

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
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## SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S DEDUCTIONS

THE danger to the efficacy of an important witness to the economic and yet record every statement and statement of real moment is not an easy task, but we have had to attempt it in the case of Sir Humphrey Leggett's evidence to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. We believe the abstracted evidence which appears in this issue to be accurate and to do justice. As his submissions on the economic side are probably the most important, and certainly the most amply documented, set placed before the Committee, and as they are bound to arouse controversy in East Africa, a special obligation devolves upon the Press to see that the reports are balanced and unbiased, not only in what they record, but equally in what they must perforce leave unrecorded. Unless that be the case, the deductions and counter-arguments of the public will be worthless.

There is, of course, another side to the whole question than that on which Sir Humphrey has focused his attention. Since it is with the deductions, rather than with the ostensible facts, that East Africans will be concerned, it is exceedingly unfortunate that no member of the Committee examined the witness in a way calculated to elicit his own suggestions.

Mrs. Ameri was the only one even to express the view that the evidence was less an indictment of white settlement in East Africa than an emphasis of the difficulty of establishing a permanent in any new country.

Sir Humphrey Leggett built up a strong case to show that the settlers have received much Government assistance, and stressed his conviction that their present financial difficulties are proof of the economic unsoundness of the enterprises on which they are engaged. That East African settler production and plantation production also, for that matter, has been extravagant has been demonstrated by the great economies effected in the last few months under the pressure of necessity. Many producers on both colonial and plantation lines, were admittedly amateurs when they began, and, not being business men, most of them have not kept accurate cost accounts, or been such careful producers as they might have been; it must also be conceded that in a good year they were inclined to

think more of the present than of the future, though many of them did spend part of the proceeds on further equipment of their estates. Thus the financial losses which might have been husbanded have often been lost. But the plantation enterprises which are the more numerous probably have in quite a number of cases been no more profitable than the colonial farms. Which of the two opinions is not to say that rationalisation of plantation enterprise in East Africa is unsatisfactory or uncompromising, but that production must henceforth be on stricter business lines. One urgent requirement is a Land and Agricultural Bank to provide funds for sound agricultural enterprises at reasonable rates; the East African agriculturist has for 50 many years borne interest rates of 8%, 9%, and 10% might have been mentioned as indicating at least some strength.

The argument that Europeans will not be able to compete with Natives in producing crops which the latter can grow free of the high personal overhead expenses necessary to the European, appears unduly pessimistic; low wages do not necessarily mean low cost of production or high wages high costs; and, even efficiency on the part of the European, there is no apparent reason to fear that the higher output of intensive cultivation, with improved methods, will not be able to survive.

Another point made was that Kenya will within a generation find herself deprived of the spending power of the Service pensioners within her border. It is not possible that her European population of that class may increase rather than decrease. Many hundreds of men in military and civil employ in India are, we believe, likely to retire on pension and settle in East Africa in the next few years, men serving in East Africa will retire and settle there, and every increase of income tax and surtax in this country will tend to send more people out to East Africa where they will certainly get more value for their money.

In short, we remain unconvinced by Sir Humphrey Leggett's deductions, though we agree with him that any agricultural enterprise which is probably unsound, not merely in its beginnings, but in the ultimate, ought not to be fostered, since such artificial production can be beneficial neither to the individual concerned in it nor to the State which stimulates it.

# MATTERS OF MOMENT

Decidedly cryptic questions suggests the peopling of the Kenya Highlands by scores of thousands of Italians.

**100,000 ITALIANS PROPOSED FOR KENYA!** Letters which I gave out during last week were the joint Parliamentary Committee, and those who like to follow every word spoken in public session are well that Sir Edward Grigg has been recently examined in private session of the Committee, the only possible deduction is that Sir Edward, when expressing his belief that the European population of the Highlands might increase to 100,000 within a very few years, must have confessed in private session that he had Italians in mind. Friday's questions clearly referred to something prominently in the minds of the Committee as a whole. Hence it is certain, I think in terms of increased British settlement, and has no intention of becoming a second Brazil. It is not for us to say that Kenya's first Governor did strongly advocate the peopling of the Highlands with Italians, but we know that so other witnesses from the Colony has done, and if Sir Edward Grigg did not, then the questions appear to us to have been meaningless. The matter is of such extreme importance that he might, it seems to us, be asked to state definitely and positively whether he has or has not expressed such views which Kenyans generally will certainly not endorse. Moreover, to be on the safe side, we suggest that the Kenya settler witnesses should take the opportunity of telling the Committee exactly what they think of such an idea.

The opportunity of securing from the Native witnesses from Kenya an account of their feelings about white settlement and white settlers has been allowed to pass unheeded, not one member of the Joint Committee asked the questions we had anticipated, honest answers to which would have revealed the trust which the Natives place in the East majority of settlers.

Few will disagree with Mr. Russell Orr that the cinema has a greater power of suggestion than any other medium, or that it has fallen into the hands of financial trusts able to introduce alien ideas into the language into the countries they exploit. It will not be easy to escape from the American film, even that for special instructional purposes. Some while ago we remarked that the late Sir Andrew Balfour had to depend on an American film to illustrate his lecture on malaria, and only last week Mr. Orr had himself to use two American films, one, he admitted, was calculated to give the Native the idea that New York was the centre of the rubber industry, and he quoted the case of a New Zealand girl aged fifteen who asked if England had done anything in the Great War.

Can Mr. Orr give any assurance that the cinema is to be used for cultural films said to be already ready to show the Africans under the leadership of the trustees of their Commission? For the time being will he encourage British manufactures? We want to doubt whether the Commission will be content to

to prepare suitable films. Having been told on several occasions that the expense of a reasonable entertainment value in our picture went to him, and the pedagogic value may be stressed, the situation at the expense of the happiness of the actual business of the job. It is not that we have suggested more offences in the hands of the professional cinema-trusts—British, of course. It is as if, when we seem there are available some professional film-makers experienced in African conditions, thoroughly familiar with African mental services would be readily obtainable at a reasonable cost; two, at least, were ready, not long ago, to make such films for the good of the cause, making nothing for their services beyond reimbursement of their out-of-pocket expenses. Last week's letters may remove the impression entertained by many people that the professional may be side-tracked for the amateur in a business which very definitely demands experience and a highly developed sense of entertainment values.

We wonder if anyone has hit upon a better scheme for saving the water so essential in motor journeys in desert country than that invented by Major R. A. Bagnold on exploring the desert of MOTOR JOURNALS. Each of his vehicles was fitted with a simple condenser, consisting of a tube from the radiator top to the bottom of a two-gallon tin bolted to the running board and kept full of water. The ordinary overflow of the radiator was blocked up. Evaporation and splashing losses were avoided as well as the actual boiling losses, until the water in the tin was raised to boiling point. A short halt then caused recondensation in the radiator, and the resultant vacuum sucked the water back into the radiator till it was quite full. In Major Bagnold's experience—a very severe one in the Sudan—the system always worked well and the water losses were negligible. In fact, he was able to increase the allowance of drinking water per man of his safari from four pints a day to five pints, as no appreciable loss of water was experienced from the radiators of the cars and the half-gallon per day allowed for them was available for drinking. The "gadget" seems to have been as successful as it is ingenious and simple. We are indebted to some of our East African motorists for readers.

The news that the first through passenger train with meals from Lobito Bay to Elisabethville will leave Lobito on May 2, to connect with the train from Elisabethville to the interior, thus completing the first through train right across the continent of Africa, has raised in our reflections inevitably, comes to the mind of the late Lord Bunsford, a one-time white man well known to the Native followers, plodding the same journey, most by the same route, at times riding his tankas and sleeping in them, and at times crumpled with miasmata and malaria, but trying to make a point of the African's indomitable ones. The Indian Government's policy of Mr. Wilson on how to handle the situation and the hands.

# SIR H. MCCLELL ON WHITE SETTLEMENT

FORBES, COLONIZATION, LAB. EMPL.

His Views on East African Colonies

Special Report on East Africa

SIR H. MCCLELL, J. Edgar, clearly stated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee which he organized, evidence "without" trade. He said that, if it is correct, will be a controversy in Kenya. He said that there are two views, and that it is possible to establish them *respective*. He said that the whole of the evidence would require that the whole of East Africa, that is to say, that the whole of the report will be regarded by him as a matter of policy. He said that his argument and his conclusions are not statements of major importance.

He said that his evidence was not a decision on the question of policy, as it is a question of fact. He said that the decision on the question of policy can be made by the Government. He said that the Government should be clearly developed by the Government on the "colonization" of the district from the "plantation". He said that the Government should be clearly developed by the Government on the "colonization" of the district from the "plantation". He said that the Government should be clearly developed by the Government on the "colonization" of the district from the "plantation".

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of these that I see in the present situation and I am sure that it is not surprising that quite a number would be glad to sell out and quit the country if they could find buyers, and I suggest that the best hopes for many of the juveniles may be absorption into Government service. As far as Government employment is concerned, I am sure that the only way to get them into Government service is to give them the same opportunities as the rest of the population. The problem arising in the next few years is to give them the same opportunities as the rest of the population.

**Coffee Industry must be Rationalized**  
 It is obvious that the European farmer in East Africa cannot hope to make a profit out of coffee exports from products of the Natives, unless he is able to produce the high personal output which is necessary to the European. Natives wages must rise and it is more and more difficult for the colonist to succeed.

The Kenya coffee crop this year is estimated at 22,000 tons, and averaged to be a little higher than the 1949 crop. It is not clear how much over 20,000 tons, which the whole of 1950 is expected to be. Even this low figure may be misleading, as a considerable part of the crop is being lost to rot and other diseases. It is impossible to say how much of the crop is being lost, but it is being estimated at 10 per cent. The loss is due to a combination of factors, including poor management and a lack of skilled labour. It is estimated that the number of coffee growers in Kenya is about 100,000, and that the total area under coffee is about 100,000 acres. The loss of 10 per cent of the crop is a serious matter, and it is necessary to take steps to reduce the loss.

The part of the present crop which is sold is very profitable. A crop of 20,000 tons under the present system of small colonist ownerships would be worth about £2,000,000. The owners and their families expect to be supported by the crop of 20,000 tons under skilled company management, and would require at the most 100,000 European per fifty tons of coffee. The proposition of European settlement in highly organised coffee plantation countries is a serious one, and it is necessary to consider the implications of such a proposal. It is necessary to consider the implications of such a proposal, and to consider the implications of such a proposal.

**Amery's Criticism**  
 Lord Amery's criticism that his criticism of the final truth has been directed against Southern Rhodesia, is a gross misstatement of the facts. The criticism was directed against the British settlement in Southern Rhodesia, and not against the Southern Rhodesians themselves. It is necessary to consider the implications of such a proposal, and to consider the implications of such a proposal.

**Native Development**  
 The report of the Commission on Native Development is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the native population of East Africa. It is necessary to consider the implications of such a proposal, and to consider the implications of such a proposal.

**Native Development (continued)**  
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**Views of the Commercial Community**  
 The views of the commercial community on the Memorandum of Native Policy are of great interest. It is necessary to consider the implications of such a proposal, and to consider the implications of such a proposal.

**WHITE PAPERS TRANSGRESS MANDATE**

SAYS MR. S. H. SAVER, CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORIES

Views of the Commercial Community

MR. S. H. SAVER, representing the Chambers of Commerce of Tanganyika Territories and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, made three new points: (1) that the Memorandum of Native Policy contravened the Mandate, which, by stipulating equal treatment for all, precluded the 'paramountcy' of any race; (2) that the great expenditure on rolling stock and on the railway during the past season on the Tanganyika system, and the cost of the railway in East Africa, was a heavy burden on the future of the Territory; and (3) that transport facilities were inadequate for the needs of the Territory.

The Chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Tanganyika Territories, Mr. S. H. Saver, said that the common services with a standing contract for the supply of these facilities by a government authority, and that such services had been supplied by the Government and the Chambers of Commerce. He said that the Government was not doing its duty, and that the Chambers of Commerce were not doing theirs. He said that the Government was not doing its duty, and that the Chambers of Commerce were not doing theirs.

...said. Another objection ... arrangements might be made ... territories of the ...

...field. ... had lived ... began ...

...the Imperial Government had special obligations towards the Native. Mr. Sawyer ...

...Lord Passfield? But is there not a special obligation to the Natives? ...

...He added that the White Chief Native Commissioner, with co-ordination as only a secondary duty ...

Important Evidence on Railway Co-ordination

The witness considered physical connexion between the East African Central and Tanganyika Railways essential in the interests of the three territories. Whether or not the railway could work in the big railway shops at Nairobi ...

In Tanganyika the main ... and cotton traffic from the ... was carried to the coast between July and December ...

During those washdays, because of the control ... there was great difficulty and delay in getting exports from Kenya. Political frontiers ...

...encourage the growing and this ... money into the country ... fact that the ...

...the territory ...

...the Mandate ...

...the Mandate is ...

If Minerals Were Developed

Among further interesting statements made by Mr. Sawyer were the following:

In Tanganyika there are still large areas available for European cultivation, and one very important development ...

If the distribution of coal in Tanganyika becomes a commercial proposition in the next few years ...

I favour indirect rule, but there is a tendency for its supporters in Tanganyika to think they have reached the ultimate stage ...

The quickest way to obtain interest in development and therefore additional revenue for social services ...

KENYA'S CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER

Advocates Separate Administration for Native Territory

MR. G. V. MAXWELL, Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya for the past ten years, when examined on Monday ...

...I have never been known to ...

Although I do not comprehend the inner workings of the British constitution, and I am sure that when the majority of the members of the House of Ministers and his Government will do their duty to accept any other... will do their duty to accept any other... will do their duty to accept any other...

The Government of Kenya... The Government of Kenya... The Government of Kenya... The Government of Kenya... The Government of Kenya...

It is essential to the political and economic development of Kenya that there should be a... It is essential to the political and economic development of Kenya that there should be a... It is essential to the political and economic development of Kenya that there should be a...

How much time a de-tribalised Native.

In the course of the evidence Mr. Maxwell... In the course of the evidence Mr. Maxwell... In the course of the evidence Mr. Maxwell...

The tribe which exhibits the greatest... The tribe which exhibits the greatest... The tribe which exhibits the greatest...

The official members of the Legislative Council... The official members of the Legislative Council... The official members of the Legislative Council...

I would not exclude Europeans from the Central... I would not exclude Europeans from the Central... I would not exclude Europeans from the Central...

The Native Councils have no grant from Government... The Native Councils have no grant from Government... The Native Councils have no grant from Government...

I don't know one... I don't know one... I don't know one...

I have no reason... I have no reason... I have no reason...

Enough Hobson for 100,000 Europeans

Enough Hobson for 100,000 Europeans... Enough Hobson for 100,000 Europeans... Enough Hobson for 100,000 Europeans...

The Government... The Government... The Government... The Government... The Government...

in Kenya... in Kenya... in Kenya... in Kenya... in Kenya...

It is... It is... It is... It is... It is...

When Lord... When Lord... When Lord... When Lord... When Lord...

The... The... The... The... The...

KENYA NATIVE WITNESSES GET EVIDENCE

Demanded by Maitavoston... Demanded by Maitavoston... Demanded by Maitavoston...

No session of the... No session of the... No session of the... No session of the... No session of the...

As regards... As regards... As regards... As regards... As regards...

The... The... The... The... The...

The... The... The... The... The...

All... All... All... All... All...

The... The... The... The... The...

The... The... The... The... The...

**A Government Progress Bookers**

Chief, Kamba states that in Kamba District about 500,000 slaves have been taken by Government agents sold to Europeans. The Government promised to stop the slave trade, but they have still not done so. They have taken slaves and we ask the Government to stop the slave trade and to give the slaves their own land. The Government has sold to Europeans these slaves who are badly contaminated and they have told to keep them.

The speaker also said that the Government had abolished the slave trade, but he is not satisfied with the progress. He said that the Government has not abolished the slave trade, but he is not satisfied with the progress. He said that the Government has not abolished the slave trade, but he is not satisfied with the progress.

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**Native want their own Legislative Councils.**

They wanted Natives on the Legislative Council to cover how the money was used. If the mother is dish out food to her children, and the children see the dish is empty, they are satisfied, but if the children are not there to see, and the mother says the dish is empty how can they believe it? Though District Commissioners explained what proportion of the revenue was given to the Native Reserves, the Natives asked to have the explanation given in the Native Council. The Natives representative to the Legislative Council tax money from the Reserves. The Reserves are managed by the District Commissioner. The Reserves are managed by the District Commissioner. The Reserves are managed by the District Commissioner.

The speaker also said that the Government has not abolished the slave trade, but he is not satisfied with the progress. He said that the Government has not abolished the slave trade, but he is not satisfied with the progress. He said that the Government has not abolished the slave trade, but he is not satisfied with the progress.

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**ALLEGED "COLOUR BAR" IN ENGLAND**

Promoting the relations between white and coloured people.

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Shades of Zanzibar!

I thought of East Africa, where the "colored bar" is not... Zanzibar, where British, Arabs, Indians, Swahili... meeting congenially at Residency functions...

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

45. Mrs. Sydney Herbert Sayer.



MAJOR WALSH LEAVES FOR TANGANYIKA

Undiminished Faith in the Territory

Major C. E. Walsh, managing director of the largest British group of sisal estates within the Empire, accompanied by Mrs. Walsh and Mr. B. G. M. Bernard, senior partner of Messrs. Matheson and Co., Ltd., left London yesterday morning for Marseilles en route to East Africa.

Major Walsh is a frequent visitor to Tanganyika Territory, in which he has concentrated his attention and previous visits have always been followed by generous investments of British capital. That a similar result will occur on this occasion is so generally assured for one of the purposes of Major Walsh's visit is to put into effect the concession for the development of electrical power from the Pangani Falls and the licenses to take over the Government electrical supply in Dar es Salaam, and also to supply electricity to Tanganyika...

Millers' producers need a listening Post

While not unduly alarming for the business of the present year, the continued low prices for the fibre and expecting their continuance for some time is likely to cause... Imperial Economic Committee of the Empire Fibre Producers' Association...

Since he went to Zanzibar in 1919 to join the East African merchant house of Smith, Mackenzie and Co., he is now a partner. Mr. Sayer has distinguished a commercial and political experience of... he has been a member of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce and Industry since 1919, the East African Chamber of Commerce since 1920, and the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce since 1921.

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Three and a half months ago, now doing... Full News, addressing the African Chamber of Commerce...

## PERSONALIA

Mr. London's husband has arrived from Nyasaland.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Hill have returned from the Sudan.

Sir Hilton Young, M.P., has been suffering from influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Howys Cobb have arrived in London from Kenya.

Mr. A. W. Blake is now editor of the Uganda Official Gazette.

Lady Graham recently opened Kisumu's new water-pumping station.

Dr. H. H. Hunter left London on Tuesday to return to Uganda.

Mr. Raymond Carr has purchased a Gipsy Moth machine in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. S. A. Davis left Marseilles yesterday for Kenya.

Mrs. Wolviche Whitmore is on her way home from Kongai, Kenya.

Mr. James Mace, the Kampala medical agent, is returning home for health reasons.

Mr. A. C. Bradley has been selected a director of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael has joined the board of the Central African Exploration Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. B. Van Scharrel, formerly a solicitor in Tanga, has opened an office in Nyeri, Kenya.

Mr. H. D. Aplin, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, was recently married in Durban.

Over 100 favored people were present at the annual dinner in Kampala of the Irish E.M.S.

Mr. S. A. Waldon, of the Tanganyika Provincial Administrations, has been transferred from Kilwa to Lindi.

Mr. S. H. Coulson, the Nairobi photographer, is now an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Wake-Bowles of the Kenya Education Department, have arrived home from Malindi.

Mr. V. T. Hockin, of Dar es Salaam, has become an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries and Actuaries.

Mr. W. T. Hockin, of Dar es Salaam, has become an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries and Actuaries.

Mr. W. T. Hockin, of Dar es Salaam, has become an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries and Actuaries.

Mr. Grant Hay, of Eldoret, has won the Trans-Syberian Championship for the first time in the final game.

Mr. C. J. Bird, of the Uganda Bacon Factory, is returning to Kenya. Most of his leave has been spent in Wiltshire.

Captain H. Boodman's Act as a member of the Kampala Town Planning Board during the absence of Mr. O. G. Simael.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Carberry, of Nairobi, and Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Livingston, of Kitale, have arrived in this country.

The Hon. Diana Fellowes and Miss Marie de Ligne have sailed for Tanganyika to stay with Baron and Baroness von Blücher.

Films taken in Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa by Mr. W. D. Hubbard are shortly to be released in this country.

Captain D. C. Wearing has joined Captain J. McNab Munnell, of Eldoret, as a partner, the firm being known as Munnell Ltd.

Mr. J. V. Hunter, son of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Nyeri, and Miss Martha E. Paymont were recently married in Kampala.

Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, C.B.E., has been invited to contest the Swaziland West constituency in the Liberal interest.

Mr. W. A. McClelland, District Engineer on the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is, on his way home, accompanied by Mrs. McClelland.

Colonel Kirkness, Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, recently visited East Africa en route for this country.

Mr. Edward Lawson, American Commercial Attaché in Johannesburg, is touring East Africa previous to his return to the United States.

Canon and Mrs. E. C. Goss have left their station on the White Nile for England via Switzerland, where they expect to remain about a month.

The Earl of Pembroke, P.C., who has taken much interest in East African affairs, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

Major Elmhirst Rhodes, D.S.O., who died in Brighton on Monday, served in the Sudan in 1884 and 1885, when he was awarded the D.S.O.

Mr. Dudley G. Walters has joined the Branch office of Messrs. Bellamy, Pender, Griffiths, Allan and Co. He was previously in their Johannesburg branch.

Mr. A. W. Wilson, Sanitary District Officer in Tanganyika, and Mr. W. E. Webb, of the Veterinary Department, have returned to Dar es Salaam from leave.

Mr. Justice Feetham, who resided on local government in Kenya seven years ago, has reported on municipal conditions in Strathmore.

Mr. D. ... the ... bank ... been appointed ... Council ... of Dr. H. H. Hunter.

Mr. M. O. ... Hering, who is on the water for Dar es Salaam, has served in Tanganyika for the past eleven years. Mrs. Hering accompanies him.

Messrs. Bibby and MacDonald have been elected Captain and ... respectively of the Eldoret Sports Club. Mr. Brendan O'Shea is Secretary.

The engagement is announced in Kampala between Mr. W. ... Fisher of the Technical School, and Miss ... Chester. They are to be married in June.

Mr. A. Wood, one of the Wilson Airways pilots, recently flew from Nairobi to Mbeya and back in one day. He left the ... capital at 6 a.m. and returned at 7 p.m.

Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read has decided to settle down at St. Margaret's at Clifftops, and not to return to East Africa or live in South Africa, as has been variously reported.

Mr. L. M. Nesbitt has been awarded the Murchison Grant by the Royal Geographical Society for his difficult journey through the Danakil country of Ethiopia.

Mr. V. J. Wheeler has been appointed Nairobi manager of Imperial Airways, and Mr. S. C. Elkington is acting as Superintendent of Kenya and the extension to Mwanza.

Mr. N. C. Drury, Government Printer in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave. Before establishing the Government Press in Dar es Salaam he was for five years in Kenya.

Commander Glen Kidston, with whom Captain T. A. Gladstone is associated, has been awarded a contract for carrying diamonds at an exceptionally low rate in South Africa.

Dr. C. A. H. Cheil, Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Uganda, who is coming home on leave, served in Kenya for fifteen years before his promotion to Uganda in 1926.

Dr. and Mrs. ... Mr. A. F. Walde ... of the Kenya ... Department, and Mr. ... Wakeford of the ... Soda Co. are on their way back to Kenya.

In last week's issue the name of Mr. ... M. Suleman Verjee, of Nairobi, who is due in London in about a fortnight, was unfortunately mis-spelt. We regret the error.

Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell, whose fine photographs of animal life in East Africa have received such wide public recognition, is now securing further pictures in the Belgian Congo.

Mrs. H. Pellew-Wright, who served in Uganda for twenty-one years, latterly as Labour Commissioner, has recently received the Protectorate, accompanied by Mrs. Pellew-Wright.

The following have been appointed members of the Nyanza Licensing Court: Major Stuart Robertson, M.C. (Songhor), Mr. J. I. Riddell (Kisumu), and Mr. G. E. Lester (Kisumu).

Mr. A. ... Chairman and managing director of ... Ltd., a company with considerable local interests in Kenya, recently returned from a visit to the Colony.

Sir Allan Horne, who has just arrived home after visiting Kenya Colony, was Controller of Munitions in Bombay during the latter part of the War. He has lived in Calcutta for many years.

Captain ... Knox, who will be remembered by many Uganda readers as a former Assistant Secretary to the Government, now contributes a daily, weekly note to a leading London newspaper.

East Africans generally will join in hearty congratulations to Sir ... and Lady Bath on the celebration of their silver wedding. They are deservedly popular with all communities.

The ... Council is now composed of the following members: Messrs. ... Arthur, C. A. Barton, E. C. Duncan, G. ... M. ... and H. ...

Mr. ... M.C. District Officer in Tanganyika, who has assumed charge of the Uru District on his return home from leave, has served in the Territory for the past twelve years.

Among those about to depart for Mozambique are Mrs. A. Weston-Bell, Mrs. P. ... Stewart, Mr. ... Baker-Beall, Captain ... and Mr. D. ... and Mr. A. ...

Mr. C. M. ... M.C. B.E. Provincial Commissioner of the Nyanza Province, who is retiring shortly, has served in Kenya for the past twenty-five years. He has acted as Chief Wavy Commissioner.

Mr. ... was granted a ... study ... and cost ... for ... Game ... of the ... There ...

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PERSONALLA (continued)

Vice Admiral Sir David Smith, R.N., has been promoted Admiral, saw considerable service in African Military Expeditions in the 'nineties, and was at one time in command of the cruiser "Albatross," well known in East African waters.

A Masonic Service was conducted recently in Nairobi Cathedral by the Very Rev. Walter W. D. Wright, W.M., of Lodge Harmony, and Chaplain of Lodge Scotia. The lesson was read by Rev. Wm. Jacob Barth, District Grand Master.

Major G. Ward, C.O., R.E.S.O., is not seeking re-election to the Kenya Legislative Council. The Nairobi North constituency is being contested by Captain H. F. Ward, an old hand, and Captain Vivian Wata, a new candidate for such honours and responsibilities.

Mr. L. E. Fordham, of the Kenya and Uganda Roadway Marine, was last week granted a decree just on the ground of the adultery of his wife with Mr. Herbert Scholfield, described as an old friend of the petitioner. The suit was defended and costs were granted against the co-respondent, and the wife's separate estate.

Mrs. M. Watson, who is on her way home from Kenya, has been in the Colony for the past thirty-two years, having gone out in 1800 to join her missionary husband, Mr. Thomas Watson. Before her departure she laid the foundation stone of a new church of the Church of Scotland Mission to be called "The Church of the Lord in Danvers."

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Stewart Soper, the new Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who has been spending a brief holiday at the Riviera Hotel, Malindi, yesterday for the first time. He is accompanied as aide-de-camp by Major Jackson. His excellency a very happy and successful team of officers.

Miss E. K. Wilson, founder of Wilson Airways, who, as we reported last week, has arrived yesterday after flying from Zanzibar, expresses deep appreciation of the hospitality shown her by her hostess, Mrs. M. C. P. Moster, on their flight through East and West Africa. Here, she has to bid *Adieu Africa* after many surprising friendships.

Colonel Robert E. de S. Haynes, D.S.O., who left Dar es Salaam last week for the country in Inspector-General of the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles. From 1912 to 1919 he served in each of the East African territories, and from 1920 to 1922 he was H.B.M.'s Consul for South Western Bahrain. He has served for some years with the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles in Nyasaland.

Major Walter Burton, of Ruiru, is among the recent arrivals from Kenya, where he took up his abode established as the Mamba eleven years ago. A well-known game correspondent, he has been through no fewer than twelve wars in different parts of the world. Many readers will recall that a prominent feature on his plantation is a watch tower from which on a clear morning he can be seen gazing on Mount Kenya and on Mount Kilimanjaro. It shows the view of the country as it is looked in glance.

WHO'S WHO.

46—Dr. Henry Hamilton Hunter, M.B.C., F.R.D.



Copyright, 1931, by...

Lawyer, planter, merchant, miner, sportsman, and ardent public worker, such is Dr. H. H. Hunter, senior municipal member of the Uganda Legislative Council (to which he was appointed on its establishment), a past member of the Inter-Colonial Legislative Council, five times Past President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, foundation member of almost every club in the country, and friend of every good cause. Leader in Ireland in 1897 to 1902 in working in East Africa, he spent one year in Kimberley and three seven years in Southern Rhodesia and Cape Colony. After dealing with the Mashonaland squatters of the Rhodesia territory through the South African War, participating in the Relief of Mafeking, and during the Cape Civil Service having been attached to the South African War, he practised for three years in Grahamstown, when he decided to visit the East of Uganda. He left a wife and two children, he visited Nairobi in 1907, the capital. He is the first planter, advocate in Uganda the first European to plant rubber and in 1907 the first to introduce a motor car, the first to have a pneumatic tyre motor car, the first to sail a motor yacht on Lake Nyasa, and the first East African to go to Nevada. The Imperial Airways service to Dar es Salaam was started with the Uganda Airways.

Kenya, Uganda, East Africa, Immortal, A. B. C. of the East African Settler.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE DOMESTICATION OF ANTELOPE

Opportunities in Africa neglected.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

A Sad Lack of Power

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Having nothing better to do one day last week I wandered into the room of the Central Hall, Westminster, where the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society was holding its annual meeting. The conference to use the word of the Chairman, Lord Noel Buxton, "is a study of the psychology of the African. The most striking occasion was the arrival of the most striking being being the complete absence of the sense of humour. How I illustrate"

Great play was made by the speakers, especially Mr. J. H. Harris and Mr. Roden Buxton, with the accomplishment of a Central Labour Convention at Geneva (I don't apologise). Then Mr. Harris allowed the fact to leak out that so far only one nation had signed that Convention. (Dead silence.) To make matters worse, Mr. C. W. J. Weyers, Chief of the Native Labour Section of the International Labour Office, boldly and tactlessly stated that the nation, the only one which had signed the Forced Labour Convention was—Liberia!

And not a single person present, except myself, smiled. Yours faithfully, T. M. BURCLAY, Kensington, W.8.

A MISSIONARY MISREPORTED

What the Rev. E. L. L. McClintock really said.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, My attention was drawn to some reports in your columns from the "Southern Advertiser" I wrote at once to the speaker concerned, the Rev. E. L. L. McClintock, and he obtained from me a copy of this paper. Perhaps you would be good enough to acknowledge in your paper the corrections he makes. Yours faithfully, H. D. HOOPER, Secretary, Church Missionary Society, London, E.C.4.

I wrote to the newspaper and asked you to correct most of the statements which were reported me to be made, which were quite untrue. The reports were so untrue. He said he wondered who ever heard the country. The Rev. E. L. L. was told to believe a religion that in some cases the Rev. E. L. L. were made to go to school and that the European dress. And so the Rev. E. L. L. was told to believe that missionaries were not the best black people and that the schools are crowded with reverent worshippers. Some of the schools are so filled with scholars with their heads down that the workers cannot adequately attend to them. As to drink, I said that this problem was not given prominence by the European, not that it had not and give prominence to the Rev. E. L. L. quotations of this kind are of incalculable harm.

I have been much appreciated and the Rev. E. L. L. has been anything but naive for my attitude towards problems and the way you look at our situation from a teacher in Malakos, Kenya.

strong point in estimating what may be called the "culture-potential" of the African race is the accepted fact that they have contrived to domesticate any of the indigenous animals of their country.

Dr. Max Hiltzheimer, in a recent scholarly article on the earliest connexions between Asia and Africa with reference to domestic animals, has pointed out that the Egyptians of the Old Kingdom preferred to domesticate their local animals rather than to import them; and that gazelles, antelopes and local wild sheep and goats were all tamed and used as domestic animals. "This is the only example he gives of a people going so definitely against the usual run of domesticated animals and demonstrating the independence and creative power of the Egyptians."

If it is argued in defence of the proposition that those living south of the Sahara had tamed indigenous goats for sheep to domesticate, the reply is that they had, at least, antelopes of the country, the zebra, too, a proof of inferior intellect. A proposition that the people of the wastes of horse must have been when it was first bred on the plains of Central Asia and produced in connection with the art of domesticating him and the difficulties of taming him.

DO NOT REDUCE OFFICIAL SALARIES

What the Rev. E. L. L. McClintock really said.

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, In certain circles in East Africa we hear the constant cry that official salaries should be reduced so constantly indeed, and sometimes so intemperately that many of us are beginning to feel increased sympathy for Government officials. Granted that many of them have a very pleasant time that most do not work as hard, and that all of them know what their position will be in so many years time, why are we urged to reduce their salaries? It is not that they are not doing their duty. On that account alone it does not strike me as a fair thing that they should be urged to back down or cut their salaries as soon as they are able.

When on a recent business trip, I spent just a night in Kisumu, I thought that any European stationed there was entitled to all the comforts he could get. I thought that the Highland people of the region would be quite enough for me. I thought that I would be able to get a good night's sleep and other well-deserved comforts. It seems to be more or less the same story about the salaries of Government officials. I think that the social and economic conditions that from that point alone a man ought to be able to leave fairly often. I don't think I am wrong in assuming that it is merely one of the many ways in which the Government is trying to get the best out of its officials. I am quoted with kind regards.

Yours faithfully, W. H. H. H.



# SERVICE

IN an interview with *East Africa* Mr. M. C. P. Mostert, who piloted a Puss Moth machine owned by WILSON AIRWAYS with Mrs. F. K. Wilson as passenger, from Zanzibar across Central Africa to the Gambia and on to London, a distance of 8,531 miles, testifies to the excellent service SHELL is rendering to aviation in Africa.

Do please say something about the marvellous SHELL organisation. How they do it I do not know. Shell agents everywhere were real friends. At some out-of-the-way aerodromes, which we were first to use, there was hardly any water, but we always had plenty of petrol and oil, even in places which can be reached only by a journey of several weeks on camels. We saw only SHELL products all the way from Zanzibar to London.



### East Africa in the Press.

#### A PEN PICTURE OF LAKE KIVU.

Captain Tace Phillips, the Uganda Administrator's Officer who is on leave, has contributed an interesting article to *The Times* of Lake Kivu of which he says:

The scene and the background of Kivu are of astonishing beauty. Eastward from the sacred mountain, Muba, the "the guide" and "the guide", white and grey shells, whose summit is sometimes capped with snow. Northward, half an hour by car, is Kibati, a very fertile and fertile. In the distance, on the side of the lake, the sea level is reached. On the side of the lake, the sea level is reached. On the side of the lake, the sea level is reached.

The story is curious that when Major Kibati was a Belgian military headquarters, a newly arrived and very senior officer had found amid the eastern slopes of the lava flow a small, grassy hollow to pitch his tent. One night he was awakened by a sulphurous smell, to find small tongues of blue flame darting from numerous fissures, dancing playfully at his bedside. In response to his great call, a brother officer of the same rank appeared at the tent soon. He tumbled by the question but could not say anything more. Several times the conductor of Louis Pasteur to an internally fractured Gallivraso.

The word Kivu is common with Nyasa, Nyanza or Tanganyika, signifies merely a sheet of water. Indeed, the Native of the western shores, in conversation with Europeans, have a habit of referring to the lake as Tanganyika. In the greater part of tropical Africa, where the Indians rarely traveled, Africans seldom use the word water, unless apparently stating that they should be named moving water. Today it is there, to-morrow it is gone - with its name.

Beyond them, in mid-lake, the eye is caught by the island of Mwiwi. Chief Mwasi had, dead or alive, and the succession has reverted to Prince Eurenko. The island is more, indeed, a series of islands, some are named by little boys, some and occasionally visited by the natives. It is a series of islands, some are named by little boys, some and occasionally visited by the natives. It is a series of islands, some are named by little boys, some and occasionally visited by the natives.

#### FIRST STEAMER

An interesting story of the "Hala," designed in 1905 to take down the cable, made carried on by the lake on Lake Nyasa, has been related by Sir Alfred Harrow to the London *Evening News*. He said:

The "Hala," named after the spot where Livingston's boat was buried, was one of the strangest craft ever made. One of the unusual features of the boat was that she was built in eight sections, which could be separated when the rapids were reached and carried through the rapids. She weighed more than a ton, but the maximum weight of her Native carrier when this little vessel, only 55 feet long, was tried in the "Hala's" three fine old missionaries, Dr Moffat, Livingston's father-in-law, was on board. The boat was taken to pieces after her trial, packed up, and sent on to be put together at the mouth of the Zambezi.

Captain Cook, who was in charge of the expedition, let it be known that he wanted plenty of Native labour, and that the wages of each man would be five yards of unbleached tanned army of natives came from all parts and distances through the lake.

Had one of the boat's carriers, however, had the means to steal it, there, the other crew could never have been re-assembled. The "Hala" was launched in October, 1875. "Hala" started Lake Nyasa, 4,490 miles from the sea, and was the last steamer on an African lake.

#### SABLE ANTELOPE FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Two magnificent sable antelopes are seldom witnessed by human beings, and a battle between two of this kind, described in *The Times* by Mr. H. W. Mansel, makes interesting reading. He writes of a Sable antelope fight, he says:

In the Zambesi Valley, about forty miles north of Tlo, I saw a magnificent bull charging into the forest accompanied by about a dozen cows. I managed to approach to a hundred yards from a group when suddenly the cow lifted her head and began to run by to the left. The bull stood his ground and commented "bawling the fight." At first I thought he had seen me and was snorting defiance. A few seconds later I was startled by hearing similar noise from the opposite side of the glade, whence another specimen of a herd had emerged from the trees and commenced charging in the ground and snorting.

Slowly they approached each other, and when they were about a hundred yards apart, the bull gave the signal for a preliminary contest in the form of a series of "bawling" notes, which were answered in the same way. They continued to advance, each other, and the two bulls, each with two horns, each like lightning, they fought a meeting in a terrible contest. It was like a miniature thunderstorm. Again and again their heads met, each time with increased fury.

They had been fighting each other for ten minutes and were blowing steam of blowing down. The pace had been getting when the bull had hit his head and which appeared to be the end of the fight. Down came his horns pointing forward at a right angle to the ground. The other bull had made a faint start to raise his head but the other had anticipated the trick. When I reached their heads were dead.

Three years ago there were three motor cars in East Africa. Now there are 300,000. Mr. J. S. Salomon, speaks from New York.

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**A FILM WELLS**

Mr. Carvelh Wells, of the British Film Corporation, who has an opportunity to see the film, should not miss it, as it is the most attractive East African film ever made. Not being backed by the limitless financial resources of an American production office, it is a masterpiece of economy. It has been released in London, where it has flourished, and is now to be seen in almost all metropolitan centres.

Mr. Carvelh Wells, set on a mission to climb the mountains of the East, made an excellent pictorial record, and in the hands of the camera operators, the scenes are all so good that a lion could be killed, he has succeeded in making his companions do what he believes is far stronger than East Africa, than the sentimental and obvious theatrical scenes of which there has been a surplus in the past for two.

In short, *Hell Below Zero*, and *Far Below*, judge from the tone of the African in the film, is a masterpiece of photography. Mr. Wells, with his camera, has not only secured a valuable record of African life, but also has produced a film of high quality and interest. Some recent East African pictures of far inferior quality have probably obscured this picture as Mr. Wells spent his time, though they talk when such films are broadcast. *Hell Below Zero*, again proves that a picture is not necessarily the criterion of success.

**KENYA, UGANDA, RAILWAYS' POSITION**

The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is to be congratulated on his decision to issue quarterly bulletins relating to the affairs of the railways under his control. The first of the series has just reached us and should be studied by all concerned for the economic position of the territories.

It shows that there was a net profit of £20,331 for the eleven months ending December 31, 1937, as against a net profit of £10,173 for the corresponding period of 1936. That these figures are operating at very low rates, there has for the eleven months being £3,000,000 at the Kisumu branch, £2,170,000 at the Thika branch, £1,000,000 at the Mombasa branch, and £2,200,000 at the Nairobi branch. The total freight ton miles in respect of public traffic were up from 258,684,775 in 1936 to 263,435,875.

The saving in railway working expenditure from the operation of a smaller staff in 1937 is estimated to be £1,311,000 reduced train expenses and other facilities £1,000,000 from reduced engineering expenses £1,500,000 from reduction in running and working maintenance of rolling stock £1,500,000 from general economies including reduction of surplus staff and reduction of the marine services and facilities. Steps are being taken to effect a reduction of £1,000,000 in the working of Mombasa Harbour.

**BANZUKA NEEDS BRITISH SETTLEMENT**

A strong plea for increased British settlement in Banzuka was made by Colonel Hoy, who presided at the reunion in Johannesburg on the 8th, 9th and 10th instants, when fought in the East African Campaign. Colonel Hoy, who has commanded the Battalion of the Cape Corps since the outbreak of the campaign, was for some time the Director of the Banzuka campaign, the object of which was to increase British settlement.

Since 1902, when the Banzuka area was taken over by the German Government, there has been a steady stream of emigrants from the territory, and in the last few months it is estimated that some 10,000 have been added to the population. It is the opinion of the British authorities that the Banzuka area is one of the best in the world for settlement, and that the British Government should encourage the settlement of British subjects in the area. It is also the opinion of the British authorities that the Banzuka area should be made a British territory, and that the British Government should encourage the settlement of British subjects in the area.

**THE NATIVE AND THE CINEMA**

The use for the cinema in the field of Education. That the cinema in the work are visited by the 60,000 film-goers weekly was stated by the Council of the National Institute of Education in its report and the Secretary of the Council in his annual report. It is the duty of the Council to advise the Government on the use of the cinema in the education of the people, and the use of the cinema in the education of the people.

The cinema, he said, could be used for the benefit of the people in several ways, for research, by recording primitive customs and habits and phases of life, and by passing away to show progress. The cinema can also be used to show the steps which civilization have taken, and to show the progress of civilization. The cinema can also be used to show the progress of civilization, and to show the progress of civilization.

The apparatus used must be portable, practical and economical, and the films must be such as to attract the attention of the audience. This goal was illustrated by quite a good score. In a certain "backward" country, the local inhabitants were being shown a film illustrating the use of the microscope, and in the course of the film there was thrown on the screen a simple magnified picture of a flea, the size of a pin. The effect on the audience was indicated by the comment of one of them as he stepped out of the hall: "Office case, if fleas are that size in England, no wonder they are afraid of them and make such a fuss about plague."

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## EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free exchange of news and overviews desired by the Editor and on any matter of general interest. It is open to the receipt of all British, French, German, Italian, and other information which renders a contribution for that purpose. It is cordially welcomed.

Messrs. L. O. Benson and Co. are agents for Kampala office. The Commercial Bank (S. A. S.) has been opened in Kampala.

The Tanganyika Plym. Co. is now open to members of any nationality.

A new hotel has been opened in Abercorn Northern Rhodesia by Mr. H. O. Coleman.

The loss to the Mauritius sugar industry caused by the recent cyclone is estimated at £1,000,000.

Kampala business interests are anxious that an aerodrome should be constructed near the town ship.

Ten 40-ton locomotives for use on the Kenya and Uganda railways are due to be delivered this month.

The former Governor of the Zanzibar Protectorate toured the Tabora, Mwanza, and Bukoba Provinces.

Floods are reported to have severely damaged large areas of rice fields in the Eldoret district of Kenya.

From Abercorn Northern Rhodesia we learn that a considerable increase in the export of coffee is now being reported.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during 1930 amounted to £2,182,675 compared with £2,206,608 in 1929.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has applied for membership of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia.

The Khartoum, Nile, and Lake Nyanza, Egyptian, Palestine and Sudan, Shipping Traffic will be secured out of a new canal.

The Nyasaland railway in Northern Rhodesia has been completed and a restricted service traffic is operating.

A bill to constitute the Nakuru County has been introduced by the agents of the late Lieutenant-Commander Gooding, who died last year.

A Native who had sold over £500 belonging to the Nyasaland Government was recently sentenced in Blantyre to two years' hard labour.

It is suggested that the old liner "Terry" be used as the only means of crossing the Nile at the point where the existing bridge is about to start.

One of the Portuguese vessels sent on a troop to Malindi in connexion with the rebellion there is the "Nyasa" which will be in an African waters.

The Tanganyika Government has offered for disposal the forest mill and equipment at Kocera, near Soko, to the British Viceroy. A ginger concession in the Muzira and neighbouring forests may also be leased to the purchaser.

Two of the motorised "H.M.S. Alyn" boats, which are used on the Mediterranean section of the London-Cape air service have been handed over to Imperial Airways. These machines have a cruising speed of 100 m.p.h.

The Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government to appoint a Commission to report on the present financial position of the Protectorate.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is published the text of a new Ordinance to control the activities of "hot" centres and similar organisations in the Protectorate.

The suggestion that coffee plantations should be established against the export of coffee has been rejected by the office planters' Union, which feels that the possibility of serious damage is not.

Imports into Northern Rhodesia of machinery, tools, iron, and steel, and metal manufactures for 1930 totalled £100,500 compared with £1,016,200 in the previous year.

It is believed that Brazil will shortly export to East Africa 100,000 tons of coffee.

Proceeds from surplus supplies of tin from the British Colonies have been transferred to the Exchequer in consequence.

The Eastern African Department of the Information Office has received cables of advice from Kenya to the effect that 25,000 lb. of Government ivory

300 lb. of rhinoceros horn, and 425 lb. of hippopotamus ivory will be sold in auction in Mombasa on May 7.

Minerals Separation Ltd. which has considerable mining interests in Southern Rhodesia reports a profit for 1930 of £1,000,000.

A dividend of 3s. per share is to be paid on the shares of the company in the year ending 31st March 1931.

The first aeroplane on the Cairo-Cape air service made its brief stay at Mombasa somewhat profitably prior to beginning its return journey.

Passengers were taken for 210 miles of a quality of air which cost £4 per passenger. Two such flights cost £40.

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## TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

The Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited) maintains relations with EAST AFRICA. The Bank is the main bank through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

There was a steady demand at last week's auction for good qualities, and steady to demand for the best.

Table listing various produce items like Peaberry, London cleaned, and their prices in shillings and pence.

Table listing produce items from Uganda, such as Robusta, and their prices.

Table listing produce items from Kenya, such as Peaberry, London cleaned, and their prices.

Table listing produce items from Nyasaland, such as Peaberry, and their prices.

Table listing produce items from Kivu, such as First size brownish green, and their prices.

Table listing produce items from Nyasaland, such as Good ordinary, and their prices.

don't stocks of East African coffee on April 20... The market for the past three months...

General demand has been evident, particularly for better qualities, though generally supplies have been well absorbed.

The general quality of Kenyan coffee has not been the equal of what we have known in the past...

Other Produce: Castor... The comparative quotations for castor were 72/6...

There was a fair business in Kenyan coffee at 10/1... The comparative quotation was 20/0...

The comparative quotation for New York was 20/0... The comparative quotation for London was 10/0...

The comparative quotation for London was 10/0... The comparative quotation for New York was 20/0...

The comparative quotation for London was 10/0... The comparative quotation for New York was 20/0...

last sale rates, prices... rather casual, but soft... The comparative quotation...

The comparative quotation... The comparative quotation...

The comparative quotation... The comparative quotation...

MEXICO SUSPENDS COCAINE PRODUCTION

Learn that the Mexican Government has suspended the production of cocaine for the month of April... The comparative quotation...

Our informant, when referring to the... described it as "about one-third of the selling price... The comparative quotation...

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

- May 1 - Joint Executive Board, Monthly Meeting of Executive Council, 10 a.m.
May 1 - African Society Dinner to Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Messiair Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
May 1 - Strolling Players to perform at Berkeley Square...
May 1 - Uganda Planters' Association annual conference, Kampala...
May 1 - Joint African Board, Annual meeting...

Advertisement for John Haig Scotch Whisky, John Harvey of Bristol, Allsopp & Co., Columbia Gramophone and Records, Samuel Baker & Co. Ltd. Adetailed Mak... and Dr. S...







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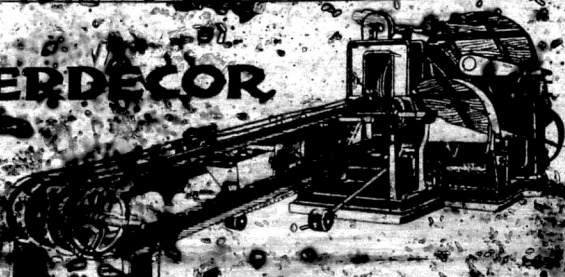
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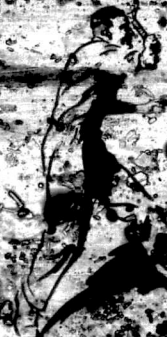
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## WILL UGANDA GO DRY?

ALMOST everybody who knows East Africa regards Uganda as a well-watered country. Official handbooks describe the whole area of Uganda as a well-watered country. The official map shows many lakes and streams, and the great East African "glorious evergreen scene" only in the north-east is there any considerable. The great desert country (General impression) is not necessarily correct, and Sir E. J. Wayland, the late Director of Geological Survey in Uganda for the past twelve years, now says in a review of the work of his Department since its inception that far from being well-watered, Uganda is one of the driest other parts of Africa, is gradually drying up; that the number and utility of its available water supplies are diminishing, and that the development of the Protectorate by the increasing demands upon the present sources, the problem is becoming increasingly serious. The evidence is that in both countries the rainfall is decreasing, and that in the past Uganda, like other parts of East and Central Africa, has experienced a marked decrease in rainfall, particularly with the dry periods in high latitudes, and there is strong evidence that in the future the rainfall will be still more reduced. Those official conditions indicate a progressive recession to the westward of the Sahara, which has already begun, and will be doubly so in the future. We must be grateful to our geologists for their warning, but for many of the practical results to avert the danger, we must first be able to see the way in which the rainfall is decreasing, and the way in which the rainfall is decreasing, and the way in which the rainfall is decreasing.

from the banks, when the flow of water and encourage the deposit of mud, the grasses are as the beds of the streams become shallower, papyrus develops, only to die out as the ground becomes drier, and drier savannah is formed; and at last the area is abandoned and discovered flats with scattered trees, in which will yield but scanty crops of wheat. Still worse is the case of the grasslands based on, and started by, natives. The grasslands in the country is a valuable. The destruction of the forest prevents growth, and the removal of the soil and the speedy filling of rivers, the grazing consequent on overstocking by cattle is the chief cause of soil erosion and the disappearance of spring pastures.

How to satisfy immediate needs of the press, in the aspect of the problem. It is not possible to be completely prohibited. Papyrus choked streams and small lakes should be cleared and possibly irrigation schemes started. Afforestation is another obvious step, for it encourages the spread over an open and exposed the retention of moisture in the soil, and the prevention of immediate runoff, even if there is a decrease in the rainfall. The surface water is a well-arranged drainage system, and we must be able to see the way in which the rainfall is decreasing, and the way in which the rainfall is decreasing, and the way in which the rainfall is decreasing.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

The official reports of the locust campaigns undertaken by the Sudan Government make it clear that the one successful method of fighting the insects is by poisoned baits.

## POISON BAITS FOR LOCUSTS IN THE SUDAN.

We confess that *East Africa* derives some comfort from this result, for the outlook of the locusts is a doubtful one; we, basing our reasoning on the massed words of Dr. J. P. Durrer, an entomologist of great experience, advised that means in preference to all others had concentrated on the locust and on its most dangerous assaults, the hoppers and their arsenates from an airplane. The Sudan reports seem to show the efficacy of poison baits. The use of poison has also been given excellent results. The addition as the standard method to the application of arsenates is justified, and again, in the Governor of the White Nile Province reports the destruction of 95% of the hoppers bred in his Province, though in the supplies of bran were barely maintained. Some idea of the scale on which this poisoned bran is being used may be gained from the preparations made for the 1930 campaign—6,325 sacks, each containing 50 lbs. of bait with an additional 1,475 sacks, 14 lbs. each, in all about 50 tons of bran, while for Kordofan and northern Darfur 35,000 sacks (7,000 tons) of bait were specially ordered. The uses of poisoned bait being primarily ineffective were (a) when it was used by hoppers nearing maturity, when they are highly resistant to arsenic, and (b) in the areas where vegetation is closely grazed over by cattle, when accidents are apt to occur and the hoppers remain "down" in the tall grass and bait is difficult to spread. Unfortunately, no method whatever has been dealing successfully with hoppers has been devised though on several occasions when they have shown a tendency to settle they were driven off by means of smoke fires.

The interest which is being shown in the preparation of good drinking coffee has drawn a characteristic letter to the Press COFFEE FOR THE from Dr. J. P. Jones, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford. Therein he lauds coffee in a manner to delight the heart of the planter: "the coffee has no danger for its weary inhabitants than good coffee," he asserts, but asks, "how long? when can you get it in this benighted land?" His remedy is a "small company equipped with a sufficient apparatus of stationary and movable mills, with a competent staff of skilled coffee-makers trained for the job by an expert for the comfort and relief of the somnolent who go north to their abodes in the early hours and who are the first in the colonies. So he would press that "the poor planters of Kenya would soon be heard of as the handsomest people in the world, and the noble products of their labours will be found in every home and no arrival of locusts or hoppers will be fatal to their coffee, and their owners will be able to afford a good time in their advanced estates. The price of coffee beans in East Africa is the lowest in the world of publicly-traded coffee. The Coffee Board and lead in explained advertising and the London Coffee

Proposals designed to remove the dependence on salaries in the East African offices in preference to the local market. The proposals have been put forward by Mr. B. Bargmann, of the Sudan, who, while suggesting that the salaries should be granted from the salaries of local servants, drawing £400 per annum, 5% for those on a £500 basis, with corresponding increments up to a maximum of 10% coupled with this scheme, the essential safeguard that the amounts thus withheld should be held in trust for the individual official, and that the rate of 8% per annum, and be paid over to him when times are good and surplus balances again available, if he should retire before disbursement of the trust, and his standing in his credit would be maintained. His suggestions are, however, not binding on the contractual liabilities of the Government, and have the more seemed unfair to the Civil Service. Mr. Bargmann's proposals, however, does offer the Service an opportunity of helping the Government in their temporary difficulties.

And who of our countrymen in the room leading article that East African settlers had, in the past year, been inclined to shrink at the end of the present year, at the narrow compass of the LEAN YEARS, from South Africa, where a speaker, addressing a dinner at the opening of the Robertson Show, said: "I have had our medicine in this depression. It has come as a thief in the night, catching many of our farmers and claiming many victims before we could understand its ravages. We have now learnt that what we are experiencing seven far years ago, is a precursor of seven lean years. The agricultural cycle will in future be of the new significance in which we must consolidate our position and improve our farming operations so as to withstand any evil days which may be experienced." His remedy was no speculation. "South Africa," he declared, "as we did in the case of East Africa, and produce much more economically and is far from down and out, as some of the pessimists prognosticate."

Medical missionaries, especially in Uganda, have for some considerable time found that assistance in the field is exceedingly useful in routine bacteriological work, their skill after a few days' training in interpreting smears and blood films, is not quite satisfactory. It is encouraging and very pleasant to note that Dr. C. O. Jones, Director of the Uganda Government Service, has similar progress to record. In his latest report, which dates from 1930, he notes that the "local native field staff" has reached a high standard of efficiency in preparing serological prints of mumps, both by the wet and the chemical bath methods. The bacteriological laboratory has also been able to produce in the preparation of rock slides, and identify them. Owing to his best productions fall short in very little as to the standard of the regional field staffs in London.

# MR. MITCHELL ON TANZANIA'S FUTURE NEW TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION ADVOCATED

## His Evidence to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Proceeds Specifically Reports on East Africa

Mr. Mitchell, Secretary for Native Affairs in the East African Office, has outlined in his report the way in which the Government intend to proceed.

(i) In any Constitutional changes the full authority of the Government as the representative of His Majesty must be maintained. I have heard of no considerable body of Native opinion in favour of Native representation.

(ii) In the Native sphere after consultation with the Government regarding projects for certain areas in the Territory.

(iii) In the Native sphere, where the Government have no administrative office, there is probably some degree of law and oppression in the Native Administration, except for a few areas where the Government have a direct presence, such as the Treasury, and occasional projects of the Native Administration.

(iv) The British judicial system before the war was a disadvantage compared with the European and African. The principal reasons for this view are the complexity of the law, the procedure, the delay and expense. There is discrimination against the Natives in the criminal cases, the fact that the more serious cases are employed, the language barrier, the administration of cases, whether civil or criminal, the fact that they do not understand and speak their own language, and the consequent displacement of the law by "customary law". The Native courts and tribunals, which the situation would be regarded as a disadvantage.

### Capitalism in the Land

Mr. Mitchell generally understands that the Tanganyika Land Ordinances should be regarded as their absolute right and as for them a form of discrimination. Under the Ordinances, certain areas are reserved for the Natives, and certain areas are reserved for the Natives, and certain areas are reserved for the Natives. The Ordinances are a form of discrimination against the Natives, and the Natives do not understand and speak their own language, and the consequent displacement of the law by "customary law".

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press of the fact that the Natives should be compelled to pay for the services that they are the only punisher of the Natives, and that the land should be taken from the Natives, and that they are undoubtedly dishonest, and that they are the cause of the Natives' poverty, and that they are the cause of the Natives' poverty, and that they are the cause of the Natives' poverty.

### Settlers have benefited the Natives

Mr. Mitchell does not suggest that the Natives are generally feeling of hostility against the Natives, and that the Natives are generally feeling of hostility against the Natives, and that the Natives are generally feeling of hostility against the Natives. The Natives are generally feeling of hostility against the Natives, and that the Natives are generally feeling of hostility against the Natives, and that the Natives are generally feeling of hostility against the Natives.

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### Administrative structure of the Natives

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Mr. Mitchell's dicta

Among his ... statements were ... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ...

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and on the subject, so that the Government may have something to show for its money. Government officers have been discussing with the Arab community the possibilities of a cotton-growing scheme on the coast, but this has not been taken up. The Arab population on the coast is very small and the export trade in grain and mangrove bolls from the coast to Arabia has disappeared.

Under some laws Arabs are classed among Natives, but under others, mainly, non-African. It is the Government, which is close to the work, does not realise the sympathetic feelings we feel that the High Commissioner would be our course.

Arabs have always given every assistance to the British Government, even in the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, though they were striking at the very base and backbone of their civilisation, namely, the supply of cheap labour for development.

Given the opportunity and proper education, the Arab with his old civilisation and culture is capable of becoming a much more useful and important asset to the European administrator and the Native.

## Effect of the Abolition of Slavery

The abolition of slavery resulted as Arabs feel it was effected by the administrators so much as in the levelling down of the Arab rather than in the levelling up of the freed slave.

The only school for Arabs in Mombasa was established twenty-four years after the advent of the British East Africa Company, even now no serious attention has been paid to education so that school children do not appear in the Curriculum. The Government has no means of doing this and the Government is not ready to do so.

By the loss of slaves the Arabs have been rendered inarticulate and because of lack of education, British or Arabic, and the competition of the communities who provide a ready-made and cheap clerical class, the Arabs have been pushed aside. All this has a great deal to do with the degenerate class of parasites who are such a blot on the coastal population. Lack of education and poverty among the Arabs prevents any idea of their finding the means of compensating the toll of numbers taken from them. The Government ought to play the part expected of a guardian to the poor.

Although the chief objection to creating Arab representation in the Legislative Council is that most Arabs do not speak English and lack European education, very little has been done to remedy this.

The withdrawal of the British Protectorate from the coast lands from Lindi to Mofadishu was a great step. With the abolition of slavery there has been a loss of the land went out of cultivation, and only few of the Arabs not adequately compensated for the loss of their chief means of labour, but the Government confiscated all unoccupied land.

## Muhammadan Law

According to Muhammadan law, any man may occupy any waste land, and if he clears it of bushes and cultivates it, he may sell it, and if he does so, he may take possession of it or give it without his permission. The land only passes out of his possession when he quits the country without having an agreement to look after his property or when he gives up a plot after trying to work on it and finding the soil barren or unsuitable.

The Government declared all land covered with bushes as subsidiary waste as abandoned land and the property of the Government. With this declaration a number of individual cases had their claims decided. It is now known that the twelve tribes losing a large area of land held for the benefit of the community as a whole, and that Arabs of the coast should have no claim on the land held for the benefit of the community as a whole, but only on the land held for the benefit of the tribe.

The Government has taken all the land held for the benefit of the community as a whole, and has given it to the Government. This has resulted in the loss of the land held for the benefit of the community as a whole, and has given it to the Government.

In Mombasa there is only one Arab official, a European member of the Municipal Council, and several European official members, and even Indian official members. The members nominated on the behalf of the Arab community are all non-Arabs, and the Government has not taken any steps to remedy this. It is the Government's responsibility to remedy this, and the Government should take steps to remedy this.

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The Government has not taken any steps to remedy this, and the Government should take steps to remedy this.

## Attitude to Close Union

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## SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION OF KENYA RESERVES

Sketches and Views of Chief Native Commissioner

The Government has not taken any steps to remedy this, and the Government should take steps to remedy this.

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TWO EAST AFRICAN AVIATORS KILLED

By Capt. R. Gladstone and Commander Gordon Kidston

East Africa, which leaves the personal friends by the death together of a flying accident in South Africa.



Captain R. Gladstone and Commander Gordon Kidston. Gladstone extends respect sympathies to Mrs. Gladstone and to Captain Kidston and to another.

Captain Gladstone's plan to get his friends was the driving force behind the project for a regular East African air service and in collaboration with Mr. Robert Blackburn, German expert of the Blackburn Aeroplane Co. he financed and personally piloted the Khartoum-Moyera section of the route beginning in 1922. My real, spiritual, partner, as I might say, he kept doggedly at it until the public local Governments were convinced of the value.

Then the time company which he had founded with me and which had faced all the initial discouragements of such a venture found itself compelled to seek out to Imperial Airways. Having given years to his project he was decently chagrined at such a course. Events had determined the best type he refused to compromise or to be downcast. As soon as the arrangements with Imperial Airways were completed he left for South Africa to investigate on the spot the possibilities of another scheme he had in mind.

His doers work suspended the completion of December 5, 1922, which was the first new flight to be carried on the embryo East African Airways.

It was always difficult to get him to talk about himself. He was supremely modest, contented in activity, patient in negotiation and unshakably determined to give East and Central Africa the regular aerial transport which he knew to be so necessary to their development. His confidence and enthusiasm won him firm friends in all circles, the late Sir Selwyn Branker and Sir William Gowers being two of those who wholeheartedly supported his ideas, travelled with his early passengers in Africa, and helped him in his endeavours.

Captain Gladstone had a distinguished record in the Royal Air Force during the War and was reckoned one of Britain's best pilots. He was a Vice-President of an aviation club.

Commander Kidston's many Narrow Escapes

Commander Gordon Kidston, the thirty-one year old millionaire, lost a narrow life. Early in the War he was torpedoed by H.M.S. "Humbert" after returning from the war.



The Chief Minister of Kenya was charged with the duty of finding out the whereabouts of the missing aviators.

During the latter part of the war he was in the Southern Frontier of Kenya. He was charged with the duty of finding out the whereabouts of the missing aviators. He was charged with the duty of finding out the whereabouts of the missing aviators.

The Government of Kenya would legislate with regard to the Native Areas, and the other Commission of the Native Areas.

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Appropriate Budget for Native Areas

(9) There should be a complete separate budget for the Native Areas. The funds would be taken part from Colonial funds and would be in the hands of the Chief of the Legislative Council of the Colony. The budget of the Native Areas would be prepared by the Chief Commissioner for the approval of the High Commissioner, who would enact the necessary legislation. This budget would make for all direct services in the Native Areas including administrative subordinate courts, Native tribunals, tribal police, medical, educational, agricultural and veterinary services, district roads and local public works, etc., etc.

(10) A due provision of the public balance for the Native Areas, to be made to the funds of the Native Areas.

(11) All highways and other public works in the Native Areas other than those relating to the services provided by the Government of the Native Areas, which would take over the liability in respect of any loan funds expended upon them.

(12) Housing and office accommodation to be occupied by officers of the Native Administration to be similarly handed over.

(13) Office to be re-arranged to be shared by the Colony and Native Areas, each being allocated in proportion to period of service in each.

(14) Native Areas to be specially designated as all inter-territorial Boards of Commissioners.

(15) Chief Commissioner of the Native Areas to have a Native Affairs Board to deal with such matters as may be referred to it. The constitution of the Board is a matter for discussion, but Native opinion would oppose the inclusion of any non-East African unless matters are fully consulted in regard to their selection.

(16) A man and a skeleton Native Affairs Board to be formed, the members of which are available in the territories of the Committee desiring to examine them first.

(17) A subject to what has been set out in this paper. Native opinion would oppose the inclusion of the following services in respect of the East African territories, namely, railways, posts and telegraphs, coast defence, and aviation.

JOINT COMMITTEE BREVIARY

Lord Stanley M.B. was appointed G.C.M.G. of the English Freemasonry.

Lord Onslow has been named as Lord Chairman of the Committee in the House of Lords.

The Indian Association of Tanganyika has definitely decided not to tender evidence to the Joint Committee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT'S EVIDENCE

As a tribute to "East Africa" Department of the "Illustrated London News" of East Africa.

It is a pleasure to me to express my sincere thanks for and appreciation of the able and impartial way in which, in your issue of 21st March, an summarised my memorandum to the East African Parliamentary Committee and my verbal evidence before the Committee on April 1st. It may be said that many others besides myself have been approached on the subject of water and sewerage supply, and the skill in sorting out the matters of these of less intrinsic importance which have characterised the whole series of committees of evidence as appearing in the columns of "East Africa" since the opening of the public proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee.

If not trespassing unduly on your space, I should like to add to your summary of my memorandum and evidence that I endeavoured to stress the fact that Kenya and Tanganyika have a quite different type of far selective land use and of rationalised economic lines and on a "plantation" basis for coffee, sisal, tea and (on the coast) probably for citrus, etc. It also and though I did not mention it in my evidence, probably pineapple plantation of the same for economic purposes for which the experimental work in this purpose which has been going on in these countries during the last year or two of a world famous firm is quite promising.

Turning to your leading article of April 3rd, of course agree that very considerable economic and production costs, both in "colombist" and in other enterprises, are not only possible but that much recent progress has been made in that respect. It seems to me to be a question, however, whether the scope of further economies can be carried far as to value products such as maize, wheat, barley, etc., if considered on the increase in the overheads of railways etc. If loss-making railway rates are abandoned in Kenya last year of four branch lines, whose traffic consists chiefly of such products, is it likely that the real cost of such production to the community will be well below the cost of the land?

I also agree with and share your hope and belief that the tenacity, who were raised to military and civilian officers to take up residence in the Highlands of Kenya, where their pensions will enable them to lead a more comfortable and better life than in Europe. But the pensions will die with their holders, and it is necessary to consider the position and prospects of their descendants if unprovided with substantial capital. Since giving my evidence, I happen to have heard from Mr. Oswald Youngblood of this point of view with regard to upon very recent and well known facts, and I am sure that the emergence of a "poor white" class, where the growing class of such a nature, is a possibility which is being used to suggest with all earnestness that the long views are very necessary.

Yours faithfully,  
HUMPHREY LEGGETT

WHAT DID DR. SHIELS MEAN?

Kenya Schools and Territorial Children

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Sir, When I was cross-examining Sir Humphrey Leggett last week, I heard Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggest that Government schools in Kenya had recently made it easy for European children to leave their Territory and attend them. The next day I published a press statement in which I stated that I could be made to understand what facts the Under Secretary had in mind.

Yours faithfully,  
J. G. H. H. H.

We too were struck with the suggestion of Dr. Shiels. Perhaps some of us will put a question in the House on this subject at a future date. "E.A."

WATER DIVINING IN EAST AFRICA

Illustrated London News, 21st March, 1931

... "One Leave" and "Leave" which I have read, but it should be desired to in the ranks of believers. It is so kindly come to have care to be taken into account, but I sincerely hope that my few remarks on this question of "water divining" will not cause his neglect of it any more.

During my experience of deep boring for water which extends for over 10 years, as a member of this firm, I have had a single "hit" caused by "blinding" or "water" applied to a unit, quite a few numerous cases in which "downer" has turned out a failure, and in no case yet have I found that the "retainable" faculty claimed for these individuals which "black" supplies have been found that would not be the result of a well located with geological

... "One Leave" at Slough, an overflowing well yielding over 5000 gallons an hour has been completed, and in this case the water fader did not locate the spot, although geological data distinctly pointed to the existence of such a supply.

I do not conscientiously believe in any mechanical device has yet been invented that can locate water or that any human being is possessed of such "remarkable faculty" that can supersede the capabilities of our qualified geologists.

"One Leave" most kinds quotes instances in which in this water was found by "consensus" of the "fading" but I have never seen a record that the same result would have been obtained with geological experience.

Yours sincerely,  
W. G. H. H. H.  
Artisan Works,  
Bear Lane,  
London, S.E. 16

NEWS TRANSMISSION BY NATIVES

In the "Illustrated London News" of East Africa

Sir, I have followed with interest the various letters to your journal on the subject of the transmission of news by natives. Whilst I am in London, living in an earthquake zone, I felt somewhere about a clock at night last night, certainly before 11.00 p.m. My servant called to me that "Lukini" had called to her "Swereli" the earthquake at that time, and that a house in the native quarter had been destroyed, and some of the European dwelling had been damaged. I thought no more of this until three days later, when I saw the news of the earthquake was received at Dar es Salaam. It appears of interest that a Native stationed some 400 miles distant should be in possession of the facts of the earthquake, whilst we, with our up-to-date news transmission services, should hear only a considerable time later.

Yours faithfully,  
W. G. H. H. H.  
London, S.W. 1

EAST AFRICA'S WIDE CIRCULATION

... I should know the number of people who have spoken to me of my "Caricature" in East Africa. You would know how good a circulation you have, I am sure that this must be increasing. There is a personal touch about "East Africa" that is a real pleasure to me from the news.

Yours faithfully,  
Kenya - A VICTIM OF YOUR CARICATURIST



PERSONALIA

Lord and Lady Kysant have arrived back from South Africa. Sir Edward and Lady Dawson have returned from the West Indies.

Mrs. G. G. Gabbets of Kenya has just returned and is staying in Berlin.

Mr. F. Bann, a Nairobi business man, is spending a holiday in this side.

Miss Edith May Gordon, a business and artist, is in London by mail.

Mrs. Susan and Mrs. Doris Epstein have just returned from the Continent.

Mr. R. Fell, principal of the Leakey School in Northern Rhodesia, is on leave.

Earl and Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton have returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. G. and Miss G. E. G. are on Saturday last to spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. R. A. Bartholomew, the famous East Africa Journalist, has returned to London from Cairo.

Mr. E. B. Matherhead and Mrs. Kathleen Gurney were recently married in Lumumba, Kenya Colony.

Mr. K. Rittner, one of the founders of the Photographic Society of Kenya, has arrived home.

Last week's reception of the African Society to hear Mrs. Patrick Ness's talk had a very successful result.

Mr. J. A. Park, a colonial officer in the Mbeya district of Southern Tanganyika, has arrived in London.

Sir Ali bin Salim has presented the grounds of Mombasa which his former house to be used as an office.

Mr. A. F. Gedy, who is associated in business with Mr. J. Graham Dawson, of Nairobi, has arrived in London.

Mr. M. M. Williams, who arrived home last week from the East Africa, all parts of Kenya, is staying in Reading.

Sir Edward Clive presided at the inauguration of the Leakey School's Careers Association.

Mr. G. H. Thacker, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Miss Birch, of Wigton.

Mr. J. K. Robbins, of Nairobi, B. M. H. coffee planter in the Kenyan district of Song, is staying in West Hill.

Mr. J. H. A. Collins, 13th president of the Kenya Coffee Planters' Association, has returned from Northern Rhodesia, where he has served for the past twenty-four years.

Colonel C. G. Dunham, of Nairobi, has been selected a member of the Coffee Planters' Association of Kenya and East Africa.

Lord and Lady Furness and Lord Howard de Walden and Mrs. Scott-Ellis have arrived back in England from Kenya.

Mrs. G. H. Wainman and Mr. J. H. Wainman are giving a dance for their daughter, Lady Daphne, in the Pavilion on May 18.

Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell has been elected president of the Photographic Society of Kenya, in succession to Mr. H. Fox.

Mrs. Alexander Clive, who some time ago walked through East Africa in an endeavour to "walk round the world," is now in London.

Mr. W. L. Carnie, the Nairobi motor agent, and Mr. Joseph Duffevsky, the motor maintenance agent, are recent arrivals on this side.

Mr. A. H. Marsh, commander of the C. I. S. Cleveley Hill, recently had a photograph taken of him. It had been photographed 7,688 times!

Dr. J. Sanders, who has served in Tanganyika for the past six years, is on leave from Bukoba, and Mr. S. A. Aldred, Stock Inspector, from Mwanza.

Mr. B. W. E. Dunn, Director of Publicity to the Sudan Government Railways, has retired on pension, and has been succeeded by Mr. P. B. Russell.

The Kenya Board of Land Surveyors for 1932 includes the following: Mr. J. C. Coverdale; Mr. W. H. N. Webber; Mr. C. T. Cogle; and Mr. J. Woods.

Captain E. R. Murphy, of Mombasa, has now reached London. Letters can be addressed to him c/o Post Office, or R.M. 21, London W.C. 2.

Mr. F. H. Shanks Waller and Miss Mollie Irene Hopson, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. W. J. Hopson, were recently married in Atlantic.

Mr. Lawrence Homes, manager of the East Coast for Messrs. F. B. Davis (South Africa) Ltd., is in South Africa, where he has made the announcement.

Mrs. Gwyn Morgan, who recently returned from the West Coast of Nairobi, and hence to the Cape, addressed a hortatory gathering that was held in the premises.

We regret to hear of the death of the daughter of Dr. Theodor D. Schmidt, who for twenty-five years was Medical Adviser in London to the Sudan Government.

Colonel J. A. O. of the 10th Battalion King's African Rifles, who is on his way back to Dar es Salaam, and who formerly served with the East African Regiment.

Mr. J. P. Mulla, who has been appointed manager of the Mombasa branch of the Bank of Overseas Ltd. Ltd. of the series of the Africa during the Campaign.

The King has granted Royal licence and authority to Mr. Cecil Trousell Gilbert, M.P., to visit the Victoria of the United Kingdom of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. H. H. Brassey Edwards, Chief Veterinary Officer of Kenya, recently visited Zanzibar to discuss the possibility of increasing the stock trade between the colony and the island.

Mr. Leslie Boyce, M.P., to act as alternative member of the Executive Council of the East African Board for East Africa, Mr. C. B. Walsh being the visit of the latter to Tanganyika.

Dr. W. H. Dyar, who is on his way back to Dar es Salaam via South Africa, has served in Tanganyika for the past six years, previous to which he was in Basaland for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Baker Smith, of Atisha, London, last week with their daughter for Irua-less, they hope to find the sun, which they have called to discover in England.

Lord Egerton of Tatton, who has estates in Nyungu, Ngora, Kericho and in the southern highlands of Tanganyika, has returned to this country from his recent tour of the territories.

Of the following gentlemen have been elected to the Beaufort Town Council: Mr. E. Barrett, Mr. R. H. Kirkbrady, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. B. McNeill, Rev. W. W. Whittan, and Mr. E. Wright.

Mrs. Helen Silver, of Squadron Leader Wynne, who has arrived in London, Wynne, from the machine to Mr. Raymond Carr of Nairobi.

Dr. S. De Leakey, addressed the Rylands Club, Manchester, last evening on "Some Aspects of the Black and White Problem in Kenya." Next week we hope to publish extracts from the address.

A decree nisi was recently granted in favour of the application of Mr. E. Barrett, of East Africa, to the Alberta, Alberta Barrett, costs were given against Mr. Barrett, Mr. E. Barrett.

Captain W. A. Kitchener has been elected President for the year of the Laikipia Farmers' Association with Mr. S. J. King as Vice-President. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. E. M. Bamble.

Captain Kenneth, of the late Lord, who married last week to Miss Nestor Forestier Walker, daughter of George Forestier Walker, of the late Lady Forestier Walker, of Castlebar, Wiltshire.

Mr. H. S. Hood, who has been appointed H. M. Consul General for Portuguese East Africa, is expected to reach Lourenço Marques from Liberia in the morning, now stationed towards the end of June.

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, who has been appointed to the board of the British South Africa Company, Chairman and managing director of the Victoria Falls Power Co. and a director of Rhodesia Railways.

Mr. J. E. Wolsley Bourne, M.C., Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, was recently married to Mrs. Margarita Howard, formerly a well-known resident of the Victoria district.

Colonel G. E. Williams, Secretary for Agriculture in South Africa, who was base Commander of the 1st and 10th is shortly proceeding to Melbourne to attend the Imperial Wool Conference.

Mr. C. E. D. Seibel, Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Dodoma to Mkalama and Mr. A. T. Garner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been posted to Mwanza from Dar es Salaam.

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C., K.C.S.I., chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, who visited East Africa some little time ago, has been re-appointed a director of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

Mr. John Wells, son of Mr. Carver Wells, whose East African film "Hell Below Zero" was appreciatively mentioned in last week's issue of East Africa, is now walking from Cairo to the Cape. He is taking photographs for the Milwain Public Museum.

Mr. J. Boston, of the Tanganyika Railways, was recently married in Dar es Salaam to Miss Frances R. H. Evans, daughter of Mrs. and the late Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Evans, O.B.E., of Nairobi. The bridegroom has been in Tanganyika for the past ten years.

Flight Lieutenant Rose, who on Friday last left Cape Town to endeavour to reach England in four and a half days, unfortunately damaged his machine in a forced landing near Loxes on Tuesday. He had thus flown from Cape to Brighton in five days—a terrific performance.

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## PERSONALIA (continued)

Mr. Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the past eleven years, has sent on a member of the Section a copy of the memorandum he submitted in his personal capacity to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. R. E. Ponsonby, Senior Assistant Engineer of the Tanganyika Public Works Department, who is now stationed in Lindi, has served in Tanganyika for the past nine years, and during his last four was responsible for the construction of the Moshi-Arusha extension of the M'anga line.

Mr. Tommas Wood of Nairobi has spontaneously withdrawn his candidature for the Nairobi North seat of the Kenya Legislative Council in view of the fact that his opponent, Captain H. E. Schwartz, is going to Holland to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The following representatives from East Africa have been invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to attend to give the Charter of the International Union conference to be held at Geneva from June 22 to 25: B. R. Paterson (Kenya), M. E. G. Morris (Uganda), Dr. T. O. Shireore and Mr. F. E. Mitchell (Tanganyika).

The Rev. R. M. Gibson, who has been appointed an official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council first of the East Africa in 1922, and in charge of the new East African Training College at Kiungani, Zanzibar. He has continued in charge since the College was transferred to Minaki, twenty miles from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. E. W. Farrett, who has been in the Tanganyika Postal Department for ten years, and Mr. J. A. Sillman, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Territory, are returning to Dar es Salaam. The latter served in Kenya before his appointment to Tanganyika in 1921 and is now returning after a period of sick leave on this side.

Mr. Francis Theakston has resigned the managing directorship of Messrs. Francis Theakston, Ltd., with which company so many of our readers may be familiar in business relations. His interest in East Africa will, however, continue, and he is looking forward to meeting many of his friends at the East Africa Dinner next month.

Mr. F. Gordon Smith, who has been appointed Judge of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia in succession to Sir Ewan A. Logan, first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1912. During the East African Campaign he served with the Northern Rhodesia Force, and he was appointed a Major-General in Kenya, and in the following year was transferred to Northern Rhodesia as a Major-General.

Major-General Sir Reginald Huskins, K.C.B., who served in East Africa in 1902, was Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles from 1913 to 1915, and two years later was promoted Commander-in-Chief during the East African Campaign, lectured last week to a Palmer's Green audience on "The Romance of Africa." Sir Reginald is now Principal of the Bond Law Memorial College at Ashbridge, Buckingham.

Mrs. Jane Smith, who is of the same race as Kenya first went to East Africa in 1913, and lived for many years at the British Farm at Rombe. Her husband is a poultry farmer, and she will be assisting him in this. Her husband, Mr. J. S. Smith, was one of the founders of the East African Farmers' Association of which he is still a director.

East African centers will be interested to learn that Mr. G. W. Knappman, of London, former secretary of the Kenya Golf Society, is arranging a meeting to take place at Stratton during the summer. Facilities have been granted to the Society by several golf clubs in London, and matches have so far been arranged with Royal Blackheath and the Royal Golfing Society.

Mr. E. E. Mitchell, M.C., Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, who gave evidence on Monday before the Joint Committee, has served in Tanganyika for the past eleven years. He first joined the Colonial Service in 1912, being posted to Tanganyika. Three years later he was seconded to the East African Force, and during the East African Campaign was awarded the M.C. and mentioned in dispatches. Later he was A.D.C. to the Governor of Kenya.

Messrs. H. Deane and J. G. Deane, of the Toro Planters and Uganda Planters' Association respectively, have presented to the Government proposals for financial assistance to the growers during the present season. It is reported that the Government should give a grant of 500,000 of coffee to individuals on the security of the mortgage as a whole, but the planters have made it clear that they should carry their own liability.

The following have been members of the District Road Board of North Nyeri: Mr. J. G. de Week, Mr. G. H. Ayre Smith, Mr. C. W. Carles, Colonel E. H. Hickson, Mr. J. E. McDonogh, Mr. G. E. Deweyn, and Mr. J. S. Rathbott of Nanyuki.

Captain F. Roberts, whose films of Uganda he has been busy exhibiting in Bournemouth a few days ago when he recovered one member of the audience to be Brigadier-General H. H. Austin, C.B., D.S.O., who served in the Uganda Force of 1897-98. General Austin was naturally interested in present-day Uganda, particularly in the view of the Sipi and Soboi country around Mount Elgon, which he considered had remained unchanged during the past thirty-five years.

Mr. W. G. Lloyd, of Amboni, Tanganyika, who is spending the first part of his leave in London, is well known to many of our readers, for he first reached East Africa in 1913. Joining the East African Mounted Rifles immediately on the outbreak of war, he was later transferred to the South African Infantry as an interpreter, and in 1915 he sailed to South Africa with severe dysentery. Returning to Tanganyika two years later as a planter, he has remained in the Territory, chiefly in the Tanganyika Province, ever since.



# GOVERNOR'S CAR AS PUBLIC BUS

Until the Palm not 8000000  
Special to East Africa

The publication in our list is one of a car that is owned by H. H. Hunter, a reminder that when he and his partner, Mr. Adolph Moses, first started planting rubber and coffee in Uganda it was in the Kyoga wet districts, though generally regarded as the most profitable country for European enterprise. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the Uganda Planters' Association in 1910, and was its second President, the first being the late Sir James Martin. His numerous quotations about the agriculture showed he was interested in many things in Uganda. His most successful ventures, and through he was only the second European to introduce a motor car, the Governor buying a solicited vehicle, he was the first with a pneumatic-tired car.

## A Prisoner at Large.

In these days the Government was economically minded for the gubernatorial conveyance was used as a public bus plying between Entebbe and Kampala when not required by the Governor. But when it was found to be getting badly scratched it was taken off the run! Those were the days when Government officials took two days to travel between Entebbe and Kampala accompanied by a number of porters.

One tale which is told of a man of some fame, a hunter who, for contravening the laws had been sentenced to three months imprisonment. No account is given being allowed to leave permitted to walk round the prison walls. He was the warden, then was allowed to be permitted to form the habit of walking round the prison walls and inviting them to come back and have a talk with him. The house to which they were coming was that of the D.A. who shake with which they were punished was the property of the same individual, and the warden, in a way, was really a prisoner himself.

## A. W. HILL ON THE AGRI-CULTURAL RESEARCH STATION FOR LONG-DURATION RESEARCH

The Agricultural Station of the Government, the African Research Station and of the Universities for the future were founded of an address given by Sir A. W. Hill, K.C.M.G., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to the Dominions and Colonies section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday.

"It is quite clear," said Sir Walter, "that many problems can be solved only at a Central Research Station such as Amami, since the officers attached to the Agricultural Departments have neither the time nor the facilities for carrying out any research which requires several years for its completion."

Virus diseases of plants, soil analysis, shade for coffee and sisal investigations were being conducted at Amami.

"These investigations with regard to coffee," declared the speaker, "obviously need to be carried out at an Institute which is not constantly diverted from its work by the numerous calls which are made on the scientific officers attached to the Department of Agriculture. It is a fact, however, that when our Report on the subject is published, the position of the main stations will be strengthened, and the six collaborating Territories will be in a position to appreciate fully the importance of the station and the valuable work it should be able to accomplish towards solving the many agricultural problems which so deeply interest agriculture in East Africa."

## Exhausts Before Zanzibar


Mr. Kinnear was not very cheerful about the future of Zanzibar, of which he said: "The all places which seemed to be possible on one main agricultural crop only, Zanzibar, being covered with some difficult problems connected with the above industry, partly agricultural and partly financial, owing to the hold of the money lenders over the growers. The clove trees themselves in some parts do not need careful attention and cultivation, but the industry will probably receive a heavy blow when the young and vigorous plantations in Malagasy come into full bearing. Whether Zanzibar can develop other crops which would find their place in the clove market is a great question for me to say, but with the present state of land tenure and the lack of sufficient labour, the success of any such ventures would appear to be somewhat doubtful."

## LOCUST PLAGUE IN UGANDA.

Locusts have visited Uganda this year in large numbers, and swarms of hoppers are to be seen throughout the country. The authorities are taking action, but local opinion is that the Government is insufficient to cope with the pest. In the last a large number of hoppers were seen in a town ship, and the hoppers were seen to be eating the doors of the houses, which have been destroyed. The Government buildings are also being damaged.

## THE EAST AFRICAN SOCIETY DINNER

The East of Athlon and H.R. Club will be pleased to announce that the African Society will give a dinner at the Hotel on Tuesday, May 12th, 1931. Tickets may be obtained from the African Society, 27, King Street, London, E.C. 4.



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- WHEELS: Heavy cross member. SPIDERS: High carbon steel, semi-dish. Front 20 in. x 1 1/2 in. Rear 18 in. x 1 1/2 in. First hydraulic shock absorbers.
- WHEEL CASE: 21 in. x 11 in. x 1 1/2 in. Ground clearance 21 in.

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SAFARI DIARY FROM TANGANYIKA

EARLY DAYS IN THE LUPA

At Lupa we met three men who had put in a short-time at the Lupa in 1922, and the information they gave us determined our main companion to turn back. It appeared that out of 130 odd persons there about ten weeks ago, just about "living". The rest were, they said, a little and a few only payed expenses. The general opinion was that when the rains come down they would starve or even do do this. Prospecting had been going on for three seasons and the first comers appear to have done well. With the rains the five or six down axes up the road and alluvial strata, but stopped working over again, and then again the same thing happened each year.

One man has got the mines this last six months and he is the talk of the place. This is the result of his work with about twenty or thirty men per month and he gets about £100 each for food.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Gold, Silver, Copper, and Profit margin.

The outside people say nothing whatever of the situation and many have been rushing madly off to make their fortunes. One recent visitor had a local East African newspaper that no one should throw up a stick to go there. Well, our informants declare emphatically that a man should not go to the expense of going there for more than a day's march away—and that he would regret it. There may have been a favored few of the early comers who did make from £1,000 to £2,000 or even more a year (or was it of put over, including into account expenses). The rest are sadder, poorer and wiser than my first intention was to call at the Lupa and see things for myself, but the information given me at first hand by these three people is so evidently true that I shall proceed to Abercorn via Takywa.

German and Missionary

When Mrs. Watson, who returned from safari before I pushed on, most cordially urged me to remain with them. She is a keen, broad-headed young missionary who seemed to me to be taking part with the Natives. She is a combatant officer during the war and knows the value of discipline. I certainly admired the way the Ubuah people are being disciplined and taught by these missionaries and their staff. At this station I was informed that these missions here to be given back to the German and good many of whom will assuredly preach the gospel to pagans; there is not the slightest doubt about it. From a mass of evidence I have seen in Tanganyika there was plenty of it to spare.

After we had a number to go to the Maha River a two days march. The country is one of rolling hills and valleys, very sparsely populated. This is a result of German mismanagement. M. M. M. rebellion of 1905. It is a cattle country but the grass is too good. There are great many old ruins of old gardens now overgrown and another of these about the whole country. From the Ruaha to Njombe is a country of rolling uplands and valleys, trees poor and uninhabited.

Njombe

Njombe, about 5,000 ft. up, is a German post with the usual fort and buildings, now office and

quarters for some 500 people during the war. And from here the three expeditions in 1917. It has a fine view over a wide range of mountain peaks like Nyira and extending for some way north.

It does not look very enticing to cross the mountains, but it is to be done. Anyway, the country will be more interesting the farther we get. It is a very rough broken country with a little native population and with more cattlemen and graziers. Kichwa Mission, Kichwa, Scotland, another of the stations came back to Kichwa. There were some 100 people and his station had some 200 head of cattle. Miss Davidson, and the other ladies, were a pleasure to have a good and a company of ladies and at a well-kept and a good trip.

It is a most impressive and a most depressing view of the dreadful mistakes that are making by allowing the German missionaries to come back to Tanganyika. In the first place, when they left during the war they told their congregations that they would come back. Then we came and told the Natives. No, the Germans will not be allowed to return. Then the Germans had told their wives that the British are tolerant, and now the Natives, unsophisticated as they are, believe that we are really liars. Secondly, one cannot overlook the patent fact that a missionary wields vast power among his community or parish—sometimes 100 square miles of a parish—a greater power than that of the Administrative Officer, even if the latter is a man of strong opinions. They can do a vast amount of good, or they can do a vast amount of evil. I believe that we can do only good, and let me emphasize it: the only way we can do it is to their teachers.

(To be continued)

Advertisement for Ovaltine. Includes an illustration of a woman holding a child, and text: 'Your Nerves are Starving', 'WHEN you are nervous and tired, the reason is that your nerves need a natural tonic... Ovaltine is the best thing for you... Builds up Brain, Nerves, Energy'.

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BIBERY, KAMPANJ AND ETHIOPIA

Sual Africa in the Press

ARCHDEACON OWEN'S BISHOP'S ADDRESSES

At the request of the Bishop of Kampala, the Rev. Canon Owen said in the course of an address to a local mission society...

It is the duty of some of us over this to be the basis of the present Seretse Government. The Government has more than twice as much to put into actual practice...

When asked if Europeans are needed in the country, the speaker said we are awaiting the day when their civilisation is living out ours in the desert...

If that report fairly represents the speaker's actual remarks, the remarks must certainly have been on one side and far from fair to the non-official African community...

The Archdeacon who is doing much in public speaking up and down the country has a magnificent opportunity of educating people as to the true facts of British influence in East and Central Africa...

EARLY DAYS IN UGANDA RECALLED

AMUSING reminiscences of early days in Kampala are recalled by a contributor to the recent issue of the Uganda Herald...

In those days things went with a swing and were perceived in these civilised times. We could boast of a very fair array of talent. It was on such an occasion that I heard the famous Tipperary sung with much spirit by Captain Freddy Allen.

And one of the oldsters can fail to look back with nostalgic pleasure to the memory of hearing Bill Small sing imitable songs at the house of Mrs. El. Bass with 'Charlie' and 'My old Shako'...

DEACONING THE SUN

Aftering the sun deacons as a cure for malaria. A. Clay writing in the Uganda Herald. I ventured early from lunch to go some such complaint. On the day at 5,000 feet I have a cleft between seep and 3 p.m. with no clouds except the most elementary haze...

Bribery in Ethiopia. A correspondent writes...

The only other source of revenue besides taxation of the peasants is gambling. The system of gambling is a very simple one. The highest to the lowest game is the lowest bribe. No business can be done...

TURTLE KILLED BY A HYENA

The killing of a turtle by a hyena of the season in the Mombasa Times...

At this time of year the turtles begin leaving their eggs on the beach. Some come to the sandy parts. The beach is a very narrow strip...

A Goshawk who lives nearby, finding the body in the morning, hauled it up to the land again and set a trap. The next morning he found he had caught one of the hyenas who had apparently retained it until the feast.

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

The East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the better service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's and Editors' matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of the trade throughout East and Central Africa and to disseminate information which readers are willing to pay for. The Bureau will be glad to be consulted.

A new hotel is being constructed at Kaschny, on Lake Kivu.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has closed its Bena Office.

The Tanganyika stations recently assembled one vessel.

A water drilling company has been established at Elmentaria, Kenya.

The postal agency at Dilanga, Northern Rhodesia, has been closed.

Reduced postage will not be legal tender in Kenya after December 31, 1931.

The mining activity is reported from Kaschny and Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

A representative of Messrs. Angus Pearson and Co. recently toured Uganda.

The first East African Bishops' Conference is to be held in Zanzibar in June.

The Brazilian coffee crop for the 1931-1932 season is expected to reach 140,000,000 bags.

Tanganyika Railways are to purchase another steamer for service on Lake Tanganyika.

The Uganda Government expects shortly to float a loan of over £2,000,000 on the London market.

Messrs. A. D. Perro and A. Caloni are now running the Stanley Hotel, Kigoma, Tanganyika.

We learn that few of the Greek sailors in the Kamamba district of Tanganyika have departed this year.

A hotel is being constructed at Dona Anna, near the spot where the Lower Zambezi Bridge will cross the river.

The Kenya Government has rejected the suggestion that the leave for officials should be postponed or curtailed.

The reappearance of locust plagues in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda is reported by 500 Natives are at work destroying hoppers at Kavirondo.

Export traffic, valued at £2,000,000 during the first two months of this year, totalled 78,750 tons, compared with 43,586 tons during the corresponding period of 1930.

Two young Indians from Mombasa are attempting to walk from the Cape to the Nile, via Abyssinia, the Sudan, Persia, and Mesopotamia.

The Uganda Government has invited lenders for £500,000 of three per cent Treasury Bills to be in multiples of £5,000, for the purpose of financing temporarily the cost of railway and other works.

The coffee planters' Union of East Africa has accepted the suggestions of the East African Agricultural Commission for the establishment of a market for coffee in urban centres.

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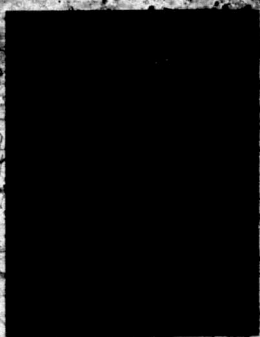
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**MOTOR TRANSPORT IN UGANDA**

Opening for British Manufacturers

By SAMUEL S. JAMES, Esq., Director of Motor Transport, Uganda Territory. In the past few years, the motor transport in Uganda has shown a marked increase in popularity. The motor car, the motor cycle, the motor bus, and the motor truck, have all found their way into the Territory. Unfortunately, however, this increase has not been shared by British vehicles; indeed, the proportion of British cars has decreased 5% to 18.5% and of lorries and trucks 25% to 35%.

The total number of motor vehicles in the Territory is 2,104, of which 1,777 are British. The remaining 327 are of various makes, including American, Canadian, French, and German.

Of the motor cars, 27% are American or Canadian, 25% are British, 22% are French, and 26% are of other makes. The motor cycles, on the other hand, are almost entirely British.

The motor bus, which is a very important mode of transport in Uganda, is almost entirely British. The motor truck, which is used for the transport of goods, is also largely British.

There is, therefore, an excellent market for British motor vehicles in Uganda. It is the duty of British manufacturers to take full advantage of this market.



This impression of Sir Donald Cameron at the Uganda Dinner was published in the Daily Sketch. We are indebted to our contemporaries and the permission to reproduce the illustration.

**TWO UGANDA LUNCHEONS AT HOME**

A successful luncheon meeting of the Uganda Society in Scotland was recently held in Edinburgh. Mr. C. D. Smith presiding over twenty-four members and guests. Reminiscences of the early days were recalled by Mr. Smith in an amusing speech. Other speakers were Mr. Strathairn and Dr. Van Someren. Among those present were Mr. G. Bennett, Mrs. Dixon Blair, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Lieutenant-Colonel Frege, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonal, Mr. MacLeod, Mrs. H. A. MacKenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Nicolson, Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Strathairn, and Dr. and Mrs. Van Someren.

Many of the early missionaries in Uganda were among those present at Tuesday's reunion luncheon in London of the Uganda Diocesan Association. Among those present were Archdeacon Hooker and Mrs. A. R. Cook, Archdeacon Watson, Mr. Hoyte, Canon and Dr. Galsworthy, Rev. H. E. Down, Archdeacon Lloyd, Mr. Wright, son of Bishop Tucker, the Rev. Canon Wright, General Kenyon, and Canon Cranley. A number of members of the Kenya Church and Association were also present.

**BROADCAST OF EAST AFRICAN RECORDS**

Such is the general interest created by the recent recordings of Native songs and dances in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar by Messrs. Grammer, Baker, London, and Airtel, Ltd., in conjunction with Columbia, that the B.B.C. will broadcast a selection from the first batch of records at 8 p.m. next Tuesday in the London Regional programme. We shall shortly publish some interesting comments on native rhythms.

**IRISH REPUBLIC REVEREND CANON**

The Irish Republic Association, headed by Major H. H. Newell, has petitioned the Governor's Privy Council. They say that the Irish will do all in their power to rectify this very untrue and unjust criticism of country and settlers. The Anusha, U.S. and Mushi Settler Association have already protested in similar fashion.

Congratulations to the Evangelist Mission on the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

THERE was an irregular demand at last week's auctions but prices remained steady.

Table listing coffee prices for various origins including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, with columns for origin, size, and price per cwt.

East African coffees on April 29... compared with 80.40... on the corresponding date of last year.

THE PRODUCE.

Cashew.—Dull, with East African quoted at... The comparative quotation... Cloves.—The market is quiet... Copra.—The market is dull... Cotton.—The market has been quiet... Cotton Seed.—No business... Dates.—East Africans are quiet... Groundnuts.—No business... Sesame.—No business... Sugar.—No business... Tea.—No business... Tobacco.—No business... Wheat.—No business...

LAND SURVEY OF ULURU.

Proposed Settlement near Morogoro.

A REPORT on the Uluru Settlement in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika... The conclusion that there is no possibility of this... road from Morogoro... In the opinion of the report... 'Buhuki' above Mgeta... 'The whole district from Mgeta to Buhuki... should be made on grounds already allocated...'

REDUCED KASSALA COTTON OUTPUT.

The Kassala Plantations Company announced that its cotton output for the total year... from 15,000 bales last year... The crop suffered heavily from disease, but... steps being taken to prevent a recurrence...

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 3.30 p.m. May 7... May 14... May 21... May 28... Mails for Basaland, Bechuanaland, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O., London, at 11.30 a.m. Mails from East Africa are expected on May 2... 'Castle' on May 11... 'Walla' on May 18... 'General' on May 25... 'Matus' on May 28... The air mail leaves London first thing on Saturday morning... from East Africa about noon on Thursday.

Advertisement for 'SAVE THE COUPONS' featuring a pack of 'SPORTSMAN' Pure Virginia Cigarettes. The pack is shown with the brand name 'SPORTSMAN' and 'PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES' visible. The text 'ODDENS' is also present.

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