in this country in April.

Mr. H. Allen, who has been Assistant Treasurer in Uganda for the past ten years, has been transferred to Zanzibar.

Mr. H. Hudson, who has served in the Uganda Treasury for the past twenty years, has arrived home on retirement.

Lord Francis Scott has been appointed Chairman of the Advisory Board formed in Kenya to operate the Great Pool.

Lady Euffess leaves England on January 20, for Kenya, where she will join Lord Euffess, who left a few weeks ago.

Major S. Hall has been appointed a member of the Kitale Town Planning Authority vice Colonel Thackwell.

Mr. G. F. Burnett, of the Education Department in Uganda, and Miss Noral Bradshaw were recently married in Kampala.

Brigadier General the Hon. A. Asquith, a director of the Sudan Plantations, is on his way to the Sudan.

The Hon. and Mrs. Bowdler, who recently toured Northern Rhodesia, left England last week for South Africa.

Colonel R. G. B. Spicer, Kenya's Commissioner of Police, is staying in Dulverton, on the borders of Devon and Somerset.

Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Malcolm Watson have been appointed members of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations.

Mr. H. L. M. Litto, a director of Barclays Bank (S.A.) Ltd., is at present touring East Africa accompanied by Mrs. Litto.

Mr. K. W. Lamport, of the Lands Office, Nairobi, who has arrived home on leave, has served in East Africa for the past eighteen years.

Mr. E. F. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, recently lectured in Kampala on Uganda during the Glacial Period.

Mr. C. H. Dobbie, Treasurer and recently Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who has arrived home on leave, is staying in Weymouth.

Mr. G. M. Townsend, who has for some time managed the Kitale Hotel, has now taken over the secretariat of the K. H. Club.

Mr. L. S. A. Loekey is to address the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, January 26, at 8.30 p.m. on "The East African Lakes."

Mr. A. R. Thomson, former manager of the Shankie Colliery, for the past twenty years, has been appointed director of the company.

The Rev. Hon. J. S. W. Amey, who returned to London today from Swaziland, has recovered from the illness he sustained there while on his tour.

Mr. D. P. Jones, a former member of the East African Union in East Africa, has died in Nairobi. He had been an invalid some thirty years.

Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman of Imperial and International Communications, who visited East Africa a couple of years ago, is to visit Canada.

Mr. R. Ussher, who won the Nakuru Christmas Campaign and Mr. S. J. H. S. Eadie's "Carron" was successful in the Equator Race.

The marriage between Mr. R. Stowen of the Tanganyika Education Department and Miss M. J. Macintosh is to take place in Tanganyika in March.

Mr. H. Mavell, assistant manager of Messrs. Ogden and Coles, and the curator of the local Sambar was the first two passengers in the Mamba.

Mr. R. A. ... provincial ... in ... has left London to return to Tanganyika in South Africa. He is accompanied by Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. ... of Reuters, who is well known to many East Africans, has been elected Chairman of the London Chapter of the Institute of Journalists.

Captain R. H. Harris, B.C., of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, returned to the Territory last week, as did Mr. J. E. McCann of the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. J. Sangar left London last week to return to Kigoma, where he is associated with his brother in planting and labour contracting. He has been in the Territory for the past nine years.

The appointment of General J. W. Batten as Game Warden in Tanganyika, which East Africa was able to announce exclusively as far back as October 23 last, has just been gazetted.

Captain E. C. Marindin, M.C., has been promoted Acting Officer Commanding the 5th Battalion K.A.F., and Major J. H. Graham, M.C., has assumed command of the 3rd Battalion.

His friends in Nyoro and Nakuru will be interested to learn that Mr. Mansfield Marshall is now directing a new British firm, some of the scenes of which have been taken in the collieries near Doncaster.

Mr. H. V. Cussek, who has arrived home on leave from Nyasaland, where he is Senior Assistant Auditor, served in Sierra Leone and Nigeria before he transferred to Nyasaland some three years ago.

Mr. H. G. Barry, when fishing in a pool on the Mathioya River in the Fort Hall district of Kenya, lately caught six trout, weighing respectively 10 lb., 8 lb., 7 lb., 6 lb., 5 lb., and two of 4 lb. each.

Captain T. W. Hodkin, who recently arrived home from East Africa, has been principal of the Agricultural School in Mombasa for the past three years, previous to when he served in Zanzibar for five years.

Major ... who is accompanying Sir Joseph Byrne to Kenya as private secretary, has previously served as a technical staff officer in the Southern Rhodesia and British Malaya.

Major Chater Jones, who is planting coffee on the slopes of Mount Kenia, has returned to this country from the South of France. He is now in Scotland, but expects to leave again for Kenya at the end of the month.

Mr. F. Meinhardt, general manager of Messrs. Kamjee Iwanji & Co. plantations in Tanganyika, recently drove from Dar es Salaam to Ngombazini, near Korogoch, a distance of 20 miles, in under fourteen hours.

Messrs. D. N. Stafford and H. Lane, Presidents respectively of the Uganda Planters' Association and the Tanganyika Planters' Association, recently discussed with the Governor the problems confronting planters in Uganda.

Mr. C. B. Draper, Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, who has just returned to Aberdeen from leave, has served in the Protectorate for the past twenty-one years. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1925.

Mrs. S. C. Hillier, who has been promoted Chief Agent in the Tanganyika Railways, was on the staff of the Great Western Railway for many years before she came to Tanganyika in 1922. During the war she was twice mentioned in despatches.

Major J. H. Currie, B.S.O., Acting Officer Commanding the Northern Brigade of the K.A.F. in Kenya, was recently sworn as an official member of the Legislative Council. Colonel R. Wilkinson, B.S.O., Commandant of the Brigade, has arrived home on leave.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational secretary of the Phelps Stokes African Education Commission, which visited East Africa in 1922, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. We are glad to learn that he is rapidly recuperating.

Mr. J. Gregory Williams, Commissioner of Mines in Tanganyika, is on his way home, accompanied by Mrs. Williams. Mr. Williams served in Nigeria for fifteen years before his appointment as Controller of Mines in Tanganyika in 1926. He was promoted Commissioner of Mines in 1930.

Major M. G. Tremlett, who recently arrived home on leave from Uganda, has been promoted Commissioner of Police in the Protectorate, and Captain B. ... who has been Superintendent of Police in Kenya for the past nine years, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson have returned to Kenya after an absence of several months in the Belgian Congo, where they secured many "Lafite" pictures of the animals in the Hart Forest. They have also obtained two badgers and some chipmunks, which they are sending to America.

PERSONALIA (Continued)

The following gentlemen have been gazetted Officers of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia: Mr. G. S. Maughan, Broken Hill; Mr. B. M. Clark, Mutulira; Mr. C. D. Brown, Mutulira; Mr. G. C. R. Stewart, Nchanang; Major David Polchrist, M.C. Nchanang; and the Rev. M. M. Ndola.

A marriage has been arranged which will shortly take place, between W. H. Franklin (of J. & J. Baker, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Khartoum), elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Whicker of Worthing, and Marion Farrar, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clayton, The Chalet, The Mount, Sydenham.

Mr. V. Leversidge, who left England yesterday for France en route for Kenya to take up his appointment as agricultural economist, has been introduced by Colonel W. H. Franklin to leading produce brokers and merchants in London, so that he might be well-informed of the handling and sale of East African products in this country.

Mr. C. Harberty Seale, a nominated unofficial member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council since 1928, who came to London last autumn as the Protectorate's delegate to the Conference of Empire Tobacco Growing Countries at England last Thursday by the "Landover" Castle for the Cape en route for Nyasaland. He has recently caricatured in these pages.

The engagement is announced between Alexander Knox, B.A., of the Administrative Service, Tanganyika, youngest son of the late Colonel A. J. F. Blake, C.M.G., C.M.S., and the late Miss Bessie of Fairview, Esher, Surrey, and Joan Augusta Gwynne, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Gwynne-Bird, Indian Army (retired), and Mrs. Bird of Villa Saida, St. Lunaire, near Dinard, France.

Prince Eugène de Ligne, who has large coffee-planting interests in the Kivu district and who is known to a considerable number of our readers in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, left Belgium last week with six complete eight-cylinder motor-cars, in which they intend to travel to Kivu via Marseilles, Algiers, and the Sahara. They calculate on completing the journey in twenty days.

Dr. T. H. Sufferin, who recently retired from the Tanganyika Medical Service, is settling on his plantation at Lushoto, served for many years in Southern Nigeria before the War, and was appointed a Senior Medical Officer in Tanganyika just over ten years ago. His departure from Tabora, Dr. Sufferin was presented with a silver salver by local residents, and a complimentary gift by the King's African Rifles, having given a silver salver.

Mr. R. L. Hall, whose transfer to Nyasaland as Chief Secretary is officially announced, has served in the service for the past eighteen years, and was for a time a colleague of the present Governor of Nyasaland, Sir T. S. W. Thomas, who has doubtless asked for Mr. Hall's services because he holds a high opinion of his ability to do well in Eastern Africa. It is anticipated that the new Chief Secretary will take over his new appointment about six weeks hence.

From a well-informed Mombasa correspondent we learn that Mr. K. H. Rodwell will stand against Mr. P. A. Remister as a candidate for the Mombasa constituency in the forthcoming Kenya General Election, and that Mr. J. C. Coverdale will oppose Major G. W. Robertson-Eustace, who has represented the Coast constituency since 1922. Mr. Rodwell, who sat in the Legislature some years ago, is a brother of Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. S. M. Burrows, R.A.M.C., attached to the Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the Dorothy Temple Cross Research Fellowship for 1930-31 for research in tuberculosis. He will probably make special studies of problems of tuberculosis among the Native population in the Bahri-Ghazal Province of the Sudan. Dr. R. J. Matthews, who has also been awarded a Dorothy Temple Cross Fellowship, is expected to study similar problems in Zanzibar.

When recently addressing a public meeting in Exeter, Captain G. R. S. Pitman, Game Warden of Uganda, showed some remarkably good slides, made from photographs taken by himself. Two interesting points mentioned in the address were that, contrary to general belief, the flapping of the ears does not necessarily indicate that an elephant is about to charge; but may be an effort to combat the heat; and, secondly, that on one occasion six hundred crocodiles were counted on one bank of the Nile near the Murchison Falls.

TO MEET SIR JOSEPH BYRNE

Luncheon to East African Advisory Committee

COLONEL W. H. FRANKLIN gave a luncheon party at the Trocadero on Monday to enable Sir Joseph Byrne, Kenya's new Governor, to meet members of the Advisory Committee to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London.

Those present were Lord Cranworth, Sir Joseph Byrne, Sir John Davidson, Mr. Campbell H. Hauberg, Sir Sydney Henn, Sir Humphrey Legges, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. C. Bensonby, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Major Blake Taylor, Major K. L. Walsh, Major Corbet Ward, Major T. C. Wells, and Mr. A. Wiglesworth.

MILLIONAIRE ELYING FROM EAST AFRICA

Mr. Campbell Black's seventh Africa-Europe Flight

East Africa learns that Major Jack Coats, the cotton millionaire, is flying home from Nairobi, which he left last week. The pilot is Mr. T. Campbell Black, the well-known East African aviator, who acted as pilot to the Prince of Wales during his Royal Highness's visit to East Africa last year. This will be Mr. Black's seventh flight between England and East Africa.

Mr. Black, who is managing director of Wilson Airways, recently flew from Cairo to Nairobi in three days, accompanied by a mechanic by Mr. Archie Watkins, who spent two sleepless nights working on the three engines, in order that the record flight might be accomplished. A good mechanic is a great asset on such flights from base. The pilot must have considered himself fortunate in his company.

EAST AFRICA'S BOOKSHELF

THE SUDAN THROUGH FRENCH EYES

The enthusiasm of a Lady Traveller.

GREAT BRITAIN is not accustomed to receive compliments from foreigners on her Colonial achievements, which it has, indeed, become the fashion for certain organisations in the country consistently, arrogantly and venomously to traduce. It comes, therefore, as a pleasant surprise to read the eulogiums of our administration of the Sudan contained in *Mlle. Odette Keun's* "A Foreigner Looks at the British Sudan" (Faber and Faber, 1s.). It is a tiny booklet—a brochure in fact—of fifty-six small pages, but it fairly bristles with compliment.

The authoress claims to have travelled widely and in tumultuous places, and protests most emphatically that she holds no brief for the British system. Like Balaam, she comes to curse but is compelled to praise.

She has a sound idea of what the Sudan was like before the British took it over:

"Back in the savage past one catches elusive glimpses of Native empires and empires, barbaric and uncontrolled; and beyond those again rises a dim, an insupportable vision of oppressed and tormented humanity, tumbling out of the darkness of unexplorable beginnings, falling into endless new misfortunes and perils, insecure against wild forest and jungle, beasts that devoured and insects that poisoned, mounded by rains, rivers and swamps devastated by mysterious and terrible diseases, hunted by more powerful or more numerous tribes, forever under the yoke of gods, kings, priests, sorcerers, ghosts that could not be laid. A darkened and monstrous land."

One understands that *Mlle. Odette Keun* is French by nationality; if that is so, one pays tribute to her command of pungent and powerful English. And now:

"There is now such security in the land that when I had to travel back to Khartoum from the extreme limit of Kordofan, I was given only to carry a Saharan driver who spoke no English and the satisfaction of the District Commissioner. Armed with these, I was rushed for days across a desolate, withered, sun-bleached region, where the horde-like baobabs and the red *loah* had not a single leaf, where the tall camels stalked ponderously along the tracks, and whence the only human beings I encountered were stark naked black savages, head and bust higher than me, with three or four spears in hand. They surrounded the car every time we had a puncture, silently watched the chauffeur at his repairs, looked at me, my luggage, my fat handbag, they could have snatched it from me with the ease of a cat, and gazed with their curious hesitating imitation of the military salute as I drove away. Not a soldier on the roads, not a police patrol, not the ghost of any authority. What I got to Khartoum, I told everyone I knew of my valourous exploit, but they said kindly: 'Oh, yes, how nice you should be so pleased, but how funny that you should think it out of the way.'"

Even if I have not been, as I think I suppose, remarkably brave, the fact remains that a white woman, alone and without a weapon, can travel perfectly unprotected across a country of armed black pariahs, where lions still roam, if somebody must get the credit of that performance, and with both hands I give it to the British administration of the Sudan.

She contrasts Egypt and the Egyptians: noisy, begging, grasping, incompetent, dishonest, drug-sodden and inferiorly complexed, she calls them; the ghostly, pestering crowd of Egyptian porters, itinerant vendors, cheaters and guides, that swarms over the ill-famed *Barst* like lice. These are the folk to whom our politicians would have a hand over the Sudan we have made!

She was, indeed, everywhere, even as far as Nubaland, and everywhere she found something to praise and criticise. And she concludes:

"I am sure that there are those who, like the English, regard the Sudan as a prison of slaves and suppressed

peoples; they have seen, probably, vast education, progress, the weak and the strange defended and taught strength and courage to those who were the predestined victims of chiefs and priests, fornic disease and pestilence death. So long as *Madames* enquire, these things will enter into the composition of its spirit and form part of its heritage. There is ultimately no other significance to human endeavour and no other end."

Like the Khartoum residents, the authoress has referred to, all a reviewer can do is to murmur:

"How nice that you should be so pleased," but taking into account the fact that the lady spent only one month in the Sudan, allowing for her exuberance of action, noting that she condemns in the strongest and most frank terms British efforts in India and Egypt, reading her comprehensive denunciation of the colonising methods of Belgians, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Germans, one is compelled to conclude that as a critic *Mlle. Odette Keun* cuts no ice. She is too unbalanced, too self-opinionated, she is never at a loss to declare, even in the Sudan, what should be done—too inexperienced for her praise, to be accepted at its face value.

One is glad she liked the Sudan; one discounts no whit of her testimony; but knowing British Colonial methods, and perhaps a wider world than even the authoress claims to do, one can only say: "Strange that you should think it out of the way."

No portion of the Empire can boast a greater percentage of ex-Servicemen than the white settlers of East Africa. "To them" *Great Short Stories of the War* (66 stories, 902 pages, 8s. 6d. net), published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, will be likely to make a strong appeal. Among the authors represented are Galsworthy, Conrad, Remarque, Mattram, Bartlett, Sapper, Montague and Barbusse.

Captured Sunshine for Baby



The improved Glaxo contains added *Ostelin* (Sunshine vitamin D) — this means firm flesh, sound bone, strong teeth — no constipation

Glaxo now contains the correct standardised amount of added sunshine vitamin D. Babies fed in this way have firm healthy flesh, strong bones, good teeth and a sturdy little constitution.

Safeguard your Baby from constipation and other digestive disturbances. Give him Glaxo with added sunshine vitamin D.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this improved Glaxo (with added vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

NEW GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA

Sir Stewart Symes Appointed.

THE KING has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory, in succession to Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

The new Governor was born in 1882, educated at Malvern College and Sandhurst, entered the Army in 1900, served in the South African War, receiving the Queen's medal with two clasps, in Aden, in 1903-4, before mentioned in dispatches and being awarded the D.S.O., was attached to the Egyptian Army in 1905 and to the Sudan Government two years later.

He took part in the Blue Nile Expedition of 1908, was promoted Major in 1915, and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1917. In 1907-8 he was attached to the Sudan and Governor-General of the Sudan, from 1915 to 1917, Assistant Director of Intelligence in that country, and from 1917 to 1919, private secretary to the Sudan and Governor-General and secretary of the Governor-General's Council.

During the European War he was three times mentioned in dispatches, and from 1917 to 1919 was attached to the staff of the High Commissioner in Egypt as G.S.O. 1, from 1920 to 1924 he was Governor of the Northern District of Palestine, and then for three years Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, which he administered for two months in 1925 and for four months in 1927. While serving in Palestine he was a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, an accredited British representative.

He was appointed Resident and Commander-in-Chief in Aden in 1928, and recently attended the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia as the head of one of the British Missions. In addition to the K.B.E., C.M.G., and D.S.O., Sir Stewart holds the Order of Osmanieh (1st Class), the Order of the Nile (1st Class), and the Order of Nahda (Hedjaz).

It will be seen that he has had wide administrative experience, and has had long personal knowledge of the Sudan.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

Disorderly Scenes at Nairobi Meeting.

THE East African Indian National Congress, which, attended by delegates from all the territories, met in Nairobi on Friday evening last, ended in disorder at noon on Sunday.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that the seats through which the delegates temporarily occupied their places were used as missiles in the street. Eventually a Native police and European officers restored order, but excitement was still simmering the following day. The Indians are in hospital with minor wounds, and many others have been medically attended.

There are various explanations of the trouble, including the suggestion that the selection of business cases before the Royal Parliamentary Committee on East Africa was disputed, but the real controversy was over the selection of a general secretary.

One leader is aware that Mr. Isher Das, the present general secretary, has from time to time been the centre of controversy, and his extremist opinions appear to have caused an increasing number of Indians to think he ill-suited to represent the views of that community. Many Indians believe him to have been intimidated by the head of the Indian delegation to London, a prospect which has alarmed the moderates.

Native aerobics are to have their first experience of flying when three troops carrying aeroplanes of the R.A.F. visit Butebo, Nairobi, and Tabora during the Cape to Cairo Race, which was started from Cairo last Monday. Each machine can carry up to three soldiers with equipment, and at these three townships troop carrying exercises will be carried out from detachments of the 1st West African Rifles. The aeroplanes have cruising speed of 50 m.p.h. with a range of nearly 400 miles.

NILE BRIDGE AND JINJA KAMPALA RAILWAY EXTENSION OPENED.

WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1931, should be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of Uganda and of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, for, on that day, the opening, by Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, of the new Nile and rail bridge over the Nile at Jinja and of the Railway extension from Jinja to Kampala, thus bringing the commercial capital of Uganda into direct rail communication with the coast at Mombasa, 886 miles away, and opening up immense possibilities of development.

The bridge—the only bridge spanning the Nile between its source and Kosi, some 1,300 miles apart—stream—is technically described as consisting of a span of 110 feet, 60 feet 2 inches long, with a top deck overhanging on both sides by 25 feet. The structure is supported by a 25-foot roadway. The roadway is supported by a 35-foot bridge, the top of which is 50 feet above the roadway 35 feet above ground level, and the structure has been built to carry a load of 25 tons, a 3 ft. 6 in. instead of the existing metric gauge line.

The bridge was completely erected on its own bearings in the builders' yards in England, and afterwards disassembled and shipped in sections to Uganda. The cost of it will be about £80,000 and of the rail extension £493,175 or £321 per mile—a high figure to which the cost of the bridge has mainly contributed. There are three stations between Jinja and the terminus—Lubanyi, at mile 18.55, Kawo, at mile 26.24, and Masoko, at mile 34.15 from Jinja.

Effect of the Railway Extension.

The new line should give considerable benefits to the Native trade of Kampala and of the wide area in the Province of Uganda surrounding the township. It is a portion of the cotton crop and which has hitherto been divided between the two halves of the Protectorate by the natural barrier formed by the River Nile and Lakes Kioga and Kusima is comparatively well served by railways and their ancillary services of these railways have transported quantities with Entebbe and Kampala, but heretofore been maintained by the later Victoria steamer services based on Kisumu, the original terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

The extension in 1928 of the East African Railway into Uganda, with its terminus at Jinja, has altered the Nakuru Junction-Kisumu section of the old main line, losing much of its importance as a trunk line, and the greater length of the extension, until the completion of the branch line and the branch between Tororo and Kericho, will traffic from the Eastern Province had passed via Lake Victoria and Jinja.

The bridging of the Nile at Jinja has removed the natural obstacle formed by the river to railway extension in that portion of Uganda which has previously been inaccessible to the railway. It is an important centre for the rail communication with the coast. It will also secure the existing Lake and river rail route services and Kampala, which is generally considered to be the route most favourable to a road route to the scene and other districts, will be a centre already producing sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, and timber, and a centre of European plantations of coffee and rubber, belonging to Europeans along the route. Doubtless it will also stimulate settlement in the southern Kigezi district, where there is understood to be a large acreage of land available for this purpose, besides providing quick transport facilities for the large tea plantation in the district through which the line passes.

NEW RAILWAYS AND KANSANSHI.

The committee set up for the railway connections between Kansanshi and the Kenya Railway, in the one case via Northern Rhodesia, and in the other case via the Beland, Northern and the modern lines of the Union Mine, and the Rhodesia have been completed. Says the latest progress report of the Rhodesia Development Company, pending the inauguration of one of these railway connections, the Government is considering work on the Kansanshi line, which is being limited to the extension of the known ore reserves by about 100 miles. The main line will be built to exploit the ore, and the extension will further develop a more extensive mineral field of iron which is very considerably cheaper than the railway, it is a

East Africa in the Press

STRANGE STATEMENTS ABOUT KENYA.

The *Empire Review* is usually so good a guide on imperial matters that we reluctantly draw attention to two unfortunate articles in the January issue. Though Brigadier-General C. S. Pentall entitled his contribution "East African Troubles," he dealt chiefly with Kenya and makes a number of statements which cannot possibly be substantiated. For instance the reader is told:

"The demand put forward by the spokesmen of the white settlers is that the Government of the Colony should be representative, the Chamber to be elected by the white settlers and among themselves. The Indians are not subject to an educational test, the electoral roll should be one common to them and the white settlers, hoping that their greater number would give them a working majority."

Nearer the mark is true, though erroneous is the declaration that "the pile on the Indian complaint is that of the number of Indians in the Colony, greatly in excess of the number of the white men, the Government of the Colony ought to be in the hands of the Indians." General Pentall, who also asserts that the "self-constituted body of leaders by reason of their social position have succeeded in imposing their programme as a part of the settled community," ignores the fact that Lord Darnley and his colleagues, to whom reference is presumably made, have again and again announced categorically that they do not demand self-government, but something entirely different, namely, a judicial inquiry in the local legislation. The most important powers of local government are reserved to the British Federal Council. Of British past, it is the settled leaders have made it clear that they are prepared to put the possibility of a grant for increased settler power in the legislation of the Empire.

General Pentall also says that "the number of white men have repeatedly increased since the British were first transferred to the Colony, and that the Government should have a greater number of white men than should permanently have a fewer number of the Europeans." Mr. Todd, in his article, writes as though the Colony has been a net profit of £1,800,000 over its costs. However, the available figures clearly show that the Colony is now a net loss of £1,800,000. He says "the value of land has increased considerably, in spite of the fact that there have been ten years of fairly severe drought. Whereas everyone knows that land prices in the Kenya Highlands are at present generally lower than they were twelve or eighteen months ago, the fact that the man with capital is in a position to buy more land at the present favourable conditions today than at any time since the war is the estimate of a man growing in opposition Mr. Todd's view. On a conservative estimate would be £7,000,000, showing a net profit of £1,800,000 over its costs. However, the available figures clearly show that the Colony is now a net loss of £1,800,000. He says "the value of land has increased considerably, in spite of the fact that there have been ten years of fairly severe drought. Whereas everyone knows that land prices in the Kenya Highlands are at present generally lower than they were twelve or eighteen months ago, the fact that the man with capital is in a position to buy more land at the present favourable conditions today than at any time since the war is the estimate of a man growing in opposition Mr. Todd's view. On a conservative estimate would be £7,000,000, showing a net profit of £1,800,000 over its costs. However, the available figures clearly show that the Colony is now a net loss of £1,800,000.

General Pentall, who served at G.H.O. during the East African Campaign, does not appear to have kept himself sufficiently informed of the latest African developments, and the most serious sides of Mr. Todd's article is to assume that the Government has done anything to merit the statements which are now being made.

GABY DESLVS. AND ZANZIBAR

Mr. May, in his article, writes in the *Empire Review* that Zanzibar is an ancient trade centre for many different kinds of goods, and that the name is borrowed from the Indian word 'Zanzibar' and from the women's hair, 'Zanzibar'.

Zanzibar is an ancient trade centre for many different kinds of goods, and that the name is borrowed from the Indian word 'Zanzibar' and from the women's hair, 'Zanzibar'.


THE LADY FROM CHINA

The *Liverpool Courier* has published a lengthy letter from a lady who having spent a good part of her life in China, recently visited Kenya. Having had the misfortune in China to meet one or two people who lived in the country for three months and then proceeded to write a book about it, she vowed the wise vow not to form the habit of beginning sentences with the words "When I was in Kenya, I had to..." The lady departed from her good intentions, and publicly delivered herself of some amazing observations.

"Of the white settlers I saw a little of the perfect lonely life on lonely plantations, such lonely people beside them seldom able to afford the coffee they grew." Imagine, gentle reader, the Kenya coffee planter unable to afford to drink the product of his trees! "The lady from China," it is clear has a demagogic imagination.

Miss Charles de la Roche, the only friend of the Natives standing between them and an inefficient Government, is, so strangely enough, still hardly a good word to say for them. Typically and specifically, but emphatically, she tells her readers that "no person of any sense at all, if his skin were black, would want to enter the Church. The least would be that if it would be a pair of shoes, one mission gave clearances as well as to use the writer's own words, 'I saw a few impressions of Kenya, not to be taken too seriously.' We go further, they are not to be taken at all seriously."

The European Association of Tanganyika has been asked to support further members and financial support. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, P.O. Box 220, Dar es Salaam.



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LAUGHTER THE GIFT OF THE AFRICAN

That laughter seems to be the natural inheritance of the African Native is suggested by a correspondent of the St. Martins Review. He says:

"When the natives preach, often beyond the ken of the white man. It is often put down as nonsense, but the preacher make a few humorous remarks in his sermon and the whole congregation will be with him, grinning from ear to ear. These Africans are born mimics. Quite often a boy will come by the disorganist, accompanied with a bad pain which he will specifically describe with appropriate mimicry. On cross examination, after the boy has been swallowed, he will disclose the fact that it is a relation of his who has the pain, and for whom he wants the medicine."

"A white teacher taking a nature study lesson of the bee, finally explains the bees' habits the bee with wings, legs and shoulders and a pencil in his mouth to represent the bee's long tongue. He catches the bee and some of the children stare."

"One of the African pupils, who is coming to class, is in a condition of panic. He is when a garden-hose, who, having observed that no matter what happened it was always raining every day, was found two days later sobbing hysterically in a heavy rain, with an umbrella held above his head!"

BUSH FIRES IN EAST AFRICA

Writing of bush fires in East Africa, a correspondent of The Weekly Telegraph says:

"Suddenly the crackle of fire may be heard, and almost as if by magic a far extending, glowing wall of flame engulfs the landscape and advances in an onward march, its destruction a giant wall of incandescence, glowing off at its base, leaving bushes which crackle and explode for a moment as resisting prey, before they are engulfed in flame shoot skyward with a giant tree is scorchd in the ferns, a match is lit, and the roar of a typhoon wind spread across the landscape and the sky amidst a welter of crackling detonation from crumbling leaves and branches, at intervals the wind dies and speeds monstrous sheets of flame, a flashing, devouring, lightning-like scorch, which touches the dry growth in its passage, and instantly turns to nothingness."

SNAKES AT MALINDI

In a contribution from Malindi a correspondent of the Nairobi Standard states:

"Malindi is a bad place for snakes, and it is quite easy to find them right in the middle of the township. My boy had a python attack his house and he was in his chickens for three days before he could get the load off his shoulders. The python skins are large, averaging 10 ft. in length, while one skin was seen measuring 12 ft. in length. Python skins are often brought for sale from the bush and measure anything up to 20 feet. Cobras and spotted cobras are familiar, as is also the deadly little water-snake black and emerald green. A young black mamba has been found behind a water-tank and a Gambia had impaled a spear through a long stick and fixed the snake's head to the wound very skillfully, the snake being a kettleful of boiling water on top. It measured 1 ft. 6 in."

EARLY DAYS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY

W. G. R. Jacobs writing in The British Empire Foundation on the early days of the Kenya and Uganda Railway says: "The line was a very thing to stop on the footboard of your carriage, and after an excursion into the bush, to return to the line of steel to swing yourself on to the brakes as if it crawled by. You could ride on the end of the train, whether forward or backward, and stop the train where and where you pleased to photograph the scenery or enjoy the train itself."

Two lions killed a zebra in Nairobi station compound on Sunday morning, when a cub was picked up on the steps of the Post Office in Government Road.

MEXICO AS A SISAL PRODUCER

EAST AFRICAN sisal producers will be interested by the following extracts from an address given in the Committee Reports on the subject of world sisal production and trade in the United States:

"The Governor of Yucatan, ex-President of the Co-operative Society of Yucatan Sisal Growers, has called for substantial economies through the reduction of State and Federal taxes and load rates, and wages of workers on the plantations, and on the harvest. At Progreso, the principal Mexican sisal shipping point, so that the sisal producer of that country can restore the position of the world market."

"When the Mexican Government first took hold of the sisal production nearly two decades ago, it enjoyed a practically monopoly of world production and its advantages of having the chief world consumer as its northern neighbour. At the time the industry took a disastrously downward turn, the principal cause being the combination of a heavy tariff which furnished the excellent justification being given the history of their regulations of production and price was shared and secret, for the frequent possibility of intermediaries and venal officials in the market. The latter had been mainly farmers who were more or less dependent upon that source of income (wine)."

"Up to 1910 Mexican production of sisal comprised nearly 80% of the world total but the natural cultivation of other sources of supply was given great stimulus by a series of price increases which began to occur at that time, so that the relative importance of that country's output has since been gradually but noticeably reduced. Last year, 1929, marked the first time that Mexican sisal production was surpassed by the aggregate of some other countries. In the meantime British East Africa and the Netherlands East Indies had taken their places as important suppliers of sisal."

"The 1929 world output of sisal, on a basis of the two terms being used interchangeably in the trade, has been placed at 120,000 tons, distributed by the following sources: Mexico, 101,000 tons; East Africa, 20,000 tons; Netherlands East Indies, 50,000 tons; Cuba, 10,000 tons; Jamaica, and the Bahamas, 7,000 tons; and other countries, 2,000 tons."

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Camp Fire Comments

Kenya's Good Trout Fishing.

Mr. J. L. Hatch, writing to the *Fishing Gazette* on the suitability of rivers in Kenya for trout, recalls that during a recent week-end three rods on the Chama River had forty-two trout of an average weight of 35 lb., the heaviest being just over 6 lb.

The Onion as "Ophiofuge."

A botanical contributor draws our attention to the virtues of the onion as an "ophiofuge"—his word—and supports his encomium by documentary evidence. "On the Gold Coast," he writes, *Antiaria*, the shallot or multiplier onion (*Allium ascalonicum*), besides being a favourite conestible, an ingredient in certain excellent specifics against fever, and a soporific, is renowned as an ophiofuge. It is believed that snakes have a particular dislike of onions, and for this reason shallots are either planted or scattered around huts to keep away poisonous snakes. Those East Africans who dislike snakes—and who doesn't, except Mr. Arthur Loveridge—might try so simple and unobjectionable a remedy.

A Strange Motive for Desertion.

Some Natives do desert work on the Northern Rhodesian mines," said Mr. F. H. Medland in a recent lecture, "but they are usually Natives who have had no experience of the white man and they get terrified. One lot I remember left because they were expected to go to work when it was raining. Another gang drew their rations in the regulation way—they passed *en queue* in front of a long counter, where at one point they were given their ration of maize meal, at another a portion of groundnuts, at another meat, and so on. To get good food so easily and so regularly was new to them; they were accustomed to starve for half the year. The whole thing was too automatic, and they concluded it was witchcraft of the very worst kind, so on emerging into the open air from the food depot, they just bolted!"

The Marvels of East Africa.

Missionaries on leave in England delight in entertaining sympathetic audiences with tales of their far-off stations and the curiosities of African life," writes "Niam." One of these—a medical man from Unyamwezi—has informed his listeners in Bristol that though they (the listeners) could drop a collar stud at half-past eight in the morning and never hear of it again, if it were dropped in camp at four in the morning in the African bush, the caravan leader would go back and find it next day! "A caravan leader is like that; it is worth a lot of money. I can recall one gentleman of the same profession who lost for me on safari a pair of boots, a Burberry waterproof, three table knives, all the empty bottles he could lay hands on, a singlet, and a typewriter. At least, he didn't lose the typewriter, because he refused to move until it was forthcoming—and he had to go back about fourteen miles to find it. All I can think is that the Guide's caravan leaders must all have been fond of losing collar studs."

The Cheetah no Fighter.

Correspondence in *The Field* reveals the cheetah as a very poor fighter. Writing from Kaviroondo, Mr. A. C. Cooke related that a very small cub of his, though in mortal fear of a very young leopard cub, would not with proximity a half-grown cheetah of its food, and that near Lamu a mother cheetah and her two cubs had been first treed and then dislodged and killed by three or four small Native hunters. A small seal kitten he had used to bully his half-grown cheetah so much that they had to be separated. Mr. M. C. Blunt, of Ravine Farm, Eldama, has confirmed his low estimate of the cheetah's prowess; his hobby-hack ran down a cheetah, which when once collared put up no fight and was quickly dispatched.

Man versus Crocodile.

A correspondent writes: "Sir Frederick Jackson is not the only man who has come out safely from a personal tussle with a crocodile. The South Africa newspapers quite recently reported that while Mr. Johannes Smit was crossing a drift near Loskop on the Olifants River he was attacked by a crocodile. His Native boy pluckily grabbed the hind leg of the croc, and attempted to turn it on its back. Not unnaturally, it turned its attention to the boy, who pushed a big stick between its jaws, while the European threw a large stone into its mouth, so that it could no longer bite. At last they got the horrible creature on to its back and Mr. Smit hurled as huge a boulder as he could lift at its head and stunned it. Having battered it to death, they completed their triumph by selling the heart and liver to Natives who came up, and made top prices of small pieces of skin for medicine. So in this case also the croc came off second best."

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AMALGAMATION OF THE RHODESIAS.

Views of the Hon. J. W. Downie.

The Hon. J. W. Downie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who was the guest of the Royal Empire Society at luncheon on Tuesday, said that Southern Rhodesia had nothing to gain either financially or commercially by amalgamation with her Northern neighbour.

"The people in the two Rhodesias travel to and fro with as little trouble as you do between England and Scotland," he continued. "There is complete freedom of movement between the two countries for European and Native races alike. We have a free exchange of the natural products of our respective countries. We have a common Customs tariff for manufactured goods. The two countries are served by the same railway system, controlled by a Railway Commission composed of nominees of the two Rhodesias and of Bechuanaland. The Native policy of the two Rhodesias is that introduced and developed with great success by officials of the British South Africa Company during their period of government, and all intimately acquainted with that policy affirm it to be a wise one. The two countries depend on the same industries, agriculture and mining. They are confronted with the same problems, and what is of probably greater importance, the people of the two Rhodesias are predominantly British by reason of their birth, their upbringing and their outlook."

"The motive of Southern Rhodesia is the desire to build up another strong British Dominion in South Central Africa. To my mind there is no reason for haste. Left alone, the bonds of interest between the two Rhodesias will be closer and closer knit until eventually there will be a spontaneous desire for union through amalgamation."

Those present included: Colonel Sir A. Weston Jarvis (Chairman); Sir Henry Brechenough; Colonel C. F. Birney; Major C. H. Dale; Sir Edmund Davis; Mr. E. G. Haxter; Mr. L. E. B. Nolan; Mr. F. S. Jøelson; Sir Godfrey Lagden; Mr. J. E. H. Lomas; Mr. B. L. Lowndes; Mr. D. G. McCoombe; Mr. F. H. McLeod; Mr. G. Pilcher; Mr. C. Sale; Mr. E. Salmon; Mr. H. J. Siemssen; Mr. D. C. Siemssen; Sir Robert Williams; and Mr. B. F. Wynn.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made to the East African Public Service by the Secretary of State during December:

KENYA COLONY.—Nursing Sister, Miss E. M. Buncle; Medical Officer, Mr. H. D. B. Bennett; Assistant Agricultural Department Officer, Mr. C. E. Medina Jones; Telegraph Inspector, Pania, Mr. E. Nicholson; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. R. J. S. Otwin.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. W. E. Duff; District Instructor in Survey, District Police, Mr. A. G. Wilson.

TANGANYIKA.—Assistant Mistress, Education Department, Miss M. E. Barnes; Biological Chemist, Animal Nutrition Research, Mr. E. H. French; Medical Officer, Mr. C. H. Howland.

ZANZIBAR.—Nursing Sister, Miss V. M. Jones; Medical Officer, Mr. J. J. L. Penlan.

Promotions and transfers made during the month include the following:

Mr. K. L. Hall, Principal Assistant Secretary, Nigeria, to be Chief Secretary, Nyasaland.

Mr. S. G. Hillier, Deputy Chief Accountant, Tanganyika Railways, to be Chief Accountant.

Mr. E. H. B. St. George, Chief Superintendent of Police, Kenya, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Uganda.

Mr. C. H. Wade, Assistant Chief Secretary, Nyasaland, to be Principal Assistant Secretary, Nigeria.

THE ETHIOPIAN CORONATION.

The King has been pleased, in connexion with the visit of the Duke of Gloucester to Addis Ababa to represent His Majesty at the Coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

K.T. Sir Sa'ad Beynon, K.B.E., C.M.E.

SCHOOLBOY PHOTOGRAPHS OF EAST AFRICA.

Exhibition at the Imperial Institute.

One result of the public schoolboy tour in East Africa was the exhibition at the Imperial Institute of a thousand photographs taken by the boys themselves on their interesting journey. Unfortunately the display was open for only two days at the week-end, being of the nature of a competition among the boys themselves. Considerable ability was shown by the young photographers in their choice of subjects, really fine pictures being obtained of the Gurchison Falls, of the Ripon Falls, of Native dances and of typical Native buildings. Snaps were even obtained of white rhino at Rhino Camp, but these were naturally taken at such a distance that the animals were not very obvious.

AN INVALUABLE AFRICAN YEAR BOOK.

The South and East African Year Book for 1931 (London-Castle Lane, 3/- post free) has just been published. As in the past, it is an invaluable reference book for the business man, settler, sportsman, and tourist. Its gazetteer contains over 2,000 place names; the immigration, agricultural, and land laws are set out for easy reference; it contains the latest information on the habitats of game and lists the Native names of animals; and the descriptions of the towns and general country is up-to-date. The book can be thoroughly recommended to all thinking of visiting the continent of Africa.

The official organ of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society admits in its current issue that "it is possible that the wording (of the two White Papers) in some places was somewhat unfortunate."

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Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

1,668 tons of sisal were exported from Kenya in August.

The Gymkhana Club buildings at Mwanza are being extended.

Mabibu Estates, Ltd., Mwanzyika, are to be wound up voluntarily.

Electric installation schemes for Kampala and Jinja have been abandoned for the time being.

Mr. R. Overman, of Mombasa, has been appointed official liquidator of Messrs. S. C. Green and Co., motor agents.

The Buss Moth aeroplane owned by Wilson Airways recently spent several days in Zanzibar, where many residents were taken up for short flights.

Seven luxurious motor boats have been ordered by Imperial Airways for use on the Nile in conveying air passengers from the flying boats to the shore.

That Kenya now spends £100,000 a year in pensions and passage money of officials was stated by Captain H. E. Schwartze in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. C. Mace has begun business in Kampala as a motor agent, having taken over Messrs. Carr, Dawson's local branch, of which he was formerly manager.

Tenders have been invited by the Tanganyika Railways for the complete destruction of the hulk of the German survey ship "Moeve," which is lying in Gerezani Creek, Dar es Salaam.

The late Lord Dewar's extensive interests in Uganda, which included the Imperial Hotel, Kampala, the Imperial Cotton Co., and the Mona Estates, are being offered for sale.

The elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council have complained that both the new Education Bill and the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Bill place too much power in the hands of the Governor.

Two qualified air pilots in Dar es Salaam have agreed to give free flying instruction to members of the recently formed Aero Club of Tanganyika, and

The *Leiston Mail* prints the following paragraph on its leader page: "The Proprietor is responsible only for opinions expressed in articles bearing this name or initials." Mr. The editor is solely responsible for all other contents.

Kiuk settlers were evidently determined to enjoy the Christmas season, the programme for which included a local cabaret, a motor road race of 30 miles, a rifle shooting competition, a treasure hunt for motor cars, and shooting expeditions, tennis, hockey, and golf competitions, and dances.

A Bill introduced to the Kenya Legislative Council provides that no action shall be maintainable at law to recover any debt alleged to be due in respect of the sale of intoxicating liquor delivered for consumption on premises, unless the buyer was a lodger on those premises. The Bill will not apply to private members' clubs.

An interesting annual report on the clove industry of Zanzibar, issued by Messrs. Pirmahomed Hirji of Zanzibar, shows that last year Zanzibar cloves were exported to ninety-five ports throughout the world. The six biggest importers were Bombay, 46,775 bales; Semarang, 34,412 bales; New York, 21,812 bales; Etrope, 15,475 bales; and Singapore, 12,238 bales.

The Tanganyika Government has forbidden the importation of the following living plants or seeds, except by virtue of a permit obtainable from the Director of Agriculture: coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, cocoa, coconuts, groundnuts, lucerne and clover, cacao, rubber, and maize for seed purposes. The importation of used agricultural implements or tools which have been in use already, and of packing materials which have been in contact with plants, is also prohibited except with written permission.

Major E. L. Scott, C.B. E., Acting Chief Secretary, presided over the opening budget session of the Uganda Legislative Council, owing to the absence through illness of Mr. R. W. Perryman, the Acting Governor. He said that in view of the depressed cotton conditions, the Government could not anticipate an average annual revenue during the next two or three years of more than £1,450,000, and that methods by which recurrent expenditure should best be readjusted to meet that reduced revenue would receive the Governor's consideration immediately on his return.

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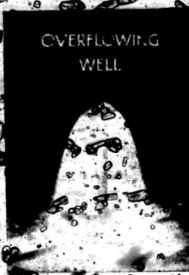
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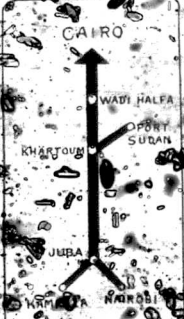
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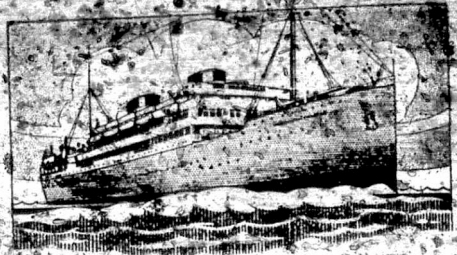
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